**Annex A. Samples of text for translation to RFP 2021-02**

**Sample 1:**

***Text in Ukrainian: Translate into English***

**ЗАКОН УКРАЇНИ**

**Про державну політику перехідного періоду**

Цей Закон визначає державну політику перехідного періоду — комплекс заходів із подолання наслідків міжнародного збройного конфлікту Російської Федерації та України, а також тимчасової окупації Російською Федерацією окремих районів Донецької та Луганської областей, Автономної Республіки Крим та міста Севастополя, реінтеграції деокупованих територій та розбудови сталого миру.

**Розділ I**

**ЗАГАЛЬНІ ПОЛОЖЕННЯ**

**Глава 1. ОСНОВНІ ПОЛОЖЕННЯ**

Стаття 1. Визначення термінів

1. У цьому Законі наведені нижче терміни вживаються в такому значенні:

1) перехідний період — період часу, протягом якого реалізується державна політика, спрямована на відновлення територіальної цілісності України в межах міжнародно визнаного державного кордону та забезпечення державного суверенітету України на тимчасово окупованих територіях, подолання наслідків збройної агресії Російської Федерації, реінтеграцію деокупованих територій, відновлення на них конституційного ладу України та розбудова сталого миру;

2) конфліктний період — частина перехідного періоду, впродовж якої тривають заходи з відновлення територіальної цілісності України в межах міжнародно визнаного державного кордону та забезпечення державного суверенітету України на тимчасово окупованих територіях;

3) постконфліктний період — частина перехідного періоду, впродовж якої здійснюється державна політика, спрямована на подолання наслідків збройної агресії Російської Федерації та тимчасової окупації, реінтеграцію деокупованих територій, відновлення на них конституційного ладу України та розбудова сталого миру;

4) правосуддя перехідного періоду (перехідне правосуддя) — комплекс заходів, спрямованих на подолання наслідків порушень законності, прав і свобод людини і громадянина, спричинених збройною агресією Російської Федерації, включаючи їх відновлення та компенсацію завданої шкоди, та забезпечення підзвітності, справедливості та примирення;

5) конвалідація — визначена законом процедура визнання дійсності нікчемного правочину;

**Sample 2:**

***Text in English: Translate into Ukrainian***

■ All Ukrainian citizens should have equal access to pensions regardless of their place of residence or registration as internally displaced persons (IDPs). Currently, citizens of non-government-controlled areas (NGCA) are required to register as IDPs in order to continue to access their rightful benefits. This creates unnecessary movements. Pensions are an acquired right of all citizens of Ukraine and should not be linked to IDP registration. Persons who have paid into the pension system for years deserve their pensions to be paid irrespective of their place of residence or registration. After the lifting of COVID-related movement restrictions, most pensioners will be able to travel to government-controlled areas (GCA) to receive their pension through Ukrainian banks. By simplifying these procedures, the authorities will facilitate older persons’ easier and safer access to their pensions once the movement restrictions across the contact line are lifted. After simplifying the payment of pensions to those who can cross the contact line, a next, more challenging step is to develop a mechanism to pay pensions to persons who cannot cross the contact line due to impaired mobility.

■ The checkpoints must facilitate movement across the contact line in safety and dignity. This movement promotes social cohesion and protects people’s rights: people cross the contact line to visit relatives, go to banks and markets, and to access public services. Before the pandemic, the checkpoints were busy: during 2019, there was a monthly average of 1.2 mn crossings through the five checkpoints in the east and additional 223,000 through the checkpoints at the administrative boundary with Crimea. The authorities upgraded conditions at these checkpoints in 2019. With COVID-19 outbreak, there is a need to build on that progress. Further steps are necessary to maintain infrastructure and to ensure physical distancing, adequate waiting areas, queue management, sanitary conditions and the provision of emergency medical assistance. Based on the epidemiological situation, authorities may restrict movement across the checkpoints; however, it is important to ensure that crossings on humanitarian grounds (such as family unification, death of a close relative or a medical emergency) are possible. If requirements such as self-isolation or observation must be imposed, the authorities should ensure that compliance is practical, rather than burdensome, for people with low incomes, older models of telephones (which do not allow people to download the self-isolation application) and low digital literacy.

■ Civilians should receive restitution or compensation for housing damaged or destroyed due to the conflict. In 2019, the Government adopted a resolution regarding compensation for housing. This resolution covers an important, but relatively narrow set of circumstances: houses that were destroyed (not damaged) in government-controlled areas in cases where the home-owner continues to live within the community where his/her destroyed home was located. Implementation is expected to start in late 2020, and to promote a transparent and fair procedure, it is recommended to include civil society as observers in the selection committee and to organize the queue on a “first come, first serve” basis. The State Budget should allocate financial resources for continuing this compensation in 2021. Also, it will be important to build on this foundation by extending restitution or compensation to all persons whose housing has been damaged or destroyed as a result of the conflict.

**Sample 3:**

***Text in English: Translate into Russian***

1. ***Secretary of State for the Home Department v. OA, C-255/19, 20 January 2021 Clan or family support is not protection within the meaning of the QD***

The Court has published its judgment in a case concerning the question of whether the existence of private actors such as a network of clans and families providing protection (notably in terms of financial support) might suffice to satisfy the requirements of this provision. On 30 April 2020, AG Hogan delivered his opinion in the case (reported in JEU 55).

The case concerns a Somali national from Mogadishu of the Reer Hamar minority clan. He fled Mogadishu to Kenya and was granted refugee status in the UK in 2003 as a dependent of his wife. In 2012, he was convicted of burglary and blackmail and received a custodial sentence of two years on each count. While the claimant was initially certified under s 72 (2) of the Nationality and Immigration Act 2002 (the equivalent of Art 33(2) of the 1951 Refugee Convention), this was later discontinued. However, on 8 July 2014 the claimant received a letter from the Home Office indicating intent to cease his refugee status on account of the fact that his ethnicity would not place him at risk of persecution in Mogadishu and that the changes there since he was recognised were sufficiently significant and durable to the extent that he could no longer refuse to avail himself of the protection available there. The Home Office relied upon the Upper Tribunal’s (UT) judgment in the case of MOJ, in which it was found that there was generally state protection available in Mogadishu, based in part, on the availability of support and protection from family and/or clan members.

First, the Court analysed the question of whether the notion of ‘protection’ applicable in relation to the cessation of refugee status is the same as the one applicable in the context of the granting of such status. In that regard, the Court referred to Article 11(1)(e) of the QD and Article 1(C)(5) of the 1951 Refugee Convention, according to which a person is to cease to be classified as a refugee when the conditions for the grant of such status are no longer met. The Court took the view that ‘protection’ referred to in that provision has the same meaning as the one considered in the context of the granting of refugee status. Accordingly, the court noted that in fact, cessation of refugee status implies that the change in circumstances has remedied the reasons which led to the recognition of such status. Thus, the Court acknowledged a parallelism in the QD between the granting and cessation of refugee status and concluded that the requirements to be met by the ‘protection’ to which that provision refers in relation to the cessation of refugee status must be the same as those which arise in relation to the granting of that status.

Next, the Court analysed the question of whether social and financial support provided by private actors, such as families or clans, can be considered ‘protection’ within the meaning of Article 11(e), read together with Article 7(2) of the QD. In line with the wording of these provisions, the Court took the view that protection refers to the ability of the third country to prevent or to punish acts of persecution but noted that mere social and financial support is inherently incapable of preventing or punishing acts of persecution. In particular, the Court highlighted that the objective of such support was not to protect the applicant, but rather, to ensure his reintegration in Mogadishu. In addition, the Court noted that mere economic hardship cannot, per se, be classified as ‘persecution’ and, a fortiori, social and financial support to remedy such situation should not, as a general rule, have relevance in the assessment of the availability of State protection. In this regard, the Court added that even when support provided by a clan or a family is not limited to the social and financial aspect, but it also includes protection in term of security, it cannot be taken into account in order to ascertain whether State protection meets the requirements provided by the QD. This is because the actors referred in Article 7(1)(a) and (b) of the QD are solely the State or the parties or organisations controlling the State or a substantial part of the territory. Therefore, the Court concluded that any social and financial support provided by private actors, such as the family or clan, falls short of what is required to constitute protection and is of no relevance either to the assessment of the effectiveness or availability of the protection provided by the State or to the determination of whether there continues to be a well-founded fear of persecution.

**2. *The Principle of Non-Refoulement***

6. The protection against refoulement under Article 33(1) applies to any person who is a refugee under the terms of the 1951 Convention, that is, anyone who meets the requirements of the refugee definition contained in Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention (the “inclusion” criteria)6 and does not come within the scope of one of its exclusion provisions.7 Given that a person is a refugee within the meaning of the 1951 Convention as soon as he or she fulfills the criteria contained in the refugee definition, refugee status determination is declaratory in nature: a person does not become a refugee because of recognition, but is recognized because he or she is a refugee. It follows that the principle of non-refoulement applies not only to recognized refugees, but also to those who have not had their status formally declared. The principle of non-refoulement is of particular relevance to asylum-seekers. As such persons may be refugees, it is an established principle of international refugee law that they should not be returned or expelled pending a final determination of their status.

7. The prohibition of refoulement to a danger of persecution under international refugee law is applicable to any form of forcible removal, including deportation, expulsion, extradition, informal transfer or “renditions”, and non-admission at the border in the circumstances described below. This is evident from the wording of Article 33(1) of the 1951 Convention, which refers to expulsion or return (refoulement) “in any manner whatsoever”. It applies not only in respect of return to the country of origin or, in the case of a stateless person, the country of former habitual residence, but also to any other place where a person has reason to fear threats to his or her life or freedom related to one or more of the grounds set out in the 1951 Convention, or from where he or she risks being sent to such a risk.

8. The principle of non-refoulement as provided for in Article 33(1) of the 1951 Convention does not, as such, entail a right of the individual to be granted asylum in a particular State. It does mean, however, that where States are not prepared to grant asylum to persons who are seeking international protection on their territory, they must adopt a course that does not result in their removal, directly or indirectly, to a place where their lives or freedom would be in danger on account of their race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion. As a general rule, in order to give effect to their obligations under the 1951 Convention and/or 1967 Protocol, States will be required to grant individuals seeking international protection access to the territory and to fair and efficient asylum procedures.

9. The non-refoulement obligation under Article 33 of the 1951 Convention is binding on all organs of a State party to the 1951 Convention and/or the 1967 Protocol as well as any other person or entity acting on its behalf. As discussed in more detail in Part II below, the obligation under Article 33(1) of the 1951 Convention not to send a refugee or asylum-seeker to a country where he or she may be at risk of persecution is not subject to territorial restrictions; it applies wherever the State in question exercises jurisdiction.

***3. Safeguarding fundamental rights***

In 2021, UNHCR will continue to advocate and support the full respect of the rights of refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced and stateless persons and returnees. Against the background of COVID-19-related restrictions and the risk that major protection achievements of recent years could be jeopardized, this work will take agility, commitment and principled pragmatism. The pandemic has challenged fundamental principles of refugee protection—the right to seek asylum and the prohibition of refoulement—and exacerbated protection risks in humanitarian situations, while exposing vulnerable populations to new threats and disproportionally impacting UNHCR’s people of concern. Increased violence and forced displacement, a rise in xenophobia and stigmatization, alongside disruption of basic services, are compounded by access constraints—both to protection and solutions by people of concern, and to affected communities by protection actors.

Restrictive measures applied by States with no exceptions for those in need of protection as well as socioeconomic shocks have resulted in adverse survival strategies—including more dangerous routes to seek refuge where borders are closed and access is denied, exposure to forced recruitment and human trafficking, school dropouts, sexual exploitation and forced marriages—with limited safe alternatives. UNHCR will advocate upholding of good practices put in place by many States, as critical examples for others: from remote interviewing of asylum applicants, processing of resettlement cases via dossier, and extending the validity of legal documentation; to border management attuned to health and security priorities, with access for those seeking international protection and quarantine measures applied without discrimination; as well as the acknowledgment of refugees’ active contribution to the crisis response. UNHCR and partner agencies have adapted their responses thanks to greater engagement with communities in acknowledgement of their critical role on the ground as actors of protection, including to ensure transparent communication and continuity in service delivery. UNHCR’s “Operational guidance on accountability to affected people” (AAP), issued in 2020, will steer collective efforts to support and bolster the capacity of communities to be front-line responders and an integral part of the design, delivery and monitoring of protection programmes and assistance. In the year of the 70th anniversary of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 60th of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, this continued pledge to safeguard fundamental rights and protection globally proves the enduring value and relevance of the letter and the spirit of the international protection regime, as well as its historical capacity to respond to evolving challenges.

**Sample 4**

***Text in Ukrainian: Proofreading***

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| In line with the people-centered approach, UNHCR conducts post-distribution monitoring (PDM) on a regular basis for assistance activities in order to deepen its understanding of the impact these activities have on the persons the organization assists and provides protection to. These PDMs ensure that people are at the center of decision-making concerning their protection and well-being.  The UNHCR Cash-Based Interventions (CBI) support vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers. The types of assistance vary depending on the needs and vulnerability of persons of concern. In September 2020, UNHCR Ukraine plans to conduct a comprehensive telephone survey for the Post Distribution Monitoring of its CBI programs (Monthly Subsistence Allowance (MSA); Vouchers for food and non-food items (Metro1 cards); Emergency cash; COVID-19 cash assistance for hygiene items to risk groups; COVID-19 emergency cash).  From 12 March 2020, when the government of Ukraine imposed measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, including a quarantine period, many people contacted UNHCR and its partners to alert about the socio-economic and health consequences of those measures. Since the vast majority of asylum-seekers and refugees in Ukraine are engaged in the informal sector, often doing business at the market and depend on daily wages, their livelihoods have been heavily affected. They informed that their sources of income, livelihoods and resilience, were jeopardized by the quarantine measures, and that they also resulted in increased household expenditure. UNHCR and partners conducted phone counselling and community consultations confirming this situation. Following the guidance provided by UNHCR Regional Bureau for Europe (RBE) for a harmonized and sustainable approach to identification, beneficiary selection and assessment methodologies across the region, UNHCR Ukraine made a proposal for the provision of a one-time emergency cash assistance to be provided on a case-by-case basis in response to newly emerged vulnerabilities, as a result of restrictive measures implemented by Ukraine in response to COVID-19.  In May 2020, UNHCR Ukraine provided financial assistance in a form of one-time COVID-19 emergency cash support to cover urgent needs of vulnerable asylum-seekers and refugees, as well as to those who have reported that quarantine has severely affected their livelihoods.  The one-time emergency cash assistance was expected to cover urgent needs and prevent the emergence of protection concerns. It also aimed at helping beneficiaries protect their assets, avoid use of negative coping strategies, foster protection and enhance their resilience and post-crisis recovery capacity.  The information on assistance was communicated to UNHCR’ four NGO Partners, who shared it with the communities through phone calls and other channels for communication with refugee communities.2 The information was also communicated to during regular community and individual counselling sessions.  Those refugees and asylum-seekers, who were in general eligible for UNHCR assistance, who did not receive other financial assistance from UNHCR and who reported loss of livelihoods, were included into the list of recipients of this financial support. The amount was equal to a monthly subsistence allowance (MSA), calculated based on the family size. It is the standard amount provided by UNHCR to the most vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers in Ukraine. UNHCR Ukraine Emergency Cash Support (COVID-19 Response) For Refugees and Asylum-seekers PDM Report - June 2020  Assistance was delivered to the following categories of vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers:  • Elderly persons  • People with medical condition – risk groups  • Large families  • Single-headed households  • Persons who lost their livelihoods | Відповідно до підходу, орієнтованого на інтереси людей, УВКБ ООН регулярно проводить моніторинг після надання допомоги (PDM) з метою поглиблення розуміння впливу цієї діяльності на осіб, яким організація надає допомогу та забезпечує захист. Звіти за результатами моніторингу направлені на забезпечення того, щоб люди знаходились у центрі прийняття рішень щодо свого захисту та добробуту.  Грошові інтервенції УВКБ ООН (CBI) підтримують вразливих біженців та шукачів притулку. Види допомоги різняться залежно від потреб та вразливості осіб під опікою УВКБ ООН. У вересні 2020 року УВКБ ООН планує провести телефонне опитування у рамках моніторингу після надання допомоги щодо своїх програм грошової допомоги (щомісячна грошова допомога (MSA); Ваучери на продовольчі та непродовольчі товари (картки «Метро»); екстрена грошова допомога; грошова допомога для груп ризику у контексті COVID-19 для купівлі засобів гігієни; грошова допомога у контексті COVID-19).  З 12 березня 2020 року, коли уряд України ввів заходи щодо запобігання розповсюдженню COVID-19, включаючи карантинний період, багато людей зв’язалися з УВКБ ООН та його партнерами, щоб повідомити про деякі соціально-економічні та медичні наслідки цих заходів. Оскільки переважна більшість шукачів притулку та біженців в Україні зайняті у неформальному секторі, часто ведуть бізнес на ринку та залежать від щоденної заробітної плати, їхній доступ до засобів до існування дуже постраждав. Вони повідомили, що карантинні заходи поставили під загрозу їхні джерела доходу, засоби до існування та резільєнтність, а також призвели до збільшення витрат домогосподарств. УВКБ ООН та його партнери провели телефонні консультації та консультації з громадами для підтвердження такої ситуації. Слідуючи вказівкам, наданим Європейським регіональним бюро УВКБ ООН щодо гармонізованого та стійкого підходу до ідентифікації, вибору бенефіціарів та методології оцінки в усьому регіоні, УВКБ ООН в Україні внесло пропозицію щодо надання одноразової екстреної грошової допомоги, яка буде надана у кожному конкретному випадку у відповідь на нещодавно виявлені вразливі ситуації осіб, які з’явилися унаслідок введення обмежувальних заходів, вжитих Україною у відповідь на COVID-19.  У травні 2020 року УВКБ ООН в Україні надало фінансову допомогу у вигляді одноразової екстреної грошової допомоги у контексті COVID-19 для покриття нагальних потреб вразливих шукачів притулку та біженців, а також осіб, які повідомили, що карантин серйозно вплинув на їхній доступ до засобів до існування.  Очікувалось, що одноразова екстрена грошова допомога покриє нагальні потреби та допоможе запобігти виникненню проблем у сфері захисту. Вона також спрямована на те, щоб допомогти бенефіціарам захистити свої активи, уникнути використання негативних стратегій подолання проблем, сприяти захисту та підвищити їхню стійкість і спроможність до відновлення після кризи.  Інформація про допомогу була передана чотирьом НУО партнерам УВКБ ООН, які поділилися нею з громадами за допомогою телефонних дзвінків та інших каналів для спілкування з громадами біженців. Інформація також поширювалася під час регулярних індивідуальних консультацій та консультацій у громадах.  Ті біженці та шукачі притулку, які повідомили про втрату засобів до існування, та які відповідають критеріям для отримання допомоги УВКБ ООН і не отримують іншої фінансової допомоги від УВКБ ООН, були включені до списку отримувачів цієї фінансової допомоги. Сума дорівнювала щомісячній грошовій допомозі (MSA) з урахуванням розміру родини. Це стандартна сума, яку УВКБ ООН надає найбільш вразливим біженцям та шукачам притулку в Україні.  Допомога була надана наступним категоріям вразливих біженців та шукачів притулку:  • Літні люди  • Хворі на хронічні захворювання - групи ризику  • Багатодітні родини  • Родини з одним із батьків  • Особи, які втратили доступ до засобів до існування |

**Sample 5:**

***Text in English: Proofreading***

Decision on behalf of Ukraine

07 December 2020 Chernyhiv

Investigating Judge of the Desnianskyi District Court of Chernyhiv Liamzina N.I. and the Secretary of the Court, having considered in open court in the court house of Chernyhiv a request of the Investigator of the Investigations Division of the Chernyhiv Police Department of the Main Regional Department of the National Police in Chernyhiv oblast xxx. regarding temporary access to information that contains a secret protected by law, in criminal proceedings entered in the Unified Register of pre-trial investigations under No. 12 dated …..2020, -

found:

26.11.2020 the Investigator of the Investigations Division of the Chernyhiv Police Department of the Main Regional Department of the National Police in Chernyhiv oblast xxx. appealed to the court with a request, which was approved by the prosecutor of the Chernyhiv prosecutor's office xxx I.I., to order United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR) Representation in Ukraine, located at Lavrska St. 16, phone: (38044) 288 9424/9710/9686 to provide the Investigator of the Investigations Division of the Chernyhiv Police Department of the Main Regional Department of the National Police in Chernyhiv oblast xxx with temporary access to documents and information (handwritten, printed, electronic and digital) regarding the following persons …… and directly to UNHCR cases: No. which are in possession, use and disposal of United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR) Representation in Ukraine; as well as the possibility of their seizure.

The investigator in charge of the criminal proceedings did not appear in court, he was duly notified about the time and place of the hearing, he sent a letter to the court's e-mail address and asked to conduct the hearing without his participation, supported his request and asked to satisfy it for the reasons stated in it.

In accordance with Part 2 of Article 163 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, a representative of a person in possession of the documents, was not summoned to court.

Having examined the materials of the criminal proceedings, which substantiate the request, I conclude that it is necessary to partially satisfy the request, given the following.

The investigating judge, the court decides to grant temporary access to things and documents, if the party to the criminal proceedings in his request proves sufficient grounds to believe that these things or documents are or may be in possession of an individual or legal entity; by themselves or in combination with other things and documents of criminal proceedings, in connection with which the request is submitted, are essential for establishing important circumstances in criminal proceedings; do not constitute or do not include things and documents that contain a secret protected by law (Part 5 of Article 163 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine).

According to paragraph 8 of Part 1 of Art. 162 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine "On Information", the documents which the investigation needs access to, contain information that constitutes the secrecy of personal data of a person who is the owner of personal data.

**Sample 6:**

***Text in Russian: Proofreading***

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| 6. Asylum-seekers, refugees and migrants transiting through or remaining in Libya are particularly vulnerable in the context of the volatile security situation across the country, a general breakdown of the rule of law and government structures, and deteriorating socio-economic conditions. The majority of asylum-seekers, refugees and migrants do not have valid entry visas or access to residence permits, putting them at acute risk of arrest and detention for irregular entry or stay. As a result of their irregular status and lack of legal documents, as well as widespread discriminatory practices (particularly  against persons from sub-Saharan countries, based on their ethnic origin), many, including those of non-Arab nationalities, do not benefit from social protection mechanisms available to vulnerable Libyans through the Ministry for Social Affairs. They face challenges to access basic services and employment, resulting in poor living conditions and heightened vulnerability.be the case where the holder of a national passport is not permitted to return to the country of his nationality without specific permission.  7. While no specific access to education or health services is granted on the basis of possession of a UNHCR asylum-seeker or refugee certificate, in practice, such access may be more likely for those who hold UNHCR documents, depending on the locality and authority responsible. Persons of concern from Arab countries including Iraq, Palestine, Sudan, Syria and Yemen have in the past been granted access to education and medical care. However, there has been evidence to suggest that children who previously enjoyed access to formal education may no longer have such access as a result of an increased demand for school places by Libyan children displaced by the conflict. With regards to health services, UNHCR and its partner the International Rescue Committee (IRC) advocate on a case by-case basis for access, and work to expand access generally via programmes serving both host  communities and refugees. UNHCR has observed a progressive increase in the number of refugees and asylum-seekers in need of humanitarian assistance, including cash, food, non-food items (NFIs), and medical care. | Просители убежища, беженцы и мигранты, проходящие транзитом через Ливию или оставшиеся в ней, особенно уязвимы в контексте нестабильной ситуации с безопасностью по всей стране, общего нарушения законности и государственных структур и ухудшения социально-экономических условий. Большинство просителей убежища, беженцев и мигрантов не имеют действительных въездных виз или разрешения на проживание, что подвергает их серьезному риску ареста и задержания за незаконный въезд или пребывание. В результате их незаконного статуса и отсутствия юридических документов, а также широко распространенной дискриминационной практики (особенно  против лиц из стран к югу от Сахары, по причине их этнического происхождения), многие, в том числе лица неарабских национальностей, не пользуются механизмами социальной защиты, доступными уязвимым ливийцам через Министерство социальных дел. Они сталкиваются с проблемами доступа к основным услугам и трудоустройству, что приводит к плохим условиям жизни и повышенной уязвимости, например, в случае, когда владельцу национального паспорта не разрешается возвращаться в страну своего гражданства без специального разрешения.  7. Хотя конкретный доступ к образованию или медицинским услугам не предоставляется на основании наличия свидетельства УВКБ ООН о предоставлении убежища или беженца, на практике такой доступ может быть более вероятным для тех, у кого есть документы УВКБ, в зависимости от населенного пункта и ответственного органа. Подмандатным лицам из арабских стран, включая Ирак, Палестину, Судан, Сирию и Йемен, в прошлом был предоставлен доступ к образованию и медицинскому обслуживанию. Однако имеются данные, позволяющие предположить, что дети, которые ранее имели доступ к формальному образованию, могут больше не иметь такого доступа в результате возросшего спроса на школьные места со стороны ливийских детей, перемещенных в результате конфликта. Что касается медицинских услуг, УВКБ ООН и его партнер Международный комитет спасения отстаивают индивидуальный доступ к услугам и работают над расширением доступа в целом через программы, обслуживающие как принимающие общины, так и беженцев. УВКБ ООН наблюдало постепенное увеличение числа беженцев и просителей убежища, нуждающихся в гуманитарной помощи, включая наличные деньги, продукты питания, непродовольственные товары и медицинскую помощь. |