



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

# UNHCR 2014 GLOBAL CHILD PROTECTION, EDUCATION & SGBV STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION REPORT



**Visualize. Analyse. Monitor.**

## CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 04

OBJECTIVES & METHODOLOGY 07

STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION 08

CHILD PROTECTION 12

EDUCATION 16

SGBV 20

RESULTS BY COUNTRY 24

LEGEND 42

# executive summary.

- Impact indicators relating to SGBV prevention and response show a unchanged trend on the same level over the last two years while the overall SGBV budget for the same operations slightly increased.
- Improvements reported in Child Protection, in particular improved non-discriminatory access to national services and implementation of Best Interest Determinations (BID).
- Continued improvements in access to early childhood and primary education, especially in large scale emergencies, while access to secondary education remains a critical gap.
- Engagement of communities in prevention efforts as well as identification of children and persons at risk was strengthened.

In 2011-12, UNHCR issued three global strategies on the Protection of Children, Education and prevention and response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence. The strategies were implemented through a range of interventions in a number of selected strategy priority countries. Although formulated as three distinct strategies, the strategies 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 2014 report is the 2nd annual report outlining the results achieved in 2014 in strategy priority countries, with a focus on eight countries where all three strategies are being implemented: Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda and Yemen.

In 2014, UNHCR was able to make further progress towards the strategy objectives of the three global protection strategies, despite new refugee influxes in most of the strategy priority countries. In general, UNHCR's Operations were able to strengthen engagement of communities in prevention efforts on SGBV as well as identification of children and persons at risk. UNHCR maintained its high number of output targets that were achieved (two thirds) in SGBV prevention and response in the strategy priority countries, as SGBV core prevention and response services remained the cornerstone of UNHCR's engagement in SGBV. In 2014, 14,074 incidents of SGBV were reported in 17 out of the 19 strategy priority countries – an increase of more than 100% compared to 2013. The increase of reported incidents does not necessarily demonstrate an increase in SGBV incidents; higher incident reporting is generally recognised to be the result of quality and response services and improved data collection and reporting mechanisms. Progress was also reported towards most of the objectives of the Global Child Protection Framework. UNHCR's operations were able to lift the percentage of impact indicators meeting global standards from 25% to 43%.

Reported gains related to improved non-discriminatory access to national systems for children, the initiation and implementation of BID as well as provision of support to children with specific needs. Birth registration remains a challenge. With regard to education, UNHCR offices report that access to primary school further improved while qualitative reports on drop out rates still point to lack of retention. Measurement of progress in delivery of quality education services for refugees remains inconsistent, with countries reporting at varying levels on a diverse range of quality indicators. Another challenge to gaining a complete picture of education quality is a focus on quality inputs rather than learning outcomes. Education achievements have been made particularly in large emergencies, where UNHCR met the majority of its context specific targets. However, secondary education remains a gap area with enrolment rates dropping slightly to 37% across priority countries, while operations increasingly engage in early childhood programming. Overall, adolescents and youth have been much more visible in country reporting compared with 2013.

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. The data has not been externally verified or validated. Especially for Child Protection and SGBV, current indicator formulation, measurement processes and data gaps require a careful interpretation of available data. Data quality on education programming is equally challenging, therefore requiring careful interpretation and analysis to understand achievements and challenges. Compared to 2013, some harmonization efforts have led to an improved alignment of indicators across country operations, and subsequent global measurement of impact and progress.



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# objectives & methodology.

This second 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 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 2014 monitoring report is the second annual report produced under the Monitoring Framework, building on the 2013 report. 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 and not report on activities. The thematic sections summarize progress in the priority countries for the different strategies. The countries selected for the Results by Country section are strategy priority countries for all three protection strategies. 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 2014 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. Objectives, outputs and indicators 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 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. In order to speak to the global strategies and their goals, the annual implementation reports are structured around the objectives outlined in each strategy rather than related objectives in UNHCR's Results Framework.

## Why is some information missing or not complete?

Achievements and gaps are not always 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, country offices have not always been able to align their results chain according to the strategies. Some mismatches between country and global level planning and reporting have, therefore, created challenges in global or aggregate level progress and impact measurement. Compared to 2013, recent global guidance and instructions have harmonized country and global level planning and reporting in 2014.

Secondly, narrative reports did not always provide qualitative information that fully contextualizes results and explains gaps and strategies to address those.

In addition, 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), no or limited adequate pre-defined indicators were available and only related indicators could be utilized.



# 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. Developed for a period of five years, the three strategies define organizational objectives and provide a policy framework for country level strategies. Although formulated as three distinct strategies, the strategies 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

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- 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 understanding of and 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 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, performance and impact indicators of UNHCR's Results Framework.

## Global Education Strategy

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- 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

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- 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 of 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 violence. As such, this includes tackling the prevention of SGBV through a

multi-sectoral approach. To measure progress and impact against the six action areas, this report utilizes objectives and indicators linked to these action areas; indicators measuring prevention (including energy, livelihood, WASH etc.) as well as indicators that measure key interventions to respond to SGBV. At the end of 2014 almost 40 countries have developed a SGBV strategy or are in the process of developing one. For the purpose of this report, only 19 countries are included in the analysis. They were selected because they developed an Education and/or Child Protection strategy in addition to an SGBV strategy or were among the first countries that developed an SGBV strategy following the launch of the global strategy.

# STRATEGY

## PRIORITY COUNTRIES

Countries implementing all 3 strategies

CHAD  
EGYPT  
ETHIOPIA  
KENYA  
RWANDA  
SUDAN  
UGANDA  
YEMEN.



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
CHILD PROTECTION				✓					✓	✓	✓			
EDUCATION	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
SGBV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓

# 12 CHILD PROTECTION

# 25 EDUCATION

# 19 SGBV

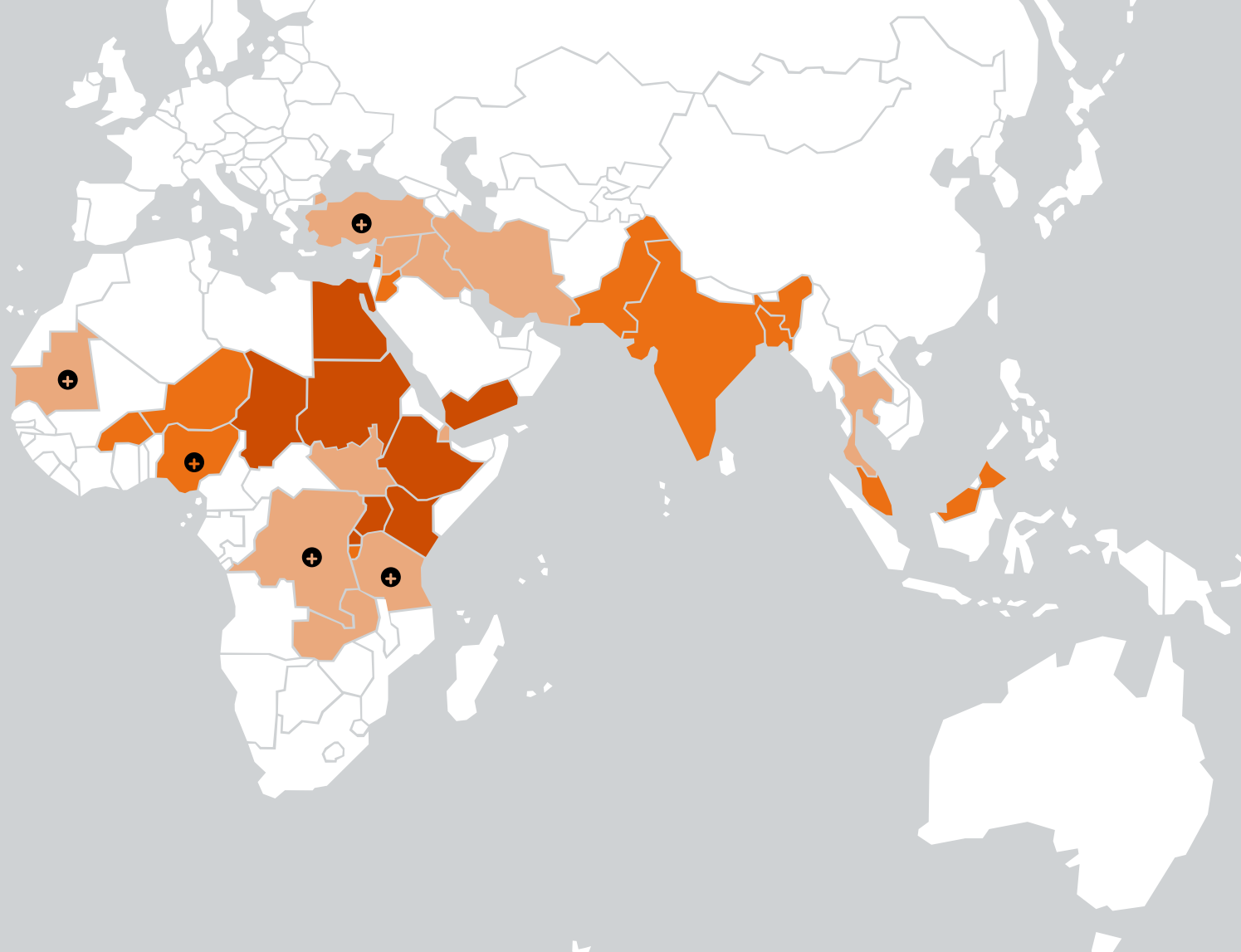
No. of countries that have been selected as strategy countries

All 3 strategies

2 strategies

1 strategy

+ country added in 2014



Country	All 3 strategies	2 strategies	1 strategy	Country added in 2014
Kenya	✓			
Lebanon		✓		
Malaysia		✓		
Mauritania	✓			
Mexico	✓			
Niger		✓		
Pakistan		✓		
Rwanda		✓		
South Sudan		✓		
Sudan	✓			
Syrian Arab Republic		✓		
Tanzania		✓		
Thailand		✓		
Turkey		✓		
Uganda	✓			
Yemen	✓			
Zambia		✓		

# GLOBAL CHILD PROTECTION FRAMEWORK

## 12 PRIORITY COUNTRIES

Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Mauritania, Mexico, Rwanda, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, Yemen

- Improvements were reported in non-discriminatory access to national systems for children.
- UNHCR’s operations were able to strengthen engagement of communities in identification of children at risk and prevention efforts.
- Birth registration remains a challenge.
- Major progress was reported on the initiation and implementation of BID as well as provision of support to children with specific needs or facing specific risks.
- The alignment of indicators across country operations improved the global measurement of impact and progress.

### INTRODUCTION

Over 50% of the population of concern to UNHCR are children, this is the highest % in a decade - one in every two refugees is a child. This demonstrates not only the relevance of focusing on protecting children in general but also the importance of child protection programming for the overall protection objectives in an operation. In 2014, Mauritania was added as a priority country.

### WHAT DIFFERENCE DID WE MAKE?

Despite a continued influx of refugees into the various countries covered by the Global Child Protection Framework and the increasing percentage of children among displaced populations, UNHCR was able to maintain progress towards the six goals of the Global Framework. For the first time since the launch of the Framework in 2012, more impact indicators met the global standards (43%) than impact indicators remaining in the critical range (32%). However, nearly even split percentages demonstrate the divergent picture overall and the remaining challenges faced by the operations. The improved impact builds on the fact that not only some 50% of output targets were met but that these output achievements also led to higher impact achievements. Numbers show a significant increase of impact targets met to a total of 50%. The overall impression of significant progress and a fairly even split between areas where UNHCR meets the standards and where it does not can also be observed in the different operations. All operations reported progress towards the goals of the Global Child Protection Framework and the related standards. However, with the exception of Kenya, Thailand and Yemen who reported similar positive impact results in 2014 as in 2013, most operations reported between 38% and 50% of child protection impact indicators not meeting UNHCR’s internal standards and remaining in the critical range.

% of UASC for whom a best interest process has been initiated or completed

2012 - 24%  
2014 - 50%



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

Mirroring the overall progress outlined above, advances in ensuring a safe environment for boys and girls remained mixed. Nearly the same percentage of impact targets were met (around 48%) in 2014 as in 2013 and the same applies to the percentage of impact targets which have not been met as it remains equally high at around 48%. The ongoing emergencies in central and Eastern Horn of Africa as well as secondary movements, especially of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), continue to pose challenges for UNHCR operations. UNHCR has further intensified its efforts and partially succeeded in engaging communities in the identification of children at risk as well as prevention of child abuse and SGBV. Furthermore, case management systems for child protection have been improved jointly with partners to better respond to identified needs. Substantial increases in primary school enrolment rates reiterate the significance of schools as protective spaces for children. However, operations report difficulties in ensuring a safe learning environment, for example, measurements using the proxy indicator on the percentage of female teachers shows that this remains low in nearly all priority countries. Similar to 2012 and 2013, very low secondary school enrolment rates, high dropout rates, especially among girls, illustrate the major protection concerns faced by adolescents and young adults. Changing cultural attitudes towards female genital mutilation (FGM) and child marriage are continuous challenges in a number of operations.

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

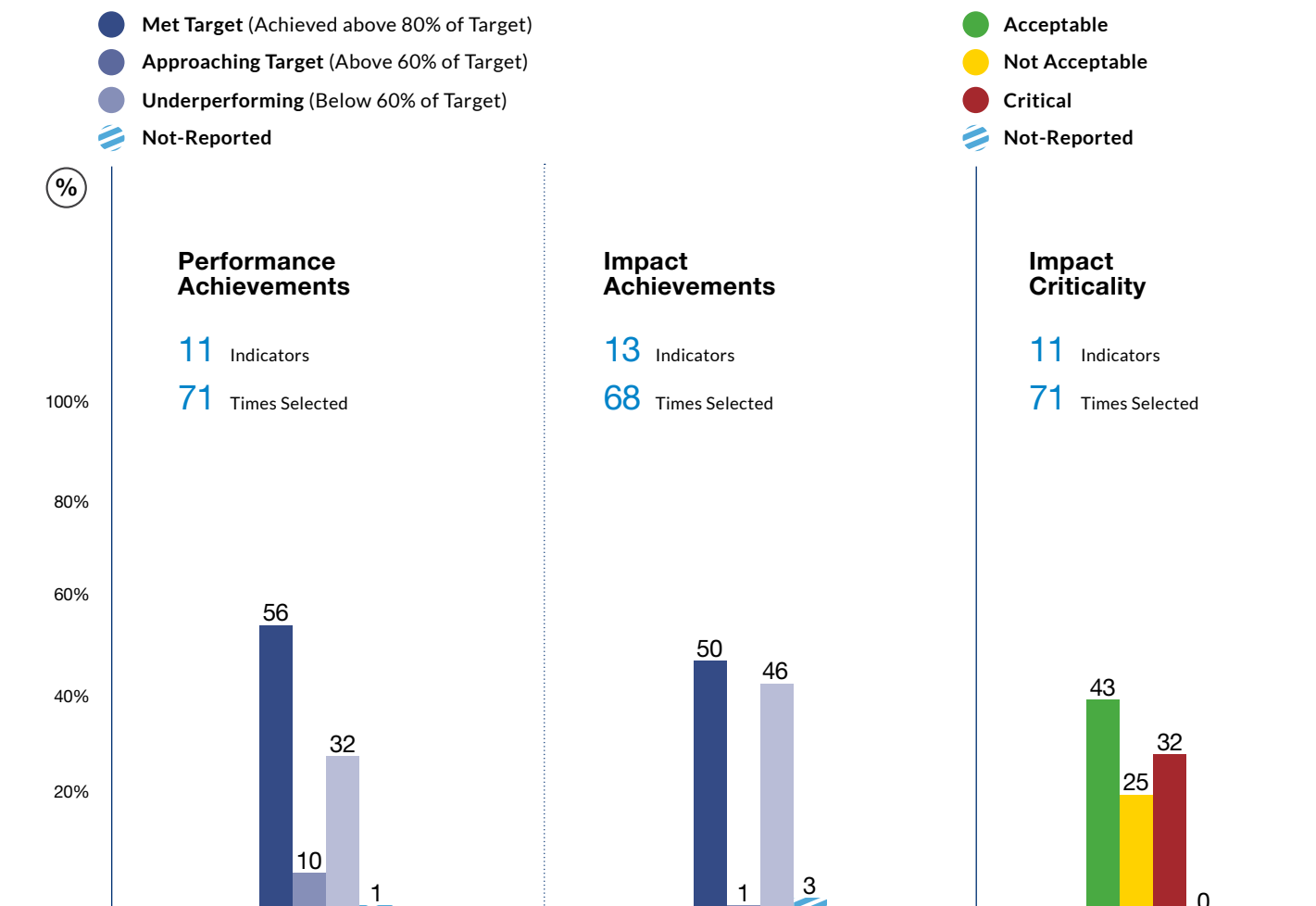
UNHCR continued its efforts to strengthen children's participation through the establishment of children and youth committees as well as training for UNHCR, partner and government staff. Adolescents and youth also became active protection agents in their communities by designing and implementing protection projects as part of the Youth Initiative Fund. Over 10,000 partner and government staff have been trained on child protection issues compared to 3,000 in 2012. However, similar to 2013 neither indicator nor narrative data provide sufficient information on the actual impact of these interventions.

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

UNHCR HQ and Field operations' efforts to harmonize indicators across operations have resulted in the establishment of a more complete evidence-base on impact results compared to 2013. This evidence demonstrates that operations achieved particular impact in improving non-discriminatory access of children to national services in several strategy priority countries. The above mentioned high number of achieved output targets (around 70% since 2012), which mainly related to providing training to government officials and partners, hence, appears to have had the desired e impact. The only exceptions are Rwanda and the urban programme in Sudan where impact indicators display no improvements. It has to be noted, however, that the quality of the national services differ between countries and in several priority countries often require further capacity building.

## ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTPUT TARGETS

% of Output/Impact Indicators meeting Targets/Standards



## OBJECTIVE 4: CHILDREN OBTAIN LEGAL DOCUMENTATION

Despite continued prioritization and efforts on global as well as operational level, impact indicator results show no major impact with regard to obtaining official birth registration for children. Around 60% of the operations have recorded some progress from the baseline. However, less than one third of impact indicator results were in the acceptable range, leaving the rest in the not-acceptable or even critical range. The provision of official birth certificates is the responsibility of the host states. Positive progress therefore relies on the support and cooperation of local authorities and legal provisions. Where host governments demonstrated willingness and/or adopted new civil status laws, UNHCR was able to assist in overcoming capacity challenges and achieved very positive results, such as in Chad (Central African Operation), Egypt, Kenya and Thailand. UNHCR will maintain its strong engagement as birth registration is fundamental for legal protection and solutions.

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

UNHCR was able to sustain and further increase positive impact with regard to support to children with specific needs. Again, the operations were able to halve the number of indicators in the critical range to now less than one quarter of the number recorded in 2012. Based on strengthened engagement of communities, the identification of UASC and other children at risk was improved. Strengthened case management systems as well as service provision also triggered the general positive development in this area of engagement. Yemen and Sudan can be mentioned as two of several positive examples, where unaccompanied children and children with specific needs were targeted through a comprehensive programme that provides them with care arrangements, regular follow up and monitoring, legal services, nonformal and formal education.

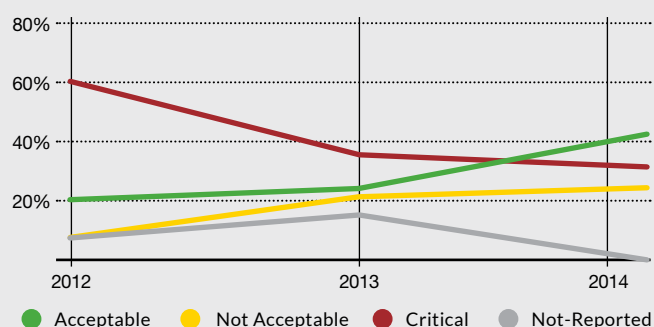
## OBJECTIVE 6: GIRLS AND BOYS ACHIEVE DURABLE SOLUTIONS IN THEIR BEST INTEREST

Similar to 2012 and 2013, UNHCR field operations have placed an emphasis on the initiation and implementation of Best Interest Assessments (BIA) and Best Interest Determinations (BID). This has paid off as the percentage of UASC for whom a BID process was initiated or completed has risen significantly (globally from 29% in 2012 to 54% in 2014) in nearly all operations, enabling a response in the best interest of the children. Despite the increasing influx of UASCs in many of the strategy countries, the number of indicators meeting the global standard has doubled while the number of indicators in the critical range has halved. Mexico, the urban programme in Uganda and the Somali operation in Ethiopia face major challenges in undertaking BIA and BID. With funds received under the Regional Child Protection Special Project – Live, Learn and Play Safe – UNHCR was able to develop additional child protection capacity to address the needs of UASC on the move through Ethiopia, Yemen, Sudan and Egypt. However, secondary movement, especially of UASC, remains a critical concern in this region and poses severe protection risks.

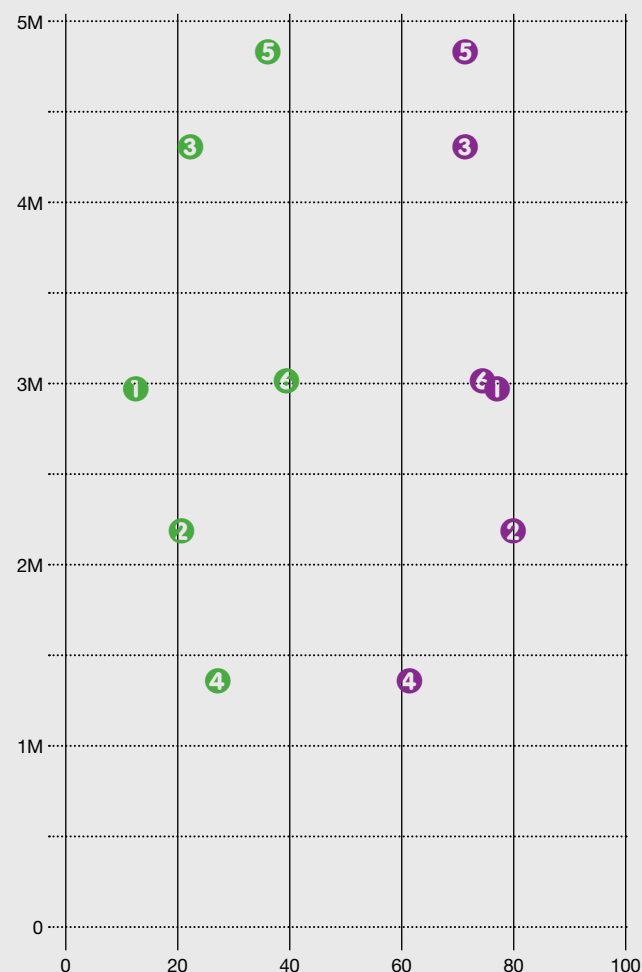
Overall, the quality and availability of the quantitative and qualitative data for child protection has increased since 2013. Indicators have been aligned across the operations which led to more consistent measurement of trends across operations. However, gaps remain and will be further addressed by UNHCR to strengthen the measurement and reporting on the impact of the Global Child Protection Framework.

## 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

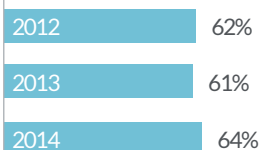
Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Niger, Pakistan, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia

- The average enrollment rates in primary education in the 25 education priority countries increased to 64%; however, qualitative reports on dropout rates point to lack of retention.
- UNHCR established education programmes in all large scale emergencies; the majority of context specific primary education targets met.
- Secondary education remains a gap area with enrolment rates dropping slightly to 37% across priority countries, while operations increasingly engage in early childhood programming.

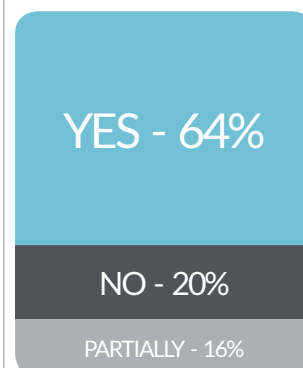
## INTRODUCTION

In 2014, UNHCR expanded the priority countries on education by 4 additional countries (Iraq, Jordan, Tanzania and Turkey) to a total of 25 countries and supported the development of 31 operations- or country-level education strategies, 25 of which are near completion. Overall, 2014 was marked by implementing education programmes in emergencies and working towards increased access of refugee children to national education systems.

Primary School Enrolment rate



# of Education Strategy priority countries where refugee learners have access to national education systems





## OBJECTIVE 1: LEARNING ACHIEVEMENTS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL IMPROVED

In 2014, primary education remained a priority for which the 25 operations achieved **84% of their planned impact targets**. While operations were able to meet most of their context specific targets, the overall achievement in primary education remained at 34% of UNHCR’s internal education standards (acceptable range). On average, enrolment rates stood at 64% across the 25 priority countries. However, enrolment rates varied greatly within and across countries: while 83% of refugee children were enrolled in primary education in Yemen, enrolment rates in Pakistan were estimated at 29%.

In many countries, school attendance rates are continuously challenged by children dropping out of or not regularly attending school for a variety of reasons, including family movement patterns within and outside host community contexts due to gaps in livelihood opportunities for refugee families, child marriage and related bride price benefits for refugee family economies, pressure to contribute to household income and a general skepticism about the usefulness of education in a restrictive asylum environment that offers few opportunities in terms of economic stability. In some cases, such as Rwanda, refugee children have demonstrated an exceptional pass rate at primary education level (Kigeme camp), which shows that high enrolment rates can be sustained if accompanied by quality education services as a result of the combined efforts of all partners in humanitarian and development sectors. Progress towards learning achievements in primary school were supported through increased access to education as well as through strengthening the quality of learning: key interventions included strengthening education

infrastructure, accelerated learning programmes for over-aged students, targeted teacher training, language training, payments of school fees, provision of school kits and access to local certification. Exam results in a number of countries (Kenya, Rwanda, Zambia) indicate an improvement in the quality of education: in Kenya (Dadaab), 86% of students sat for national exams, surpassing the national average. The pass rate of supported urban refugee children in primary school in Zambia was 100%.

Out of the 25 education priority countries, refugee children have legal access to national education systems in 16 of these countries and partial access in 4 (only for certain refugee groups or only for certain education phases). Refugee children do not yet have access to national education in Bangladesh, Burundi, Djibouti, DRC or Malaysia, though both Djibouti and DRC are currently working with government partners to enact a switch to national curricula access for refugees. Evidence from countries with legal access demonstrate that there are differences between access and actual school attendance or completion; even where children can legally access national education systems, low attendance and completion rates suggest barriers such as school fees, distance, lack of uniforms, transport and material assistance. These barriers are also frequently present for the most vulnerable host community children and adolescents. Reports also highlight that in situations where refugee children have access, quality issues are critical. Overcrowded classrooms, under-qualified teachers and inappropriately adapted curricula or curricular preparation such as language support contribute to poor quality education services and unsafe learning environments that can lead to poor attendance and eventual dropout.

## ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTPUT TARGETS

% of Output/Impact Indicators meeting Targets/Standards

- **Met Target** (Achieved above 80% of Target)
- **Approaching Target** (Above 60% of Target)
- **Underperforming** (Below 60% of Target)
- ▨ **Not-Reported**

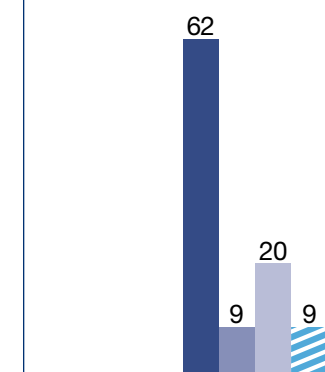
- **Acceptable**
- **Not Acceptable**
- **Critical**
- ▨ **Not-Reported**

%

### Performance Achievements

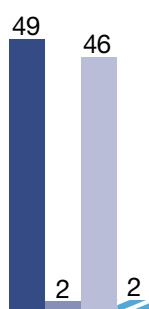
44 Indicators  
365 Times Selected

100%  
80%  
60%  
40%  
20%



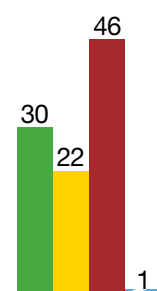
### Impact Achievements

9 Indicators  
178 Times Selected



### Impact Criticality

9 Indicators  
178 Times Selected



## OBJECTIVE 2: SAFE LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS IN SCHOOL ENSURED

Safety and security in schools and on the way to schools impacts not only school attendance, particularly for girls, but is a critical part of quality learning: safety and security are a necessary prerequisite for quality education. Although measured only through a limited number of indicators, UNHCR increased its impact in ensuring safe learning environments compared to 2013 in the priority countries. Interventions included teacher training on inclusion and classroom management, establishment of parent-teacher associations and codes of conduct for teachers, provision of appropriate school infrastructure, support for safe travel to and from schools as well as increased numbers of female teachers. Experiences in some education priority countries indicate the positive influence female teachers can have on the protection of children in schools, particularly girls.

Providing certification for schooling can function as an incentive to keep children in school: on the other hand, the lack of school recognition in Bangladesh for instance appears to be an indicator for higher drop outs and consequently increased protection risks. In addition, country reports contribute to the growing evidence that unsafe school environments have a considerable impact on school attendance, especially for girls. Country reports also indicate that schools can provide protection: in a number of emergencies, including for example, in South Sudan, educational and recreational activities were supported as a protection tool. While it is difficult to correlate the addition of such programming to reduced child recruitment by armed groups, the added value of recreational programming in school contexts was requested by the community for this reason and has been welcomed. One challenging area remains ensuring access to schools for children with specific needs. Especially in emergency situations, school access for children with specific needs remains limited. In South Sudan, promotion of inclusive education led to enrolment of 53 students with special needs.

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

On average, access to secondary education only marginally improved in 2014 compared to 2013. While priority countries achieved 75% of their planned context specific impact targets, they remained at 19% of UNHCR's internal impact standard for secondary education (critical range). On average, enrolment rates at secondary level remained at the same level around 37% across the 25 priority countries since 2012. Advances in securing access to secondary education vary greatly within and across countries, depending on the number of children, opportunities to access national education systems and funding.

In countries such as Bangladesh that do not allow refugee children to access secondary education, or Kenya, where less than 10% of refugee children have access to secondary schooling because of practical and legal barriers, achievement against the indicators was poor. Evidence from Rwanda, where secondary school enrolment increased up to 63% for some groups, demonstrates that access to secondary education is facilitated if refugees are allowed to access national schools.

Regional cooperation can also play an important role: cooperation between Uganda and South Sudan enabled 300 South Sudanese refugees to sit for the grade 8 exams in Uganda. For newly arriving South Sudanese refugees in Uganda, access rates to secondary education stood between 1.5% and 6% in 2014. In South Sudan, a dialogue has started to integrate refugee schools into national secondary examination plans and 157 secondary students wrote their final exams with a 39% pass rate.

Overall, transition from primary to secondary education is limited and incentives for successfully completing primary education are challenging in the absence of secondary education opportunities. Girls are particularly at risk of dropping out of school due to child marriage and pregnancy. To tackle this, UNHCR in Chad established day nurseries that allow teenage mothers and female teachers to continue their educations.

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

Access to higher education for refugees is a critical step in the education continuum and a key contributor to solutions. However, estimates suggest that globally, only 1% of refugee youth have access to higher education. Compared to other education strategy objectives, access to higher education is among the least prioritized in budgetary terms while its results have been higher compared to other education areas: the majority of countries reached their context specific impact targets in higher education, translating into more than 50% of UNHCR's internal impact standard on higher education (acceptable range).

In 2014, tertiary education opportunities were provided through a range of scholarships and initiatives. Across the priority countries, UNHCR enrolled a total of 1,636 refugee students in higher education scholarships through the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI). Additional Government-administered scholarships were provided in Ethiopia as well as through UNHCR in Jordan, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan and Syria. UNHCR also increased certified higher education opportunities for refugees through operational partnerships with providers of blended/distance learning, for example in the refugee camps of Dadaab and Kakuma in Kenya.

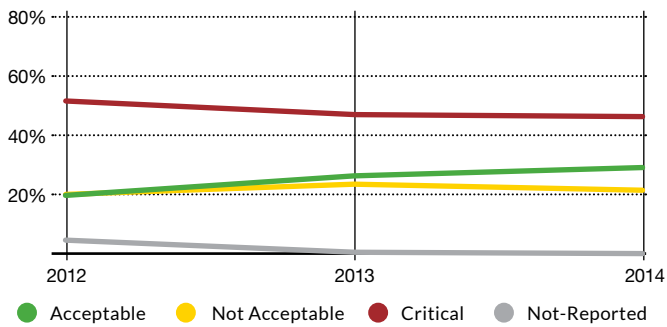
High costs and institutional policies are among the main barriers to increase access to higher education. For example in Jordan, limited places and high tuition fees for refugee student make it extremely difficult for refugees to access universities. Access to formal and non-formal vocational training programmes also remains a gap in multiple countries, such as Yemen and Uganda. A prerequisite for higher education is enrolment and completion at secondary level. In countries like Rwanda, the lack of access to upper secondary education reduces the number of eligible refugee candidates in higher education, despite high enrolment, retention and learning achievement rates at primary and lower secondary level.

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

Reported access to lifelong education decreased slightly in 2014 compared to 2013. Overall, priority operations reached 75% of their impact targets but remained at 23% of the internal impact standards in this area. Lifelong education measures both early childhood education as well as adult learning opportunities, including vocational training and literacy. Gains have been made in pre-primary education in a number of countries, leading to greater achievements and retention in primary school later on, for example in Ethiopia. However, measuring the extent to which current pre-primary education provides protection is challenging. Vocational training was provided in all education priority countries but only reached a small number of adolescents in relation to the generally high demand for this type of training. Sixteen Youth Initiative Fund projects that utilise non-formal learning methodologies and enhance life and soft skills were implemented, although not all were in priority operations. Adult literacy and language classes were also provided in the majority of education priority countries.

## STATE OF IMPACT INDICATORS

% of Impact Indicators meeting standards



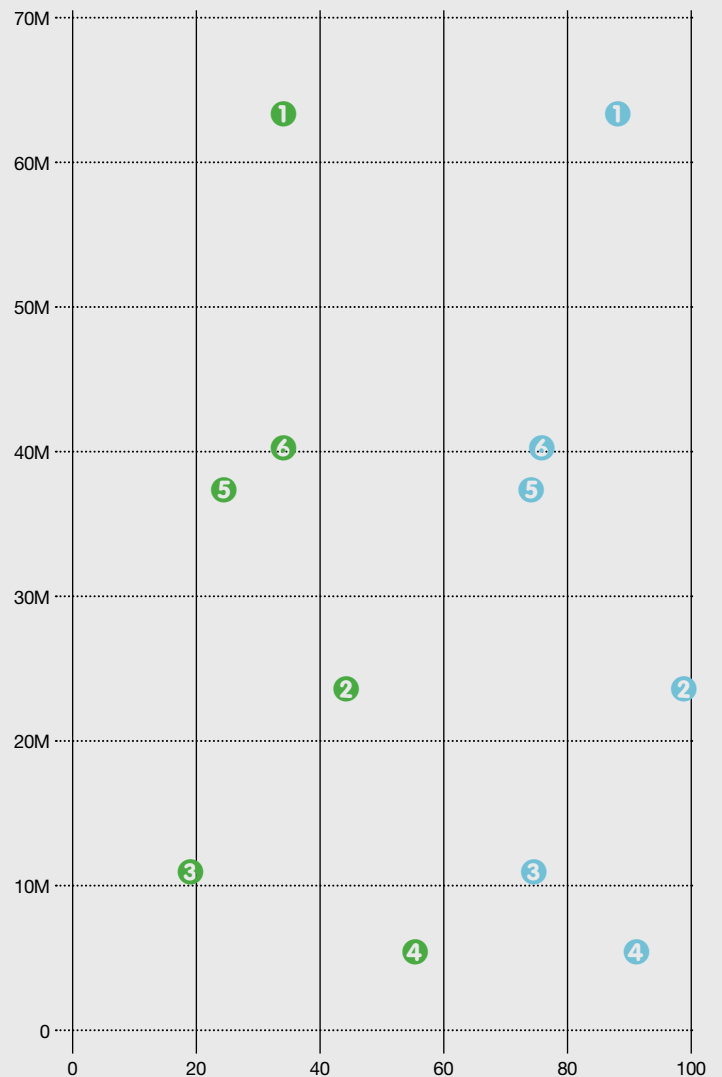
## OBJECTIVE 6: ACCESS TO EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES IS PROVIDED DURING EMERGENCIES

Overall, reported access to education in emergencies decreased in the strategy priority countries in 2014 compared to 2013 due to the high number of large-scale emergencies for which UNHCR was providing education assistance. UNHCR's impact in this area remained at 34% of internal standards while operations at the same time achieved 87% of their planned impact targets. Education was provided in continuing or new emergencies of the education priority countries: Chad, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Iraq and Kenya in addition to countries affected by the Syria situation (Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan and Egypt). In cases of large-scale displacement, the influx of refugees into public schools may exceed the capacity of such systems to provide quality education to both refugees and the host population.

The Syrian refugee crisis offers a striking illustration of the complex challenges inherent in such circumstances, as national capacity is exceeded in neighbouring Lebanon, Jordan, and Turkey. Strategies employed have included implementing double shifts in schools, accelerated teacher training programmes to staff additional shifts, the provision of non-formal learning opportunities, and enhanced partnerships building with Ministries of Education, NGOs and civil society organizations. In addition, providing access to education in continuing emergencies, such as Syria, was hampered by insecurity and ongoing displacement which lead to dropout and challenges in re-enrolment, attendance and retention.

In Iraq (Kurdistan region), 70% of newly displaced children in camps were enrolled in schools compared to 43% of children in non-camp settings. This points to the larger challenge of adequate means to collect meaningful education data for urban refugee populations, and to the necessity of advocating for inclusion of refugee data in national EMIS collections. In Uganda, UNHCR achieved an increase in primary school enrolment of newly arriving South Sudanese children from 0 to 61%. Education specific challenges in emergency education included overcrowded classrooms, language barriers, lack of qualified teachers and lack of infrastructure. However, besides these, severe family economy situations and other critical non-education specific barriers also hindered children from accessing schools.

## 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

- In 2014, 14,074 incidents of SGBV were reported in 17 out of the 19 SGBV strategy priority countries – an increase of more than 100 % compared to 2013.
- UNHCR met two-thirds of its output targets in SGBV prevention and response in the strategy priority countries
- SGBV core prevention and response services remain the cornerstone of UNHCR's engagement in addressing SGBV
- Current indicator formulation, measurement processes and data gaps require a careful interpretation of available data on objectives measuring efforts to address survival sex and protection of LGBTI persons of concern and people with disabilities against SGBV.

## INTRODUCTION

The protection of forcibly displaced women, girls, men and boys from SGBV is central to UNHCR's mandate and protection work. In 2014, UNHCR had SGBV prevention and response strategies in place in all 19 SGBV strategy priority countries. In 2 of these priority countries (Egypt, Ethiopia), UNHCR strengthened SGBV prevention and response in the first six months of an emergency through dedicated deployments.<sup>1</sup>

## WHAT DIFFERENCE DID WE MAKE?

In 2014, UNHCR operations reported an increase in the number of reported incidents of SGBV from 12,425 in 2013 to 26,004 in 2014 in 44 countries. Out of these, 14 074 incidents were reported in 17 SGBV strategy priority countries. The increase in reported incidents does not necessarily demonstrate an increase in SGBV incidents; higher incident reporting is often a result of better services, better reporting mechanisms and better information. For example, the roll out of the *Gender Based Violence Information Management System* (GBVIMS) together with other SGBV interventions has resulted in improvements of SGBV incident reporting in countries including Ethiopia, Jordan, Lebanon, Uganda, Yemen. Reporting of SGBV incidents by male survivors remains a challenge in a number of operations. Overall, aggregated data of UNHCR's impact indicators relating to SGBV prevention and response show a stable trend over the last

# of reported SGBV incidents for which survivors:

**3.774**

received material assistance

**2.001**

are provided with a safe space

**3.036**

received legal assistance

**10.146**

received psychosocial counselling

<sup>1</sup> UNHCR deploys Senior Protection Officers (SGBV) to countries receiving refugees in the context of emergencies to fill immediate gaps in technical expertise. In 2014 deployments provided technical support to operations in Iraq (Erbil), Egypt (Cairo), Afghanistan (Khost), Ethiopia (Gambella) and Cameroon (Batouri).

two years while the overall SGBV budget for the same operations slightly increased. Positive achievements on SGBV programming are reported in the majority of the 19 operations covered in this report. Self-reported data on impact achievements indicates that UNHCR achieved 58% of its planned impact. At the operational performance level, UNHCR offices in the 19 countries report that 61% of their performance targets have been met.

### SGBV CORE SERVICES PROVIDED

SGBV core services include prevention as well as response services and constitute the majority of UNHCR's SGBV budget and indicators. Similarly to 2013, *response* services in 2014 outweighed *prevention* services by far in terms of budget and number of indicators used to measure achievements. SGBV core services are the foundation for addressing the needs of specific groups **at risk**. Core services in the 19 countries included provision of response services (legal, psycho-social, medical, material and safety), coordination and information management as well as capacity building, awareness raising and community mobilisation around SGBV. In 2014, UNHCR achieved 67% of its impact targets in SGBV Core Services and thereby remained at 41% of internal impact standards. Achievements of performance targets were slightly higher: UNHCR achieved 76% of its context specific performance targets for SGBV core services. Of specific note is the provision of PEP kits to rape survivors reporting within 72 hours of an incident reached 100% in some places. In some countries, such as Yemen and Sudan, services were interrupted because of security or lack of access to communities, which negatively impacted overall SGBV prevention and response interventions.

### OBJECTIVE 1: CHILDREN OF CONCERN ARE PROTECTED AGAINST SGBV

With an impact achievement of 64%, offices reported a slightly increased impact in the protection of children against SGBV as compared to 2013. Reaching UNHCR internal standards in this area also continued to be difficult. At the performance level, operations were able to reach 81% of their context specific performance targets. Several operations reported a high number of cases of child abuse, neglect and violence (Lebanon, Kenya, Rwanda, Yemen) and responded to child survivors of SGBV through specific community projects or task forces (Egypt, Rwanda). Progress against the six objectives of UNHCR's Child Protection Framework highlight that advances have been made in fostering a systems approach on the overall protection of children. Ensuring safety in schools is a critical part of protecting children against SGBV and one office reports that while Codes of Conduct are in place for teachers, there are difficulties in following up in view of the nature of complaints requiring significant community engagement.

### ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTPUT TARGETS

% of Output/Impact Indicators meeting Targets/Standards

- Met Target (Achieved above 80% of Target)
- Approaching Target (Above 60% of Target)
- Underperforming (Below 60% of Target)
- ▨ Not-Reported

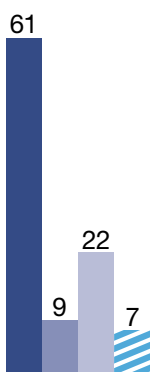
- Acceptable
- Not Acceptable
- Critical
- ▨ Not-Reported

%

#### Performance Achievements

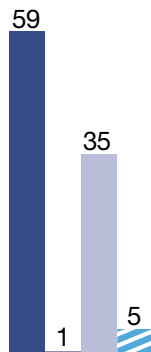
31 Indicators  
383 Times Selected

100%  
80%  
60%  
40%  
20%



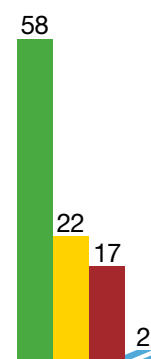
#### Impact Achievements

9 Indicators  
237 Times Selected



#### Impact Criticality

9 Indicators  
237 Times Selected





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

Measuring progress in this area remained challenging due to the lack of specific indicators. The use of proxy indicators suggests that achievements in this area slightly decreased in 2014 compared to 2013 even though 67% of impact targets were achieved. Operations continued to prevent or address survival sex through offering alternative income generating activities and raising awareness. A number of operations reported increasing risk or increasing engagement in survival sex among women and girls in urban contexts (for example Uganda).

## OBJECTIVE 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. Using a number of proxy indicators, offices report that achievements in this area have slightly increased in 2014 compared to 2013 and that UNHCR met 47% of its impact targets and 50% of related UNHCR standards in this area. The engagement of men and boys has been achieved through setting up specific men's groups (Ethiopia), involving them in existing community structures (Uganda) or incorporating men into SGBV committees (Chad) and scaling up community-based protection and grass-roots SGBV prevention activities, as was most evident among South Sudanese refugees.

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

Reporting on indicators related to safe environments suggest that impact in this area has decreased in 2014 as compared to 2013 even though offices achieved more than half of their context specific impact targets. A large number of operations provided safe shelters to SGBV survivors to ensure immediate safety. To build a safe environment that can help prevent SGBV incidents, interventions in a number of sectors are necessary, including energy and water and sanitation. UNHCR increased household access to alternative energy in Uganda, Chad and Sudan in order to reduce the protection risks associated with the collection of firewood, a responsibility that generally falls on women and girls. In Sudan, UNHCR invested in WASH infrastructure to reduce risk of SGBV incidents. In Bangladesh, female police officers were deployed in camps to strengthen women's access to law and safety. In Kenya, however, where a high number of SGBV incidents were reported, public solar lamps could not be prioritised because of a funding gap (Dadaab).

## OBJECTIVE 5: LGBTI PERSONS OF CONCERN ARE PROTECTED AGAINST SGBV

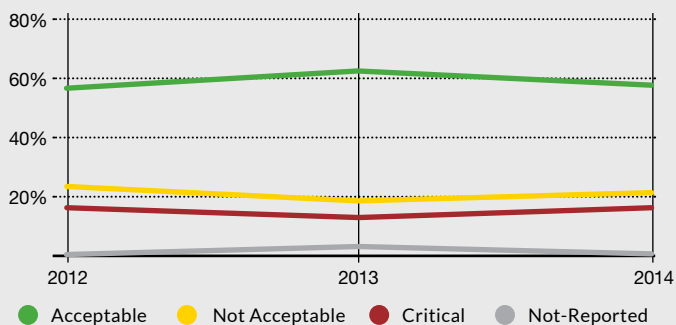
In 2014, UNHCR introduced specific indicators to measure protection of LGBTI persons of concern together with a set of institutional interventions to build capacity within UNHCR and partner organisations on identifying, preventing and responding to specific protection risks and incidents LGBTI people of concern face. Three operations covered by this strategy implementation report tracked their efforts in this area and a detailed analysis suggests data inconsistencies in one of the operations. In Uganda, the office reports ongoing services for LGBTI people of concern in urban settings. However, the percentage of LGBTI persons receiving services dropped significantly, most likely due to external factors. In Kenya (Kakuma), UNHCR was able to meet its targets for the number of LGBTI people of concern receiving support. Overall, reports from other countries signal a number of challenges in implementing UNHCR's LGBTI approach, including lack of capacity to address the complex nature of some caseloads as well as the highly sensitive and politicized nature of the issue.

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

In 2014, UNHCR's performance and impact in the provision of services to people with specific needs remained broadly at the same level as in 2013, with some very slight improvements. UNHCR met two thirds of its impact targets on providing services to people with disabilities but fell significantly short of meeting internal standards. While these figures indicate an overall trend, conclusions on the extent to which these services protected against SGBV have to be made carefully, given that disability related indicators are not SGBV specific in UNHCR. Individual reports highlight a nuanced picture across operations: in a number of countries, services to people with disabilities decreased or implementation was very challenging (Kenya, Sudan, Chad, Ethiopia), whereas in other countries UNHCR was able to identify and provide services to people with disabilities (Uganda, Yemen). At the performance level, UNHCR operations achieved three quarters of its operation specific targets.

## STATE OF IMPACT INDICATORS

% of Impact Indicators meeting standards



## 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
- 6 SGBV Core Issues



results  
by country.

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- A new law on birth registration has led to an increase in birth registration for CAR refugees while Sudanese refugee children are still not being registered adequately.
- Despite investments in quality education and mainstreaming of refugees into the national education system, enrollment rates for primary and secondary schooling have dropped.
- The ratio of female teachers ranged between 9 and 17%, which is below the standard (50%), but within the country specific targets.
- There is need for more targeted multi-sectoral programming for adolescents and youth.
- Awareness campaigns contributed to increased reporting of SGBV incidents and increased use of legal services.

## INTRODUCTION

With the ongoing conflict and violence occurring in CAR, Nigeria and Sudan, Chad hosted more than 460,000 refugees as of December 2014. UNHCR supports refugees in a total of 18 refugee camps and sites in the east, south and west of the country. The government is supporting efforts to seek alternatives to camps, allowing refugees to settle in host communities and access basic services. The office continued to implement its SGBV, Child Protection and Education Strategies.

## WHAT IMPACT DID WE HAVE?

Since 2012, UNHCR in Chad has steadily increased its achievements towards global impact targets, while at the same time, no strategy objective achieved more than 60% of global impact standards in 2014 with results being quite diverse across different areas. The overall trend of the impact criticality since 2012 is thus positive. In 2014, the operation reports high impact achievements in Best interest determinations for children and in providing safe learning environment. Enrollment rates decreased for both Sudanese and CAR refugees: by the end of 2014, enrollment in primary school was at 52% and secondary at 10% for refugees from CAR. For Sudanese refugee children, 59% were enrolled in primary school enrollment, a decrease of 20%. At the same time, two important steps were completed: Sudanese refugees are now following the Chadian education curriculum which includes access to examinations and government support, thus increasing overall sustainability of the education program.

Teaching quality was improved as a result of an increase of qualified teachers completing in-service professional and certified teacher training. UNHCR expanded access to tertiary education for refugee youth, thanks to scholarships from government (DAFI) and private donors, particularly for CAR refugees: 138 refugees were provided with access to tertiary education. As a result of a new civil status law in Chad, that allows birth registration coverage to all refugees born in Chad, the issuance of birth certificates to newborn refugees has increased amongst CAR and urban refugees, while it is still low for Sudanese refugees. 1194 incidents of SGBV were reported to UNHCR in 2014, to which the operation responded through a range of psychosocial, medical, legal, and security services. Overall, the impact, which is currently measured through a self-assessment, is high, but slightly decreased since 2013. For newly arriving refugees

from CAR, UNHCR was able to provide primary education to 45% of newly arrived refugees from CAR. For the emergency response for Sudanese refugees in the East, primary enrollment rates were at 85%.

## WHAT HAVE WE ACHIEVED?

Entry points for programming across strategies are teacher training on Codes of Conduct, cash transfers for vulnerable households, youth programming, and targeted sensitization on education, support for girls' education and out-of-school assessments exploring barriers to access. 112,766 children and youth were provided access to educational opportunities. To increase access and quality of education, UNHCR successfully transitioned to the Chadian curriculum for 100,000 Sudanese refugee children, facilitated certified training for 300 teachers and constructed 30 educational facilities. Education programming was also improved through out-of-school assessments in camps and a higher number of female teachers. It remains to be seen how this increase will affect girls' enrolment and attendance.

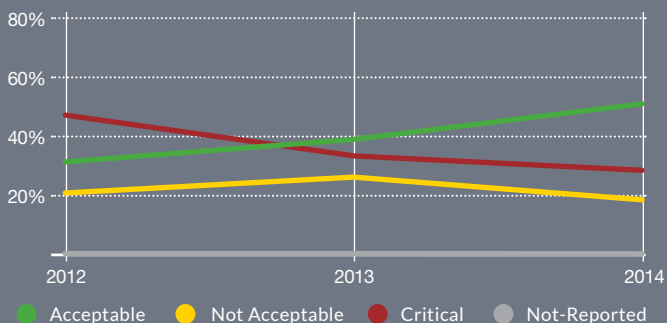
In terms of response services for survivors of SGBV, the operation reported an increase in number of reported incidents and an increase in number of survivors seeking legal assistance to address issues such as forced marriage. For SGBV prevention, the office adjusted its strategy and increased the number of households using sustainable energy thereby reducing dependence on unsafe firewood collection methods. Prevention activities also involved community engagement and support to livelihoods projects. For example, among refugees from CAR, SGBV committees were functioning in each camp and community policing groups with male and female members trained on SGBV prevention were provided with lamps, batteries, and other working materials in order to maintain a safe environment. Additionally, women's refugees committees in urban areas received funds to perform income generating activities to benefit women highly vulnerable to SGBV. For the protection of children, the Government of Sudan registered and issued documentation to 1551 children under regular birth registration procedure. UNHCR increased its BIAs and BIDs: 975 best interest assessments conducted and BIDs for UASCs increased from 30-40% as a result of capacity building of UNHCR staff, partners and authorities.

## BUDGET ALLOCATION\*



## STATE OF IMPACT INDICATORS

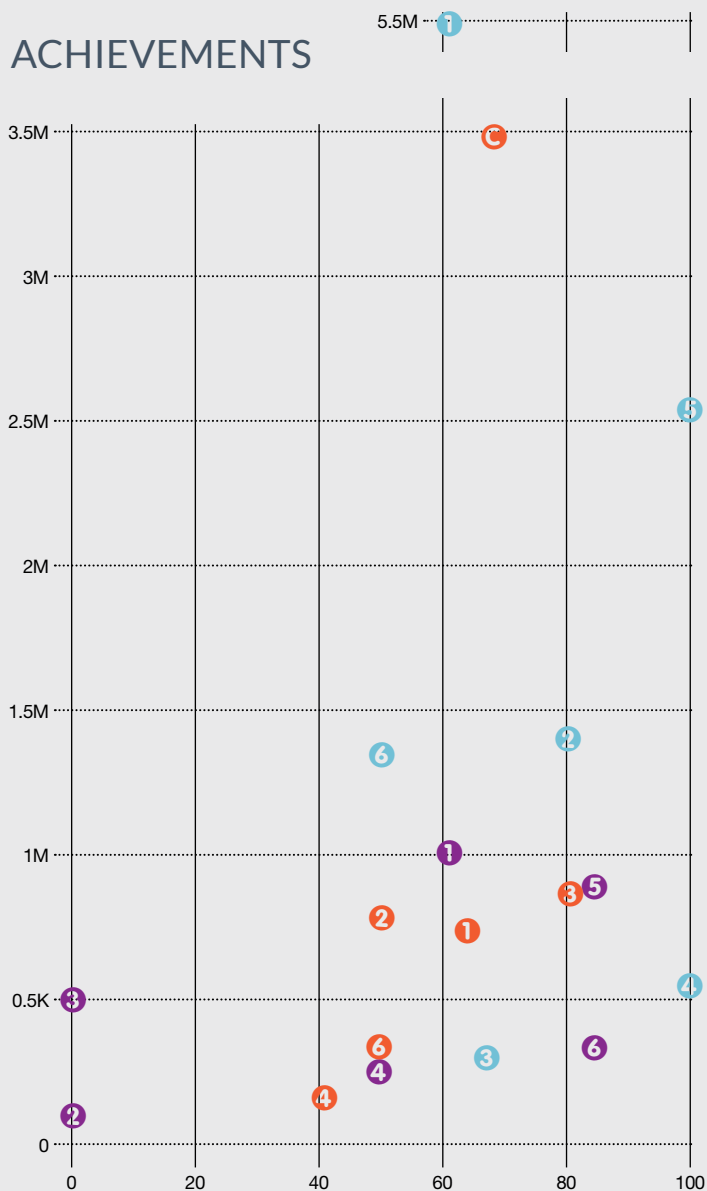
% of Impact Indicators meeting standards



## GAPS & CHALLENGES

Available budget for education, SGBV and child protection was reduced in the last year, resulting in a decrease of child protection, education and SGBV services. Significant gaps remain in adolescent and youth programming in Chad. The child protection system in Chad is weak, partners with expertise in child protection are rare and the government has suspended Sudanese refugees from the new birth registration law until further notice. Significant gaps remain in ensuring access to teaching and learning materials which are necessary to support quality education. Multiple constraints were also identified in providing assistance to SGBV survivors, including the community's reliance on traditional justice mechanisms as well as understaffed partners. Additionally, an increased number of refugees resulting from the influx of refugees from CAR and Nigeria made the identification of persons with specific needs in urban settings particularly challenging. Finally, the lack of sufficient psychosocial counselling for SGBV survivors in urban areas is tied to the insufficient availability of psychosocial assistance within the national health system combined with a general shortage of specialized health personnel.

## 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 impr2.54Moved
- 4 Access to higher education opportunities for refugee young peopleimproved
- 5 Opportunities for lifelong and available education according to needare ensured
- 6 Access to education opportunities during emergencies provided

\* Refers to budget allocated to Child Protection, SGBV and Education objectives; percentages may vary slightly from 2013 reporting as some expenditures might have been reported after 2013 reporting.

- Enlarged community outreach and SGBV awareness-raising activities strengthened identification and provision of services.
- Child protection unit created to address needs of high number of African UASC.
- The national education system made significant progress in primary school enrolment but continues to be only available for Syrian and Sudanese refugee children.
- Limited partner capacities and/or geographical coverage, results in difficulties in identifying vulnerable individuals and providing age, gender and diversity sensitive services.

## INTRODUCTION

Refugees from Syria continued to arrive in 2014 and constituted, by end of the year, 72 % of the total population assisted in Egypt (261,742 individuals). The majority of the Syrian refugees are concentrated in Greater Cairo area, alongside with African and Iraqi refugees. Egypt continued to receive a high number of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), mainly from African countries (with 51 % from Ethiopia) using Egypt as a transit country on their way to Europe. The operation dealing with refugees from Syria is also being monitored through the Regional Response Plan for Syria.

## WHAT IMPACT DID WE HAVE?

In 2014 the Operation was able to lift most of the impact indicator results from the critical range to either medium level or even acceptable ranges. Hence, the medium to positive trend since 2012 was maintained in Egypt. The country programme had a particular impact on providing access to primary and secondary education as well as solutions to children in their best interest as percentages of UASCs for whom BIDs were initiated and processed rose to a medium level of 58%. UNHCR's capacity building support to the Ministry of Education for public schools with high density of Syrian refugees paid out as primary school enrollment rates rose significantly to 65% for Syrian refugees, and 92% for non-Syrians who are studying in community schools. Similarly, secondary school enrolment rates rose considerably for Syrian refugees. However, non-Syrian refugees did not benefit from access to national schools leading to a decrease of secondary school enrolment rates for non-Syrians.

Furthermore, the identification of children at risk was strengthened as a significant milestone was achieved with the inclusion of refugee children in the Draft Decree on Child Protection Committees. These are government appointed committees that exist both at governorate and district level and the role of the CPCs is to detect cases of children at risk and carry out preventive, referral, rehabilitation interventions and follow up. Strengthened linkages with Child Protection had a positive impact on relevant indicators e.g. increased collaboration with child protection in terms of responding to child survivors of SGBV, in particular for the urban caseload.

## WHAT HAVE WE ACHIEVED?

The Operation met more than two thirds of its output related targets and around 50% of its impact targets. Particular focus was placed on engaging men and boys in women's empowerment activities. Focus group discussions with Syrian refugee communities and interviews with female heads of households formed part of the UNHCR report 'Women Alone' (June 2014) that examined the unique challenges refugee women with primary responsibility for a family face in Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq. Finally, the deployment of a Senior Protection Officer (SGBV) supported the operation in establishing more robust protection-based programming in response to SGBV. Furthermore, the Egypt operation reached a high number of Syrian children in providing access to education. In 2014 approximately 40,000 children (51% boys and 49% girls) were recorded as enrolled in public primary and secondary education. Approximately 44,661 children from all population groups received education grants, and additional financial assistance was also provided to 4,871 vulnerable individuals and 141 children with disabilities. The Graduation Model, a livelihood programme in Cairo and Alexandria with 50% female participants, has resulted in 789 individuals gaining employment and 657 individuals starting a

With the funds received under the Child Protection Special Project – Live, Learn Play Safe– UNHCR Cairo was able to create a child protection unit to address the needs of UASC in a timely manner with the provision of tailored assistance to African UASCs. UNHCR conducted a total of 1,042 Best Interest Assessments (BIA) for UASCs and other children at risk from all population groups, however the children at risk in need for a BIA/BID increased and the operation did not manage to meet its targets by end of the year. Adolescents and youths were targeted through the implementation of the pilot project "Social Capoeira Initiative 2014" where 300 children and youth with specific needs participated in an activity that combined psychosocial support with physical activity. Adolescents also benefited from various recreational activities, including 60 victims of trafficking. Last but not least, 96% of urban refugee children under 12 months were issued with birth certificates by the authorities in 2014 constituting a major gain.

## BUDGET ALLOCATION\*

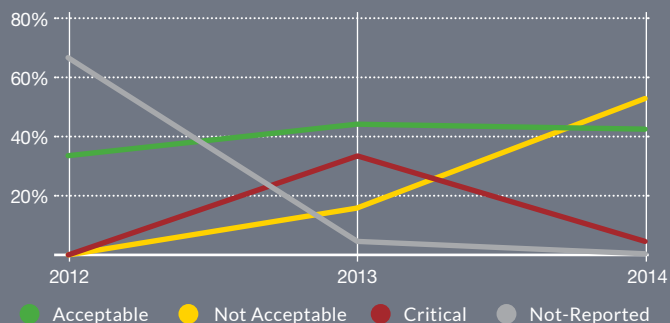
2012

2013  
↑120%

2014  
↓24%

## STATE OF IMPACT INDICATORS

% of Impact Indicators meeting standards



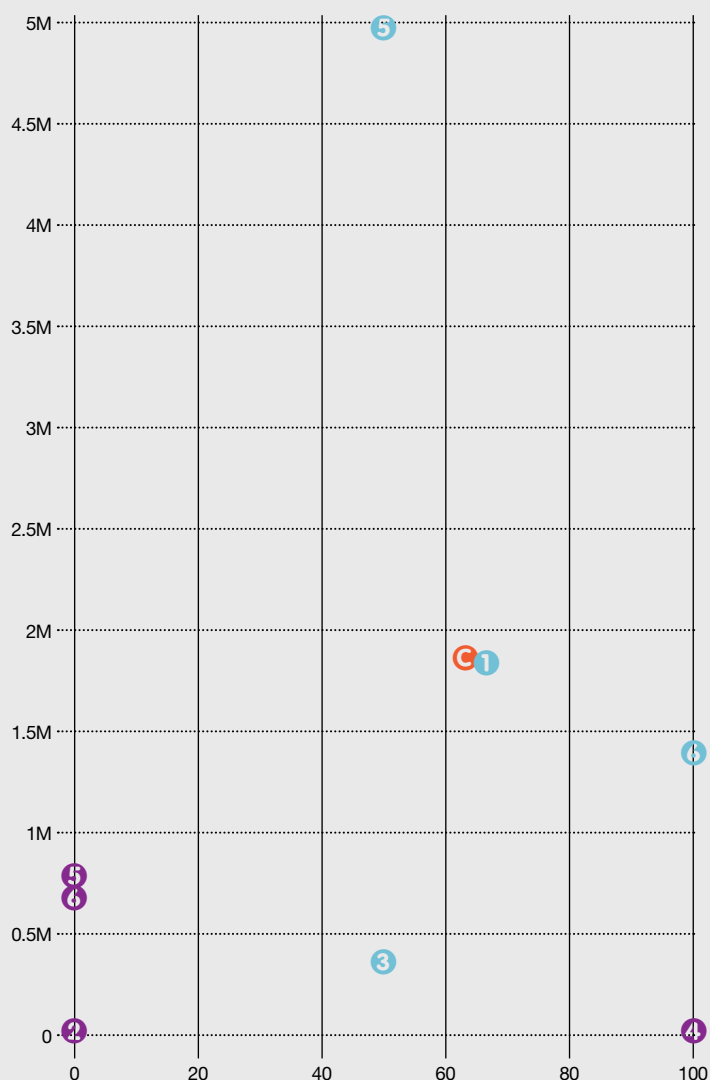
## GAPS & CHALLENGES

The geographic dispersal of the refugee population living in remote areas outside Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta resulted in difficulties identifying vulnerable individuals, providing age, gender and diversity appropriate services and building strong community networks. In addition, only few partners operate outside Greater Cairo and the shortage of partners impacts multiple core services. For SGBV response, psychosocial support to children and adults remained scarce, legal assistance could not be provided to all SGBV survivors referred to UNHCR and safety and security assistance was equally not available to all survivors, particularly in Alexandria and Damietta as there are no options for emergency shelter in these areas. While targets for legal and psychosocial support were exceeded among the Syrian community, targets Iraqi and African community were far from being achieved. Low reporting of SGBV incidents remained a key concern. The number of reported cases of child abuse, violence and exploitation increased in the second half of the year with a delay in the provision of services.

While the education program was able to reach a high number of Syrian children and parts of the Sudanese refugees, the majority of the African and Iraqi refugee children were without any formal education opportunities, due to obstacles in accessing governmental schools in Egypt, including informal fees, lack of command in the Arabic language and missing required documentation. Less than 10 % of African or Iraqi children for whom a BIA was conducted, had legal documents to gather basic bio data. Children with disabilities have very limited access to learning opportunities. The tracing of family members for unaccompanied children (UAC) in the home country or within a transit country remains an area of concern. Providing alternative care for UACs and other children at risk also remains a challenge, in particular for African refugee and asylum seeker children, resulting in the majority living in independent arrangements that are not being supervised. The developing national child protection system is not yet entirely equipped with adequate social services, already sparse for Egyptian children and even less for refugee and asylum seeker children.

\* Percentages may vary slightly from 2013 reporting as some expenditures might have been reported after 2013 reporting.

## ACHIEVEMENTS



### CHILD PROTECTION

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- C SGBV Core Issues

### EDUCATION

- 1 Learning achievements in primary school
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- 3 Access to formal secondary education opportunities improved 2.54M Moved
- 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

- While significant gains have been made in increasing access to early childhood education and primary education, gaps in secondary education and programs for youth inhibit the operation from promoting lifelong learning.
- The operation was able to maintain and improve its service for UASC despite the major influx of UASCs from Eritrea. The main challenge, however, in Northern Ethiopia remains how to effectively address secondary movement of refugees.
- Continued progress was made in meaningful engagement of communities in SGBV prevention through the development of community based committees, watch groups, men's groups, and sports teams.
- Provision of psychosocial support for survivors of SGBV is strong across most of the operation.

## INTRODUCTION

During the year 2014, Ethiopia received 235,773 new refugee arrivals and had become the largest refugee hosting country on the African continent with 659,524 refugees. Ethiopia therefore continues to receive a slow but steady influx of asylum seekers from its neighboring countries (mainly South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea and Sudan). As a direct result of conflict and violence in South Sudan, a total of 191,698 refugees arrived in Gambella Region to seek protection in 2014. A particular concern is also the 58% increase in UASCs entering from Eritrea compared to 2013.

## WHAT IMPACT DID WE HAVE?

Despite the massive influx, UNHCR Ethiopia has managed to maintain its overall levels of achievements and impact in 2014. Overall, impact indicator values show only minor changes since 2012. In 2014, like in 2013, the Operation continued to prioritize SGBV core prevention and response interventions as well as extended support to lifelong learning, including early child education and learning achievements in primary education.

This has resulted in continued positive impact in these areas. Particular gains have been made in increasing access to pre-primary education in all areas. The priority setting has further led to a reported increase in primary school enrolment in 2013 and 2014 as all locations augmented enrolment from their baseline, with the exception of the urban program, where enrolment appeared to decrease from 89% to 35%. The highest advances were seen in the locations affected by the recent influx or emergencies, including Gambella (increase from 6% to 65%), Assosa (increase from 72% to 91%) and Dollo (increase from 25% to 38%) yet, at the same time, secondary school access remains particularly low in all locations, with the majority of locations experiencing a decrease in enrolment from the baseline. UNHCR's partnership with UNICEF and NRC in teacher training, the recruitment of national teachers as well as increased classroom constructions have likely been factors in the high enrolment figures and further entrenched government commitment to refugee education.

Beyond that, a robust increase of reporting on SGBV cases has been recorded due to strengthened referral, coordination and service provision mechanisms, as well as the use of SGBV Standard Operating Procedures, particularly for urban, Somali and Sudanese refugees. Among Somali refugees, the strengthening of mobile courts resulted in prosecution of perpetrators contributing to improved access to justice and accountability.

Last but not least, major improvements have been recorded for the provision of services to children with specific needs as well as the initiation and processing of Best Interest Determinations in the North defying the major increase in new arrivals of UASCs from Eritrea. Mainly, protection services for UASCs were improved in the reception center and alternative care arrangements have been strengthened in camps.

## WHAT HAVE WE ACHIEVED?

The above mentioned prioritized areas of engagement also mark the areas where the operation has accomplished its biggest achievements. Significant progress was made in the provision of support and assistance to SGBV survivors as well as the further engagement of communities in the prevention of SGBV – a continuation of 2013's success. For example, in Eastern Ethiopia religious leaders were engaged in prevention of FGM while in two camps hosting Eritrean Afaris "SGBV No More" football clubs were created strengthening the involvement of men and boys on SGBV prevention efforts. Likewise, great achievements were reached in providing access to early childhood learning for urban, Sudanese and Somali refugees as well as increasing primary school enrollment rates across the entire operation. Over 126,832 children and youth benefited from education services and a total of 418 educational facilities were constructed in 2014. A particular accomplishment was the instant set up of the education program in Gambella to meet the needs of newly arriving children.

The Operation was also able to improve the reception conditions in Northern Ethiopia including renovation of the center and construction of additional shelters. This resulted in a decrease of number of days that UASCs spend in the reception center. Additionally, child friendly spaces and early childhood development centers were renovated and constructed to cover all camps, complemented by prevention mass awareness-raising on child protection rights.

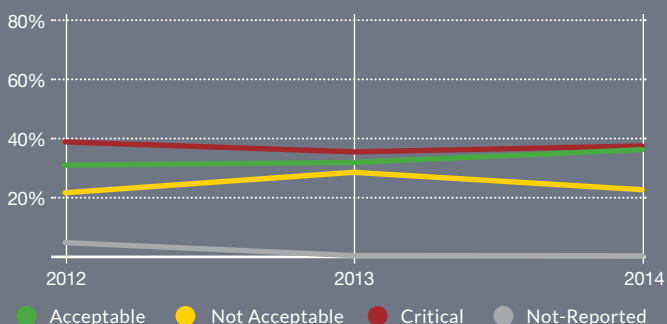
Furthermore, the Operation met or exceeded nearly all of its targets in providing SGBV survivors with psychosocial counselling. Resettlement was also used strategically as a protection tool to address the protection needs of the most vulnerable refugees in Shire operation, resulting in identification of cases of at-risk women and girls.

## BUDGET ALLOCATION\*



## STATE OF IMPACT INDICATORS

% of Impact Indicators meeting standards



## GAPS & CHALLENGES

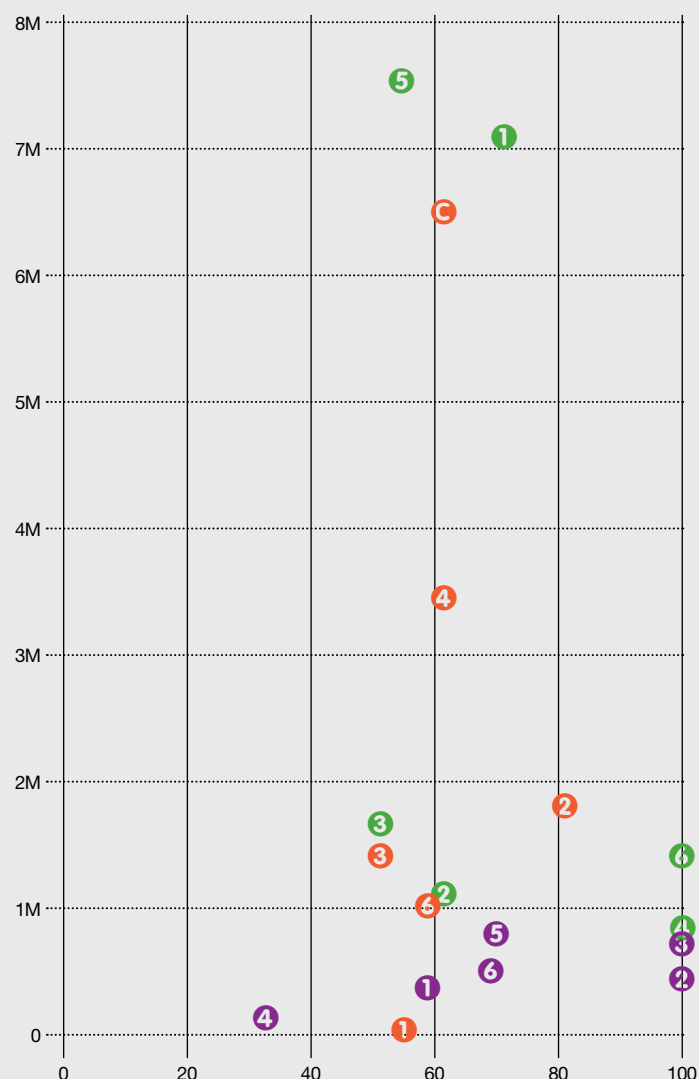
The main challenge in Northern Ethiopia is how to effectively address secondary movement of refugees. Especially, the mobility of care-givers and UASCs negatively impacted the ability to conduct solid case management and provide sufficient services. In addition, the high influx of UASCs towards the end of 2014 affected on-going Child Protection interventions. Overall, asylum-seekers and refugees still don't have access to civil status documentation, including birth registration. However, UNHCR will continue its efforts in engaging and advocating with the government for birth registration through the National Vital Events Registration and Identity Card Proclamation.

Although gains have been made in certain camps through the provision of vocational training (e.g. Dollo Ado), this area still remains a significant gap. On top, among Eritrean refugees, skills training programs targeting youth did not translate into viable livelihood opportunities due to restrictions on work, contributing to secondary movement of both men and women and placing them at greater risk for trafficking, smuggling and SGBV. The Operation also highlighted a similar challenge of trafficking and smuggling for Somali refugees, however, mainly arising out of the abandonment of children in camps with neighbours or relatives.

With regard to education, the more protracted locations still struggle to accommodate the large number of children with limited space. In addition, high teacher/pupil ratios compromise the quality of learning, with the ratio as high as 1 teacher to 296 students in some locations. Despite the achievements made, a shortage of teachers and a large number of untrained teachers in several locations continues to affect retention, class size and the quality of teaching and learning. Although urban children in most grades can enroll in national schools, there is still some reluctance amongst parents due to curriculum and language challenges. The operation has responded through targeted sensitization on the benefits of enrolment in the national system, as well as Amharic language classes.

Last but not least, the situation for persons with disabilities deteriorated since 2013 as shortage of resources and lack of implementing partners with technical skills and capacity mainly led to a lack of specialized services for persons with disabilities. Inclusion of girls and children with special needs in schools continues to remain a challenge in certain locations.

## 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

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\* Refers to budget allocated to Child Protection, SGBV and Education objectives; percentages may vary slightly from 2013 reporting as some expenditures might have been reported after 2013 reporting.

- The focus on thematic protection priorities such as SGBV, child protection and education, has led to improved protection delivery.
- GBV-IMS has been implemented in all locations, with data-sharing agreements and referral pathways amongst partners. However, limited resources affect the ability to respond effectively especially in areas of legal counselling, psycho-social support and livelihoods.
- Traditional conflict resolutions mechanisms remain the preferred option for refugees without necessarily always reflecting the interest of the survivor.
- In both camp contexts, there has been an improvement for UASCs for whom a BID has been initiated and processed, since 2012.
- Access to quality education has improved across the board. However, significant gaps remain in educational quality and secondary school access, which is available to less than 10% of the children.

## INTRODUCTION

The influx of refugees from South Sudan into northern Kenya placed increasing demands on the operation to respond to a high number of UASC, and provide educational services to an additional 9,000 school-going age children in Kakuma. There were slight security improvements across Kenya, which have aided in efforts to provide protection. However, the government's decision to reinforce stricter encampment policies, added significant strains on the urban asylum space in Kenya, impacting and disrupting programmes.

## WHAT IMPACT DID WE HAVE?

Strategy objectives reached less than 60% of the impact standards. There was a significant increase in the number of reported SGBV incidents, as compared to 2013, and all known LGBTI persons received appropriate support. In Kakuma, there was a substantial increase in the number of reported SGBV survivors who received medical services within 72 hours from 60% in 2013 to 85% in 2014. Birth registration was also stabilized after earlier decreases in 2013, mainly due to partnerships with local authorities and successful urban sensitization campaigns. Although the operation did meet the global standards for all PoCs in 2014, a decrease in Kakuma lowered the overall achievement. In education there was an overall decrease of primary and secondary school enrolment rates, with secondary enrolment remaining critical with as low as 2.6% of school-aged youth enrolled in the urban context. There were marginal improvements to quality education in all contexts, with Dadaab increasing learning achievements by 3% compared to 2013. The most significant gains were made in Kakuma, where 86% of students who sat for national exams passed, surpassing the national average.

## WHAT HAVE WE ACHIEVED?

For the second year in a row, the majority of performance targets for Education, SGBV and Child Protection were met; although the achievement of impact targets remained low. There were great achievements, however, in aligning to national systems made across child protection, SGBV, and Education, laying the foundations for future progress. These included enabling access to national birth registration processes, access to the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) for vulnerable refugees and tertiary scholarship students (SAFI), and the registration of camp based schools within the national system. Community engagement was also strengthened including

with SGBV prevention and response, the role of School Management Committees, and with the establishment of 11 urban community support group formed for persons with specific needs, amongst others. Significant achievements were also made in response to the South Sudanese influx, leveraging inter-agency coordination and the prioritization of a child protection officer, an improved child protection case management system was established with improved referrals. Around 15 % of those that arrived from South-Sudan (more than 5500) were identified as UASC, and a BIA was conducted for 100 % of the identified UASCs. By end of the year, 1677 of the newly arrived UASCs were living in alternative care arrangement and 100% received regular monitoring visits.

Achievements to Best Interest procedure decreased, compared to the previous reporting period as a result of the shrinking protection space in urban areas where an increase in school drop outs, family separation and disruption of services was observed. Efforts were made to strengthen the community structures, including training of 27 child protection committees to increase identification of children at risk and referrals to services. Referral systems for community to refer children at risk to refugee implementing and operational partners is in place, however the community structures have limited capacity to provide safety nets to children at risk. Another major challenge was to identify foster families and secure care for UASCs, resorting in supervised independent living for child headed households being the primary care arrangement for UASCs as to avoid separation of siblings. In Dadaab, there was an increase in the number of UASCs and other children-at-risk in need of BIA. Monitoring and follow up of individual cases as well as outreach programs reduced greatly due to decrease of partner staff and community workers. Despite these challenges, the number of UASCs for whom a BI has been initiated and processed continued to improve in the reporting period.

Within education, important strides were made with increasing access through the construction and rehabilitation of school classrooms, the introduction of the double shift, and the initiation of accelerated learning programmes for over-age students. In addition, innovative approaches to enhance quality and access across the country, including support for connected learning programmes; the launch of the Vodafone Foundation's Instant Network Classrooms, in Dadaab. Tertiary education access was expanded through DAFI and other scholarships programmes, as well as through new connected learning programs.



## BUDGET ALLOCATION\*

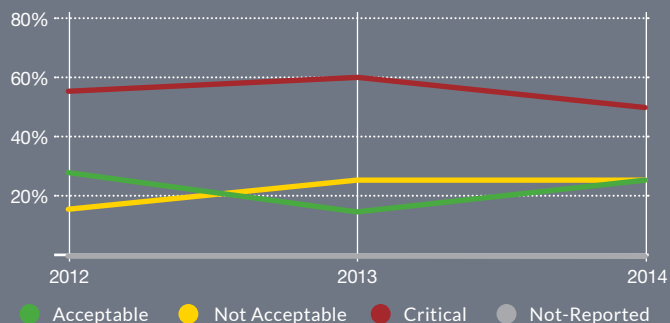
2012

2013  
↑13%

2014  
↓4%

## STATE OF IMPACT INDICATORS

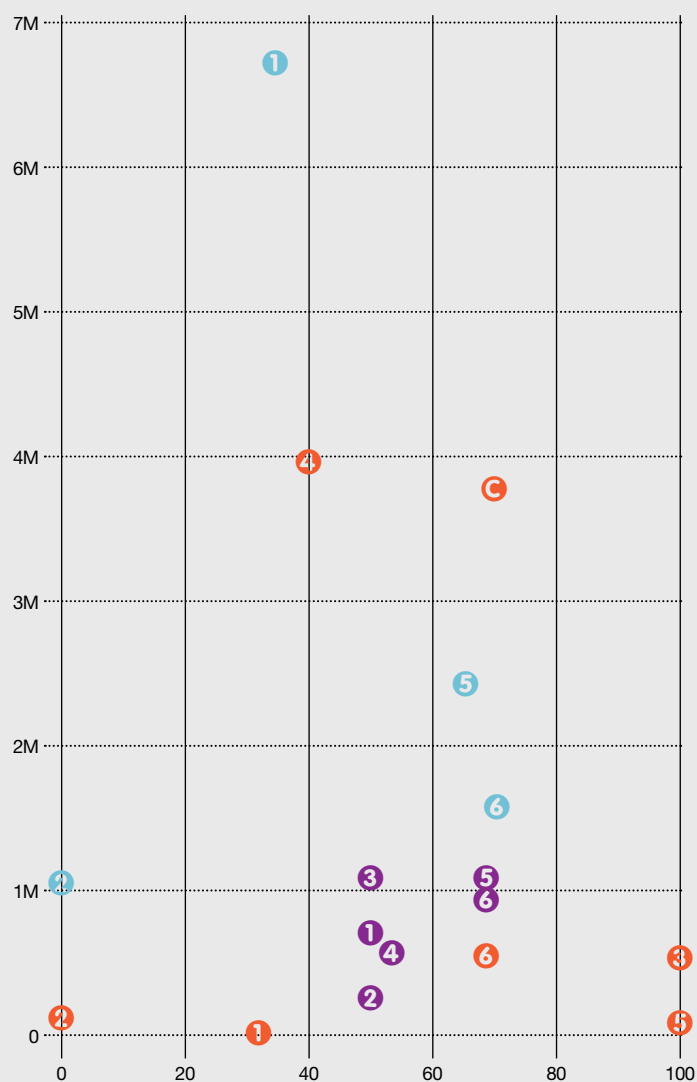
% of Impact Indicators meeting standards



## GAPS & CHALLENGES

Despite gradual progress in enhancing protection across the Kenya operation, the influx of South Sudanese UASCs, and the government's encampment policies exacerbated existing gaps and challenges. In the urban context, the Usalama Watch Operation led to a deterioration of protection spaces. SGBV remains a persistent, with close to 700 cases reported in Dadaab, and well over 300 cases in Kakuma and Nairobi each. The lack of comprehensive livelihoods support and youth programming, including adequate access to secondary education, has resulted in increases in survival sex work and the trafficking of drugs. E.g. in northern Kenya (Kakuma), the overall number of youths increased (36% of the total population), and only an estimated 8% of the youths are engaged in productive activities i.e. in small-scale business, incentive employment with NGOs or skills training. The shortage of sanitary materials for girls and women also posed significant challenges to girls attending school in the second half of the planning year. Additionally, in Kenya there is an increasing concern with a decreasing percentage of qualified teachers compounded by increasing class size and an overall deterioration in educational quality at a primary level. Identification of foster families and secure care for UASCs still remains challenging, as well as monitoring and follow-up of individual cases.

## ACHIEVEMENTS



### CHILD PROTECTION

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- There has been excellent progress towards meeting the 100% standard for refugee children's enrolment in 9-year basic education for both protracted and emergency caseloads. However, very limited access to upper secondary schools and vocational training for adolescents and youth in the camps remains a significant concern.
- Issuance of birth certificates in Rwanda for refugees is still a major challenge.
- Major progress was reported on engaging the communities on prevention and response to child protection and SGBV related risks.

## INTRODUCTION

By the end of the year, Rwanda hosted a total refugee population of 73,820 individuals with the vast majority coming from the Democratic Republic of Congo. Larger parts of the population are adolescents and/or children (f.ex. 49.4% of urban population). Participatory assessments conducted throughout the year highlight that incidents of sexual and gender based violence as well as incidents of child abuse, neglect and exploitation present the most prevalent protection risks. The context of protracted assistance, the socio economic constraints in country and the vulnerable status of refugees exacerbate the protection challenges in Rwanda.

## WHAT IMPACT DID WE HAVE?

After a positive trend from 2012 to 2013, the overall impact analysis for 2014 painted a more concerning picture as the number of indicators in the critical threshold increased by 67% while the number of indicators in the acceptable threshold plateaued. Major impact was achieved with regard to the mainstreaming of refugee children into the national education system as the Rwanda operation, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education, UNICEF, and other education partners, embarked on the inclusion of newly arrived refugees into the national schools, securing sustainable, accredited education services for refugees on the same terms as national children. Consequently, very high primary school enrollment rates and great progress on secondary enrollment rates were reported. With the arrival of Plan International as new implementing partner for SGBV and Child Protection, the number of children and SGBV survivors receiving services increased. Likewise, UNHCR in collaboration with Plan International played a leadership role, in collaborating with national partners and building community-based protection groups, which impacted on the quality of services for PoCs, especially for children and SGBV survivors.

## WHAT HAVE WE ACHIEVED?

The Operation was able to majorly advance on the engagement of communities in prevention and response to child protection and SGBV issues. These achievements are mainly based on the establishment of community-based organisations, children's committees supporting the identification and assistance of persons and children at risk and training of community mobilizers. Additionally, in Kigeme, organized Community Health Workers advised community members, contributing to an increase in the number of reported SGBV cases. Additionally, various groups in the refugee community have been organized to sensitize the community on the issue of SGBV. The provision of appropriate support to reported SGBV survivors reached global standards. The Operation demonstrated additionally the meaningful integration of the different protection themes as an education project provided protection services by identifying and guiding child survivors of SGBV, referring these cases to partners in charge and sensitizing students on reproductive health, SGBV and HIV/ AIDS. In Urban areas, refugee children have non-discriminatory access to national services. However, there is no data on the situation in the camps. Furthermore, considerable progress has been made in initiating and processing BID for UASCs. Nevertheless, the Operation faces challenges in meeting the global standards.

An exceptional 97% national examination pass rate with an average 90% school attendance rate in primary schools in Kigeme, show that progress in high enrolment rates (100% in protracted, lower but still high in emergency setting in primary) are accompanied by quality education services enabling children to stay and succeed in school. Examination performance rates are lower for camps with new arrivals, due to the transition to a new education system and stabilizing period required for children to recover from the shock of displacement. There has been considerable progress in increasing the secondary school enrolment rates for all PPGs to between 50% and 63%, though still well below the standard. Strong progress in access to secondary education and access to national education systems for the refugees in camps as part of the emergency response are correlated, demonstrating the benefits of inclusion in the national education system. Quality of reporting is improved by reference to attendance and examination pass rates which gives a more complex, qualitative picture of education services for refugees.

## BUDGET ALLOCATION\*

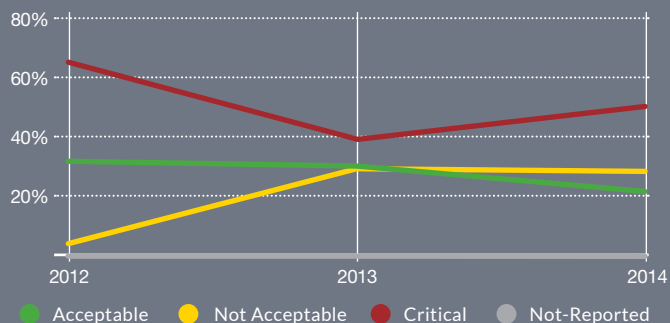
2012

2013  
↑64%

2014  
↓29%

## STATE OF IMPACT INDICATORS

% of Impact Indicators meeting standards

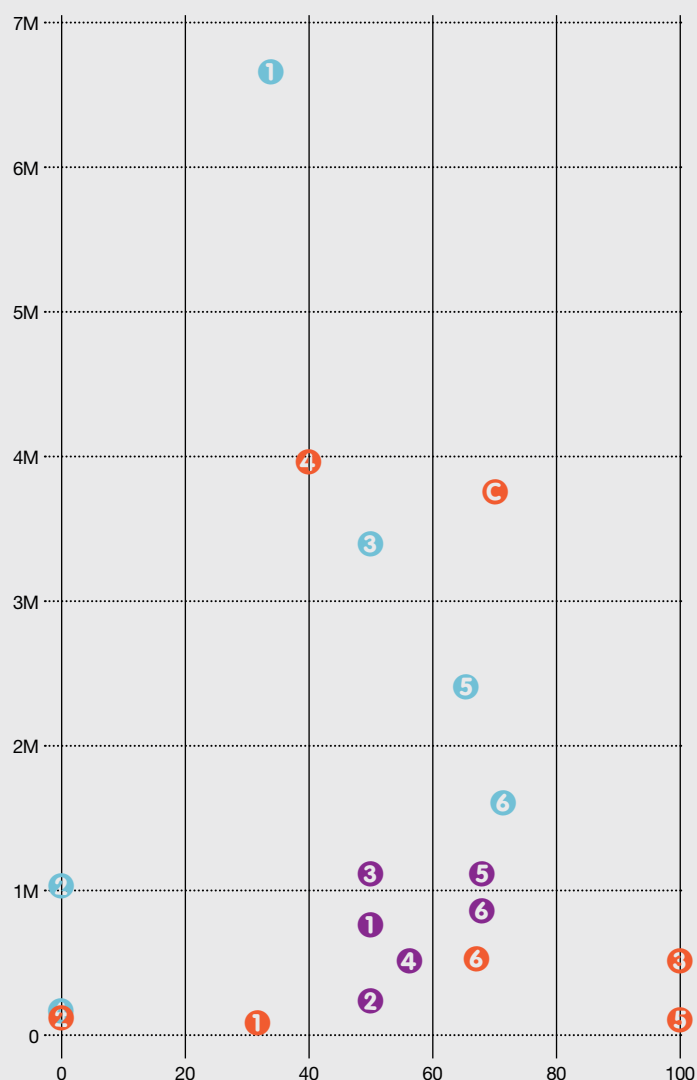


## GAPS & CHALLENGES

A particular concern remains adolescents and youth. Youth are perceived as idle and are at risk of drug and alcohol abuse because of the lack of opportunities especially for work. Limited access to upper secondary education for refugees (across population groups), to vocational training for adolescents and youth and very limited numbers of scholarships for higher education result in young refugees being not facilitated to complete the full education cycle despite the excellent progress towards 100% enrolment at primary levels. Furthermore, the operation identifies throughout all settings the lack of income generating activities for females as contributing factor for survival sex, sexual exploitation and early pregnancies.

The Rwanda operation identifies four clear gaps with regard to protecting children, namely, the lack of issuance or tracking of birth certificates as well as birth registration for reasons of capacity, funding and misinterpretation of the laws; the identification and support to child-headed households; the programming for children with disabilities and monitoring of children in alternative care and the lack of internal capacity around the BID process including child friendly interviewing techniques. In addition to the above mentioned factors, participatory assessment across the different refugee communities revealed that cultural barriers, pervasive sense of impunity of perpetrators, the lack of follow up by police, fear of revenge by perpetrators of SGBV and yet a remaining gap in the provision of available services are contributing further to the underreporting of SGBV cases.

## ACHIEVEMENTS



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- UNHCR has met all its operation specific impact targets for SGBV, Education and Child protection, but these are far behind global impact standards.
- The Identification of and Best Interest Determination for UASCs have considerably improved as well as birth registration for all children of concern.
- The number of reported SGBV cases quadrupled, but is still far behind estimated numbers.
- The year was marked by a new refugee influx, deteriorating protection environment and a complex operating environment.
- In the emergency response for refugees from South Sudan, UNHCR, partners and the Government of Sudan set up joint guidelines on alternative care.

## INTRODUCTION

2014 was marked by a high influx of refugees from South Sudan (120 000) with 70% of new arrivals being women and children and a severely deteriorating protection environment for urban refugees and asylum seekers in Khartoum. More than 400 000 newly displaced people in Darfur signal a significant deterioration of the humanitarian and security situation in Darfur. At the end of 2014, an approximate number of 278,000 refugees and 3,1 Million IDPs lived in Sudan.

## WHAT IMPACT DID WE HAVE?

Due to the high number of new arrivals and the complex operating environment in Sudan, UNHCR was not able to come close to global impact standards on child protection, SGBV and some parts of education. At the same time, operation specific impact targets have been met in these areas: High impact is reported for primary education for Eritrean refugees (East), birth registration and processing of Best Interest Determination for unaccompanied and separated children. A very high primary school enrolment rate could be maintained for Eritrean refugees in the East while 68% of urban refugee children were enrolled in primary school with an overall of 30% of refugee children mainstreamed into public schools. Secondary education has improved, especially in urban areas (71%). In the emergency response, UNHCR was able to provide primary education to 32% of the newly arrived South Sudanese children.

It also has to be mentioned that access to vocational and formal education for UASC increased to 53%, from 25% at start of 2014. In the area of SGBV prevention and response, progress has been made and all impact targets have been met with regard to the extent communities are involved in the prevention and response of SGBV, with most progress among IDPs in Darfur. In Darfur, for example 100% of rape survivors who approached health services within 72 hours of an incident received PEP kits. The number of reported cases more than quadrupled in Sudan (245 cases in 2014 compared to 52 cases in 2013), likely due to a variety of factors, including SGBV awareness and sensitization campaigns, and better reporting and incident tracking systems. Furthermore, the secondary movement rate in Khartoum for identified (e.g. case managed UASC) is significantly lower in 2014.

## WHAT DID WE ACHIEVE?

Birth registration and Best Interest Determination were marked by high achievements in 2014: Birth registration for refugee children under 12 months increased from 22% to 70% in the East (compared to urban refugees where only 20% of under 12 months old were registered). In 2014, the majority of unaccompanied and separated children continued to move on from Sudan (both East and Khartoum) which exposes them to multiple risks, including smuggling and trafficking. For these children, UNHCR was able to increase the identification, referral and Best Interest Assessments or Determinations in Khartoum and the East through a community network of volunteers; monthly support to foster families and In Khartoum, BID/BIA were conducted for 100% of all identified and verified UASC. Significant improvements were achieved in family tracing and family reunification whereby all children registered in the UAC Centre received counseling and as a result, a total of 158 children were reunited with their families. The identification of survivors of SGBV and incident reporting has been improved through situational assessments, a review of SGBV interagency procedures, as well as new guidance and new partnerships.

Overall, refugee children outside Khartoum have more access to national services than before, even though no formal agreement for accessing national educational facilities exists. The majority of refugee children learn in parallel systems. In order to increase enrolment, retention and quality education, UNHCR continued to construct schools, recruit teachers, provide learning material, provide teacher incentives and one time assistance for school fees to vulnerable families – all of this to cover gaps in primary education services for refugees in the East and in Khartoum as well as for IDPs in Darfur. Literacy classes were also provided to 160 adults in Khartoum to contribute towards lifelong learning. Overall, 30% of teachers recruited are female, contributing to measures towards creating safer learning environments.

In the **emergency response** for refugees from South Sudan, but also for Khartoum and Kassala, UNHCR, partners and the Government of Sudan set up joint guidelines on alternative care, started supporting existing family tracing initiatives and trained 120 social workers, partners volunteers and committees on these issues. Some 598 unaccompanied and separated children were identified and targeted assistance provided to the 50 most vulnerable. Through a local partnership, awareness on SGBV, especially concerning children was increased and the community motivated to engage in SGBV awareness and prevention. Training on fuel efficient stoves has been initiated as a contribution to SGBV prevention. Informal education was provided to 2,921 newly arrived refugee children in child friendly spaces, formal

## BUDGET ALLOCATION\*

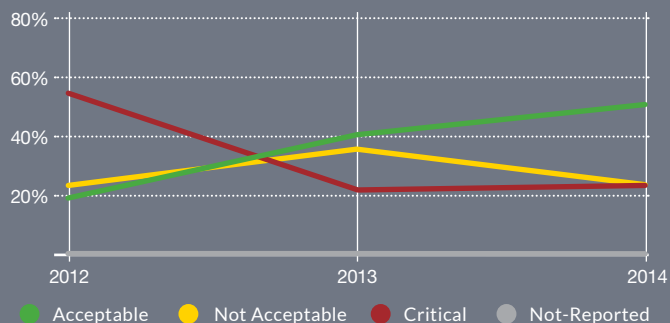
2012

2013  
↓14%

2014  
→

## STATE OF IMPACT INDICATORS

% of Impact Indicators meeting standards



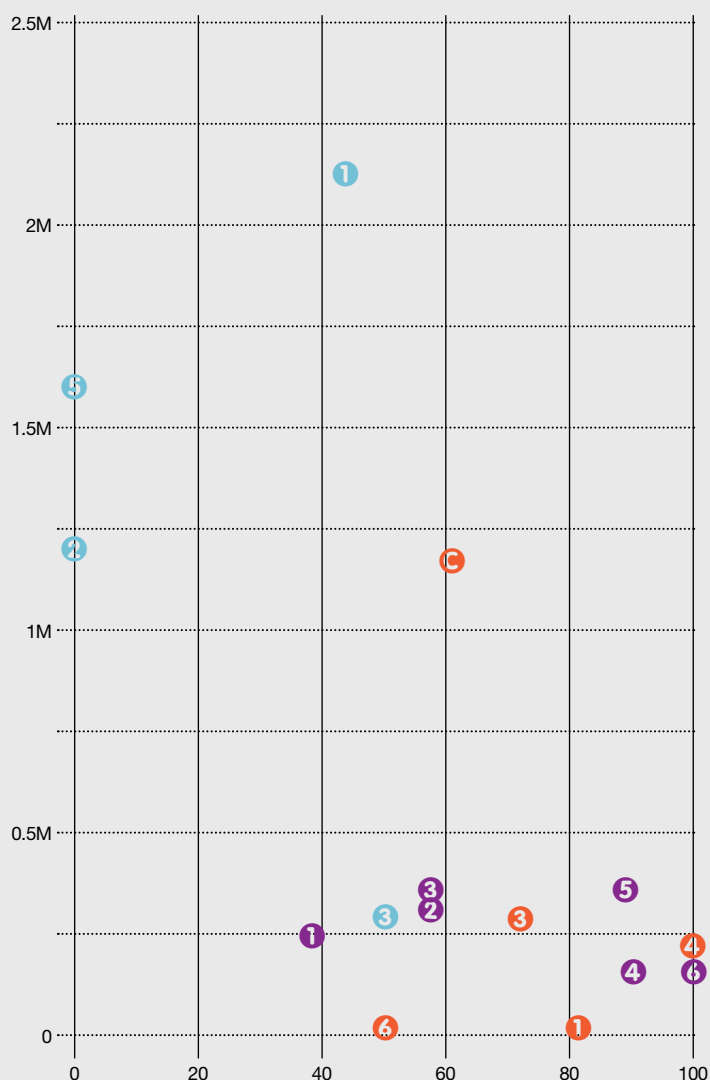
education to a smaller group and permanent schools were built in the host community to facilitate inclusion of refugees in national systems. Out-of-school children benefitted from accelerated learning opportunities. The number of out-of-school refugee children between 6-17 years in White Nile State is 10,007.

## GAPS & CHALLENGES

Complex operating environment marked by a lack of partners with authorisation to work in Sudan and limited access by UNHCR and international NGOs resulting in gaps in services narrowing and humanitarian space. Children are exposed to a high number of risks and neglect, for example, in urban areas where many children are asked to work. At the same time, when in Sudan, refugee children are only on the move to other countries, which makes it challenging for UNHCR to provide protection and follow up on incidents. Providing services for persons with disabilities remains a challenge together with practices that increase exposure to risk, such as firewood collection. Child protection issues are worsened by education challenges: Despite the high enrolment rate, challenges around education are high: children very often drop out, teachers are not sufficient, mechanisms to address abuse are not in place, fewer girls than boys are enrolled, and disabled children are rarely seen in schools, quality of education is poor in terms of lack of qualified teachers, materials and equipment, insufficient classrooms and classroom furniture, difference in curricula for South Sudanese children and language barriers for tigrinya speaking children in the East, unaffordable school fees, remoteness of relocation sites, school fees, high adult literacy rate and refugee education needs are not considered in national planning projections.

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## ACHIEVEMENTS



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- The extension of education services to the vast emergency influx has marked the response, while emphasizing the mainstreaming of refugee learners into the national education system.
- Over half of children access primary education, but teacher-pupil ratios reach up to 1:100. Discontinuation of education from primary to secondary level due to cost of studies remains a key challenge, as well as drop-outs among girls in particular.
- Birth Registration and support to children with specific needs remain significant gap areas.
- The operation faces challenges in implementing the Best Interest procedure given the overall increase of influx, especially of children. However, measures have been taken to respond.
- Increased identification of SGBV cases by community structures and overall progress in provision of services to SGBV survivors and persons with disabilities owing to increased community awareness, coordination with and training of partners and SGBV taskforces.

## INTRODUCTION

The Uganda operation was characterized by the South Sudanese emergency influx that started end of 2013 when fighting erupted in South Sudan, as well as the continuation of refugees arriving from DRC. The country hosted more than 420,000 refugees by end of the year (almost 65 % are children), and nearly two-thirds have arrived within the past five years. The urban refugee population increased from 43,000 to 72,000, with 47% females.

## WHAT IMPACT DID WE HAVE?

Despite the new influx of refugees, the impact indicator values show a slight overall improvement as the operation was able to lift critical impact indicator values into the acceptable range. This mainly builds on the continued commitment to SGBV core prevention and response interventions as well as primary learning achievements. The Operation managed to triple the number of SGBV impact indicators in the acceptable range to 75% of all SGBV impact indicators. This was mainly based on a solid provision of legal assistance to survivors across most of the operation as well as community engagement and awareness-raising activities, some of which were part of the Safe from the Start initiative, resulted in better identification of SGBV cases, arrests of perpetrators, and ongoing investigations.

Significant investments in teacher recruitment and school infrastructure have enabled access to primary education to over 60% of the target population among newly arrived South Sudanese refugees. Access to primary education has also slightly improved in urban areas. However, out of 198,543 primary school going age children, only 54% accessed education. High dropout rates, especially girls, and low secondary school enrollment rates remain a particular concern. The access to early childhood education has improved. Among newly arrived South Sudanese refugees, access rates to secondary education stand only at 1.5% and 6% in Arua and Adjumani respectively. Among the urban population the rate is 20 where costs related to education pose a challenge to parents and limit access. This absence of secondary education opportunities posed concerns for youth. Non-formal education remains an important tool for working with youth and projects implemented included a breakdance and life-skills initiative and a Youth Initiative Fund project to address FGM with Somali adolescent girls.

Even though efforts were made to strengthen the Best Interest procedure in all locations, the percentage of UASC for whom a best interest process has been initiated or completed overall decreased as there was an increase in the number of UASCs and other children-at-risk in need of BIA/BID. Similar to 2013, low impact was continued to be recorded on the provision of birth registration, which is a major protection issue for asylum seeker and refugee children. However, negotiations with Uganda Registration Services Bureau resulted in the creation of a specific category within their national database to record refugee birth.

## WHAT DID WE ACHIEVE?

The Operation was able to lift a significant expansion of access to early childhood and primary education. Especially for the South Sudanese emergency influx efforts bore fruits as an increase from a zero baseline to a primary school enrolment rate of 61% and from a zero baseline to an early childhood education enrolment rate of 55% was achieved. However, for Great Lakes and other refugee population groups, a decrease from 83% to 68% was recorded due to a lack of infrastructure and teachers. Specific areas of achievement across the different locations included furthermore the construction and renovation of school infrastructure including sanitary facilities, recruitment and capacity building of teachers, community sensitization sessions and access to education for persons with specific needs, as well as collaboration with Government/ District officials.

Achievements related to access to national child protection and social services continued to be stable, mostly related to education and medical services. Furthermore, an increasing number of community-based child protection structures were established and trained as to increase identification of children at risk and referrals to services. Child protection standard operating procedures (SOP) have been initiated in all locations as an effort to strengthen referral mechanisms by all stakeholders. Refugee Welfare Committee members, Child Protection Committee members and community workers greatly increased awareness in the community on the need to protect children. The identification of foster families and monitoring of and follow up of individual children in alternative care arrangements were particularly challenging.

## BUDGET ALLOCATION\*

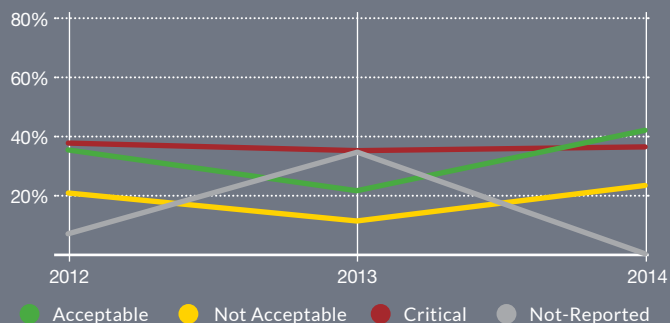
2014  
↑125%

2012

2013  
↑46%

## STATE OF IMPACT INDICATORS

% of Impact Indicators meeting standards



Last but not least, the majority (70%+) of the reported SGBV cases received appropriate intervention and support. That included individuals with disabilities. Close to 100% of rape survivors received PEP within 72 hours of an incident across the majority of locations. Coordination was strengthened, including through the development and revision of interagency SOPs. The Operation also succeeded in maintaining a strong community engagement for example through urban SGBV peer educators conducted trainings and religious leaders from the Christian and Muslim faith lobbying and engaging in preaching against SGBV in their faith communities (Urban). Forward-looking, UNHCR Uganda invested heavily in the process of establishing a clear 2016 - 2020 Protection and Solutions Strategy.

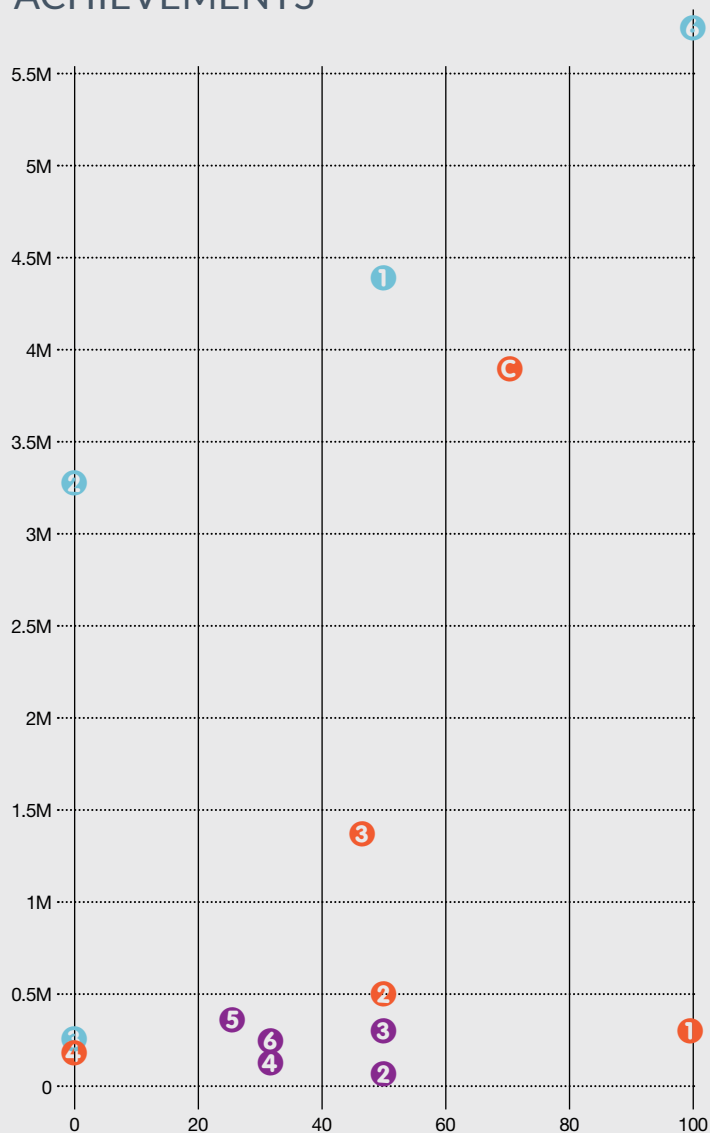
## GAPS & CHALLENGES

The Operation reported major remaining gaps related to the implementation of a holistic intervention on protection of children, the provision of legal documentation (incl. birth registration), and support to children with specific needs. Full provision of birth certificates is still hampered by the fact that the Registrar General's Office in Kampala centrally issues birth certificates.

Continuation from primary to secondary education is highly limited as the lack of prospects influences retention rates already at the upper grades of primary education. Education infrastructure and number of teachers was reported as insufficient. Furthermore, pupil/ teacher ratios are high and learning environments poorly adapted, which affects the quality of education provision. Among urban refugees, the Operation noted limited livelihood (economic/self-reliance) opportunities increased the risk of engagement in survival sex and reluctance to report SGBV among male survivors. In general there is further need for increased participation of men, boys, and youth in SGBV prevention. A glaring gap exists in awareness raising and sensitization on SGBV for growing number of urban refugees living outside city center (e.g. slums and suburbs).

\* Refers to budget allocated to Child Protection, SGBV and Education objectives; percentages may vary slightly from 2013 reporting as some expenditures might have been reported after 2013 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 2.54M Moved
- 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

- 3,170 out-of-school children were enrolled in primary education including 303 at-risk children.
- Essential response services, such as medical service to SGBV survivors by public hospitals, were severely hampered and reduced by the security situation in Yemen.
- The Operation was able to maintain the % of UASC for whom a BID has been initiated and completed.
- SGBV core programmes achieved high rates in achieving their performance targets, their impact targets as well as the impact standards.

## INTRODUCTION

In a climate of rising insecurity, UNHCR was facing three simultaneous challenges: a protracted, mostly urban, refugee population mainly from the Horn of Africa; emergency and prolonged internal displacement; and the complexities of mixed migration and trafficking. The main groups of concern to UNHCR in Yemen are over 250,000 refugees and asylum-seekers from Ethiopia, Somalia and the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as at least 334,093 IDPs. In 2014, a total of 91,592 people reached Yemen's shores from the Horn of Africa, mostly on route to other countries and with high protection risks. The Government of Yemen established a temporary protection for Syrians in Yemen which allowed UNHCR and partners to provide assistance.

## WHAT IMPACT DID WE HAVE?

The operation in Yemen was able to meet 70% of its context specific impact targets in the areas of SGBV, Child Protection and Education and with this, reached global impact standards for three quarters of impact indicators. At the same time, only 56% of the context specific performance targets have been met. A comprehensive education approach on improving access, enrolment and quality of education resulted in a high enrolment rate of over 83% for primary and 80% at secondary schooling. In preventing and responding to SGBV, UNHCR achieved most of its performance and impact targets as well as impact standards. In total, 1460 cases of SGBV incidents were reported in 2014 in addition to 95 cases of child abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation. Out of this, reported incidents among refugees declined but augmented for IDPs. UNHCR was able to maintain its high impact in identifying and assisting children with specific needs. In principle, refugee children have access to national services, however, the quality of services is not meeting standards.

## WHAT DID WE ACHIEVE?

Following a community based survey, 3,170 out-of-school children were enrolled in primary education including 303 at-risk children. Complementary education interventions included literacy, numeracy and language classes, accelerated learning classes, improvement of 13 education facilities, teacher recruitment and training, advocacy to allow refugee children access national schools and strategic partnerships with the Ministry of Education at all levels. UNHCR also assisted 170 children with disabilities in Sana'a and conducted a total of 460 Best Interest Assessments through strengthened BIA/BID capacity. Unaccompanied children were targeted with a comprehensive programme that provides them with care arrangements, regular follow up and monitoring, legal services, informal and formal education. UNHCR continued to empower children, through support to the four (4) refugee children members in the National Children's Parliament. In the area of SGBV, UNHCR continued to build capacity and awareness among refugees, internally displaced people, community based groups, partners and Government officials. Standard Operating Procedures are in place with responsibilities outlined amongst the various actors in order to ensure adequate prevention and response. Over 250 survivors of SGBV were provided with psychological, social, and/or legal counselling. 100% of the refugees from Syria and IDPs in Yemen with disabilities received support (more than 900 refugees) and 100% of households have access to sustainable energy, contributing to a safer environment. UNHCR has expanded its Community Based Protection Networks to facilitate information sharing on services available for survivors and also to reach high-risk security areas. Nevertheless, reported indicator values suggest that community involvement in SGBV is challenging.



## BUDGET ALLOCATION\*

2012

2013

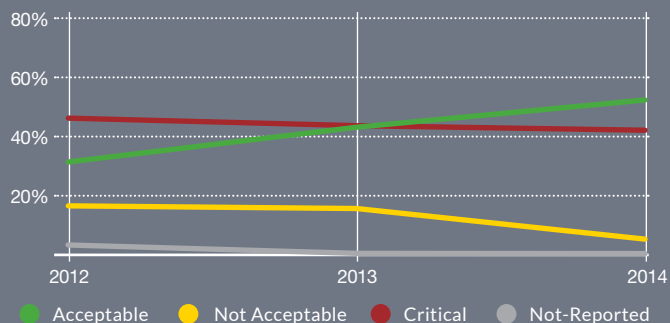
↓5%

2014

↓17%

## STATE OF IMPACT INDICATORS

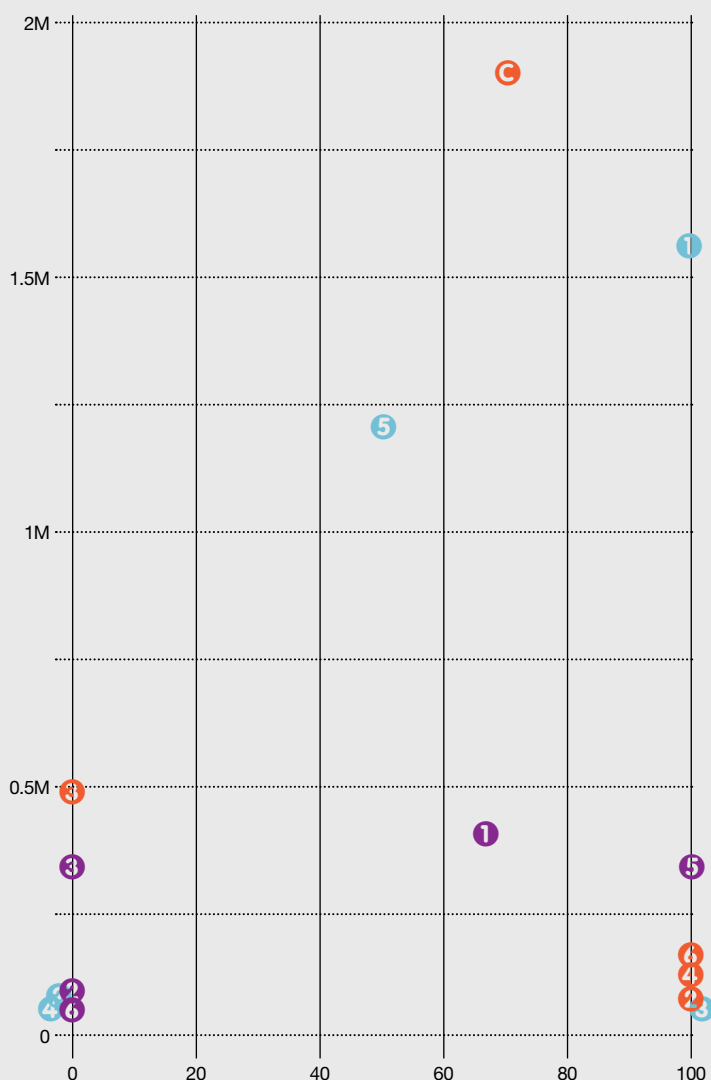
% of Impact Indicators meeting standards



## GAPS & CHALLENGES

Despite the multiple protection risks faced, 96% of unaccompanied and separated children reaching Yemen stated their intention to travel to Saudi Arabia, some of whom register with UNHCR to receive protection and assistance while preparing for the next stage of their journey. Refugee children continue to be held in detention by the Government of Yemen in violation of the 1989 Convention on the Right of the Child. Basic procedural guarantees are not in place, leaving children without appropriate protection, care or assistance. Although refugee children have the right to birth certificates, the Government of Yemen did not grant 300 birth certificates to refugee children due to lack of required documents and generally does not provide certificates to children born out of wedlock, for example through rape. The issue of child marriage continues to be a serious concern among refugees, as well as underreporting and declining medical services in government hospitals due to the security situation. Children often drop out of school because of child marriage and child labour. Other education challenges include language barriers, fear of discrimination and abuse which prevents girls in particular to stay at school, lack of inclusive opportunities for children with disabilities, limited scholarships for secondary and tertiary education and poor and unsafe school infrastructure.

## 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
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- 6 Girls and boys achieve durable solutions in their best interest

### SGBV

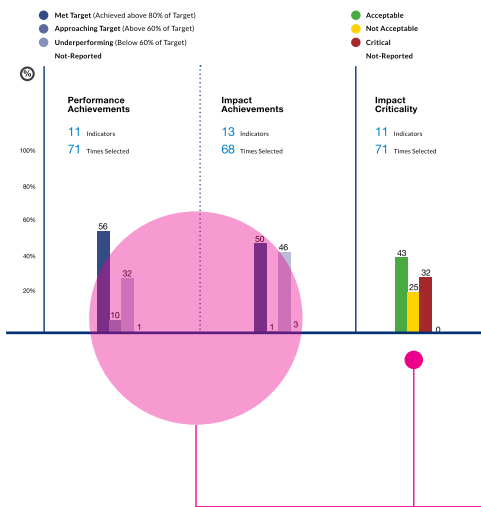
- 1 Protecting children of concern against SGBV
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\* Refers to budget allocated to Child Protection, SGBV and Education objectives; percentages may vary slightly from 2013 reporting as some expenditures might have been reported after 2013 reporting.

# 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 UNHCRs 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%**;

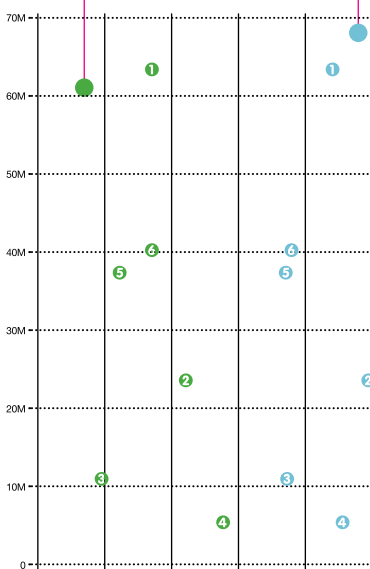
**Unacceptable Range: 79 – 60%; Critical Range: ≤59%**.

## Progress Towards

### Impact/Performance Targets

#### Progress Towards

#### Impact Standards



## 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.

## 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.

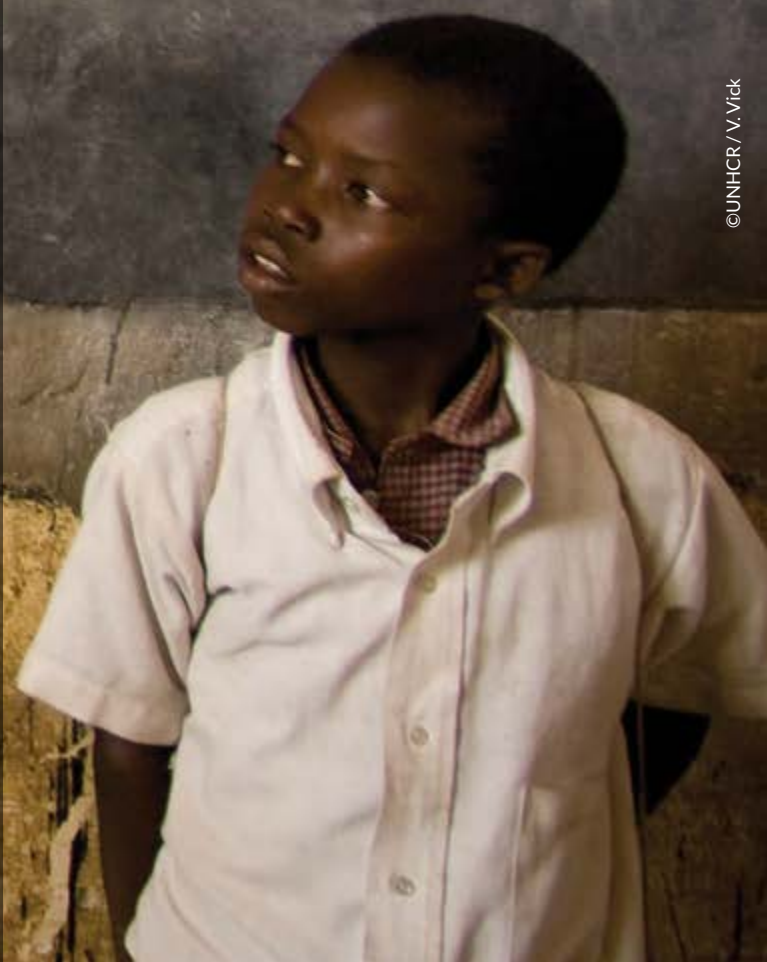
## STANDARD

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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