



GUIDANCE ON THE USE OF STANDARDIZED SPECIFIC NEEDS CODE

Note:

Multiple needs codes may be used per individual.¹

Those with a tick mark in front of the codes are specific needs that can be identified with minimal training. They can be collected with very little complication during mass registration exercises.

Code	Description	Definition
CR	Child at risk ²	<p>Person below the age of 18³ who is at risk due to his/her age, dependency and/or immaturity.</p> <p>Note: If the risk relates only to the unaccompanied or separated status, use the SC category ("unaccompanied and separated child"). For Children who are at risk of or are exposed to SGBV or Torture should use the SV and TR codes.</p>
√ CR-CP	Child parent	Parent below the age of 18.
√ CR-CS (former CR-MS)	Child spouse	<p>Person below the age of 18 who is married.</p> <p>Note: For the purpose of application of the code CR-CS, the legality of the marriage in the country of residence or country of origin is not relevant. For instance, even if in a given country marriage is permitted by law at age 13, the child would still be considered a "child spouse". UNHCR defines "child marriage" as the union of two persons at least one of whom is under 18 years of age.</p> <p>Note: For marriage which was forced, use also SV-FM Forced marriage.</p>
CR-CC (former CR-CH)	Child carer	<p>Person below the age of 18, who is not an unaccompanied child and who has assumed responsibility as head of household.</p> <p>For example, a child who still lives with parents, but have taken on the role of caring for them (and possible siblings) due to the fact that the parents are ill, disabled, etc.</p> <p>Note: For unaccompanied child who is the head of household, use SC-CH.</p>
√ CR-TP	Teenage pregnancy	<p>Pregnant girl below the age of 18 who may face social, protection and/or medical risks and, as a result, has specific support and assistance needs. The pregnancy may be the result of a pre-marital relation, rape, early or forced marriage. The girl may be under pressure to abort the child and/or lack access to safe abortion.</p> <p>Note: A girl who subsequently, during the period of lactation, needs to be enrolled in a targeted supplementary feeding and nutrition programme, for medical or other reasons, should be recorded as "Women at risk – Lactation (WR-LC)"</p> <p>See also: SM-DP – Difficult pregnancy</p>

¹ At registration, an individual may present one or more vulnerabilities. Registration staff should code each specific need separately, seeking the most appropriate category but avoid multiple vulnerability codes for the same characteristic. For example: a single older person grandparent head of household should be coded ER-MC only, not ER-MC and SP-GP.

² See ExCom, *Conclusion on Children at Risk*, 5 October 2007, No. 107 (LVIII) – 2007, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/471897232.html>.

³ The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) defines, in Article 1, a "child" as "every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier". See: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/3ae6b38f0.html>.

Code	Description	Definition
CR-LW	Child engaged in worst forms of child labour	Person below the age of 18 who is engaged in the worst forms of child labour, which include all forms of slavery or practices similar slavery (such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict); the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances; the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties; work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. ⁴
CR-LO	Child engaged in other forms of child labour	Person below the age of 18 who is engaged in forms of child labour other than the worst forms, such as work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with his/her education, or to be harmful to his/her health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. ⁵ UNICEF defines child labour as work that exceeds a minimum number of hours, depending on the age of a child and on the type of work. Such work is considered harmful to the child: ages 5-11: at least one hour of economic labour or 28 hours of domestic labour per week; ages 12-14: at least 14 hour of economic labour or 28 hours of domestic labour per week; ages 15-17: at least 43 hours of economic or domestic work per week. ⁶
CR-NE	Child at risk of not attending school	Person below the age of 18 who is unable or unwilling to attend school, or is at heightened risk of interruption or discontinuation of his/her education.
CR-SE	Child with special education needs	Person below the age of 18 who has physical, mental, sensory or intellectual impairments or who otherwise requires special attention whether in general or through specialized education. Note: See also: DS, SC-IC.
CR-AF (former CR-CC)	Child associated with armed forces or groups	Person below the age of 18 who is or has been recruited into, or used by, an armed force or armed group in any capacity, including as fighter, cook, porter, messenger, spy, or for sexual purposes or forced marriage. It does not only refer to a child who is taking or has taken a direct part in hostilities. ⁷
CR-CL	Child in conflict with the law	Person below the age of 18 who is, or has been, charged or convicted for an infringement of the law.
SC	Unaccompanied or separated child	Person below the age of 18 who is currently not under the care of either parent or other legal or customary primary caregiver.
SC-SC	Separated child	Person below the age of 18 who is separated from both parents and his/her legal or customary primary caregiver, but not necessarily from other relatives. This may, therefore, include boys and girls accompanied by other adult family members. ⁸

⁴ See International Labour Organization (ILO), *Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention*, No. 182, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/3ddb6e0c4.htm>

⁵ See article 32 CRC.

⁶ See ILO, *Minimum Age Convention*, No. 138, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/421216a34.html>, and UNICEF's definition of child labour: http://www.unicef.org/protection/index_childlabour.html.

⁷ UNICEF, *The Paris Principles. Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated With Armed Forces or Armed Groups*, February 2007, Definition 2.1, p. 7, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/465198442.html>.

⁸ *Inter-Agency Guiding Principles on Unaccompanied and Separated Children*, January 2004, p. 13, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4113abc14.html>.

Code	Description	Definition
SC-UC (former SC-UM)	Unaccompanied child	Person below the age of 18 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. ⁹
√ SC-CH	Child-headed household	A household headed by a person below the age of 18 who is left without any adult to care for him/her (i.e. an unaccompanied child) and therefore assumes responsibility of a head of household. ¹⁰
SC-IC (former SC-UC)	Child in institutional care	Person below the age of 18 who has been placed under institutional care, such as care often operated by a religious institution, governmental body, non-governmental organization or specialized agency to meet the basic needs of the child. These children may have been orphaned, unaccompanied, separated, from destitute families, abused or abandoned. Institutional care should be viewed as a last resort.
SC-FC (former SC-UF)	Child in foster care	Person below the age of 18 who is cared for in a household outside his/her family. Foster care is usually understood to be a temporary arrangement and in most cases, the birth parents retain their parental rights and responsibilities. Foster care includes a variety of arrangements as follows: - traditional or informal foster care, where the child is taken into the care of a family or other household that may or may not be related to the child's family. No third party is involved in these arrangements, although they may be endorsed or supported by the local community and involve clear obligations and entitlements; - spontaneous foster care, where a family or other household takes into its care a child without any prior arrangement. This is a frequent occurrence during emergencies and may involve families from a different community in the case of refugee children; - arranged foster care, where a child is taken into the care of a family as part of an arrangement made by a third party, usually an agency involved in social welfare such as a government department, a religious organization, a national or international non-governmental organization, or in certain cases UNHCR.
WR	Woman at risk¹¹	Woman of 18 years old or above, who is at risk because of her gender, such as single mothers or caregivers, single women, widows, older women, women with disabilities and survivors of violence. Note: For girls under the age of 18, use a code from the CR ("Child at risk") or SC ("Unaccompanied or separated child") categories instead wherever appropriate. Note: This code should be used in conjunction with other specific codes.
WR-WR	Woman at risk	Woman of 18 years old or above, who is at risk because of her gender, such as single mothers or caregivers, single women, widows, older women, women with disabilities and survivors of violence. This category takes into consideration the presence and severity of a range of risk factors. These factors in the wider protection environment can result from security problems threatening or exposing women to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) or other forms of violence; problems accessing and enjoying assistance and services; the position of women in society leading to inequalities; legal systems and protection mechanisms that do not adequately respect protect and fulfil women's rights; and the absence of solutions. Individual risk factors which threaten the rights of women can result from civil

⁹ *Idem.*

¹⁰ *Idem*, p.50.

¹¹ See ExCom, *Conclusion on Women and Girls at Risk*, 6 October 2006, No. 105 (LVII) – 2006, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/45339d922.html>.

Code	Description	Definition
		status or situation in society; previous exposure or risk of exposure, to SGBV and other forms of violence; and the need for specific health care or other support. Note: Use this code in conjunction with other specific needs categories, for example with female single parent (SP-PT); Victim/ survivor of SGBV in country of asylum (SV-VA) etc.
WR-SF (former WR-HR)	Single woman at risk	Woman, without partner, unmarried, widowed, divorced or separated, and without children. Not all single women are at risk. This code should only be used where her single status has a resulting protection concern. Note: For a female single parent, use code SP-PT instead.
WR-LC (former PG-LC)	Lactation	Woman or girl who, during the period of lactation, needs to be enrolled in a targeted supplementary feeding and nutrition programme, for medical or other reasons.
ER	Older person at risk	Person of 60 years old¹² or above, with specific need(s) in addition to his/her age. This includes single older persons and older couples. They may be the sole caregivers for others, suffer from health problems, have difficulty adjusting to their new environment, and/or otherwise lack psychological, physical, economic, social or other support from family members or others.
√ ER-NF (former ER-UR)	Single older person	Person of 60 years old or above, without any family members in the country of asylum. The person may or may not receive some assistance from the community. Note: If the person cannot take care of him or herself, also record ER-FR.
√ ER-MC (former ER-MC & ER- SC)	Older person with children	Person of 60 years old or above who is the sole caregiver of children (below the age of 18), including his/her own children, grandchildren, other child relatives and non-related children. Note: See also SP-GP Single HR – grandparent.
ER-FR	Older person unable to care for self	Person of 60 years old or above who is unable to care for him-/herself on a daily basis. This includes older persons who are physically weak, easily disoriented, without opportunity for economic or income-generating activities and who lacks psychological, physical, economic, social or other support from family members or others. Note: See also the DS category.
SP	Single parent or caregiver	Single person of 18 years or above with one or more dependants, including biological or non-biological children, or other dependants (such as an older person). The single parent/caregiver is both the primary income earner and/or caregiver. Note: In case of a single child parent household, use CR-CH instead.
√ SP-PT	Single HR – parent	Single parent (male or female) household, with one or more biological children who are all under the age of 18.

¹² The UN-agreed cut-off is 60 years to refer to older persons, but exceptions can be made to the age requirement depending on the physical state of the individual. See, for example, World Health Organization, *Definition of an older or elderly person*, <http://www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/ageingdefnolder/en/>.

Code	Description	Definition
√ SP-GP	Single HR – grandparent	Single grandparent (grandmother or grandfather) household, with one or more grandchildren who are all under the age of 18. Note: In case of an older person, use ER-MC instead.
SP-CG	Single HR – caregiver	Single caregiver (male or female) household, with one or more dependants other than biological children. These could be non-biological children, siblings or older parents requiring protection and care.
DS	Disability	Physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments from birth, or resulting from illness, infection, injury, trauma or old age. These may hinder full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. Note: Assessment of the patient to define whether the condition is moderate or severe would require a specialist/ qualified personnel.
√ DS-BD	Visual impairment (including blindness)	Person who has a visual limitation from birth or resulting from illness, infection, injury or old age, which impacts daily life, may restrict independent movement, or require on-going treatment, special education or regular monitoring.
√ DS-DF	Hearing impairment (including deafness)	Person who has a hearing limitation from birth or resulting from illness, infection, injury or old age, which impacts daily life, and may require regular treatment, special education, monitoring or maintenance of artificial hearing device. The person may be able to communicate through sign language.
√ DS-PM	Physical disability – moderate	Person who has a physical impairment from birth or resulting from illness, injury, trauma or old age, which does not significantly limit the ability to function independently. This category may include mine victims and persons who lost fingers or limbs, which may be corrected with a prosthetic device. Note: See also the SM-MI code.
DS-PS	Physical disability – severe	Person who has a physical impairment from birth or resulting from illness, injury, trauma or old age, which severely restricts movement, significantly limits the ability to function independently or pursue an occupation, and/or requires assistance from a caregiver. Note: See also the SM-MI code.
DS-MM	Mental disability – moderate	Person who has a mental or intellectual impairment from birth or resulting from illness, injury, trauma or old age, which does not significantly limit the ability to function independently and interact, but may require special education, some monitoring and modest medication. Note: See also code SM-MI.
DS-MS	Mental disability – severe	Person who has a mental or intellectual impairment from birth or resulting from illness, injury, trauma or old age, which significantly limits the ability to function independently or to pursue an occupation. It requires assistance from a caregiver, and may require medication and/or medical treatment.
DS-SD	Speech impairment/disability	Person who is unable to speak clearly from birth or resulting from illness, injury, trauma or old age, which restricts or limits the ability to function independently, and may require speech therapy or medical intervention. The person may be able to communicate through sign language.

Code	Description	Definition
SM	Serious medical condition	Serious medical condition that requires assistance, in terms of treatment or provision of nutritional and non-food items, in the country of asylum. Note: Exercise discretion and respect for confidentiality. In case of disability, use the above-mentioned DS codes ("disability"), as appropriate. Note: Assessment of the patient to define whether the condition is moderate or severe would require a specialist/ qualified personnel.
SM-MI	Mental illness	Person who has a mental or psychological condition which impacts on daily functioning. This includes both persons formally diagnosed and persons suspected of having a mental illness. Characteristics of this category include obviously confused thinking; disorientation in time, place or person; marked inattention; obvious loss of contact with reality; clearly peculiar behaviour and severe withdrawal, anxiety, or depression such that daily functioning is affected. Mental illness also includes risk of harm to self or others. Note: A mental impairment is defined as "disability", when it is long-term and may hinder full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. When this is the case, the relevant disability codes (DS-MM and DS-MS) may also apply.
SM-MN	Malnutrition	Person who is either moderately or severely suffering from acute malnutrition as measured by "weight-for-height criteria", "mid-upper-arm circumference" (MUAC) or other recognized anthropometric (=body mass) measurements, and would benefit from supplementary (or therapeutic) feeding and nutrition programme ¹³ .
SM-DP (former PG-HR)	Difficult pregnancy	Woman or girl who is diagnosed with a difficult pregnancy, which requires increased medical attention and additional assistance (such as supplementary feeding and nutrition programmes or special travel arrangements). This includes women pregnant as a result of rape, pregnant women without partner or a support network, pregnant women with HIV/AIDS, and malnourished pregnant women.
SM-CI	Chronic illness	Person who has a medical condition which requires long-term treatment and medication under the supervision of a physician. Such conditions include diabetes, respiratory illness, cancer, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and heart disease. Note: The specific condition or illness should not be recorded. In particular, note that a person living with HIV or AIDS should be assigned this code, but it should NOT be recorded that he/she has HIV or AIDS.
SM-CC	Critical medical condition	Person who has a life-threatening medical condition which requires immediate, life-saving intervention or treatment.
SM-OT	Other medical condition	Person who has a medical condition not otherwise mentioned, which has a serious impact on the ability to function independently. The condition requires caregiver support, but may not require hospitalization or continuous medical care.
SM-AD	Addiction	Person who has an alcohol, drugs or any other substance addiction that hinders, restricts or impacts his/her daily functioning. This may result in violent behaviour towards family members and/or inability to support family.

¹³ See further: UNHCR, *Handbook for Emergencies*, Third edition, February 2007, Chapter 16, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/46a9e29a2.html>.

Code	Description	Definition
FU	Family unity	The right to family unity is inherent to the universal recognition of the family as the fundamental group unit of society and as a fundamental principle of refugee protection. The right to family unity may, depending on the circumstances, be infringed on when action is taken to separate an existing family unit, or when family members who already have been separated are not able or permitted to reunite.
FU-TR (former LP-TC)	Tracing required	Person who needs to trace the whereabouts of family members or legal or customary caregivers, whose whereabouts are unknown but who are possibly in a particular location or in contact with an international agency (e.g. UNHCR or ICRC). The objective of tracing is family reunification, and is especially important if it involves children. Note: See also FU-FR, SC, ER
FU-FR (former LP-FR)	Family reunification required	Person of any age, male and female, who has family members known to be elsewhere in the country of asylum, in the country of origin or in a third country and with whom they need and want to be reunited in order to establish or re-establish long-term care. Normally, family reunification is required for members of the nuclear family such as spouse and children, or, where the applicant is a child, the parent(s). Family reunification may also be required for other family members where there is a significant social, emotional or economic dependency. Note: See also FU-FR, SC, ER
LP	Specific legal and physical protection needs	Person with legal protection needs because of a threat to life, freedom or physical safety.
LP-ND	No legal documentation	Person without legal documentation.
LP-BN	Unmet basic needs	Person who is unable to achieve, in spite of existing livelihood opportunities (whether formal or informal), a minimum standard of living, including access to food, clothing, sanitary material, housing/shelter, water, sanitation, and medical care. ¹⁴
LP-NA	No access to services	Person who is deprived of access to services, such as assistance distribution, health care, or legal services, which is otherwise available to the community and/or persons of concern. Note: This may be a consequence of other specific legal and physical protection needs such as marginalization from society or community (LP-MS); no legal documentation (LP-ND), unmet basic needs (LP-BN) etc. Use this code in conjunction with the other codes as appropriate.
LP-MM	Mixed marriage	Person who is married to a spouse of a different race, ethnicity, nationality or religion which exposes the family to physical risk or marginalization within their community in the country of asylum (camp or accommodation) and gives limited options for a durable solution (voluntary repatriation or local integration) in view of local political and social conditions ¹⁵ .

¹⁴ See further: UNHCR, *Handbook for Emergencies*, Third edition, February 2007, Section III, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/46a9e29a2.html>; Sphere Project, *Sphere Handbook: Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response*, 2004, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/3d64ad7b1.html>.

¹⁵ See further UNHCR, UNHCR, *Guidelines on International Protection No. 6: Religion-Based Refugee Claims under Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention and/or the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees*, 28 April 2004, para 12, page 4-5, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4090f9794.html>; Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 16, <http://www.un.org/Overview/rights.html#a16>.

Code	Description	Definition
LP-MD	Multiple displacements	Person who has been repeatedly displaced due to compelling external circumstances, either in the country of origin, a transitory country or in the country of asylum.
LP-RR (former LP-TR)	At risk of refoulement	Person who is at risk of being returned to the frontiers of territories where his/her life or freedom would be threatened, or where he/she is at risk of persecution for one of more grounds of the 1951 Refugee Convention, including interception, rejection at the frontier or indirect <i>refoulement</i> . Exceptionally, the principle of <i>non-refoulement</i> does not apply to a person when there are reasonable grounds for regarding him/her 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 risk of torture, no exceptions are permitted to the prohibition against <i>refoulement</i> .
LP-RD (former LP-TD)	At risk of removal	Person who is at risk of any form of removal other than refoulement, including deportation or expulsion by the government of a country of asylum to his/her country of origin or a third country. Note: In some cases, these persons are identified by the government of the country of asylum, and UNHCR is informed of pending removal. ¹⁶ If amounting to <i>refoulement</i> , LP-RR should be used.
LP-DA (former LP-DN & LP-DP)	Detained/held in country of asylum	Person who is, or has been, detained, imprisoned or otherwise in captivity or solitary confinement in the country of asylum, including a person who is or has been denied freedom of movement. Note: Specify the charges and location of detention in the comment box, if applicable. To determine, if this is at present or in the past, use 'from' – 'to' fields, if feasible. If the detention is related to a conviction, use LP-CR instead.
LP-DO	Detained/held in country of origin	Person who has been detained, imprisoned or otherwise in captivity or solitary confinement in the country of origin, including a person who is or has been denied freedom of movement. This also includes persons who have been detained informally by family or community members under the pretext of their own protection. Note: For formal detention, specify the charges and location of detention in the comment box, if applicable. To determine, when this happened, use 'from' – 'to' fields, if feasible. If the detention is related to a conviction, use LP-CR instead.
LP-DT	Detained/held elsewhere	Person who has been previously detained in a country other than the country of asylum or origin. Note: Specify the charges and detention details in the comment box. If detention is related to a conviction, use LP-CR instead.
LP-IH	In hiding	Person who is in hiding because he/she fears being identified or found. Note: When hiding is related to e.g. draft evasion, threat of honour crimes, forced marriage or other protection risks, in addition, use the relevant specific needs code.

¹⁶ See further Article 32 of the 1951 *Convention relating to the Status of Refugees* ("1951 Refugee Convention") on the expulsion of refugees lawfully in the country of asylum. See: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/3be01b964.html>.

Code	Description	Definition
LP-WP	Absence of witness protection	Person who is, or has been, a witness in legal proceedings and whose physical security and integrity is threatened due to a lack of effective witness protection.
LP-AN	Violence, abuse or neglect	Person of any age, who is at risk of physical and/or psychological violence, abuse, neglect or exploitation. The perpetrator may be any person, group or institution, including both state and non-state actors. Note: In cases of sexual or gender-based violence, use SV codes.
LP-RP (former LP-UP)	At risk due to profile	Person who is at risk of serious harm because of his/her profile in society. This may include prominent and/or vocal former government members, members of the political opposition, religious minorities, and members of civil society including human rights activists and business leaders. Due to their activities or public pronouncements in the country of origin or country of asylum which are controversial or encounter strong opposition, they are exposed to risks relating to their physical security and integrity. This may be evidenced by current or past detention, violence, or credible verbal or written threats to their physical safety.
LP-MS (former LP-ES)	Marginalized from society or community	Person who, due to his/her age, personal history, ethnicity, religion, nationality, social group, caste, illness, disability, gender, sexual orientation or other factors, is marginalized or exposed to discrimination, harassment, vilification, exclusion from participation and/or physical abuse by his/her society. Such marginalization or discrimination may be the result of prejudices, homophobia, xenophobia or other forms of intolerance.
LP-LS	Lack of durable solutions prospects	Person who lacks any prospects of local integration, voluntary repatriation and resettlement in the foreseeable future. Such person can not be expected to return to his/her country of origin within the foreseeable future, is not able to achieve minimal self-reliance and may require prolonged and individual assistance, and for whom resettlement has been pursued and has proven unobtainable.
LP-AP (former LP-VP)	Alleged perpetrator	Person who is alleged to directly have inflicted, supported or condoned 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. This category includes suspected and charged perpetrators. Note: The accused individual is innocent until proven guilty. The confidentiality of the alleged perpetrator should be respected.
LP-CR	Criminal record	Person who has been convicted of a crime in the country of origin or the country of asylum.
LP-ST	Security threat to UNHCR/partner staff or others	Person who has made threats or shown aggression towards UNHCR staff, staff of partner organizations or others (including refugees). This person may appear unstable and may also be a threat to him-/herself.
LP-AF	Formerly associated with armed forces or groups	Person of 18 years old or above who has been formerly associated with armed forces or armed groups, and/or has directly or indirectly participated in any hostilities. Such person may be at risk of (excessive) punishment for draft evasion or desertion. Reintegration issues may be involved. Note: Persons falling under this category could be excludable from refugee status for committing war crimes; crimes against peace or crime against humanity etc. ¹⁷ For persons below the age of 18, use CR-AF.

¹⁷ See further the exclusion clauses in Article 1F of the 1951 Refugee Convention.

Code	Description	Definition
TR	Torture	<p>Any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions.¹⁸</p> <p>Torture, therefore, includes four main elements: 1) severe physical or mental pain and suffering; 2) intent; 3) purpose; and 4) State involvement. Acts of torture may include, but are not limited to, beatings, kicks, burns, cuts, electric shock, suffocation, submersion, suspension, solitary confinement, toe/finger nail removal, and sexual assault/violence.</p> <p>Note: Certain forms of SGBV have been found to amount to torture, e.g. FGM and rape. For such cases, use the TR code plus the relevant SV code.</p> <p>Note: For those who are victims/ survivors of torture record only "TR".</p>
TR-PI	Psychological and/or physical impairment due to torture	<p>Person who has a permanent or temporary psychological and/or physical impairment due to torture. Symptoms may include insomnia, lack of appetite, headaches, (acute) anxiety, nightmares, flashbacks, depression, suicidal tendencies, or behavioural problems.</p> <p>Note: Use this code when the person is in need of specialist rehabilitation.</p>
TR-HO	Forced to egregious acts	<p>Person who is or has been forced to inflict serious harm on self or others. This may include killing, mutilation, rape or other humiliating and extreme acts, such as eating or drinking bodily fluids or parts, or behaving as animals.</p>
TR-WV	Witness of violence to other	<p>Person who has witnessed physical violence against or killing of others (including family members or close friends).</p>
SV	SGBV	<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 private life.</p> <p>It encompasses, but 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.</p>

¹⁸ *Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*, 1984, Article 1, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/3b00f2224.html>.