

## Glossary

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Term	Meaning <sup>1</sup>
Abduction	<p>The removal, seizure, apprehension, taking custody, detention or capture of a child (under 18 years) temporarily or permanently by force, threat or deception for involvement in armed forces or armed groups, for participation in hostilities, for sexual exploitation and forced labour. Outside the context of children in armed conflict, individuals may also be abducted for sexual exploitation, child or early marriage, forced marriage, forced adoption, or forced labour.</p> <p>(UN Task Force on Children in Armed Conflict, "Rights of the Child: Report of the UNHCHR on the Abduction of Children in Africa", E/CN.4/2006/65, 8 February 2006, para. 10, for first sentence)</p>
Abuse	<p>The misuse of power through which the perpetrator gains control or advantage of the abused, using and causing physical or psychological harm or inciting fear of that harm. Abuse prevents persons from making free decisions and forces them to behave against their will. [See also <i>Sexual Abuse</i> and <i>Sexual Exploitation</i>]</p> <p>(UNHCR, <i>Sexual and Gender-Based Violence against Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons: Guidelines for Prevention and Responses</i>, May 2003)</p>
Accession	<p>The act whereby a State that has not signed a treaty expresses its consent to become a party to that treaty by depositing an "instrument of accession" with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Accession has the same legal effect as ratification, acceptance or approval. However, unlike ratification, which must be preceded by signature to create binding legal obligations under international law, accession requires only one step, namely, the deposit of an instrument of accession. The Secretary-General, as depositary, has tended to treat instruments of ratification that have not been preceded by signature as instruments of accession, and the States concerned have been advised accordingly.[See also <i>Ratification, Reservation and Treaty</i>]</p> <p>(OHCHR, Glossary of Treaty Body Terminology)</p>
Accountability	<p>The means by which power is used responsibly. In addition to the process of reporting upon, or accounting <i>for</i>, decisions and actions, accountability involves taking account <i>of</i> the needs, concerns, capacities and dispositions of affected parties, and explaining the meaning and implications of, and the reasons for, actions and decisions. Accountability is thus a measure of the quality of the relationship between an agent (a body offering a service or product) and a principal (the person or group for whom the service or product is intended). The more powerful the agent, the greater potential there is for abuse and exploitation of the principals. Accountability is the countervailing force which confronts power and ensures that it is exercised responsibly.</p> <p>Humanitarian Accountability Partnership</p>
Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming	<p>The meaningful participation of persons of concern to UNHCR, of all ages and backgrounds, in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all UNHCR policies and operations so that these impact equitably amongst them. The overall goals are gender equality and the enjoyment of the rights of all persons of concern of all ages and backgrounds. [See <i>Gender Mainstreaming</i>]</p> <p>(UNHCR, <i>Operational Protection in Camps and Settlements. A Reference Guide of Good Practices in the Protection of Refugees and Other Persons of Concern</i>, June 2006)</p>
Agenda for Protection	<p>A programme of action comprising six specific goals to strengthen international protection of refugees and asylum-seekers and improve implementation of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol, agreed by UNHCR and State Parties as part of the Global Consultations on International</p>

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<sup>1</sup> Sources on which definitions are based are given in brackets at the end of definitions where relevant.

## Glossary, Continued

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Term	Meaning
Agenda for Protection, contd.	Protection process. The Agenda was endorsed by the Executive Committee and welcomed by the UN General Assembly in 2002. [See also <i>Global Consultations on International Protection</i> ] (UNHCR, Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 53rd session, A/57/12/Add.1, 4 October 2002)
Arranged Marriage	A marriage involving the intervention of someone outside the future couple, usually the parents of the future spouses or a broker. This brokerage can occur at the request of either or both future spouses or of the family, or at the parents' instigation. In certain communities and countries, it is customary for the parents to organise the marriage. Unlike with forced marriage, the ultimate choice of accepting the arrangement rests with each of the future spouses. It may, however, be difficult to ascertain how far it is possible for them to choose and to make up their minds in a properly informed manner. [See also <i>Child Marriage</i> and <i>Forced Marriage</i> ] (Council of Europe, Parliamentary Assembly, Resolution 1468 (2005), Forced Marriages and Child Marriages)
Asylum	The grant, by a State, of protection on its territory to persons outside their country of nationality or habitual residence who are fleeing persecution or serious harm or for other reasons. Asylum encompasses a variety of elements, including <i>non-refoulement</i> , permission to remain on the territory of the asylum country, humane standards of treatment and eventually a durable solution. [See also <i>Asylum-Seeker</i> ]
Asylum-Seeker	An asylum-seeker is an individual who is seeking international protection. In countries with individualized procedures, an asylum-seeker is someone whose claim has not yet been finally decided on by the country in which he or she has submitted it. Not every asylum-seeker will ultimately be recognized as a refugee, but every refugee in such countries is initially an asylum-seeker. [See also <i>Asylum</i> ]
Capacity Building	A process by which individuals, institutions and societies develop abilities, individually and collectively, to perform functions, solve problems and set and achieve their goals.
Child	Any human being below the age of 18 years, unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier. [See also <i>Child Soldier</i> ] (Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989, Article 1)
Child Marriage	The union of two persons at least one of whom is under 18 years of age. [See also <i>Arranged Marriage</i> and <i>Forced Marriage</i> ] (Council of Europe, Parliamentary Assembly, Resolution 1468 (2005), Forced Marriages and Child Marriages)
Child Soldier	Any person below 18 years of age who is or who has been recruited or used by an armed force or armed group in any capacity, including but not limited to children, boys and girls, used as fighters, cooks, porters, messengers, spies or for sexual purposes. It does not only refer to a child who is taking or has taken a direct part in hostilities. Child soldiers are also referred to as child combatants or children associated with armed forces or fighting groups. [See also <i>Child</i> ] (UNICEF, <i>The Paris Principles: Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated With Armed Forces or Armed Groups</i> , February 2007)

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## Glossary, Continued

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Term	Meaning
Citizen	See <i>National</i> .
Coercion	The act of compelling a person to do, or to abstain from doing, something by a show of physical force, threats, intimidation, extortion or other forms of duress which prey on fear or desperation. Coercion may be inherent in certain circumstances, such as armed conflict or military presence. (International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, <i>Prosecutor v. Akayesu</i> , ICTR-96-4-T, 1998)
Community	A group of people that recognizes itself or is recognized by outsiders as sharing common cultural, religious or other social features, backgrounds and interests, and that forms a collective identity with shared goals. (UNHCR, <i>A Community Based-Approach in UNHCR Operations</i> , provisional edition, 2008)
Confidentiality	The obligation that information pertaining to a person disclosed in a relationship of trust will not be disclosed or otherwise made available to unauthorized persons or entities in ways that are inconsistent with the understanding of the original disclosure or without prior permission.
Consent	Making an informed choice to agree freely and voluntarily to do something. Consent is not given if agreement is obtained through abuse of power, force or threat of force, and other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception or misrepresentation.
Convention	See <i>Treaty</i> .
Convention Grounds	The refugee definition in the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees requires that the fear of persecution be linked to one or more of the following five grounds: race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion. (Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, Article 1A(2))
Convention Refugee	A person who is outside his or her former country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, who is unable or unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country, or to return to it for reasons of fear of persecution, and who is not otherwise excluded from the refugee definition. [See also <i>Refugee</i> and <i>Mandate Refugee</i> ] (Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, Article 1)
Customary International Law	International legal norms that derive their authority from the constant and consistent practice of States, rather than from formal expression in a treaty or legal text. In order for State practice to contribute to the formation of customary international law, that practice should be conducted with a sense of legal obligation ( <i>opinio juris</i> ). Customary international law is binding on all States regardless of whether they have ratified any relevant treaty, save for States which are “persistent objectors”. [See also <i>Treaty</i> ] (Statute of the International Court of Justice, Article 38(1)(b); see also UNHCR, <i>Human Rights and Refugee Protection – Self-study Module 5</i> , Vol. 1, 2006)
Cultural Relativism	The belief that no universal cross-cultural norms exist against which human practices can be judged.
Demobilization	The formal and controlled discharge of active combatants from armed forces or other armed groups. The first stage of demobilization may extend from the

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## Glossary, Continued

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Term	Meaning
Demobilization, contd.	processing of individual combatants in temporary centres to the massing of troops in camps designated for this purpose (cantonment sites, encampments, assembly areas or barracks). The second stage of demobilization, called reinsertion, encompasses a form of transitional assistance to help cover the basic needs of ex-combatants and their families and can include transitional safety allowances, food, clothes, shelter, medical services, short-term education, training, employment and tools. Demobilization is the second phase of a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) process. [See also <i>Disarmament and Reintegration</i> ] (UN Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Resource Centre)
Derivative Refugee Status	See <i>Family Unity</i> .
Derogation	Under international human rights law, States party to a treaty may derogate from (i.e. temporarily suspend their observance of) certain human right rights, but only in exceptional circumstances and under certain strict conditions. No derogations are permitted from certain core rights, such as the right to life or freedom from torture and from slavery. [See also <i>Non-Derogable Rights</i> ] (ICCPR, Article 4; ECOSOC, UN Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, "Siracusa Principles on the Limitation and Derogation of Provisions in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights", Annex, UN Doc. E/CN.4/1984/4, 1984, Articles 39–51)
Detention	Restriction on freedom of movement, usually through enforced confinement. Article 31 of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees provides certain safeguards in relation to the restriction of freedom of movement for refugees who enter or reside in the country illegally. ExCom Conclusion No. 44 sets out standards applicable in such situations.
Disarmament	The collection, documentation, control and disposal of small arms, ammunition, explosives and light and heavy weapons of combatants and often also of the civilian population. Disarmament also includes the development of responsible arms management programmes. [See also <i>Demobilization and Reintegration</i> ] (UN Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Resource Centre)
Domestic Violence	Violence that occurs within the private sphere, generally between individuals who are related through blood, intimacy or law. Domestic violence is nearly always a gender-specific crime, perpetrated by men against women, and can take various forms, including physical, psychological and sexual violence. It can include economic deprivation and isolation which may cause imminent harm to the safety, health or well-being of the victim. (General Assembly, "Declaration on the Elimination of Domestic Violence against Women", GA/RES/58/147, February 2004)
Durable Solutions	The means by which the situation of persons of concern to UNHCR can be satisfactorily and permanently resolved to enable them to live normal lives. In the refugee context, this generally involves voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement. Achieving a durable solution to internal displacement means that displaced persons enjoy the full spectrum of human rights and, as a result, are able to rebuild their lives, whether through return to the place of origin; local settlement in the area where they have taken refuge; or settlement elsewhere the country. [See <i>Resettlement and Voluntary Repatriation</i> ] (UNHCR, "Framework for Durable Solutions for Refugees and Persons of Concern", May 2003; Global Protection Cluster Working Group, <i>Handbook for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons</i> , December 2007)

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## Glossary, Continued

Term	Meaning
Early Marriage	<i>See Child Marriage.</i>
Empowerment	A process or phenomenon that allows people to take greater control over the decisions, assets, policies, processes and institutions that affect their lives. The five main principles of empowerment are awareness, participation, mobilization, access and control.
Evaluation	A systematic and objective analysis and assessment of the organization's policies, programmes, practices, partnerships and procedures, focused on planning, design, implementation and impacts. Evaluation is one component of UNHCR's broader performance review framework, which also includes activities such as inspection, audit, programme monitoring, and protection oversight.
Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme (ExCom)	A committee charged with advising the High Commissioner for Refugees on the exercise of her/his functions. As of January 2008, ExCom was composed of representatives of 72 States with a demonstrated interest in refugee issues, and 15 States with observer status. A number of international, inter-governmental, and non-governmental organizations also have observer status on the Executive Committee. (General Assembly, "International Assistance to Refugees within the Mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees", GA/RES/1166, November 1957, Article 5)
Executive Committee Conclusions on International Protection	The consensus on international protection issues reached by UNHCR's Executive Committee in the course of its discussions is expressed in the form of Conclusions on International Protection (ExCom Conclusions). Although not formally binding, they are relevant to the interpretation of the international protection regime. ExCom Conclusions constitute expressions of opinion which are broadly representative of the views of the international community. The specialist knowledge of ExCom and the fact that its Conclusions are taken by consensus add further weight.
Family Reunification	The process of bringing together families, particularly children and older dependants, with their family or previous care-provider for the purpose of establishing or re-establishing long-term care. [See <i>Family Unity</i> ] ( <i>Inter-Agency Guiding Principles on Unaccompanied and Separated Children</i> , January 2004)
Family Unity	The right to family unity and family life is inherent in the universal recognition of the family as the fundamental group unit of society. Respect for the right to family unity requires not only that States refrain from action which would result in family separations, but also that they take measures to maintain the unity of the family and reunite family members who have been separated. In order to uphold family unity in the refugee context, respecting family unity may include granting refugee status to the spouse and dependants of a person who is a refugee so that they are able to enjoy their right to family unity. When spouses and dependants acquire refugee status on this basis, they are said to enjoy "derivative refugee status". [See <i>Family Reunification</i> ] (UNHCR, "Summary Conclusions: Family Unity", Global Consultations Expert Roundtable, Geneva, Switzerland, November 2001)
Female Genital Mutilation	A practice involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. FGM is classified into four types: (i) partial or total removal of the clitoris and/or the

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## Glossary, Continued

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Term	Meaning
Female Genital Mutilation, contd.	prepuce (clitoridectomy); (ii) partial or total removal of the clitoris and the <i>labia minora</i> , with or without excision of the <i>labia majora</i> (excision); (iii) narrowing of the vaginal orifice with creation of a covering seal by cutting and appositioning the <i>labia minora</i> and/or the <i>labia majora</i> , with or without excision of the clitoris (infibulation); and (iv) all other harmful procedures to the female genitalia for non-medical purposes, for example: pricking, piercing, incising, scraping and cauterization. The term is also called "female genital cutting" and "female genital mutilation/cutting". (2008 Inter-Agency Statement on the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation)
Five Commitments to Refugee Women	Commitments made by UNHCR in 2001 to (i) encourage the active participation of women in all management and leadership committees of refugees in urban, rural and camp settings, including return areas; (ii) register all refugee men and women individually and provide them with relevant documentation; (iii) develop integrated country-level strategies to address violence against refugee women, including in situations of domestic violence; (iv) ensure refugee women participate directly and indirectly in the management and distribution of food and non-food items; and (v) provide sanitary materials to all women and girls of concern as standard practice in assistance programmes. (UNHCR, <i>Respect Our Rights: Partnership for Equality. Report on the Dialogue with Refugee Women, Geneva, Switzerland 20-22 June 2001</i> , December 2001)
Fistula	Fistula occurs when the wall between the vagina and the bladder or bowel is ruptured during obstructed labour. Severe pain and chronic incontinence ensue. Fistula is found where health infrastructure and childbirth care are poor, and is common in girls subject to early marriage. It can also be caused by rape. The smell of leaking urine or faeces, or both, is constant and humiliating. Often this results in rejection and ostracism by family members and the community. Left untreated, fistula can lead to chronic medical problems, including ulcerations, kidney disease, and nerve damage in the legs. Yet surgery can normally repair the injury. (UNFPA Campaign to End Fistula)
Food Security	Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. (World Food Summit 1996; UN Food and Agriculture Organization)
Forced Marriage	The union of two persons at least one of whom has not given their full and free consent to the marriage. [See also <i>Arranged Marriage</i> and <i>Child Marriage</i> ] (Council of Europe, Parliamentary Assembly, "Resolution 1468 (2005), Forced Marriages and Child Marriages")
Gender	The social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and the relationships between women and men and girls and boys, as well as the relations between women and those between men. These attributes are socially constructed and are learned through socialization processes. They are context/time-specific and changeable. Gender determines what is expected, allowed and valued in a woman or a man in a given context. In most societies there are differences and inequalities between women and men in responsibilities assigned, activities undertaken, access to and control over resources, as well as decision-making opportunities. Gender is part of the

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Continued on next page

## Glossary, Continued

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Term	Meaning
Gender, contd.	broader socio-cultural context. Other important criteria for socio-cultural analysis include class, race, poverty level, ethnic group and age. (Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (OSAGI), UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs)
Gender-Based Violence	Violence that is directed against a person or a group of persons on the basis of their gender or sex. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty whether occurring in public or private life. [See also <i>Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, Violence and Violence Against Women</i> ] (General Assembly, "Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women", A/RES/48/104, December 1993)
Gender Equality	The equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same but that women's and men's rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration – recognizing the diversity of different groups of women and men. Gender equality is not a "women's issue" but should concern and fully engage men as well as women. [See <i>Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming, Gender Mainstreaming and Gender Sensitivity</i> ] (Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (OSAGI), UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs)
Gender Mainstreaming	The process of assessing the implication for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experience an integral part of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality. [See <i>Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming, Gender Equality and Gender Sensitivity</i> ] (UN ECOSOC, "Agreed Conclusions 1997/2", 18 July 1997)
Gender-Related Persecution	A non-legal term encompassing the range of different claims in which gender is a relevant consideration in the determination of refugee status. Gender-related claims may be brought by either women or men, although due to particular types of persecution, they are more commonly brought by women. Typically, gender-related persecution encompasses, but is not limited to, acts of sexual violence, family/domestic violence, coerced family planning, female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices, punishment for transgression of social mores, and discrimination against homosexuals. (UNHCR, "Guidelines on International Protection No. 1: Gender-Related Persecution Within the Context of Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees", HCR/GIP/02/01, May 2002)
Gender Sensitivity	The ability to perceive existing gender differences, issues and inequalities and to incorporate these into strategies and actions. [See <i>Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality and Gender Mainstreaming</i> ] (PRIME II partnership of leading global healthcare organizations dedicated to improving the quality and accessibility of family planning and reproductive healthcare services globally, <i>Gender Sensitivity Assessment Tool for Family Planning/Reproductive Health Curricula</i> , 2003)

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## Glossary, Continued

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Term	Meaning
Global Consultations on International Protection	A process launched by UNHCR in 2000 to reinvigorate the refugee protection framework by reaffirming its fundamental components, clarifying disputed notions, and developing further operational approaches to address contemporary challenges. UNHCR, States, international and non-governmental organizations, and refugees were all involved. Outcomes have included the 2001 Ministerial Declaration and the 2002 Agenda for Protection. [See <i>Agenda for Protection</i> ]
Global Humanitarian Platform	A forum launched in July 2006 to bring together on an equal footing the three main families of the wider humanitarian community: non-governmental organizations, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and the United Nations and related international organizations in order to enhance the effectiveness of humanitarian action.
Harmful Traditional Practices	Traditional cultural practices which reflect values and beliefs held by members of a community for periods often spanning generations. Every social grouping in the world has specific traditional cultural practices and beliefs, some of which are beneficial to all members, while others are harmful to a specific group, such as women. These harmful traditional practices include female genital mutilation; forced feeding of women; early marriage; the various taboos or practices which prevent women from controlling their own fertility; nutritional taboos and traditional birth practices; son preference and its implications for the status of the girl child; female infanticide; early pregnancy; and dowry price. Despite their harmful nature and their violation of international human rights laws, such practices persist because they are not questioned and take on an aura of morality in the eyes of those practising them. [See also <i>Female Genital Mutilation</i> (OHCHR, Fact Sheet No. 23, "Harmful Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children")]
Human Rights	Agreed international standards that recognize and protect the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of every individual, without any distinction as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origins, property, birth or other status. They may form part of customary international law and/or may be set out in various national, regional and international legal instruments. (UDHR, Preamble and Article 2)
Humanitarian Assistance (Relief)	Aid that seeks to save lives and alleviate suffering of a crisis-affected population. Humanitarian assistance must be provided in accordance with the basic humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality and neutrality. In addition, the UN seeks to provide humanitarian assistance with full respect for the sovereignty of States. Assistance may be divided into three categories – direct assistance, indirect assistance and infrastructure support – which have diminishing degrees of contact with the affected population. [See also <i>Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)</i> (OCHA, "Glossary of Humanitarian Terms in relation to the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict", 2003)]
Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)	The primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination of humanitarian assistance. Under the leadership of the Emergency Relief Coordinator, the IASC develops humanitarian policies, agrees on a clear division of responsibility for the various aspects of humanitarian assistance, identifies and addresses gaps in response, and advocates for effective application of humanitarian principles. [See also <i>Humanitarian Assistance (Relief)</i> ]



## Glossary, Continued

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Term	Meaning
Internal Displacement	Forced or otherwise involuntary movement of persons or groups of persons within national borders, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters. [See also <i>Internally Displaced Persons</i> ] (Report of the Representative of the UN Secretary-General, "Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement", E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, 1998)
Internally Displaced Persons	Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflicts, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border. [See also <i>Internal Displacement</i> ] (Report of the Representative of the UN Secretary-General, "Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement", E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, 1998)
Livelihoods	The combination of the resources used and the activities undertaken in order to live. The resources might consist of individual skills and abilities (human capital), land, savings and equipment (natural, financial and physical capital, respectively) and formal support groups or informal networks that assist in the activities being undertaken (social capital). (Department for International Development, "Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets", 2001)
Local Integration	A durable solution to the problem of refugees that involves their permanent settlement in a country of first asylum, and eventually being granted nationality of that country. Local integration is a complex and gradual process, comprising three distinct but inter-related legal, economic, and social and cultural dimensions. [See <i>Durable Solutions</i> ] (UNHCR, "Local Integration", EC/GC/02/6, 2002)
Mandate Refugee	A person who is determined to be a refugee by UNHCR acting under the authority of its Statute and relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Mandate refugee status is especially significant in States that are not parties to the Convention or its 1967 Protocol. [See also <i>Convention Refugee</i> and <i>Refugee</i> ]
Masculinities	Socio-cultural experiences of manhood. The plural derives from the acknowledgement that socio-cultural contexts vary, and that accordingly, there are various ways of being a "man". The predominant concept of "maleness" to which all men are expected to conform is most frequently about heterosexuality and male dominance over women; it is very much about male power and control. Contemporary literature on gender relations generally holds that it is in the interests of men to consider alternative expressions of maleness, i.e., a "re-gendering" that equalizes power between men and women, increases safety for both genders and improves relationships at home, work, play and school. (UNHCR, <i>Gender Training Kit on Refugee Protection and Resource Handbook</i> , 2002)
Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	A composite term to describe any type of local or outside support that aims to protect or promote psychosocial well-being and/or prevent or treat mental disorder. Although the terms "mental health" and "psychosocial support" are closely related and overlap, for many aid workers they reflect different, yet complementary, approaches. Aid agencies outside the health sector tend to speak of supporting psychosocial well-being. Health sector agencies tend to

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## Glossary, Continued

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Term	Meaning
Mental Health and Psychosocial Support, contd.	speak of mental health, yet historically have also used the terms psychosocial rehabilitation and psychosocial treatment to describe non-biological interventions for people with mental disorders. (IASC, <i>IASC Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings</i> , 2007, p. 1)
Military Recruitment	Compulsory, forced or voluntary recruitment into national or other armed forces or armed group. The conscripting or enlisting of children under the age of fifteen into the national or other armed forces or armed group, or using them to participate actively in hostilities constitutes a war crime under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict prohibits direct participation in armed conflict of persons below 18 years and establishes a ban on their compulsory recruitment. [See also <i>Child Soldier</i> ] (OCHA, "Glossary of Humanitarian Terms in relation to the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict", 2003)
Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	A set of time-bound and measurable goals and targets for combating poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against women adopted at the UN World Summit in 2000. The Summit's Millennium Declaration also outlined a wide range of commitments in human rights, good governance and democracy." (UN, "Implementing the Millennium Declaration Factsheet", October 2002)
Monitoring	An ongoing review and control of the implementation of a project to ensure that inputs, work schedules and agreed activities proceed according to plans and budgetary requirements. (UNHCR, <i>Handbook for Planning and Implementing Development Assistance for Refugees (DAR) Programmes</i> , January 2005)
Multi-Sectoral Approach	A framework for developing and implementing a plan to respond to the causes and consequences of a particular problem by comprehensively involving all sectors who have influence over that problem.
National	A person recognized as having a legal bond with a State as provided for under law. [See also <i>Nationality</i> ]
Nationality	The legal bond between a person and a State. Nationality affords the State jurisdiction over the person, and affords the person the protection of the State. Generally, nationality can be established at birth by a person's place of birth ( <i>jus soli</i> ) and/or bloodline ( <i>jus sanguinis</i> ), or can be acquired through naturalization. The concept is also in certain national jurisdictions as "citizenship". [See also <i>National</i> ] (European Convention on Nationality, Articles 2, 6 and 7)
Non-Derogable Rights	The human rights which cannot be subjected to any limitations or exceptions under any circumstances, particularly the right to life; the freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; the freedom from slavery and servitude; freedom of thought, conscience or religion. [See <i>Derogation</i> ] (ICCPR, Article 4; ECOSOC, UN Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, "Siracusa Principles on the Limitation and Derogation of Provisions in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights", Annex, UN Doc. E/CN.4/1984/4, 1984, Articles 39–51)

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## Glossary, Continued

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Internal Displacement	Forced or otherwise involuntary movement of persons or groups of persons within national borders, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters. [See also <i>Internally Displaced Persons</i> ] (Report of the Representative of the UN Secretary-General, "Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement", E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, 1998)
Internally Displaced Persons	Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflicts, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border. [See also <i>Internal Displacement</i> ] (Report of the Representative of the UN Secretary-General, "Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement", E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, 1998)
Livelihoods	The combination of the resources used and the activities undertaken in order to live. The resources might consist of individual skills and abilities (human capital), land, savings and equipment (natural, financial and physical capital, respectively) and formal support groups or informal networks that assist in the activities being undertaken (social capital). (Department for International Development, "Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets", 2001)
Local Integration	A durable solution to the problem of refugees that involves their permanent settlement in a country of first asylum, and eventually being granted nationality of that country. Local integration is a complex and gradual process, comprising three distinct but inter-related legal, economic, and social and cultural dimensions. [See <i>Durable Solutions</i> ] (UNHCR, "Local Integration", EC/GC/02/6, 2002)
Mandate Refugee	A person who is determined to be a refugee by UNHCR acting under the authority of its Statute and relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Mandate refugee status is especially significant in States that are not parties to the Convention or its 1967 Protocol. [See also <i>Convention Refugee</i> and <i>Refugee</i> ]
Masculinities	Socio-cultural experiences of manhood. The plural derives from the acknowledgement that socio-cultural contexts vary, and that accordingly, there are various ways of being a "man". The predominant concept of "maleness" to which all men are expected to conform is most frequently about heterosexuality and male dominance over women; it is very much about male power and control. Contemporary literature on gender relations generally holds that it is in the interests of men to consider alternative expressions of maleness, i.e., a "re-gendering" that equalizes power between men and women, increases safety for both genders and improves relationships at home, work, play and school. (UNHCR, <i>Gender Training Kit on Refugee Protection and Resource Handbook</i> , 2002)
Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	A composite term to describe any type of local or outside support that aims to protect or promote psychosocial well-being and/or prevent or treat mental disorder. Although the terms "mental health" and "psychosocial support" are closely related and overlap, for many aid workers they reflect different, yet complementary, approaches. Aid agencies outside the health sector tend to speak of supporting psychosocial well-being. Health sector agencies tend to

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## Glossary, Continued

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Term	Meaning
Mental Health and Psychosocial Support, contd.	speak of mental health, yet historically have also used the terms psychosocial rehabilitation and psychosocial treatment to describe non-biological interventions for people with mental disorders. (IASC, <i>IASC Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings</i> , 2007, p. 1)
Military Recruitment	Compulsory, forced or voluntary recruitment into national or other armed forces or armed group. The conscripting or enlisting of children under the age of fifteen into the national or other armed forces or armed group, or using them to participate actively in hostilities constitutes a war crime under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict prohibits direct participation in armed conflict of persons below 18 years and establishes a ban on their compulsory recruitment. [See also <i>Child Soldier</i> ] (OCHA, "Glossary of Humanitarian Terms in relation to the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict", 2003)
Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	A set of time-bound and measurable goals and targets for combating poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against women adopted at the UN World Summit in 2000. The Summit's Millennium Declaration also outlined a wide range of commitments in human rights, good governance and democracy." (UN, "Implementing the Millennium Declaration Factsheet", October 2002)
Monitoring	An ongoing review and control of the implementation of a project to ensure that inputs, work schedules and agreed activities proceed according to plans and budgetary requirements. (UNHCR, <i>Handbook for Planning and Implementing Development Assistance for Refugees (DAR) Programmes</i> , January 2005)
Multi-Sectoral Approach	A framework for developing and implementing a plan to respond to the causes and consequences of a particular problem by comprehensively involving all sectors who have influence over that problem.
National	A person recognized as having a legal bond with a State as provided for under law. [See also <i>Nationality</i> ]
Nationality	The legal bond between a person and a State. Nationality affords the State jurisdiction over the person, and affords the person the protection of the State. Generally, nationality can be established at birth by a person's place of birth ( <i>jus soli</i> ) and/or bloodline ( <i>jus sanguinis</i> ), or can be acquired through naturalization. The concept is also in certain national jurisdictions as "citizenship". [See also <i>National</i> ] (European Convention on Nationality, Articles 2, 6 and 7)
Non-Derogable Rights	The human rights which cannot be subjected to any limitations or exceptions under any circumstances, particularly the right to life; the freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; the freedom from slavery and servitude; freedom of thought, conscience or religion. [See <i>Derogation</i> ] (ICCPR, Article 4; ECOSOC, UN Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, "Siracusa Principles on the Limitation and Derogation of Provisions in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights", Annex, UN Doc. E/CN.4/1984/4, 1984, Articles 39–51)

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## Glossary, Continued

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Term	Meaning
Non-Discrimination	An approach that aims to ensure that all persons are equal before the law and are entitled to the equal protection of the law without distinction based on race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. The term anti-discrimination implies a more proactive approach to tackling the causes and impacts of discrimination. (UDHR, Articles 2 and 7)
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	An organization that is functionally independent of, and does not represent, a government or State. Use of the term derives from Article 71 of the UN Charter permitting ECOSOC to grant consultative status to international, regional, sub-regional and national NGOs, provided they have recognized standing within their particular field of competence, an established headquarters, a democratically adopted constitution, authority to speak for their members, a representative structure, appropriate mechanisms of accountability to their members, who must exercise effective control over policies and actions, and resources derived primarily from independent contributions. ECOSOC Resolution 1996/31
Non-Refoulement	A core principle of international refugee law that prohibits any measure attributable to the State which could have the effect of returning refugees or asylum-seekers to the frontiers of territories where their life or freedom would be threatened, or where they are at risk of persecution, including interception, rejection at the frontier or indirect <i>refoulement</i> . The principle of <i>non-refoulement</i> is a part of customary international law and is therefore binding on all States, whether or not they are parties to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. Exceptionally, the principle of <i>non-refoulement</i> does not apply to a refugee or asylum-seeker whom there are reasonable grounds for regarding as a danger to the security and public safety of the country of asylum. This exception must, however, be interpreted very restrictively, subject to due process safeguards, and as a measure of last resort. In cases of torture, no exceptions are permitted to the prohibition against <i>refoulement</i> . (Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees 1951, Article 33; UNHCR, "Summary Conclusions on <i>Non-Refoulement</i> ", Global Consultations on International Protection, Cambridge Expert Roundtable, Cambridge, UK, July 2001)
Operational Partner	A governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental organization or UN agency that works with UNHCR to secure protection including assistance for refugees and other persons of concern and to achieve durable solutions for them. (UNHCR, <i>Handbook for Emergencies</i> , February 2007)
Participatory Approach	An approach to development and/or government in which key stakeholders (and especially the proposed beneficiaries) of a policy or intervention are closely involved in the process of identifying problems and priorities and have considerable control over the analysis and the planning, implementation and monitoring of solutions. (UNHCR, <i>Handbook for Planning and Implementing Development Assistance for Refugees (DAR) Programmes</i> , January 2005)
Participatory Assessment	A process of building partnerships with women and men of concern of all ages and backgrounds by promoting meaningful participation through structured dialogue. (UNHCR, <i>UNHCR Tool for Participatory Assessment in Operations</i> , May 2006)

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## Glossary, Continued

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Term	Meaning
Peacebuilding	<p>Efforts aimed at preventing the outbreak, recurrence or continuation of armed conflict and therefore encompassing a wide range of political, developmental, humanitarian and human rights programmes and mechanisms. These require short and long-term actions tailored to address the particular needs of societies sliding into conflict or emerging from it, and focused on fostering sustainable institutions and processes in areas such as sustainable development, the eradication of poverty and inequalities, transparent and accountable governance, the promotion of democracy, respect for human rights and the rule of law and the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence.</p> <p>(UN Security Council, "Statement by the President of the Security Council on "Peacebuilding: Towards a Comprehensive Approach", S/PRST/2001/5, February 2001)</p>
Perpetrator	<p>Any person, group, or institution that directly inflicts, supports or condones violence or other abuse against a person or a group of persons. Perpetrators are often in a position of real or perceived power, decision-making and/or authority and can thus exert control over the victims/survivors. [See also <i>Survivor and Victim</i>]</p> <p>(UNHCR, <i>Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Against Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons. Guidelines for Prevention and Response</i>, May 2003)</p>
Persecution	<p>The core concept of persecution was deliberately not defined in the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, suggesting that the drafters intended it to be interpreted in a sufficiently flexible manner so as to encompass ever-changing forms of persecution. It is understood to comprise human rights abuses or other serious harm, often, but not always, with a systematic or repetitive element.</p> <p>(UNHCR, "Interpreting Article 1 of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees", April 2001, paras. 16–17)</p>
Persons of Concern to UNHCR	<p>A generic term used to describe all persons whose protection and assistance needs are of interest to UNHCR. They include refugees, asylum-seekers, returnees, stateless persons, and, in many situations, internally displaced persons. UNHCR's authority to act on behalf of persons of concern other than refugees is based on General Assembly and ECOSOC resolutions and the 1954 and 1961 statelessness conventions. [See also <i>Internally Displaced Persons, Refugee, Returnee and Stateless Person</i>]</p>
Power	<p>The capacity to make decisions. All relationships are affected by the exercise of power. When power is used to make decisions regarding one's own life, it becomes an affirmation of self-acceptance and self-respect that, in turn, fosters respect and acceptance of others as equals. When used to dominate, power imposes obligations on, restricts, prohibits and makes decisions about the lives of others.</p> <p>(UNHCR, <i>Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Against Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons. Guidelines for Prevention and Response</i>, May 2003)</p>
<i>Prima Facie</i> Refugee	<p>A person recognized as a refugee, by a State or UNHCR, on the basis of objective criteria related to the circumstances in his or her country of origin and his or her flight, which justify a presumption that he or she meets the criteria of the applicable refugee definition. A person recognized as a <i>prima facie</i> refugee enjoys the same status as a person who has been granted refugee status individually.</p> <p>(UNHCR, <i>Self-Study Module 2: Refugee Status Determination. Identifying Who is a Refugee</i>, September 2005)</p>

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## Glossary, Continued

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## Glossary, Continued

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## Glossary, Continued

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Term	Meaning
Protection	A concept that encompasses all activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and spirit of human rights, refugee and international humanitarian law. Protection involves creating an environment conducive to respect for human beings, preventing and/or alleviating the immediate effects of a specific pattern of abuse, and restoring dignified conditions of life through reparation, restitution and rehabilitation. (OCHA, "Glossary of Humanitarian Terms in relation to the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict", 2003)
Protocol	See <i>Treaty</i> .
Psychosocial Support	See <i>Mental Health and Psychosocial Support</i> .
4Rs (Repatriation, Reintegration, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction)	An approach promoted by UNHCR as an overarching framework for institutional collaboration during repatriation and return in post-conflict situations. It aims to bring together humanitarian and development actors, create a conducive environment in countries of origin to prevent the recurrence of mass outflows, and facilitate sustainable repatriation and reintegration. [See also <i>Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Voluntary Repatriation</i> ] (UNHCR, <i>Handbook for Repatriation and Reintegration Activities</i> , May 2004)
Rape	The invasion of the body of a person by conduct resulting in penetration, however slight, of any part of the body of the victim or of the perpetrator with a sexual organ, or of the anal or genital opening of the victim with any object or any other part of the body. The invasion can be committed by force, or by threat of force or coercion, such as that caused by fear of violence, duress, detention, psychological oppression or abuse of power, against such person or another person, or by taking advantage of a coercive environment, or against a person incapable of giving genuine consent. (ICC Elements of Crime, Articles 7(1)(g)-1, 8(2)(b)(xxii)-1 and 8(2)(e)(vi)-1)
Ratification	The act undertaken on the international plane, whereby a State establishes its consent to be bound by a treaty. Most multilateral treaties expressly provide for States to express their consent to be bound by signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Providing for signature subject to ratification allows States time to seek approval for the treaty at the domestic level and to enact any legislation necessary to implement the treaty domestically, prior to undertaking the legal obligations under the treaty at the international level. Upon ratification, the State becomes legally bound under the treaty. [See also <i>Accession, Reservation and Treaty</i> ] (OHCHR, <i>Glossary of Treaty Body Terminology</i> )
Reconciliation	An element of conflict resolution and peacebuilding involving the promotion of confidence building and co-existence. The process of achieving reconciliation generally involves five interwoven and related strands: (i) developing a shared vision of an interdependent and fair society; (ii) acknowledging and dealing with the past; (iii) building positive relationships; (iv) significant cultural and attitudinal change; and (v) substantial social, economic and political change. It can be a challenging and long-term process for communities deeply divided along political or ethnic lines. While reconciliation must grow between and within communities, it can benefit from international support, especially when people and/or political leaders are unable or unwilling to initiate it. (UNHCR, <i>Handbook for Repatriation and Reintegration Activities</i> , May 2004)

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## Glossary, Continued

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Term	Meaning
Reconstruction	Developmental interventions which not only seek to build or repair damage or return to the status <i>quo ante</i> , but also address medium and long-term needs and improvements in policies, programmes, systems and capacities to avert the recurrence of crisis and to reach higher levels of employment and standards of living. [See also <i>4Rs</i> ] (ILO, <i>Generic Crisis Response Modules</i> , 2001)
<i>Refoulement</i>	See <i>Non-Refoulement</i> .
Refugee	A person who meets the eligibility criteria under the applicable refugee definition, as provided for in international or regional refugee instruments, under UNHCR's mandate, and/or in national legislation. [See also <i>Convention Refugee</i> and <i>Mandate Refugee</i> ]
Refugee Status Determination	The legal and/or administrative process undertaken by States and/or UNHCR to determine whether a person should be recognized as a refugee in accordance with national and international law.
Registration	The process of recording, verifying, and updating of information on persons of concern to UNHCR with the aim of protecting and documenting them and of implementing durable solutions. (UNHCR, <i>UNHCR Handbook for Registration</i> , September 2003)
Rehabilitation	Actions which enable the affected population to resume more or less "normal" patterns of life. These actions constitute a transitional phase and can occur simultaneously with relief activities, as well as further recovery and reconstruction activities. [See also <i>4Rs</i> ] (ILO, <i>Generic Crisis Response Modules</i> , 2001)
Reintegration	A process which enables returnees to regain the physical, social, legal and material security needed to maintain life, livelihood and dignity and which eventually leads to the disappearance of any observable distinctions vis-à-vis their compatriots. Reintegration is also a process by which ex-combatants acquire civilian status and gain sustainable employment and income as the final phase of a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) process. [See also <i>4Rs</i> ]
Repatriation	See <i>Voluntary Repatriation</i> .
Reproductive Health	Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity, in all matters relating to the reproductive system and to its functions and processes. Reproductive health therefore implies that people are able to have a satisfying and safe sex life, the capacity to reproduce, and the freedom to decide if, when, and how often to do so.
Reservation	A unilateral statement made by a State when signing, ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to a treaty, whereby it purports to exclude or to modify the legal effect of certain provisions of the treaty in their application to that State. A State may formulate a reservation unless the reservation is prohibited by the treaty or the treaty provides that only specified reservations, which do not include the reservation in question, may be made. Furthermore, reservations cannot be contrary to the object and purpose of the treaty." [See also <i>Accession, Ratification and Treaty</i> ] (Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969, Articles 2(1)(d) and 19)

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## Glossary, Continued

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## Glossary, Continued

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Refugee	A person who meets the eligibility criteria under the applicable refugee definition, as provided for in international or regional refugee instruments, under UNHCR's mandate, and/or in national legislation. [See also <i>Convention Refugee</i> and <i>Mandate Refugee</i> ]
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Rehabilitation	Actions which enable the affected population to resume more or less "normal" patterns of life. These actions constitute a transitional phase and can occur simultaneously with relief activities, as well as further recovery and reconstruction activities. [See also <i>4Rs</i> ] (ILO, <i>Generic Crisis Response Modules</i> , 2001)
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Repatriation	See <i>Voluntary Repatriation</i> .
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## Glossary, Continued

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Term	Meaning
Resettlement	<p>The selection and transfer of refugees from a State in which they have sought protection to a third State which has agreed to admit them – as refugees - with permanent residence status. The status provided should ensure protection against <i>refoulement</i> and provide a resettled refugee and his/her family or dependants with access to civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights similar to those enjoyed by nationals. It should also carry with it the opportunity to eventually become a naturalized citizen of the resettlement country. As such, resettlement is a mechanism for refugee protection, a durable solution, and an element of burden and responsibility-sharing. [See also <i>Durable Solution</i>]</p> <p>(UNHCR, <i>Resettlement Handbook</i>, revised edition, March 2007)</p>
Rights-Based Approach	<p>A conceptual framework that integrates the norms, standards and principles of the international human rights system into the policies, programmes and processes of development and humanitarian actors. It focuses on both outcomes and processes and is founded on the principles of participation and empowering individuals and communities to promote change and respect for rights.</p>
Self-Reliance	<p>The social and economic ability of an individual, a household or a community to meet essential needs (including food, water, shelter, personal safety, health and education) in a sustainable manner and with dignity – developing and strengthening livelihoods of people of concern, and reducing their vulnerability and long-term reliance on humanitarian assistance.</p> <p>(UNHCR, <i>Handbook on Self-Reliance</i>, August 2005)</p>
Separated Child	<p>A child separated from both parents, or from his or her previous legal or customary primary care-giver, but not necessarily from other relatives. This may, therefore, include a child accompanied by other adult family members.</p> <p>(<i>Inter-Agency Guiding Principles on Unaccompanied and Separated Children</i>, January 2004)</p>
Sex	<p>The biological characteristics which define humans as female or male. These sets of biological characteristics are not mutually exclusive as there are individuals who possess both, but these characteristics tend to differentiate humans as males and females. In general use in many languages, the term sex is often used to mean "sexual activity", but for technical purposes in the context of sexuality and sexual health discussions, the above definition is preferred.</p> <p>(WHO, Draft working definition, October 2002)</p>
Sexual Abuse	<p>Any actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions. [See also <i>Abuse</i> and <i>Sexual Exploitation</i>]</p> <p>(Secretary-General, "Bulletin Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse", October 2003)</p>
Sexual and Gender-Based Violence	<p>Any act of violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to persons on the basis of their sex or gender, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. It encompasses, but it is not limited to: (i) physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence</p>

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## Glossary, Continued

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Term	Meaning
Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, contd.	related to exploitation; (ii) physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution; (iii) physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs. [See also <i>Gender-Based Violence</i> , <i>Violence</i> and <i>Violence Against Women</i> ] (UNHCR, <i>Sexual and Gender-Based Violence against Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons: Guidelines for Prevention and Responses</i> , May 2003)
Sexual Exploitation	Any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another. [See also <i>Sexual Abuse</i> ] (Secretary-General, "Bulletin Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse", October 2003)
Smuggling of Persons	The procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into (the territory of) a State of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident. (Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea or Air, Supplementing the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, Article 3)
Stateless Person	A person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law. [See also <i>Statelessness</i> ] (Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons 1954, Article 1)
Survivor	Any person who has suffered acts of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence and who self-identifies with having lived through this violence. This term is used to highlight the strength and resilience of victims of violence and to acknowledge that the term victim may imply powerlessness and stigmatization. [See also <i>Survivor</i> and <i>Victim</i> ]
Trafficking in Persons	The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Such exploitation includes, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. (Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking In Persons, Especially Women and Children, Article 3)
Transitional Justice	The full range of processes and mechanisms associated with a society's attempts to come to terms with the legacy of large-scale past abuses in order to ensure accountability, serve justice, and achieve reconciliation. These may include judicial and non-judicial mechanisms, with differing levels of international involvement (or none at all) and individual prosecutions, reparations, truth-seeking, institutional reform, vetting and dismissals, or a combination thereof. (“Report of the Secretary-General on the Rule of Law and Transitional Justice in Conflict and Post-conflict Societies”, S/2004/616, August 2004, para. 8; “Study by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on Human Rights and Transitional Justice Activities Undertaken by the Human Rights Components on the United Nations System”, E/CN.4/2006/93, February 2006, para. 5)

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## Glossary, Continued

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Term	Meaning
Resettlement	<p>The selection and transfer of refugees from a State in which they have sought protection to a third State which has agreed to admit them – as refugees - with permanent residence status. The status provided should ensure protection against <i>refoulement</i> and provide a resettled refugee and his/her family or dependants with access to civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights similar to those enjoyed by nationals. It should also carry with it the opportunity to eventually become a naturalized citizen of the resettlement country. As such, resettlement is a mechanism for refugee protection, a durable solution, and an element of burden and responsibility-sharing. [See also <i>Durable Solution</i>]</p> <p>(UNHCR, <i>Resettlement Handbook</i>, revised edition, March 2007)</p>
Rights-Based Approach	<p>A conceptual framework that integrates the norms, standards and principles of the international human rights system into the policies, programmes and processes of development and humanitarian actors. It focuses on both outcomes and processes and is founded on the principles of participation and empowering individuals and communities to promote change and respect for rights.</p>
Self-Reliance	<p>The social and economic ability of an individual, a household or a community to meet essential needs (including food, water, shelter, personal safety, health and education) in a sustainable manner and with dignity – developing and strengthening livelihoods of people of concern, and reducing their vulnerability and long-term reliance on humanitarian assistance.</p> <p>(UNHCR, <i>Handbook on Self-Reliance</i>, August 2005)</p>
Separated Child	<p>A child separated from both parents, or from his or her previous legal or customary primary care-giver, but not necessarily from other relatives. This may, therefore, include a child accompanied by other adult family members.</p> <p>(<i>Inter-Agency Guiding Principles on Unaccompanied and Separated Children</i>, January 2004)</p>
Sex	<p>The biological characteristics which define humans as female or male. These sets of biological characteristics are not mutually exclusive as there are individuals who possess both, but these characteristics tend to differentiate humans as males and females. In general use in many languages, the term sex is often used to mean "sexual activity", but for technical purposes in the context of sexuality and sexual health discussions, the above definition is preferred.</p> <p>(WHO, Draft working definition, October 2002)</p>
Sexual Abuse	<p>Any actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions. [See also <i>Abuse</i> and <i>Sexual Exploitation</i>]</p> <p>(Secretary-General, "Bulletin Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse", October 2003)</p>
Sexual and Gender-Based Violence	<p>Any act of violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to persons on the basis of their sex or gender, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. It encompasses, but it is not limited to: (i) physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence</p>

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## Glossary, Continued

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Term	Meaning
Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, contd.	related to exploitation; (ii) physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution; (iii) physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs. [See also <i>Gender-Based Violence</i> , <i>Violence</i> and <i>Violence Against Women</i> ] (UNHCR, <i>Sexual and Gender-Based Violence against Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons: Guidelines for Prevention and Responses</i> , May 2003)
Sexual Exploitation	Any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another. [See also <i>Sexual Abuse</i> ] (Secretary-General, "Bulletin Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse", October 2003)
Smuggling of Persons	The procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into (the territory of) a State of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident. (Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea or Air, Supplementing the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, Article 3)
Stateless Person	A person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law. [See also <i>Statelessness</i> ] (Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons 1954, Article 1)
Survivor	Any person who has suffered acts of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence and who self-identifies with having lived through this violence. This term is used to highlight the strength and resilience of victims of violence and to acknowledge that the term victim may imply powerlessness and stigmatization. [See also <i>Survivor</i> and <i>Victim</i> ]
Trafficking in Persons	The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the treat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Such exploitation includes, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. (Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking In Persons, Especially Women and Children, Article 3)
Transitional Justice	The full range of processes and mechanisms associated with a society's attempts to come to terms with the legacy of large-scale past abuses in order to ensure accountability, serve justice, and achieve reconciliation. These may include judicial and non-judicial mechanisms, with differing levels of international involvement (or none at all) and individual prosecutions, reparations, truth-seeking, institutional reform, vetting and dismissals, or a combination thereof. (“Report of the Secretary-General on the Rule of Law and Transitional Justice in Conflict and Post-conflict Societies”, S/2004/616, August 2004, para. 8; “Study by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on Human Rights and Transitional Justice Activities Undertaken by the Human Rights Components on the United Nations System”, E/CN.4/2006/93, February 2006, para. 5)

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## Glossary, Continued

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Term	Meaning
Treaty	<p>A binding international agreement concluded between States or international organizations with treaty-making power and governed by international law, whether embodied in a single instrument or in two or more related instruments and whatever its particular designation. Accordingly, conventions, agreements, protocols, and exchange of letters or notes may all constitute treaties. The fact that such agreement is not in written form does not affect its legal force. [See also <i>Accession, Customary International Law and Ratification</i>]</p> <p>(Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969, Articles 2(1)(a), 3 and 26; Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations 1986, Articles 2(1)(a), 3 and 26)</p>
Unaccompanied Child	<p>A child who has been separated from both parents and other relatives and is not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so.</p> <p>(<i>Inter-Agency Guiding Principles on Unaccompanied and Separated Children</i>, January 2004)</p>
United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)	<p>Commission consisting of 45 members, with the broad mandate of promoting gender equality and the advancement of women. The UN Division for the Advancement of Women functions as its secretariat. It meets annually for two weeks, and works on reports, studies, and recommendations on a diverse range of women's human rights issues. A special Communications Working Group of the Commission also reviews, in confidence, accusations relating to violation of women's rights.</p>
United Nations Country Team	<p>The ensemble of agencies of the UN System in a given country. The objective of inter-agency cooperation in general, and of UNHCR's participation in the UN Country Team in particular, is to ensure that a coherent approach is taken by UN bodies in their collective response to humanitarian, developmental, and other strategies relevant to the country in which they are operating.</p>
Victim	<p>A person who, individually or collectively, has suffered harm, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights, through acts or omissions that constitutes violations of international human rights law or international humanitarian law. [See also <i>Perpetrator and Survivor</i>]</p> <p>(General Assembly, "Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law", GA/RES/60/147, 2005; "Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power", GA/RES/40/34, 1985)</p>
Violence	<p>An act that intentionally threatens, attempts, or actually inflicts harm on another person or group of others. It is a means of control and oppression including emotional, social or economic force, coercion or pressure, as well as physical harm. It can be overt, in the form of a physical assault or threatening someone with a weapon; it can also be covert, in the form of intimidation, threats, persecution, deception or other forms of psychological or social pressure. [See also <i>Gender-Based Violence, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence and Violence Against Women</i>]</p>

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## Glossary, Continued

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Term	Meaning
Violence against Women	<p>Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or it is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. It encompasses, but it is not limited to: (i) physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation; (ii) physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution; (iii) physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs. [See also <i>Gender-Based Violence, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence</i> and <i>Violence</i>] (General Assembly, Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, GA/RES/48/104, 1993, Articles 1 and 2)</p>
Voluntary Repatriation	<p>The free and voluntary return of refugees to their country of origin in safety and dignity. Voluntary repatriation may be organized, (i.e. when it takes place under the auspices of the concerned States and UNHCR), or spontaneous (i.e. when refugees return by their own means with UNHCR and States having little or no direct involvement in the process of return). [See also <i>Durable Solutions</i>] (UNHCR, <i>Handbook for Repatriation and Reintegration Activities</i>, May 2004)</p>
Women at Risk	<p>A concept previously primarily seen in UNHCR practice as a resettlement criterion to be used to protect individual refugee women and girls. It is now recognized as a concept with potential as a protection tool in a wider range of situations where forced displacement exposes women and girls to a range of factors which may put them at risk of violations of their rights. These risk factors may be present in the wider protection environment or be a result of individual circumstances. (UNHCR, Conclusion No. 105 (LVI), 2006, Women and Girls at Risk)</p>

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**UNHCR**

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