



**Flooding in the Vruja settlement in Plav, Montenegro** damaged houses, so UNHCR provided daily deliveries of basic food rations.

# Ensuring protection for People of Concern

**A**S IT FULFILS ITS primary functions of protecting and assisting refugees, stateless people and others of concern, UNHCR operates in an increasingly complex and challenging environment. Conflict, violence and persecution continue to cause large-scale displacement in many parts of the world. At the same time, new forms of displacement are emerging in a world where population growth and enhanced mobility, combined with a myriad of social, economic, political, environmental and human rights factors, drive population movements.

Providing international protection encompasses a range of concrete activities with the goal of enhancing respect for, and ensuring the rights of, people of concern. This includes promoting the development of international protection frameworks, laws and policies which address protection concerns. This must be done in close cooperation with States and other partners.

## **ADEQUATE NORMATIVE FRAMEWORKS**

In 2010, UNHCR supported efforts to enact or improve national and regional legislation relevant to the protection of people of concern. Several

countries adopted national laws in line with international standards, while others began drafting them. UNHCR continued to advocate for the accession of more States to relevant international protection instruments, and was pleased that Monaco acceded to the 1967 Protocol during the year.

UNHCR also concentrated on supporting States with the consolidation of appropriate normative frameworks. This included the setting up—where possible—of a single, central decision-making authority, capacity-building measures and technical and material assistance. The Office also worked to build the capacities of judicial bodies and intervened in a number of precedent-setting cases.

## **PROTECTION-SENSITIVE MIGRATION POLICIES**

In 2010, UNHCR's asylum and migration activities focused on implementing the 10-Point Plan of Action on Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration; developing a tool for comprehensive approaches; promoting the protection of refugees at sea; combating trafficking in people; and promoting global and regional consultations to devise protection-sensitive migration policies.

The 10-Point Plan of Action, developed in 2006, is increasingly being used as a tool by all stakeholders to help them adopt protection-sensitive migration policies. The *10-Point Plan: Compilation of Practical Examples* was finalized at the end of 2010 and will be disseminated in 2011.

## *Comprehensive approaches*

In preparation for the 60th anniversary of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, UNHCR began to develop the components of a toolbox to aid the implementation of comprehensive approaches to mixed migration, refugee movement and other forms of forced displacement. The toolbox will offer new protection mechanisms in a number of areas.

As part of the toolbox, UNHCR developed two policy papers on extraterritorial processing of claims for international protection in the context of maritime interception operations; and on return to countries of origin for people found not to be in need of international protection. Mechanisms for international cooperation and burden sharing, and the filling of protection gaps were discussed during the High Commissioner's Dialogue on Protection in December 2010.

## Rescue at sea

UNHCR maintained its efforts to protect refugees and migrants intercepted at sea and to ensure their safe disembarkation. The Office continued to participate in the Mixed Migration Task Force established for the Gulf of Aden, covering Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Yemen.

## International protection and human trafficking

In 2010, UNHCR continued to raise awareness of the international protection needs of victims of human trafficking or those at risk of being trafficked, with emphasis on the need for access to asylum procedures as appropriate. It also enhanced its collaboration in the area of migration and the prevention of trafficking with organizations such as IOM, OSCE, UNODC, the European Union (EU) institutions (including Frontex), the UN Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, the Council of Europe and OHCHR.

With the European Union, UNHCR advocated for the adoption of protection-sensitive border management, participating in the training of border guards at the national level and cooperating with Frontex.

## ENCOURAGING LOCAL POPULATIONS TO BE RECEPTIVE TOWARDS PEOPLE OF CONCERN

In 2010, the prevalence of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance remained a serious protection challenge worldwide. Raising public awareness and building solidarity with forcibly displaced and stateless people was selected as a key cross-cutting theme for action. With this in mind, a communications strategy designed to influence public opinion and expand protection space was initiated for implementation in the context of the commemorations of the anniversaries of the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Stateless Persons.

Further to the issuance in December 2009 of UNHCR's Note on *Combating Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance through a Strategic Approach*, partnership with these important UN and expert bodies as well as other

stakeholders was intensified during the year. UNHCR negotiated an agreement in 2010 with the OSCE's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights to intensify coordination in the monitoring and reporting of hate crimes and related offences. It regularly briefed the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and related Intolerance, keeping them abreast of issues affecting people of concern.

## REGISTRATION

Registration is a principal component of the identification process and hence the protection activities for people of concern to UNHCR. Field operations were given support to improve their registration expertise. Improvements in registration data contributed to a better understanding of needs and opportunities among people of concern, and supported stronger evidence-based decision making.

In 2010, UNHCR expanded registration outreach through mobile teams, for example, for spontaneous refugee settlements in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and urban areas of Malaysia, delivering protection to those who could not reach UNHCR offices. Large-scale verification activities helped target individuals with emerging protection needs, and allowed for better follow-up on their cases.

UNHCR upgraded the latest version of *proGres*, its standard registration and case-management software, in 23 countries in 2010. By the end of the year, 77 country operations were using *proGres*, including 50 which were working with the latest version. The designing of a new version of *proGres*, called *proGres in Partnership*, began and is expected to be completed by 2013. UNHCR also instituted fraud-prevention measures in the field.

Asylum-seekers and refugees in 30 countries were issued with identity documents by UNHCR. In 12 of these countries, UNHCR worked closely with the authorities to provide these documents.

In 2010, UNHCR developed and implemented the Consolidated Online Resettlement Tracking System (CORTS), an application designed to

track cases submitted by field operations through regional resettlement hubs and regional offices. The new system improves the reviewing process by facilitating the exchange of data between regional platforms and field operations prior to submission. It also aids in the monitoring of progress in processing resettlement cases.

UNHCR continued to support operations to improve registration, data collection, analysis and documentation, both remotely and through more than 60 missions to some 40 countries. The missions covered major refugee emergencies and a number of natural disasters, where the Office was involved in protection activities. Field offices were assisted to use *proGres* in a consistent and systematic manner. In addition, UNHCR issued a policy document recommending the use of biometrics in operations where it would yield protection benefits.

## PROFILING

### Joint IDP Profiling Service

The Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) was established to provide information that would help identify groups of individuals who are particularly vulnerable in a given displacement context, such as women, children, older people and minorities, enabling UNHCR to respond to their specific needs. JIPS provides a platform for the collection, consolidation and improvement of tools and resources for IDP profiling tailored to country-specific circumstances, and also supports advocacy efforts at the global and national levels.

An inter-agency initiative, JIPS is hosted by UNHCR and managed by a steering committee comprising key partners such as the Danish Refugee Council, the Norwegian Refugee Council-Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, UNFPA, IOM and OCHA. The inter-agency team responded to requests at the country level for help in carrying out profiling exercises and ensuring that country-related information was available at the global level.

In 2010, JIPS provided support and technical guidance on aspects of IDP profiling to 18 UN country teams, NGO partners, cluster leads

and governments, notably through field deployments. Field personnel in five countries were trained to plan and undertake surveys and maintain collections of core data on IDPs and other displaced populations. The training targeted staff involved in decision-making, data management, programming and emergency response at the local, national, regional and global levels.

JIPS bridged gaps in awareness and information on IDP profiling through regular participation in, and coordination with, relevant forums. These included the IASC Information Management Task Force, the global protection cluster, the Needs Assessment Task Force, the International Council of Voluntary Agencies and the Assessment Capacities Project.

#### *Gender-Based Violence Information Management System*

The Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) is a project involving UNHCR, UNFPA and the International Rescue Committee. It is designed to safely store, analyse and share data on sexual and other forms of gender-based violence, and is suitable for use in urban and remote areas— including conflict zones. The information collected allows for targeted interventions that address emerging problems.

#### **REFUGEE STATUS DETERMINATION (RSD)**

In 2010, UNHCR continued to conduct mandate RSD in 57 countries where a national asylum procedure did not exist or was not fully developed; it registered 89,500 individual applications in these countries, excluding *prima facie* refugees and corresponding to 11 per cent of global applications. The ultimate goal is to enhance the protection provided through RSD by strengthening the quality, integrity, efficiency and fairness of all relevant procedures and decision-making.

UNHCR's cooperation agreements with the Canadian Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB) and the *Office Français de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides* (OFPRA) were formally extended. Both IRB and OFPRA

experts have been deployed to RSD operations or placed on loan to State systems to provide expert advice and assist with case processing.

Shortfalls in human resources hampered the efficiency of UNHCR's RSD procedures and decision-making. To address this issue, benchmarks were developed to help verify the adequacy of RSD staffing structures. As RSD is a challenging protection function that requires specialized knowledge and skills, four sessions of the RSD Learning Programme were conducted in 2010, benefiting 120 staff. UNHCR also developed programmes to train managers of RSD operations and new staff.

#### **ENHANCING THE PROVISION OF PROTECTION INFORMATION**

UNHCR continued to disseminate protection information to ensure high-quality RSD. To this end, it issued eligibility guidelines to be used when assessing the international protection needs of asylum-seekers from Afghanistan, Colombia, Somalia and Sri Lanka. Background documents on countries of origin were drafted in collaboration with external research entities, such as the Austrian Centre for Country of Origin Documentation and Research, and the Country of Origin Research and Information organization in the United Kingdom.

UNHCR's *Refworld* continued to serve as the main repository of protection information, and was significantly improved by the inclusion of updated thematic and country-related data, national and regional legislation, and case law.

The country-of-origin information (COI) collection and assessment component of the RSD Learning Programme was delivered in Kenya and Turkey in 2010. Two country research programmes for UNHCR staff were organized in the Syrian Arab Republic and Thailand. Additionally, several training sessions on *Refworld*, as well as on research and evidence assessment methodology, were conducted for government counterparts, policy makers and national judiciaries. These included a Russian-language COI seminar in Hungary and COI training for asylum adjudicators and judges in Canada, Malta, Slovenia and the United States of America.

UNHCR participated in various international fora on COI collection and assessment. For instance, it contributed to the work of the Independent Advisory Group on Country of Origin Information in the United Kingdom and the Intergovernmental Consultations Working Group on COI. The Office was also involved with European Union projects, such as the European Asylum Curriculum, the EU COI Portal, and the working group on Common Guidelines for Fact-Finding Missions.

#### **DOCUMENTATION**

In 2010, UNHCR intensified its cooperation with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) on the gradual utilization of machine-readable Convention Travel Documents (CTDs) that meet all ICAO security standards. As the level of use of CTDs is still low among States Parties to the 1951 Refugee Convention and 1954 Statelessness Convention, UNHCR is looking for ways to assist those countries that face difficulties in meeting their international responsibilities.

Adequate access to individual and civil-status documentation is of paramount importance for IDPs. Lack of documentation can mean reduced access to basic services, such as health and education and to government programmes related to housing or income generation. In some situations, lack of documentation heightens the risk for people on the move who are often targeted by armed groups with illicit activities. As children are particularly affected, UNHCR strengthened its partnership with Plan International, a children's rights organization, to address this issue.

UNHCR is replicating the mobile registration and documentation operations set up in Colombia, which worked in cooperation with the national authorities and international partners, and promoting this as good practice in other locations. Early efforts to restore lost documentation and facilitate access to birth registration and civil-status documentation were key features of most major emergencies, such as in Haiti and Pakistan.

**SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

UNHCR worked in 2010 to strengthen activities to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence. Security Council Resolution 1960 established timely arrangements for monitoring, analysis and reporting on conflict-related sexual violence, and added impetus to Resolutions 1820 and 1888, which emphasized that sexual violence must not be used as a tactic of war.

UNHCR worked to entrench sexual violence prevention and response programming in its core protection work, identifying strategic components for operations to include in their activities. These included engaging men and boys in the prevention of sexual violence; addressing survival sex as a coping mechanism in situations of displacement; providing safe environments and safe access to domestic energy and natural resources; protecting people with disabilities, children, as well as lesbian, gay, transgender, bisexual, and intersex individuals, against sexual violence.

With the support of the European Commission, UNHCR, along with UNFPA and UNICEF, implemented a joint programme aimed at building the capacity of field staff working on sexual and gender-based violence programmes, and raising awareness of sexual violence issues among other humanitarian actors.

Field offices were assisted to develop and use standard procedures for the prevention of, and response to, sexual and gender-based violence. These procedures have resulted in stronger coordination and clearer referral mechanisms, improving services for victims.

UNHCR participated in the Fuel Network, continuing the work of the IASC Task Force on Safe Access to Firewood and alternative Energy (SAFE) in humanitarian settings. It contributed to improvements in the efficiency of cooking fuel through the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves project. The project reduces the risk of sexual violence for refugee women and children by cutting the amount of time spent and distance travelled by them to collect firewood.

Furthermore, UNHCR made a significant contribution to WHO's global strategy to stop health care providers from performing female genital mutilation. The Office also continues to serve as a member of the UN Action Steering Committee, and coordinates with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the 12 UN agencies to report on Security Council Resolutions 1820 and 1888.

**AGE, GENDER AND DIVERSITY MAINSTREAMING**

UNHCR's age, gender and diversity mainstreaming (AGDM) approach recognizes that people of concern of different ages and backgrounds have differing needs and capacities that must be taken into account in programme planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The direct participation of these groups is vital to efforts to improve protection space.

By adopting such an approach, UNHCR aims to promote gender equality and the enjoyment of rights by all people of concern while, at the same time, making use of the full range of capacities that exist within communities to bring about positive change.

In 2010, UNHCR conducted a comprehensive study to evaluate the implementation of the AGDM approach. The findings helped identify

## Uganda – Working with disabled people's organizations on return

**T**he Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) promotes the inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of society, placing an emphasis on their participation in decision making. UNHCR country operations promote the principles of the CRPD and, where possible, work in consultation with disabled people's organizations.

**In Gulu, a collaborative initiative** with the National Union of Disabled Persons was undertaken for return and reintegration efforts. This involved technical collaboration in areas such as the production of prosthetic devices for people with physical disabilities.

**UNHCR funded an advocacy workshop** to enable the National Union to engage with the local authorities and development agencies in the region, and lobby for more support for people with disabilities within return, reintegration, recovery and development activities.

the core areas that deserve stronger emphasis: accountability, monitoring and evaluation, resource allocation and partnerships.

#### FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND NON-ARBITRARY DETENTION

Despite some positive developments, UNHCR continued to witness detention of refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless people. Dismayed at the hardship this causes for the people concerned, the social costs involved and the incompatibility of such practice with international legal standards, UNHCR continued to promote alternatives to detention.

Two roundtable discussions on the topic were held in 2010 in Seoul and Bangkok and marked the beginning of a more robust plan to address this issue. The results of these discussions were proof that constructive dialogue and exchange among governments, NGOs and other stakeholders is possible. Ultimately, it can lead to changes in the law and administrative practices in countries still resorting to detention, in particular, indefinite detention.

#### PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

UNHCR's capacity to address the specific needs of refugee children at risk, including unaccompanied and separated children, has been strengthened by the creation of new capacity in Best Interest Determination (BID) procedures. A joint project with the International Rescue Committee (IRC) included five regional and several country-level BID workshops as well as the deployment of two BID experts to four country operations. The aim of all these activities was to make BID a key tool in the protection of children at risk. Based on the regional BID workshops, UNHCR and IRC have developed a field handbook to complement the *UNHCR Guidelines on Determining the Best Interests of the Child*. While more BID procedures were completed in 2010 compared to the previous year, the increase in the number of unaccompanied and separated children meant that a larger percentage of them was not able to undergo a BID.

In 2010, UNHCR's advocacy efforts raised awareness of the situation of unaccompanied and separated children

## Syrian Arab Republic - Mental health and psychosocial care

**T**he psychological trauma experienced by Iraqi refugees in Syria, owing to their harrowing experiences before and during flight, have been compounded by the deepening socio-economic vulnerabilities and prolonged uncertainty associated with life in exile.

**An estimated 21,000 registered Iraqi refugees** are survivors of sexual and gender-based violence and other forms of torture, and more than 10 per cent suffer from severe mental health problems.

**Due to a scarcity of qualified professionals** and implementing partners, UNHCR has established a pilot psychosocial and mental health programme that adopts a three-fold approach: case management of the most vulnerable; urban outreach by volunteers; and national capacity building. The programme has received more than 4,000 referrals for refugees with psychosocial and mental health concerns since it was established in 2008. Of these, 3,300 have received support to date.

arriving in Europe in mixed-migration flows. UNHCR has been a catalyst in ensuring dialogue between affected States (countries of origin, transit and destination) as well as between a variety of concerned international actors.

In line with Security Council Resolution 1612, UNHCR strengthened its engagement in monitoring and reporting on grave human rights violations against children in armed conflict by participating in country task forces and regional inter-agency training initiatives. UNHCR also created a field guide that provides a framework for child protection programming. Developed in close consultation with field offices and partners, this tool will be released in early 2011.

#### FAMILY REUNIFICATION

As flight often results in family dispersal, UNHCR advocated for a flexible approach to family unity which covers relationships beyond parents and children, including same-sex and common-law partnerships. Where possible, efforts were made to restore family unity in the country of refuge. Where this was not possible, coordination was maintained between offices when assessing the prospects for durable solutions, with the goal of eventual family reunification.

When the whereabouts of relatives were unknown, UNHCR worked closely with the ICRC in facilitating tracing. Besides working on resettlement submissions under family reunification criteria, UNHCR secured travel documents and entry/exit visas, made travel arrangements and provided financial assistance. Close coordination with IOM and various NGOs continued to be instrumental in realizing family reunification.

## GENDER EQUALITY AND THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN

In preparation for the commemorations of the 1951 Refugee Convention and 1961 Statelessness Convention in 2011, UNHCR launched a series of regional dialogues with refugee, IDP and stateless women and men. The first dialogue, held in New Delhi, India, in November 2010, provided women with a valuable opportunity to discuss their protection problems and propose solutions.

UNHCR co-organized a high-level consultation marking the 10th anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security that took place in Geneva in September. UNHCR highlighted the importance of the participation of displaced women in peacebuilding activities.

UNHCR continued to promote the self-reliance of refugee and displaced women. For example, in Medellin, Colombia, displaced women received vocational training, enabling them to start small businesses and make a living. In New Delhi, India, refugee women successfully produced and sold clothing on the local market, as part of a livelihoods project developed by UNHCR and the Don Bosco Foundation. In the Syrian Arab Republic, women at the Women's Development Centre produced and sold a variety of items including jewellery, candles and clothing.

UNHCR issued and disseminated a *Companion Guide to the Film Series on the Protection of Women and Girls*, aimed at stimulating discussion on gender equality, sexual and gender-

based violence, education and economic self-reliance. It participated in inter-agency forums related to gender equality and women's self-reliance. Support was also given to the IASC Gender Standby Capacity Project (GenCap), which deploys gender experts to assist in mainstreaming gender considerations into all sectors of humanitarian response.

A global survey on the distribution of sanitary materials to women and girls of concern conducted by UNHCR revealed that despite efforts by field offices, budgetary and other constraints sometimes hindered effective delivery. In response to the outcomes of the survey, the Office has made the provision of sufficient sanitary materials to women and girls in Africa a priority.

Analysis of the implementation of the other components of the High Commissioner's Five Commitments for Refugee Women revealed that up to 41 per cent of participants in camp governance committees were women. Between 2006 and 2010, the percentage of camps with more than 40 per cent female representation in camp committees rose from 56 to 65 per cent.

After a pilot test in Nairobi was successfully carried out, the second version of the Heightened

## THE OFFICE HAS MADE THE PROVISION OF SUFFICIENT SANITARY MATERIALS TO WOMEN AND GIRLS IN AFRICA A PRIORITY

Risk Identification Tool (HRIT) was published in August. The new version of the tool, which can be used to identify women and girls as well as other individuals at risk, is better tailored for use in urban settings where an increasing number of refugees and displaced persons reside.

### PROTECTION OF PEOPLE WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

Responding to diversity was identified as an area that needed more attention and guidance. Understanding the differences between groups is the first step in improving the quality of protection available to them.

of the discussions were made available in the *Summary Conclusions: Asylum-Seekers and Refugees Seeking Protection on Account of their Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity*.

Based on the protection gaps identified at the roundtable, a two-

## THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S ADOPTION OF A CONCLUSION ON REFUGEES WITH DISABILITIES AND OTHER PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES PROTECTED AND ASSISTED BY UNHCR WAS AN IMPORTANT MILESTONE IN IMPROVING PROTECTION FOR THESE PEOPLE

The Executive Committee's adoption of a *Conclusion on Refugees with Disabilities and Other Persons with Disabilities Protected and Assisted by UNHCR* was an important milestone in improving protection for these people. Building on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Conclusion highlights the need to provide programmes and services that are inclusive and accessible to, and which promote the full participation of, people with disabilities.

Cooperation with HelpAge International continued in 2010 with the secondment to UNHCR of a consultant to provide technical support to operations in mainstreaming older people and people with disabilities into planning and implementation. The consultant undertook missions to IDP operations in Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan and Yemen.

Over 60 UNHCR operations reported on the inclusion of people with disabilities and older people in programmes related to livelihoods, education and training activities, financial assistance and psychosocial counselling.

A roundtable on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) refugees and asylum-seekers was organized in September 2010. Participants including governments, academia and NGOs discussed the specific protection challenges faced by individuals in these groups in the context of displacement. The results

year plan was developed that sets out a number of specific actions to be taken by UNHCR and partners to improve the protection space available to LGBTI asylum-seekers and refugees worldwide. These actions include the production of more refined legal guidelines on the adjudication of LGBTI refugee claims, the provision of guidance for field operations on the practical protection of LGBTI people and the preparation of LGBTI-sensitive registration forms.

In 2010, UNHCR began developing a series of concise guidance notes for use by field staff and partners that set out a range of considerations and suggested actions

## A TWO-YEAR PLAN WAS DEVELOPED THAT SETS OUT A NUMBER OF SPECIFIC ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY UNHCR AND PARTNERS TO IMPROVE THE PROTECTION SPACE AVAILABLE TO LGBTI ASYLUM-SEEKERS AND REFUGEES WORLDWIDE

in relation to LGBTI people, older people, indigenous people and other minority groups. These concise guidance notes, to be issued in the first half of 2011, are being developed in cooperation with NGO partners with relevant expertise. ■



GLOBAL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES	
TARGET 2010-2011	PROGRESS IN 2010
<b>INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL INSTRUMENTS; NATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORKS</b>	
In at least <b>25 of 108 countries</b> targeted, the national legal framework improved to be more consistent with international protection standards.	In <b>16 countries</b> the national legal framework has been improved to be more consistent with international protection standards.
The number of countries that have <b>ratified and incorporated</b> the 1951 Convention and/or 1967 Protocol increased to 148.	<b>148 countries</b> have ratified and incorporated the 1951 Convention and/or 1967 Protocol.
<b>ACCESS TO TERRITORY AND NON-REFOULEMENT</b>	
The risk of <i>refoulement</i> is reduced in at least <b>16 of the 60 countries</b> where credible reports of <i>refoulement</i> have been received.	The risk of <i>refoulement</i> was reduced in <b>15 countries</b> , despite an overall increase in <i>refoulement</i> .
<b>REGISTRATION AND PROFILING</b>	
The percentage of refugees and asylum-seekers in <b>139 camps</b> registered on an individual basis increased from 87% to 89%.	<b>93%</b> of refugees and asylum-seekers in <b>116 camps</b> were registered on an individual basis.
The percentage of refugees and asylum-seekers in <b>103 urban areas</b> registered on an individual basis increased from 44% to 50%.	<b>87%</b> of refugees and asylum-seekers in <b>108 urban areas</b> were registered on an individual basis.
<b>INDIVIDUAL AND CIVIL DOCUMENTATION</b>	
The percentage of newborn refugees in <b>103 camps</b> that are issued birth certificates increases from 46% to 65%.	<b>50%</b> of newborn refugees in <b>107 camps</b> were issued birth certificates.
The percentage of newborn refugees in <b>94 urban areas</b> that are issued birth certificates increased from 49% to 55%.	<b>74%</b> of newborn refugees in <b>77 urban areas</b> were issued birth certificates.
<b>SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE (PARTICULARLY SGBV)</b>	
The percentage of <b>SGBV survivors receiving support</b> increased from 83% to 88%.	<b>88%</b> of reported SGBV survivors received support.
In <b>22 operations</b> , prevention and response to SGBV is significantly improved.	In <b>11 operations</b> prevention and response to SGBV was significantly improved.
The <b>reporting rate of SGBV improves</b> and the number of SGBV incidents reported per 10,000 populations annually increased from 22 to 30.	The <b>reporting rate of SGBV</b> incidents per 10,000 people stood at 19.

## GLOBAL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

	TARGET 2010-2011	PROGRESS IN 2010
<b>PROTECTION OF CHILDREN</b>		
	The percentage of <b>refugee adolescents</b> between 12 and 17 years of age in camps who do not participate in targeted programmes is reduced from 67% to 60%.	<b>70%</b> of refugee adolescents between 12 and 17 years of age in camps did not participate in targeted programmes.
	The percentage of out-of-school <b>refugee adolescents</b> between 12 and 17 years of age in urban areas who are out of school and who do not participate in targeted programmes reduces from 85% to 82%.	<b>52%</b> of refugee adolescents between 12 and 17 years of age in urban areas who are out of school did not participate in targeted programmes.
	The percentage of <b>unaccompanied and separated refugee children</b> who have not undergone a BID is decreased from 69% to 63%.	<b>81%</b> of unaccompanied and separated refugee children have not undergone a BID. The completion of BIDs increased by 14% in camps and 19% in urban areas, but was offset by a rise in the number of UASC identified.
	In at least 6 of 15 relevant countries, the <b>risk of children being recruited</b> by armed groups is reduced.	In <b>2 countries</b> the risk of children being recruited by armed groups was reduced.
<b>SERVICES FOR GROUPS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS</b>		
	The percentage of <b>older refugees</b> with specific needs in 84 urban areas who have been assisted to improve their independence increased from 35% to 39%.	<b>27%</b> of older refugees with specific needs in 82 urban areas were assisted to improve their independence. At the same time the number of older refugees in urban areas identified increased more than fourfold.
	<b>Services for IDP groups</b> with specific needs improved in 6 of 12 targeted countries.	In <b>3 countries</b> where UNHCR is operationally involved with IDPs, services for IDP groups with specific needs have been improved.
<b>COMMUNITY SELF-MANAGEMENT AND EQUAL REPRESENTATION</b>		
	In at least 35 of 53 targeted operations, <b>participatory assessments</b> adequately inform programme design.	In <b>37 operations</b> , participatory assessments adequately informed programme design.