Executive Summary

Impact and progress made

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

About the report

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

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

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

Overall progress

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

UNHCR made significant progress in increasing refugee access to national child protection systems across the priority countries. Globally, 21 refugee operations are reporting improvements in access to national child protection and social services, a 50% increase compared to 2014. While UNHCR increased the number of Best Interests procedures for UASC, data on targeted support provided to girls and boys with specific needs shows a slight decrease over the last year. UNHCR and partners achieved significant progress related to refugees’ access to national education systems. In 15 out of the 25 countries who have adopted the education strategy, refugees have access to national education systems, albeit to varying extents. In support of this, an outcome of UNHCR advocacy efforts at the global level, in relation to education, was the inclusion of children affected by conflict in two key policy documents (Incheon Declaration and Education 2030: Framework for Action) associated with Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG 4). At the same time, enrolment rates in primary and secondary education for refugees in priority countries show a steady decrease over the last three years, despite expanded services and increased numbers of children attending school. This decrease can be explained by increasing numbers of refugee children in need of education, but also an improvement in the quality of data collected and reported. Data on safe learning environments suggests a slight decrease, even though there is an overall positive trend since 2013 and a stable trend on significantly increased access to higher education. In regards to SGBV, 2015 saw a sharp increase in legal, medical and psychosocial services provided to SGBV survivors (13%, 30% and 45% increases respectively) which can be attributed to improved case management systems, and higher quality services. The number of reported SGBV incidents has also increased by 32% due to better data management and awareness raising. Protection of LGBTI has been strengthened, although reporting services remained minimal. Data on prevention of SGBV through safe access to energy shows a steady decrease over the years while impact of interventions relating to survival sex and engagement of men and boys have remained difficult to measure.

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

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

2 For example, in Uganda, the number of children accessing primary schools increased from 90,000 in 2014 to 116,000 in 2015, due to increased services to meet a substantial increase in the refugee population, while the percentage of primary school-aged refugees attending primary school dropped by 3% as the population of primary school-aged refugee children increased from 157,000 to 183,000 over the same period.
This third Strategy Implementation Report is prepared by UNHCR as part of its global monitoring framework for UNHCR’s protection strategies in Child Protection, Education and SGBV. The objective of the report is to provide information on progress towards the three protection strategies in priority countries. As such, the report intends to describe results and impacts rather than activities.

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

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

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

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

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

First results of this evaluation are expected in mid-2016 and the findings will determine the strategy parameters and implementation that UNHCR will pursue for these 3 core protection areas in the future.
UNHCR issued a global Framework for the Protection of Children and two global strategies on Education and SGBV prevention and response. The three strategies define organizational objectives and provide a policy framework for country level strategies. Although formulated as three distinct strategies, they address protection challenges and interventions that cut across all areas of protection delivery and need to be tackled through an integrated approach in order to maximise protection outcomes.

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The Framework for the Protection of Children broadens UNHCR’s engagement in the protection of children. It articulates six goals that encapsulate UNHCR’s commitment to protect and realize the rights of children of concern, and offers practical guidance on how to achieve them. The six goals centre on children’s safety, protection, and capacities as well as their access to legal documentation, child-sensitive environments and survival sex; and third, the transformative role of men and boys as agents of change for gender equality and bringing an end to sexual and gender-based violence. As such, the strategy

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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.
INTRODUCTION

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

WHAT DIFFERENCE DID WE MAKE?

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

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

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

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

UNHCR saw significant progress under this Goal in 2015. 93% of indicators were in the acceptable range compared to 75% by end of 2014 and a reported 100% in 2013. UNHCR has continued throughout the last three years to support children’s committees and youth councils in which children can advocate for their rights and seek solutions for their problems. Multiple child related fora (Child Parliament Clubs, Mini-media Clubs, and Youth Associations) have helped to promote the participation of children by providing them with a platform to voice their concerns and seek solutions to the challenges they face. In 2015, a particular emphasis was put on participation of youth: UNHCR in collaboration with partners, conducted global refugee youth consultations to create structured spaces for young refugees to engage in participatory dialogue with other youth and relevant stakeholders, and to foster and support participation, leadership and empowerment opportunities. The process culminated in a global refugee youth consultation in Geneva in June 2016, which, among other things, has put forward recommendations for UNHCR’s engagement with and for youth. The Youth Initiative Fund, a dedicated fund for youth-led projects, was established in 2013 and has thus far been implemented in 11 of the 16 priority countries. In 2015, projects were implemented in 6 priority countries. The YIF is a unique initiative that supports forcibly displaced youth in designing and leading protection projects in their communities. The fund provides an enabling environment for social development through a community-based approach, benefiting not only youth but also others in their communities including children, PWD, LGBTI and older persons. 4 Chad, Ethiopia, Egypt, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Rwanda, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania

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

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

ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTPUT TARGETS

% of Output/Impact Indicators meeting Targets/Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Achievements</th>
<th>Impact Achievements</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 Indicators</td>
<td>15 Indicators</td>
<td>15 Indicators</td>
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<tr>
<td>78 Times Selected</td>
<td>110 Times Selected</td>
<td>110 Times Selected</td>
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<td>59</td>
<td>48</td>
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<td>27</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>23% (Critical)</td>
<td>15% (Critical)</td>
<td>20% (Critical)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5% (Not Acceptable)</td>
<td>2% (Not Acceptable)</td>
<td>2% (Not Acceptable)</td>
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Indicators for this Goal across the 16 priority countries show global progress towards targets, with an average achievement of 67% in 2015, a higher impact than the achievement of 59% in 2014, but lower than the 84% reported in 2013. Fluctuations in values are a result of the increase in the number of children of concern across the 16 priority countries. Similarly, around 70% of impact indicators showed performance in the acceptable range compared to 67% in 2014 and 100% in 2013. The implementation of child friendly procedures has been supported over the past 4 years through training of government officials and refugee communities and the strengthening of the Best Interests procedures.

GOAL 4: CHILDREN OBTAIN LEGAL DOCUMENTATION

Birth registration is a Global Strategic Priority for UNHCR and is aligned with the 10 year global action plan to end statelessness. Overall impact slightly decreased as illustrated by the achievement of 50% towards targets in 2015 compared to 60% in 2014. However, more impact indicators were reported in the acceptable range than in previous years, with 44% of indicators in the acceptable range in 2015, compared to 30% in 2014, and 23% in 2013. In 2015, the majority of priority countries reported an improved performance related to the issuance of birth certificates to children under 12 months old. The results varied across situations however, as some saw an increase in the number of children who obtain birth certificates (CAR refugees in Chad, refugees in Dadaab and Kakuma camps in Kenya) while others did not (urban-based refugees in Sudan, refugee and asylum seekers in Yemen). UNHCR’s efforts to address the gaps in obtaining birth certificates include mobile civil registries and awareness raising campaigns in support of host governments who bear primary responsibility for providing official birth certificates to refugees. There are many challenges to obtaining legal documentation for refugees, including misconceptions that issuing a birth certificate confers local nationality on registered refugees, geographical inaccessibility of civil registry offices, the high administrative costs involved, and weak civil registry systems.

In 24 situations throughout the 16 countries, UNHCR reported that 32.2%8 of the UASC received targeted support. However, in 18 situations in 2015, the number of UASC receiving targeted assistance increased compared to 2014 (65%), with a significant increase in 8 situations across 12 countries. In 1M of the 16 priority countries, UNHCR reported that 22% of the UASC reported an increase in the number of UASC who received targeted support. The UNHCR standard for % of UASC who receive targeted support is set at 100%.

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

Overall, 2015 saw a decrease in the reported values falling within the acceptable range for this Goal. This is the first time since 2013 that UNHCR priority countries have reported a negative trend relating to targeted support for girls and boys with specific needs. Compared against the standard9, 32% of indicators are in the acceptable range, which is a 5% decrease from 2014 and a 2% increase from 2013. The negative trend seen in 2015 is due to the continuous influx and violence. UNHCR Kenya reported an increase in the access of children to national protection services and other national services from 80% to 92%. In 2015. Several operations listed limitations and new challenges due to external factors such as conflict and lack of humanitarian access. Some situations improved their indicator values under this goal, such as Rwanda where values went from 37% to 85% in camps, and India where a 21% increase was reported from 65% in 2014 to 85% in 2015. Others saw a major decrease, such as in conflict-affected Yemen where the percentage fell from 100% to 21%.

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

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

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GLOBAL EDUCATION STRATEGY

25 PRIORITY COUNTRIES

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

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

INTRODUCTION

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

WHAT DIFFERENCE DID WE MAKE?

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

OBJECTIVE 1: LEARNING ACHIEVEMENTS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL IMPROVED

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

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

ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTPUT TARGETS

% of Output/Impact Indicators meeting Targets/Standards

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46 Indicators</td>
<td>10 Indicators</td>
<td>10 Indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350 Times Selected</td>
<td>186 Times Selected</td>
<td>186 Times Selected</td>
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An important aspect of this objective is to provide children with high quality education that ensures their transition to higher grades throughout their primary education. Out of the 7 situations reporting on children transitioning between grades, 5 (located in Rwanda, Ethiopia, and Chad) reported an increase in the percentage of children transitioning from grade 3 to grade 4 and 2 (Yemen and Lebanon) reported a significant decrease. 11 situations within the 25 countries reported nuanced results in relation to the percentage of teachers with professional teaching qualifications. Some (located in Zambia, Egypt, and Rwanda) reported at least a slight increase while others reported a depletion in the percentage of qualified teachers (situations in Sudan, Kenya, Ethiopia, Burundi, Uganda, Chad). These results can be attributed to critical challenges in retention of qualified teachers in complex refugee contexts, including adequate compensation and other factors related to teacher well-being: in some locations the decline in qualified teachers may be explained by an increased demand for teachers following an influx of refugees.

In an effort to address barriers to education, UNHCR has worked on improving access and retention of children in primary school through the provision of cash grants and vouchers (for instance in Ecuador, Egypt, Mexico, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, and Turkey) capacity building for teachers (for instance in Tanzania, Kenya), expansion of safe learning spaces (for instance in Egypt, Tanzania) and strengthening partnership with key education partners (for instance in Zambia). UNHCR offices have received technical support on education programming through expert deployments, development of technical guidance notes and education monitoring systems, country missions, participation in regional response planning and capacity...
building, including a series of webinars, training sessions and intensive remote support. In 2015, UNHCR enhanced efforts to increase access to accelerated education for over-aged children and youth who have missed out on or have dropped out of formal education due to displacement enabling them to obtain primary school certification in a reduced period of time. In 2015, more than 45,000 students had access to accelerated education which included IDPs in Syria, as well as refugees in South Sudan, Ethiopia, Sudan, Lebanon and Kenya. With the aim of improving coordination on accelerated education, UNHCR and partners launched an inter-agency working group on accelerated education in 2015.

**OBJECTIVE 2: SAFE LEARNING ENvironments IN SCHOOL ENSURED**

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

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

Despite progress in enrolment and retention of refugee children in primary education services in recent years, access to secondary education for refugee adolescents remains a critical gap across UNHCR operations. It is estimated that at global level 25% of refugee adolescents have access to secondary education, however, 2015 results show that only 19% of adolescents are enrolled in secondary school education across 20 of the priority countries who reported on this indicator. For example, the gap between primary and secondary education provision in Kenya’s Kakuma camps means that in 2015 only 2% of refugees were enrolled in secondary education, while 73% were enrolled in primary education. Completion rates for secondary education in 2015 ranged from only 6% in Rwanda and 18% in Burundian camps to 100% reported for camps in Zambia and Ethiopia and urban refugees in Rwanda. In many situations across the priority countries, less than a quarter of those who have started primary education make their way to secondary education leaving others at higher risk of protection concerns such as child marriage and child labour. In Pakistan, child marriage and teenage pregnancy are often cited as major barriers to the continuation of education for Afghan refugee girls, particularly to secondary level. Many girls are taken out of school to be married, as early as grade six. Dropout rates for refugee girls are as high as 90% (UNHCR Harsens report, 2015).

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

In 2015, UNHCR met 89% of its performance indicator targets that relate to higher education opportunities, which is a significant achievement compared to 2013 and 2014 which saw no change from 67% at the end of both years. UNHCR continued to provide scholarships through the German government-funded Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) and also worked with host governments to promote government-sponsored scholarships for refugee youth in first countries of asylum. Across the 25 priority countries, UNHCR provided 3,080 DAFI scholarships to persons of concern in 2015 compared to 1,636 in 2014. A good example of provision of both DAFI and government-administered scholarships in 2015 is Ethiopia where over 1,600 qualified refugees have benefited from higher education scholarships. Of these, almost 300 refugees benefited from the DAFI scholarship programme and some 1,300 received scholarships under the Government-sponsored scholarship programme. Challenges to the provision of higher education often relate to the certification and recognition of prior studies by schools and academic institutions in the country of asylum. Refugees are often unable to provide important documents, including academic track records, which impedes their access to institutions of higher learning. Due to isolation in the country of asylum, refugees may also find it harder to access support services to obtain necessary information, advice and individual guidance, which is sensitive to their specific context – compared to, for example, international students, and takes into account the implications of their legal status as refugees.

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

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

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

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

PRIORITY COUNTRIES

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

INTRODUCTION

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

WHAT DIFFERENCE DID WE MAKE?

UNHCR operations documented a 32% increase in the number of reported SGBV incidents from 18,245 in 2014 to 26,632 in 2015. Out of these, approximately 70% of incidents were reported in SGBV strategy priority countries. An increase in reported cases does not necessarily represent an increase in SGBV incidents, it also indicates an increased community awareness and better use of reporting mechanisms, as well as systematized data management of incidents reported to service providers. In 2015, 3,461 SGBV survivors received legal support, 2,155 received medical care, and 18,176 received psychosocial counseling compared to 2014.

ACTIONS TAKEN

In 2015, 32% increase in SGBV priority countries reported on a higher number of indicators to demonstrate progress than in previous years. Reporting on impact achievement indicators related to safe environments suggests that impact in this area has decreased in 2015 at 38%, as compared to 2014 (66%) and 2013 (99%).

UNHCR priority operations documented a 32% increase in the number of reported incidents to SGBV, from 18,245 in 2014 to 26,632 in 2015.

Significant progress has been made over the last three years in engaging men and boys in the prevention to SGBV in community structures, with more situations reporting on this indicator in 2015 than in previous years.

Reporting on impact achievement indicators related to safe environments suggests that impact in this area has decreased in 2015 at 38%, as compared to 2014 (66%) and 2013 (99%).

SGBV CORE SERVICES PROVIDED

As shown in the numbers above, reporting on indicators related to core services provided to SGBV survivors have improved over the last 4 years. In a number of priority countries, the use of the Gender Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) has contributed to improved data collection and analysis of reported incidents to SGBV.

It has also guided programming and advocacy, improving survivor’s access to services and strengthening UNHCR’s protection response. Various activities were carried out to contribute to the achievement of these results including, but not limited to, the establishment of multi-sectoral working groups comprised of actors from government, the UN, NGOs, and civil society to strengthen coordination; coaching programmes for partner staff to strengthen identification and case management; increasing survivors access to safe shelters; and ongoing training and capacity building of government officials, staff, partners, community-based organizations, and law enforcement actors on a range of topics including referral pathways, psychological first aid, interviewing techniques, working with specific groups at risk, and international protection. The development of standard operating procedures (SOPs) and training relevant staff on the use of referral pathways was also cited as a factor contributing to progress in this area. For example, 1 operation noted that in addition to agreeing on inter-agency SOPs, referral pathways were disseminated widely among the refugee community and survivors were accompanied to service points to ensure that services were fully accessible to survivors.

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

ACTION AREA 1: CHILDREN OF CONCERN ARE PROTECTED AGAINST SGBV

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

Achievement of Output Targets

UNHCR operations identified 99 indicators in 2015 compared to 93 in 2014, and 82 in 2013. Slight increase in the number of indicators reflects an increase in the number of countries reporting on SGBV. Many of these indicators have been refined over the last 3 years in order to reflect the most up-to-date standards and practices in SGBV prevention and response. A large number of these indicators were not measured in previous years and their performance levels are not available for analysis. UNHCR’s country operations reported on activities that contributed to progress made in community involvement in the prevention and protection to SGBV survivors. SGBV prevention projects continued to focus on community outreach and engagement through working with community mobilizers, developing guidance on the management of community-based structures working on SGBV, and engaging in various awareness-raising, sensitization and educational initiatives.

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

Measuring progress in this action area remained challenging due to the lack of specific indicators.11,12 The use of a proxy indicator13 suggests that impact in this area has increased since 2014, with 69% achievement towards its targets, compared to 67% in 2014 and 70% in 2013. Depending on the specific country context, addressing the problem of survival sex has been approached in different ways, with some operations focusing on providing access to alternative income generating activities, and others aiming to prevent communities from resorting to negative coping mechanisms. UNHCR and partners continued to provide concessions of persons with concern for reproductive health and contraception in order to reduce the risk of HIV. Identifying persons involved in survival sex can be difficult in certain operations due to stigma and discrimination. In order to address this, operations carried out trainings and awareness programmes in 2015. UNHCR Ethiopia hosted around 100 events in 2015 to promote access to female and male condoms, reproductive health services and a HIV prevention program for sex workers. They also provided training on peer education and counselling for HIV/AIDS prevention and control, stigma and discrimination, care and support, and the use of condoms.

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

Measurement of this objective continues to be challenging due to the formulation and measurement of current indicators.14,15 Using a proxy indicator,16 operations indicate that achievements in this area have significantly increased in 2015 as compared to 2014 and 2013. By 31 December 2015, 82% of indicators met or came close to UNHCR standards, compared to 52% in 2014, and 44% in 2012. The engagement of men and boys continued to be achieved through setting up specific men’s groups, and scaling up community-based protection and grass-roots SGBV prevention activities. One example from 2015 is the progress Ethiopia made in increasing men and boy’s involvement in prevention and protection of SGBV survivors among South Sudanese refugees. Twelve men and boys groups were formed and provided with training on SGBV prevention and response, national laws, refugees’ rights and responsibilities, and international protection. These groups were then encouraged to be active in their communities in promoting SGBV prevention and breaking taboos surrounding the topic.

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

Reporting on impact achievement indicators related to safe environments suggests that impact in this area has decreased in 2015 at 38%, as compared to 46% in 2014 and 59% in 2013. However, a number of programs under the “Safe from the Start” initiative, which began in 2013, have continued to make impact in creating safer environments for UNHCR’s persons of concern. Six17 out of the 19 priority countries had activities centred on providing safe access to energy. A good example of impact in this area is the solar street light pilot project which was launched in Uganda, under which solar street lights and solar mobile charging stations were placed in the settlements in West Nile and Mid-West Uganda. A process assessment of the solar street lights was carried out during 2015 which showed that the solar lamps appeared to have a positive impact on the community and on the prevention of SGBV. While anecdotal, 54% of persons perceived that the new solar street lights in their settlement prevented physical and sexual violence.

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

LGBTI persons of concern can suffer a wide range of discrimination and violence because of their sex, sexual orientation or gender identity. UNHCR’s efforts focus on collaborating with LGBTI organisations and NGOs and developing LGBTI-related legal and operational guidance. UNHCR met 100% of its impact related targets for the 41 countries who selected this indicator in 2015 compared to 2014 in which only 3 out of the priority countries selected this indicator and reported a number of challenges to meeting their targets for this action area.18 The measuring of this objective remains difficult across each prioritised country as few of the priority countries selected indicators related to this action area. However, several operations did increase their efforts to ensure services were inclusive and appropriate for LGBTI persons.

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

In 2015, performance indicators that met their targets rose from 52% in 2013, to 70% in 2015, which shows that although there are more impact indicators in the critical range (42%) than in the acceptable range (30%), priority countries have improved performance towards targets over the last three years. This is due to the fact that a number of operations met or exceeded the performance targets related to the number of persons with concerns with disabilities receiving specific support. However, these results do not meet the standard of 100% of persons of concern assisted. An example can be found among the Somali refugees in Eastern Ethiopia, as the operation assisted 3,457 persons of concern with disabilities which exceeded the target of 1,700, however, this only amounts to 50% of Somali persons of concern with disabilities in Eastern Ethiopia. UNHCR is also currently implementing a 2-year project to strengthen the protection of persons with disabilities in forced displacement, which is focused on improving institutional capacity to implement existing operational guidance on disability. Under this project, 8 country operations, 2 of which are from the SGBV priority list, received intense technical support to assist with the following: network building with local and international disability actors and relevant NGOs; consultations with refugees and IDPs with disabilities; sensitization and inclusion training for UNHCR staff and partners, and collaborative action planning with multiple stakeholders for persons with disabilities; and, capacity building initiatives to address gaps in protection and response programmes. Key recommendations emerging from the project are for training of staff and partners on strengthening integration of persons with disabilities in prevention and response programmes, and engaging with organizations of persons with disabilities to raise awareness about SGBV.

11 This is a recognized gap which will be addressed in the next indicator reviews.
12 Extent persons of concern have access to comprehensive reproductive health services
13 This is a recognized gap which will be addressed in the next indicator reviews.
14 Extent community is active in SGBV prevention and survivor centered protection
15 UNHCR standard for the extent community is active in SGBV prevention and survivor centered protection is set at 100%. 14 Extent community is active in SGBV prevention and survivor centered protection
16 Burkina Faso, Chad, Egypt, Malaysia, Rwanda, Uganda
17 At least on situation chose this indicator in Chad, Ethiopia, and Uganda, and 2 situations in Kenya
18 This result does not adequately reflect UNHCR’s work with LGBTI Persons of concern globally. For more information on UNHCR’s efforts to protect LGBTI Asylum-Seekers and Refugees please see the global report “Protecting Persons with diverse sexual orientations and Gender Identities” UNHCR, 2015.
results by country.
With conflict and violence occurring in CAR, Nigeria and Sudan, Chad hosted 372,438 persons of concern as of December 2015. This number includes 53% women and 47% men. Children compose 59% of this total, of which 51% are girls. UNHCR Chad responded to the rising emergency situation at the Lake Chad Basin and the needs of thousands of refugees with the creation of Dar Es Salam camp near the town of Baga Sola. Despite economic and security-related developments, the operation continued to implement its SGBV, Child Protection and Education Strategies.

**WHAT IMPACT DID WE HAVE?**

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

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

UNHCR and partners conducted Best Interests Assessments for 29% of UASC from CAR and 58% of UASC from Sudan. UNHCR identified the need for 139 Best Interests procedures to be initiated for UASC and children at risk living with their parents in urban areas. Of these 139 child protection cases, 28 were for children at risk and others (12 girls and 16 boys), and 111 were for UASC (77 are separated children and 34 unaccompanied).

**WHAT DID WE ACHIEVE?**

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

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

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

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

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

**GBV**

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

**EDUCATION**

*Learning achievements in primary school*
*Safe learning environments in school ensured*
*Access to formal secondary education opportunities improved*
*Access to higher education opportunities for refugee young people improved*
*Opportunities for lifelong and available education according to need are ensured*
*Access to education opportunities during emergencies provided*

*The operation reported strong social stigma and intolerance by the community 2015*
*Refers to budget allocated to CP, SGBV and Education objectives; percentages may vary from 2014 reporting as some expenditures might have been reported after 2014 reporting.*
EGYPT

INTRODUCTION

Egypt hosts refugees and asylum seekers from 65 countries, mainly from the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq, and countries in the Horn of Africa. By the end of 2013, the number of individuals registered was 180,647, of whom 51% were male, 49% female, and 40% children. Egypt continued to receive a high number of UASC, mostly from the East and Horn of Africa.

WHAT IMPACT DID WE HAVE?

In 2015, the operation was able to lift most of the impact indicator results from the critical range to either medium level or acceptable range. This success was achieved through the 85.5% increase of UASC from the Horn of Africa, Sudan which was maintained in Egypt. The operation had particular impact in expanding access to formal education for Syrian children with some 39,900 children (40,000 in 2014, 25,900 in 2013 emergency response) enrolled in primary and secondary education in public schools in addition to the 7,200 (6,000 in 2014, 2,000 in 2013) boys and girls enrolled in non-formal education institutions and community schools. The operation was made with the Ministry of Education (MoE) in March 2015 to support the construction and expansion work in 7 public schools in areas with a high concentration of Syrian refugees, resulting in 135 new classrooms, which reduced the density in classrooms and benefited both refugees and host communities.

There has been a significant increase in reported SGBV incidents since 2013 in urban areas due to community outreach activities, enhanced case management by UNHCR and partners, and the development of an inter-agency coordination mechanism. While 38 cases were reported in 2013 and 124 in 2014, 244 SGBV incidents were reported among African and Iraqi refugee communities in 2015, all of whom received counseling and services from UNHCR and partners. 189 incidents were reported by Syrian refugees in 2015 and 82% received support. Through capacity building, regular monitoring, community outreach and interpreters, the ability of UNHCR’s SGBV partners to offer case management to survivors of SGBV was particularly visible in the Northern governorates of Alexandria and Damietta, and remained one of the areas with the biggest unmet needs. Protection challenges affecting African refugee children throughout 2015 remained, children faced harassment, limited livelihood opportunities, lack of timely access to emergency care, and costly secondary and tertiary health care and alternative care arrangements for UASC. Despite significant improvements regarding access to quality education in public schools, access to enrolment and retention, access to education opportunities for refugee young people with specific needs to ensure access to suitable educational institutes that meet their educational and care needs. Similarly, 22,000 Syrian children benefited with education grants, and additional funds were provided for more than 2,000 of the most vulnerable children and 90 children with disabilities and with specialized needs.

WHAT DID WE ACHIEVE?

As in 2014, the operation met more than two thirds of its output related targets, but met just over two fifths of its impact targets. Targeted case management services offered throughout 2015 have helped to strengthen the protection of children through access to quality community-based protection, specialized child protection services, access to quality education, interagency coordination and the strengthening of national child protection systems. Community-based protection provided by UNHCR and Partners included quality case management, and community schools. An agreement to strengthen the protection of children through access to quality education in public schools, access to enrolment and retention, access to education opportunities for refugee young people with specific needs to ensure access to suitable educational institutes that meet their educational and care needs. Similarly, 22,000 Syrian children benefited with education grants, and additional funds were provided for more than 2,000 of the most vulnerable children and 90 children with disabilities and with specialized needs.

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENTS FOR SYRIAN CHILDREN

- 2013: 25,900 children enrolled in primary education
- 2014: 40,000 children enrolled in primary education
- 2015: 39,500 children enrolled in primary education
- 2016: 41,000 children enrolled in primary education
ETIOPIA

CHILD PROTECTION · EDUCATION · SGBV

Country Analysis

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

WHAT IMPACT DID WE HAVE?

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

WHAT DID WE ACHIEVE?

An important achievement for the operation over the last few years is the progress made towards the eradication of FGM in the Somali Regional State of Ethiopia. UNHCR’s implementing partner has been able to make significant progress in breaking the taboo surrounding FGM through the involvement of religious leaders and other key community stakeholders. They have been successful in changing some attitudes through advocacy efforts with both government and religious authorities at the regional state level to support the eradication of FGM. A number of interventions have contributed to these achievements over the past years, including: the establishment of religious leader’s forum at camp level, community sensitization on FGM through various avenues, training of key stakeholders, and the formation of a Regional Level Anti-FGM Task Force.

GAPS & CHALLENGES

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

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

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

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

UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN REUNITED WITH FAMILY IN THE CAMPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
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<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>284</td>
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UNHCR staff, a government partner and NGOs, EMIS roll-out is planned for 2016 in Ethiopia. UNHCR Ethiopia also continued in 2015 to advocate for refugee access to national education systems

INTRODUCTION

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

The operation continued to prioritize SGBV through increasing the community’s involvement in prevention and response by 35% from 2014. 12 men and boy’s groups were formed and linked to other active community structures, including members of the traditional court system, women’s associations, youth committees, and community policing groups. Members of these structures were provided training on SGBV prevention and response, national laws including policing groups. Members of these structures were provided training on SGBV prevention and response, national laws including policing groups. Members of these structures were provided training on SGBV prevention and response, national laws which prohibit same sex relations created some attitudes through advocacy efforts with both government and religious authorities at the regional state level to support the eradication of FGM. A number of interventions have contributed to these achievements over the past years, including: the establishment of religious leader’s forum at camp level, community sensitization on FGM through various avenues, training of key stakeholders, and the formation of a Regional Level Anti-FGM Task Force. A critical component of interventions to eradicate FGM is the involvement of youth, including male youth. In the 3 camps covered by the Jijiga field office, youth clubs and anti-FGM girl’s clubs have been actively involved in promoting the eradication of the practice by sensitizing their peers on the issue. Adolescent boys and young men have been encouraged to speak out and express their preference for marrying uncircumcised girls, while adolescent girls and young women are encouraging their peers to remain uncircumcised.

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

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

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

State of Ethiopia

- UNHCR reported a 42% decrease in the proportion of UASC reported missing due to assumed onward movements over the past three years. This has decreased from 64% in 2013 to 22% in the first half of 2015. This was an important development, especially considering the substantial increase in new arrivals. Also, a child protection learning and development needs assessment was conducted for the Gambella emergency response, and 87 capacity building sessions on child protection related topics were held where 3,454 persons participated.
The refugee population increased from 458,363 in 2014 to 593,881 at the end of 2015, 56% of whom were children. The refugee population in Dadaab stood at 347,983, of whom 156,207 were female, while Kakuma refugee camp consisted of 184,550 refugees, of whom 85,211 were female. The operation also saw a 36% increase of Uganda nationals, many with specific protection considerations.

INTRODUCTION

The refugee population increased from 458,363 in 2014 to 593,881 at the end of 2015, 56% of whom were children. The refugee population in Dadaab stood at 347,983, of whom 156,207 were female, while Kakuma refugee camp consisted of 184,550 refugees, of whom 85,211 were female. The operation also saw a 36% increase of Uganda nationals, many with specific protection considerations.

WHAT IMPACT DID WE HAVE?

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

The focus on SGBV continued to bear fruit with an increase in SGBV survivors accessing services. 812 cases were provided with medical assistance in 2015 compared to the low number of 81 in 2014, and 211 cases were provided with legal assistance, compared to 169 in 2014. Kenya noted many gaps regarding the lack of education sector where high turnover of staff was observed. UNHCR Kenya also noted many gaps regarding the lack of education sector where high turnover of staff was observed. UNHCR Kenya also noted many gaps regarding the lack of access to education services for SGBV survivors, and a high drop-out rate of girls due in part to harmful social and cultural traditions, such as child marriage. Despite the significant achievements made in primary education, challenges remain, including inadequate provision of textbooks and learning materials, lack of trained teachers, and high numbers of out-of-school children.

Impact in education has remained low in Kenya over the three years, but significant efforts have been made to increase enrolment throughout the country. In Dadaab, UNHCR worked closely with the national and county governments in an effort to register refugee pupils for examinations with the Kenya National Examination Council. In 2015, a mean score of 252.95 was recorded, compared to a mean score of 177.4 in the 2014 Kenya Certificate of Primary Education examination. 2,383 (1,682 Male; 701 Female) candidates scored 200 marks and above which represents a 86.69% pass rate, compared to a pass rate of 33.43% recorded in 2014. In Kakuma camp, UNHCR also expanded school infrastructures, constructed an additional primary school and built WASH facilities. In urban areas UNHCR provided 86 refugees of school age a payment which covered school levies and other education related expenses such as uniforms and books.
INTRODUCTION

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

WHAT IMPACT DID WE HAVE?

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

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

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

WHAT DID WE ACHIEVE?

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

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

GAPS & CHALLENGES

UNHCR Rwanda noted a number of problems in relation to all three protection areas despite efforts made since the implementation of the Child Protection Framework, birth registration and provision of birth certificates to refugee children in Rwanda continues to be challenges. Child labour and exploitation (including sexual exploitation of adolescents) also remain challenging in all locations. In 2015, the operation reported a worrying correlation between women and girls with disabilities and SGBV in Rwanda, as some categories of disabilities place some persons at higher risk of abuse. This challenge and gap is due to stigma associated with disabilities and the lack of capacity building services provided to those most at risk. Despite the opening of the first in-camp University, secondary or tertiary education remained extremely limited, as refugees who completed lower secondary education have no access to upper secondary level scholarships, which is a major barrier to accessing higher educational opportunities.
The number of UASC who benefited from Best Interests procedures in Khartoum rose substantially from 30% in 2013 to 85% by 2015.

The daily average attendance of the Unaccompanied Children Community Centre in Shagarab was 190 children.

2014 saw significant achievements in the number of refugee children under 12 months receiving birth certificates, which increased from 22% to 70% in the East but dropped to 64% due to compounding by the dire economic situation and tense political climate.

Sudan reported a 45% increase in SGBV survivors who received appropriate support in urban areas and a 48% increase in Darfur.

By the end of 2015, 278,000 South Sudanese had entered the country, bringing the total number of Persons of concern in Sudan to 2.8M. The operational environment remained challenging in 2015, further compounded by the dire economic situation and tense political climate.

WHAT IMPACT DID WE HAVE?

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

In 2015, 715 children, many of whom had at-risk and/or working mothers, attended in-dwelling managed by the ministry of Education and local charities in Khartoum and Baita. In Kassala, 5,663 South Sudanese refugees and host community students attended the three schools in the area. In other open areas, 2,401 South Sudanese refugees and host community students attended literacy classes at any given time at the centre within Sudan, child-friendly procedures, etc.) collaboratively.

WHAT DID WE ACHIEVE?

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

Protection, care and support for UASC and other children at risk were key priorities in the East in 2015. 2,071 UASC were registered at the Unaccompanied Children Centre in Shagarab, an increase of 556 from 1,785 registered in 2014. The daily average attendance of the Unaccompanied Children Centre was 190 children. 65% of children attended literacy classes at any given time at the centre which was staffed and monitored by social workers. Furthermore, a Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) was set up in Kassala with members representing government agencies, UNHCR, UNICEF, and a local NGO and partner. Monthly meetings allowed for exchange of information and ideas and served as a platform to address child protection issues (e.g. children in conflict with law, family reunification within Sudan, child-friendly procedures, etc.) collaboratively.

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

Sudan’s complex operating environment marked by a limited humanitarian access in Darfur continues to give rise to gaps in access to persons of concern. Refugees are faced with a number of risks, including statelessness, and SGBV, and other forms of abuse. Gaps also remain in the provision of education to all persons of concern, despite the Federal Ministry of Education’s commitment to facilitate South Sudanese children’s access to public schools. In this respect, several constraints persist, such as the remoteness of relocation sites, unaffordable school fees, and limited capacities to accommodate refugee children. The lack of opportunities constrained the protection environment and exposed many persons of concern to dangerous onward movement as part of their alternative coping strategies.

South Sudanese refugees and host community students attended literacy classes at any given time at the centre within Sudan, child-friendly procedures, etc.) collaboratively.

INTRODUCTION

The number of refugee children under 12 months registered increased the past three years. 2014 saw the most significant achievement as of access to education and other important services.

In 2015, the number of refugee children under 12 months registered increased from 22% to 70% in the East, but dropped to 64% in 2015 due to weak systems. The partnership with the Ministry of Social Welfare is set to continue in 2016 to address these gaps. Significant impact was also made in Khartoum and Kassala in relation to the ‘Live, Learn, and Play Safe’ regional initiative which assisted in increasing the number of UASC who benefited from Best Interests procedures, which rose substantially from 30% in 2013 to 85% in 2014 and in the first half of 2015 in Khartoum.

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

**What did we achieve?**

A major achievement for UNHCR in Uganda was the installation of over 130 solar street lamps across three locations in Uganda as well as the reinforcement of community child friendly spaces; and strengthening community dialogues; awareness raising on child rights; capacity building; social counselling; networking and partnership with public and private child protection services providers; provision and reinforcement of child friendly spaces; and strengthening of community support structures. Government partners are represented in the BiD panels, and their involvement assisted UNHCR to facilitate access to national child protection services. The country programme contributed towards enhancement of protection of children through individual, family and community dialogues; awareness raising on child rights; capacity building; social counselling; networking and partnership with public and private child protection services providers; provision and reinforcement of child friendly spaces; and strengthening of community support structures. Quality of primary education and learning environments have improved in many areas, especially in Kinyandongo where the completion rate of primary education improved from 78% in 2014 to 83% and teacher to pupil ratio went from 1:72 to 1:57. These improvements were made through teacher trainings, provision of instructional materials (lesson plans/books), and facilitating of co-curricular activities. In an effort to address high youth unemployment, UNHCR Uganda has targeted South Sudanese youth for business skills training in order for them to earn basic knowledge and skills in financial literacy and development of business plan. Youth benefited from microfinance loans for income generating activities as part of the enhancement to livelihoods programme in Kampala. These efforts have resulted in a slight increase in the number of persons who have access to employment and livelihoods.

**Gaps & Challenges**

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

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

**CHILD PROTECTION**

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

**EDUCATION**

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

**STATE OF IMPACT INDICATORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Acceptable</th>
<th>Not Acceptable</th>
<th>Critical</th>
<th>Not Reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>114%</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>114%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>114%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**CHILD PROTECTION - EDUCATION - SGBV**

**Country Analysis**

- Over 1,000 UASC were provided with care arrangements, which included regular follow up and monitoring, legal, financial assistance, informal and formal education.
- UNHCR continued to support and empower refugee children through participation in child protection committees and student councils. However, trafficking and onward movement of UASC remained a substantial problem for the protection of children in Yemen during 2015.
- The 2014/2015 academic school year was interrupted due to the conflict, however, UNHCR Yemen coordinated the resumption of education for refugee children and they were able to start the academic year 2015/2016 on 1 Nov 2015 in Sana’a and the end of October in Aden.
- Due to the emergency, Child Protection, Education, and services for SGBV survivors had to be significantly curtailed, hence the operation fell short of the majority of impact and performance indicators.
- 21 out of 22 governorates in Yemen were rapidly engulfed by conflict with 2.3 million persons internally displaced by year-end. UNHCR was able to cover 7 locations with activities limited to certain districts in each of the locations meaning that coverage was not comprehensive.
- In 2015, only 51 known SGBV survivors received legal assistance compared to 241 in 2014, and 420 survivors received psycho-social counselling compared to 1,460 in 2014.

**WHAT IMPACT DID WE HAVE?**

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

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

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

**WHAT DID WE ACHIEVE?**

- The crisis meant that SGBV prevention and response services could not be fully implemented in the country which led to a low number of survivors benefiting by end of 2015. Challenges in enrolling UASC for education opportunities were compounded by spike in the number of IDPs. Children and adolescents were not always sent to schools in their home area, were carefully selected and trained on how to support refugee children.
- Over the three year period, UNHCR Yemen has continued to empower refugee children through participation in child protection committees and student councils. In 2014, UNHCR supported 4 refugee children in the National Children’s parliament and in 2015 three child protection committees were established. Since January 2014 until the conflict in March 2015, 2,398 UASC in Aden and 631 children in Sana’a received targeted assistance through the “Live, Learn & Play Safe” regional initiative.
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**INTRODUCTION**

With the escalation of the conflict in late March 2015, the humanitarian and security situation deteriorated rapidly, which significantly complicated provision of UNHCR’s critical protection interventions and service delivery to Persons of concern. In 2015, Yemen received 92,446 new arrivals at the Arabian and Red Sea coasts (82,268 Ethiopians, 10,162 Somalis, and 16 of other nationalities). The number of IDPs increased significantly in 2015 and by 31 December reached 2,5M. Following the evacuation of all international staff late in March 2015, the operation was remotely managed from Amman. However, the majority of national staff in Yemen continued working despite ongoing conflict. Sana’a and Haradh offices were closed and national staff self-relocated.

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

- Girls and boys are safe where they live, learn and play
- Children’s participation and capacity are integral to their protection
- Children obtain legal documentation
- Children refrain from child marriage, early and forced marriages
- Girls and boys with specific needs receive targeted support
- Girls and boys achieve durable solutions in their best interest
- SGBV
- Children’s participation and capacity are integral to their protection
- Children obtain legal documentation
- Children refrain from child marriage, early and forced marriages
- Girls and boys with specific needs receive targeted support
- Girls and boys achieve durable solutions in their best interest
- SGBV
- Educating girls on recognised human rights
- Educating girls and boys on their rights
- Protecting children against violence and exploitation
- Protecting children against all forms of violence
- Educating girls and boys on their rights
- Protecting children against violence and exploitation
- Protecting children against all forms of violence

**STATE OF IMPACT INDICATORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACHIEVEMENTS</th>
<th>BUDGET DOLLARS IN MILLIONS</th>
<th>IMPACT ACHIEVEMENTS OF IMPACT (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># OF KNOWN SGBV SURVIVORS WHO RECEIVED LEGAL ASSISTANCE</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># OF KNOWN SGBV SURVIVORS WHO RECEIVED PSYCHO-SOCIAL SUPPORT</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,2M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1,4M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Impact Indicators meeting standards</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceptable</td>
<td>Net Acceptable</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>64%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KEY ACTIONS TAKEN**

- Educated girls on recognised human rights
- Educated girls and boys on their rights
- Protecting children against violence and exploitation
- Protecting children against all forms of violence
- Educating girls on child marriage, early and forced marriages
- Girls and boys with specific needs receive targeted support
- Girls and boys achieve durable solutions in their best interest
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- Girls and boys with specific needs receive targeted support
- Girls and boys achieve durable solutions in their best interest
- SGBV

**IMPACT ACHIEVEMENTS OF IMPACT (%)**

- 2014 | 51% |
- 2015 | 420 |

* Percentages shown here may vary from 2014 reporting due to additional objectives added in 2014 and removed in 2015 reporting.
**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, i.e., within a set context, timeframe and budget. Targets can be lower or even exceed standards.