

IRAQ COUNTRY CHAPTER 2021-2022

REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE
PLAN



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Executive Summary

Despite the challenging political climate in Iraq, the current economic downturn and the COVID-19 situation, the protection environment in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), where the vast majority of refugees in Iraq resides, remains favourable, despite some challenges as a result of COVID-19 related movement restrictions, particularly the closure of the border with Syria. Local authorities and host communities remain welcoming and accommodating towards the refugee population. The protection environment is not expected to change significantly in 2021 with regards to access to basic services and documentation, but access to territory for Syrians seeking asylum and protection in Iraq may be affected if restrictions at the border continue due to the pandemic.

However, the absence of an effective legal framework for refugee protection in Iraq continues to preclude longer-term residency rights and other legal benefits for Syrian refugees. The difficult economic situation has negatively affected the livelihood opportunities of Iraqis and Syrian refugees alike and stretches the existing public services. Lack of access to sustainable employment and livelihood opportunities remains the main vulnerability reported by Syrian refugees and the root cause of protection issues, such as child labour and child marriage. It also led to refugees seeking relocation to camps and not being able to cover costs related to multiple needs, such as renting adequate accommodation, purchasing food for the household, ensuring children's school attendance, and accessing adequate healthcare services.

Advocacy for an effective legal framework for refugee protection and to maintain or enhance the favourable protection environment remains a priority to ensure safe and unhindered access to territory, safety, asylum and freedom of movement for refugees with a Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) residency permit, including new arrivals and extending this freedom of movement throughout other governorates in Iraq. Resettlement options remain limited for refugees in Iraq in comparison to the overall requirements. UNHCR will advocate for increased resettlement spaces and further explore complementary pathways.

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated already existing vulnerabilities. Movement restrictions, combined with the temporary closure of shops and non-essential businesses, had a negative effect on food security and the ability to meet basic needs, resulting in an increased need for food and cash assistance, and livelihoods interventions. Assistance delivery modalities had to be modified in 2020 due to the pandemic, with many activities being performed remotely. With the pandemic still ongoing, remote modalities are likely to continue, with activities transitioning into in-person modality, when possible and keeping health precautions in place. Additional programming will be put in place to address exacerbated needs caused by the COVID-19 situation.

However, given the protracted displacement of the majority of the Syrian refugees in the KR-I, the 2021-2022 3RP Iraq Chapter continues to aim at a gradual transition from emergency humanitarian response to a longer-term solutions-oriented approach by building on constructive initiatives launched during recent years with a focus on inclusion of refugees and strengthened public services and national systems. This gradual transition strengthens the resilience of the refugee community and host community alike, empowers host authorities through capacity building, enhances income-generating programming and requires stronger engagement with development actors.

The Protection Sector, and Sexual and Gender Based Violence and Child Protection Sub-Sectors, continue to invest in capacity-building activities and close collaboration with the KRG Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. The Education Sector supports the KRG Ministry of Education with the preparation of the Education Integration Policy for Syrian Refugees. The Health, Shelter and WASH Sectors further explore avenues to withdraw from parallel humanitarian interventions and invest in public services, including the integration of refugee camps into the surrounding municipalities, and investing in the capacities of the refugee and host communities, and national systems. Finally, the Basic Needs and Food Sectors continue their efforts to align their targeting frameworks and interventions with national social protection systems.

Transitioning to resilience-oriented assistance is, however, not always applicable to all situations and will not address the needs of all persons of concern. Therefore, partners will continue to provide humanitarian and basic needs assistance when needed, such as when targeting extremely vulnerable individuals or new arrivals without any community support.

Close collaboration with the Government of Iraq and the KRG is key to successfully implementing the 3RP. National leadership and strengthening of national systems are central to the 3RP strategic direction, with the KRG Ministry of Planning as the main government counterpart. In 2021, efforts will continue to align the 3RP response and programs with the the Vision 2030 development plan and other government initiatives.

To align the refugee response with the Global Compact on Refugees and the Sustainable Development Goals, the 3RP community will strengthen its relationship with development actors, highlighting the importance of considering the impact of the protracted refugee situation on the developmental trajectory of the host community and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. Partners will integrate the Sustainable Development Goals into their response, as host countries do in their national development plans and strategies.

Lastly, it needs to be highlighted that the decrease in humanitarian actors and funding opportunities in Iraq will remain a risk and could jeopardize a full transition to self-reliance and national ownership in the absence of sustainable alternatives. This risk needs to be mitigated by aiming at responsible disengagement, in which transitioning to national ownership is gradual and based on available capacities at government side and not on lack of funding solely.



Introduction & Context

The profile of the Syrian refugee population residing in Iraq remained stable over the last year. More than 98 per cent of the Syrian refugee population resides in the KR-I, with the vast majority of Kurdish ethnicity of which some 61 per cent resides among the host communities, while the remaining 39 per cent lives in one of the [ten Syrian refugee camps across the KR-I](#). Syrian refugees that newly arrived at the end of 2019 and beginning of 2020 due to conflict in North-Eastern Syria, who were not authorized to join their families elsewhere in KR-I or who decided not to return to Syria, still reside in Bardarash camp and the transit site in Gawilan camp in Duhok.

[As of 31 December 2020, 242,163 \(72,669 households\) Syrian refugees are residing in Iraq](#). It is expected that the number of Syrian refugees in Iraq will remain stable in 2021. Although returns to Syria were recorded in 2020, including during the intermittent border openings during the pandemic, large-scale returns of Syrian refugees living in Iraq are unlikely in the near future, based upon return intention preliminary Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) findings. The KRG also continues to maintain its position that Syrian refugees can remain in the KR-I until they are able to return in a safe and dignified manner. Those individuals who do return to Syria state that the main reasons for return for the protracted population remain family-related issues, lack of livelihood opportunities in the KR-I and medical reasons.

Despite the challenging political climate in Iraq, the current economic downturn and the COVID-19 situation, the protection environment in the KR-I, where the vast majority of refugees in Iraq resides, remains favourable, despite some challenges as a result of COVID-19 related movement restrictions, particularly the closure of the border with Syria. Local authorities and host communities remain welcoming and accommodating towards the refugee population. The protection environment is not expected to change significantly in 2021 with regards to access to basic services and documentation, but access to territory for Syrians seeking asylum and protection in Iraq may be affected if restrictions at the border continue due to the pandemic.

However, the absence of an effective legal framework for refugee protection in Iraq continues to preclude longer-term residency rights and other legal benefits for Syrian refugees. The difficult economic situation has negatively affected the livelihood opportunities of Iraqis and Syrian refugees alike and stretches the existing public services. Lack of access to sustainable employment and livelihood opportunities remains the main vulnerability reported by Syrian refugees and the root cause of protection issues, such as child labour and child marriage. It also led to refugees seeking relocation to camps and not being able to cover costs related to multiple needs, such as renting adequate accommodation, purchasing food for the household, ensuring children's school attendance, and accessing adequate healthcare services.

The COVID-19 situation has exacerbated already existing vulnerabilities. Movement restrictions, combined with the temporary closure of shops and non-essential businesses, had a negative effect on food security and the ability to meet basic needs, resulting in an increased need for food and cash assistance, and livelihoods interventions. Assistance delivery modalities had to be modified in 2020 due to the pandemic, with many activities being performed remotely. With the pandemic still ongoing, remote modalities are likely to continue into 2021, with activities like transitioning into in-person modality, when possible and keeping health precautions in place.

Additional programming will be put in place to address exacerbated needs caused by the COVID-19 situation. However, given the protracted displacement of the majority of the Syrian refugees in the KR-I, the 2021-2022 3RP Iraq Chapter will continue to aim at a gradual transition from emergency humanitarian response to a longer-term solutions-oriented approach with a focus inclusion of refugees in strengthened public services and national systems.

Population Table

Population Group		2021		2022	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	73,064	73,064	75,987	75,987
	Women	66,458	66,458	69,116	69,116
	Boys	57,054	57,054	59,338	59,338
	Girls	53,424	53,424	55,559	55,559
Sub Total Syrian Refugees		250,000	250,000	260,000	260,000
Asylum Seekers and Refugees of Other Nationalities	Men	10,702	10,702	10,820	10,820
	Women	10,961	10,961	11,081	11,081
	Boys	3,412	3,412	3,449	3,449
	Girls	3,225	3,225	3,260	3,260
Sub Total Asylum Seekers and Refugees of Other Nationalities		28,300	28,300	28,610	28,610
Sub Total Members of Impacted Communities		231,938	231,938	231,938	231,938
Grand Total Population In Need		510,238	510,238	520,548	520,548

By the end of 2021, it is expected that some 250,000 Syrian refugees and 28,300 refugees and asylum-seekers of other nationalities will be residing in Iraq due to a steady slight increase in new arrivals and new-borns. In 2021, it is expected that between 7,560 (10,000 planning figure) and 15,000 (contingency) Syrian individuals will spontaneously return to Syria. The COVID-19 situation led to a marginal increase in returns to Syria, but it is expected that the trend of a slow increase in the overall Syrian refugee population will continue in 2022, leading to an estimated 260,000 Syrian refugees residing in Iraq by the end of 2022.

In addition to the Syrian population, the Iraq 3RP aims to assist some 28,300 refugees and asylum-seekers of other nationalities that are registered with UNHCR

in Iraq, mostly Turks (majority residing in Erbil and Duhok), Iranians (majority residing in Sulaymaniyah) and Palestinians (majority of them residing in Baghdad). It is expected that this number will remain stable in 2022. Refugees and asylum-seekers of other nationalities are integrated into the overall programming of UNHCR and other 3RP partners as appropriate as part of the one-refugee approach.

A [Joint UNICEF-World Bank Assessment of COVID-19 Impact on Poverty and Vulnerabilities in Iraq estimates an increase of 11.7 per cent in the overall poverty rate in Iraq](#), leading to the assumption that the total number of members of the impacted communities will increase from 207,458 in 2020 to 231,938 in 2021 and 2022.

Needs, Vulnerabilities & Targeting

To assess the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the needs and vulnerabilities of the refugees residing in Iraq, a [Multi-Sector Needs Assessment \(MSNA\)](#), focusing on refugees of all nationalities residing inside and outside camps, was conducted in August 2020. Additional information on the impact of COVID-19 on refugee and host community households and overall needs and vulnerabilities can be found in [UNHCR's Protection Monitoring Assessments Round One, Round Two and Round Three](#), and the [Joint UNHCR-World Bank study Compounding Misfortunes: Changes in Poverty Since the Onset of COVID-19 on Syrian Refugees and Host Communities in Jordan, the Kurdistan Region of Iraq and Lebanon](#).

Economic vulnerability continues to lie at the core of many overarching needs of refugee households living out of camps in the KR-I, such as renting adequate accommodation, purchasing food, ensuring children's school attendance, and accessing adequate healthcare services, with more than three quarters of households reported being in debt and using debt as a coping mechanism and high levels of accumulated debt. This also continues to lead to refugees seeking relocation to camps and risks increasing dependence on humanitarian assistance.

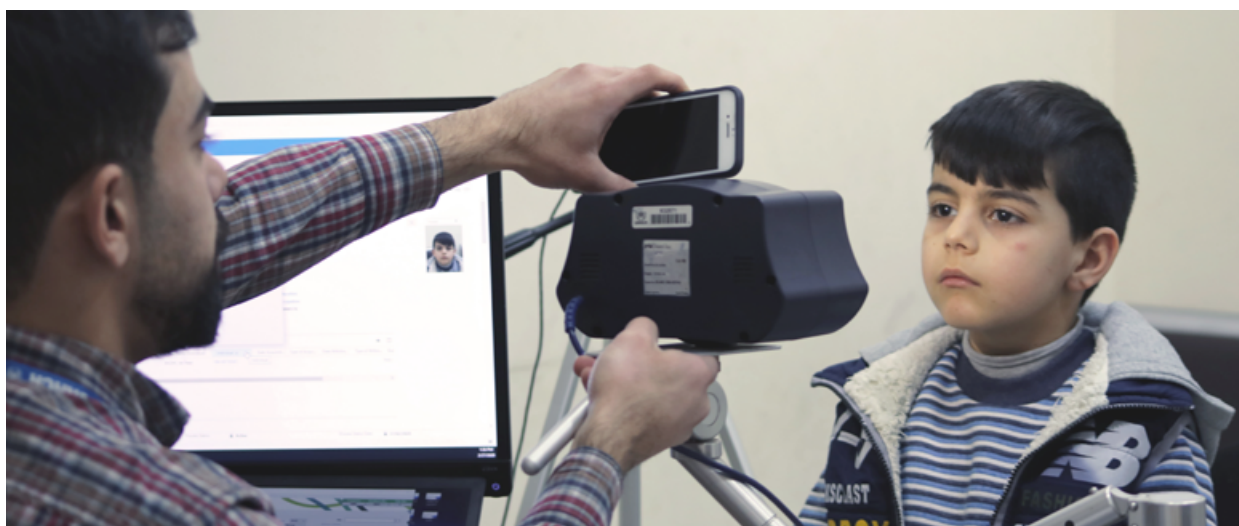
Due to COVID-related border closures from early March by the KRG and North East Syria authorities, Syrian refugees have been unable to consistently access safety in Iraq. Even though employment is still the most frequently

reported income source, the limited access to livelihood opportunities also increased the risk for some forms of SGBV and had a negative impact on the overall child protection environment, leading to an increase in cases of child abuse, neglect and labor.

Basic health services remained available to refugees, inside and outside camps. However, additional capacity building and material support is needed to assist the COVID-response of the national health providers. Inside refugee camps, camp management activities continued to ensure that services, such as desludging, water trucking, and garbage collection, are available to all camp residents.

Access to formal education and retention of school-age Syrian refugee children in KR-I has remained a serious challenge. Even prior to the COVID outbreak, enrolment in both camp and urban environments into a parallel refugee education system was a standing concern. However, the closure of schools during lockdowns led to an additional education gap.

Preliminary MSNA findings confirm the exacerbated effect of COVID-19 on the already existing vulnerabilities and ability of refugee households living in Iraq to meet their basic needs. Refugee households are expected to recover at a slower pace from the COVID-19 shock as a larger proportion of refugee communities relies on remittances, domestic and international.



Strategic Direction & Response Plans

The overall 3RP response strategy continues to be driven by seeing people of concern not as beneficiaries of assistance or social welfare programs, but as dynamic and economically active populations, contributing to the economy and society as a whole. 3RP partners will prioritize continued advocacy with the authorities to develop and implement a national legal framework for refugee protection, the provision of technical support to authorities to maintain a favourable approach in terms of access to territory and safety, and a supportive protection environment for refugees of all nationalities. The response will apply an Age, Gender Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM) approach, while likewise encouraging Protection Mainstreaming across all Sectors. Lastly, partners will continue to include the vulnerable members of the affected host communities in all its activities where relevant and possible.

The 3RP strategic direction in Iraq continues to support a gradual transition from an emergency humanitarian response to a longer-term solutions-oriented approach, with a focus on local integration, self-reliance and the inclusion of refugees into national systems and public services. The overall response will continue to build on ongoing efforts that gradually work towards responsible disengagement of humanitarian actors.

The gradual transition complements humanitarian activities with programs that aim to strengthen the resilience of the refugee community, host community and host authorities through capacity building and national empowerment, in both service delivery and coordination, enhanced income-generating and livelihoods programming and stronger engagement with development actors.

Close collaboration with the Government of Iraq (GoI) and Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) is key to successfully implementing this strategic direction. National leadership and strengthening of national systems and public services are central to this approach. The KRG Ministry of Planning and the KRG line-ministries remain the main government counterparts in the 3RP response. The 3RP response and strategic direction are in line with the current KR-I development plan, [Vision 2020](#), and KRG Economic Reform Program, and 3RP actors will in 2021 advocate with the KRG for the inclusion of refugees and the displacement reality into Vision 2030.

National leadership and empowerment manifest itself through several avenues. 3RP Sectors are encouraged to gradually hand over coordination leadership to national staff and, preferably, government counterparts at national and governorate level. Coordination capacity-building programs will be implemented as part of an exit strategy. Where feasible, humanitarian actors will aspire to integrate refugees into available public services and avoid duplication in assistance by disengaging from parallel humanitarian systems as well as strengthening existing national systems.

Lack of access to sustainable employment and livelihood opportunities remain the main root cause of many protection issues. These needs only worsened due to COVID-19. Therefore, strengthening the coordination, harmonization and implementation of economic inclusion programming continues to be a priority in 2021. The Livelihoods Sector plays a key role in the design of strategies focusing on business development, financial and economic inclusion of refugees in the host society and for building linkages with other Sectors and relevant stakeholders, such as government entities, the private sector, and development actors.

In 2020, UNHCR advocated successfully to integrate refugee populations and the 3RP in the UNSDCF (United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework). Development actors, such as World Bank, ILO and GIZ have shown constructive interest to include refugee related issues into their programming. In 2021, 3RP actors will further strengthen the engagement and coordination with development actors. UNHCR's Area Based Programming for Protection and Solutions (A2PS) aims to bridge the divide between humanitarian and development programming and highlights the sustainability of the interventions and attracting the attention of the donor community.

The 2021-2022 3RP continues to highlight the strategic direction by conceptualizing the solution-oriented activities under the 3RP Resilience Component. The Protection Sector, and Sexual and Gender Based Violence and Child Protection Sub-Sectors, continue to invest in capacity-building activities and close collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA). The Education Sector supports the preparation of the implementation of the KRG Ministry of Education's (MoE)

Education Integration Policy for Syrian Refugees. The Health, Shelter and WASH Sectors further explore avenues to withdraw from duplicating humanitarian interventions and invest in public services, including the integration of protracted refugee camps into the surrounding municipalities, and investing in the capacities of the refugee and host communities, and national systems. Finally, the Basic Needs and Food Sectors continue their efforts to align their targeting frameworks and interventions with national social protection systems.

Transitioning to resilience-oriented assistance is, however, not always applicable to all situations and will not address the needs of all persons of concern.

Therefore, partners will continue to provide humanitarian and basic needs assistance when needed, such as when targeting extremely vulnerable individuals or new arrivals without any community support.

Lastly, it needs to be highlighted that the decrease in humanitarian actors and funding opportunities in Iraq will remain a risk and could jeopardize a full transition to self-reliance and national ownership in the absence of sustainable alternatives. This risk needs to be mitigated by aiming at responsible disengagement, in which transitioning to national ownership is gradual and based on available capacities at government side and not on lack of funding solely.



Durable Solutions Strategy

The spontaneous return movement back to Syria remained relatively stable in 2020, with some 8,500 Syrian refugees returning voluntarily to Syria, a marginal increase on the previous year. It is expected that this number will not change in 2021, with a maximum of between 10,000 and 15,000 Syrian individual returnees. Return will not be facilitated as long as the [protection thresholds for a sustainable return to Syria](#) are not met. Given the overall low number of refugees intending to return to Syria in the near future, no additional return assistance will be provided to Syrian refugees in comparison to previous years.

Advocacy for an effective legal framework for refugee protection and to maintain or enhance the favourable protection environment remains a priority to ensure safe and unhindered access to territory, safety, asylum and freedom of movement for refugees with a KRG residency permit, including new arrivals and extending this freedom of movement throughout other governorates in Iraq. Resettlement options remain limited for refugees in Iraq in comparison to the overall requirements. UNHCR will advocate for increased resettlement spaces and further explore complementary pathways.

The vast majority of Syrian refugees in the KR-I continue to express intentions to stay in the KR-I in the near future. The strategic solutions focus for Syrian refugees in Iraq concentrates on the further strengthening of economic and social inclusion in the KR-I. Key to this approach is the further elimination of existing barriers to enable refugees to fully access existing national services and systems. This approach will capitalize on the support of local authorities, development partners, private sector, civil society and other relevant stakeholders.

To achieve these objectives, the 3RP community aims to develop a common Inter-Sectoral Durable Solutions Strategy, which reflects the strategic direction of each Sector and its partners, and the UNSCDF. The Durable Solutions Working Group in Iraq remains integrated in the Inter-Sectoral Working Group.



Partnerships & Coordination

The 3RP response is a collaborative effort between the GoI, the KRG, UN agencies, national and international NGOs, as well as the refugee and host communities, in close coordination with donors. UNHCR will continue to lead the 3RP response, with the KRG Ministry of Planning (MoP) as the main governmental counterpart. The response is aligned with KRG development plans. In 2021, UNHCR will continue to advocate to integrate refugees and displacement realities into the new KRG Development Plan, Vision 2030. Since the majority of the Syrian refugee population resides in the KR-I, Sectors are attended by KRG ministries and directorates.

3RP Sectors are led by UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP and WHO, and meet bi-monthly basis as the Inter-Sectoral Working Group (ISWG), co-chaired by the MoP. Due to the geographical overlap of the refugee and IDP response, some humanitarian coordination platforms are merged and coordination both responses as per the [Joint UNHCR-OCHA Note on Mixed Situations](#). In 2021, further efforts will be made to increase the overall understanding of the complex humanitarian coordination architecture to ensure that refugee issues remain on the agenda of relevant coordination platforms.

The majority of Sectors have government counterparts attending, chairing or leading the Sector coordination platforms. Lead agencies are encouraged to strengthen the shift towards national ownership and leadership by nationalizing the Sector leads. Efforts are made to strengthen the horizontal and vertical inclusiveness of the coordination platforms. Strategic stakeholders, such as NGOs through the NGO Coordination Committee in Iraq (NCCI), development actors (GIZ, ILO, WB and national development agencies), private sector actors and research institutes, are encouraged to actively participate in relevant coordination structures.

The inclusiveness of the response will continue to be strengthened, with a specific focus on government and non-traditional actors, such as development, private sector actors and civil society, which are crucial for the transition towards a solution and resilience-oriented approach.



Accountability Framework

The 3RP Iraq aspires to integrate the voices of the refugee community into each phase of the humanitarian programme cycle. While it does not have an inter-agency Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, it relies on internal mechanisms of its partners, with progress and gaps continuously reported and monitored via the Activity Info platform.

In 2020, a centralized Complaint and Feedback Mechanism for refugees and asylum-seekers was established with the roll-out of the One Refugees Helpline in partnership with the [Iraq Information Centre \(IIC\)](#). In addition to provision of information directly to refugees, the integration of the Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS) into the IIC to record complaints and referrals enhanced efficiency of response and resource mobilization. In parallel, as remote accountability mechanisms became more critical due to COVID movement restrictions, UNHCR launched help.unhcr.org/iraq to expand digital Communication with Communities outreach.

Alongside the overarching Accountability to Affected Populations mechanisms, partners continue to conduct in-person and remote consultations with refugee populations via community-based platforms, participatory assessments, and monitoring. In combination with regular dialogue with refugee representation at the field level. These included, but were not limited to, community consultations for shelter and WASH projects; GBV client feedback surveys on case management; protection monitoring; child safeguarding policies; labor and market needs assessments, post-distribution monitoring; monthly health information system reports, etc.

In 2021, remote and in-person AAP efforts will continue to be expanded, including strengthening of the IIC, updates to remote media platforms, and the development of an interactive Service Advisor for information sharing on 3RP partner activities. Community-based consultations will be bolstered to improve organizational learning and optimization of programming in response to the needs of refugees and host communities. All Sectors will coordinate to ensure that protection and age, gender, and diversity mainstreamed approaches are applied across all 3RP activities and programmes.

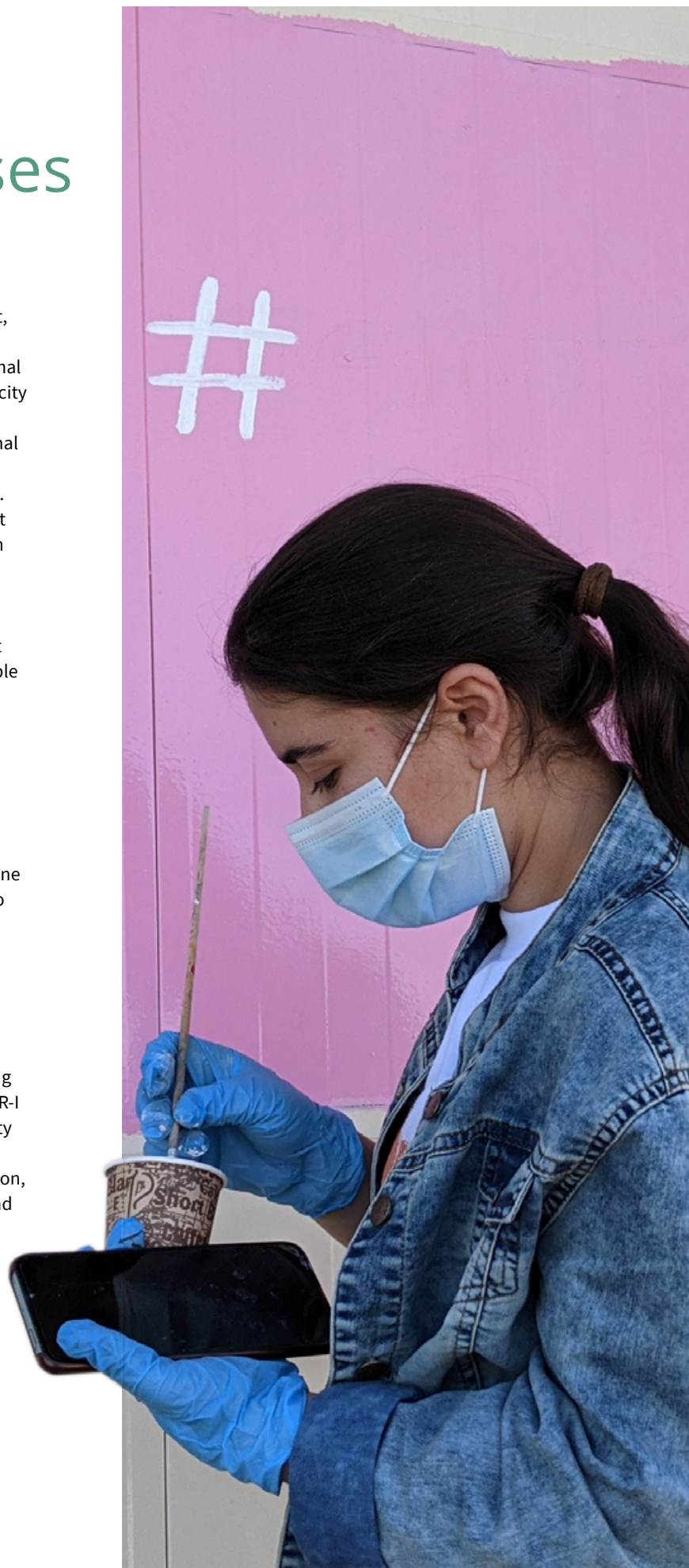


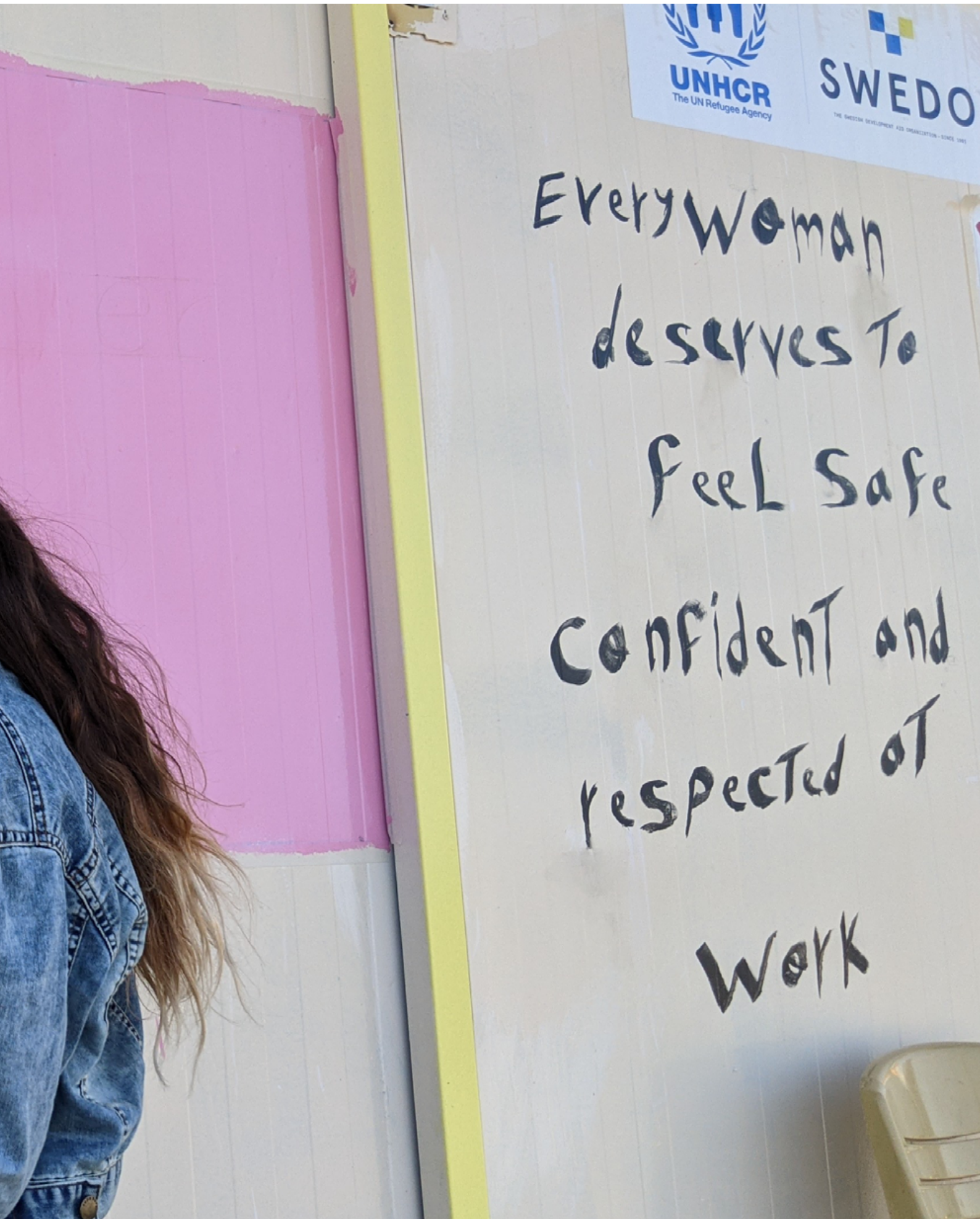
Global Processes

The 2021 response and strategic direction continue to be aligned with the four overarching objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR). First and foremost, the overall response continues to encourage national leadership and empower host communities and national authorities through the provision of support and capacity building and investment in public services. In order to strengthen national systems and to support the national authorities, connections are built with development actors, which in 2021 will continue to be strengthened. The goals to transcend the humanitarian-development divide and to foster national ownership are in line with key principles of the 2030 Agenda.

Lack of self-reliance remains the main vulnerability of Syrian refugees residing in the KR-I. Programming that aims to strengthen refugee self-reliance and sees people of concern not solely as beneficiaries of assistance, but as dynamic and economically active populations, contributing to the economy and society as a whole, will continue to be at the forefront of 2021-2022 3RP strategic direction. The response does not only aim at strengthening resilience of refugees, but also of host communities, aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to promote resilience for all, leaving no one behind. Syrian refugees in the KR-I have contributed to the achievement of these goals by, for example, filling gaps on the labour market which Iraqi nationals were unable to fill.

In order to further align the Iraq 3RP Chapter with the GCR and the SDGs, efforts will be done to strengthen the collaboration and coordination with UNDP, highlighting the impact of the protracted refugee situation in the KR-I on the developmental trajectory of the host community and the region. The 3RP in Iraq will make efforts to integrate the SDGs into its response and implementation, as host countries do in national development plans and strategies.





SECTOR

PROTECTION

FOCAL POINTS:

Reuben Liew (UNHCR): Protection Sector Lead

Jessica Caplin (UNHCR): Protection Sector Co-Lead

Farid Gul (UNFPA) - GBV Sub: Sector Lead

Nawres A. Mahmood (UNICEF): Child Protection Sub-Sector Lead



[Click here for
logframes](#)



LEAD AGENCIES	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Save The Children (SCI)	
APPEALING PARTNERS	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) International Medical Corps (IMC) Save the Children (SCI)	
OTHER PARTNERS	<p>Government: Ministry of Interior (MoI) Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCCC) General Directorate for Combatting Violence Against Women (GDCVAW) Directorate of Social Affairs (DoSA)</p> <p>NGOs: Al Mesalla Harikar The Swedish Development Aid organization (SWEDO) Heartland Alliance INTERSOS International Rescue Committee (IRC) Mercy Corps Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) STEP Terre des Hommes (TdH) Italy Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH) Democracy and Human Rights Development Centre (DHRD) Kurdistan Save the Children (KSC) The Lotus Flower Baghdad Women Association (BWA) Legal Clinics Network (LCN) REACH Impact Initiatives</p>	
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees are able to access the territory, seek asylum and have their basic rights respected 2. Community empowerment and self-management strengthened through community-based mechanisms 3. The risks and consequences of Gender-Based Violence experienced by refugees and affected host community members are reduced and mitigated, and the access to quality services has been improved 4. Increased and more equitable access for boys and girls affected by the Syria crisis to quality Child Protection interventions 	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2021	2022
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 20,047,074	US\$ 18,910,987
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 13,961,033	US\$ 12,776,246
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2021-2022	US\$ 34,008,107 ¹	US\$ 31,687,233 ²

PROTECTION SECTOR

Current Situation

The protection environment in KR-I remained largely favourable in 2020 despite the challenging political and economic climate in Iraq, COVID-19, and accompanying movement restrictions. Due to COVID-related border closures from early March by the KRG and North East Syria authorities, Syrian refugees have been unable to consistently access safety in Iraq, with limited exceptions. From late 2020, borders opened intermittently to allow returns to Syria, as well as readmissions to Iraq, and advocacy efforts are ongoing at central levels. New arrivals are still hosted in Bardarash transit site and are not allowed to leave the transit site without security clearance by Asayish for family reunification elsewhere in KR-I.

The KRG and host communities remained generally accommodating towards the refugee population. However, absence of an effective legal framework for refugee protection in Iraq continues to limit refugees' enjoyment of rights, including with respect to local integration. Lack of access to sustainable employment and livelihood opportunities were exacerbated by COVID restrictions, remaining the root cause of many protection issues, including increases in GBV, child labour and child marriage, reduction in food consumption, and expanded debt, and has led to a marginal increase in returns to Syria. Additionally, due to a revision of security measures by the GoI, an increased number of refugees were detained in Federal Iraq due to lack of or expired documentation.

At the national level, the Sector continued to advocate with and support the GoI and KRG to develop and implement a more effective legal framework for refugee protection that provides for longer-term residency rights and other enhanced legal benefits for Syrian refugees. In parallel, the protection response continued to emphasize national ownership and capacity building of regional and local authorities.

UNHCR continued to register asylum-seekers and refugees of all nationalities and to issue and renew asylum-seeker and refugee certificates as a precondition for refugees to obtain residency in the KR-I. While protection partners continue to provide legal assistance to refugees facing issues regularizing their stay in KR-I and across Iraq, the GoI in 2019 issued a decision to register Syrian asylum-seekers countrywide via issuance of Personal Identity Cards through the Permanent Committee of the Ministry of Interior (PC-MoI). Discussions for the initiation of registration of Syrians in KR-I remain ongoing between the GoI and the KRG, following resumption of registration of Syrians in the centre and south of Iraq in

2019. Resettlement options remain limited, but UNHCR continues advocating for increased resettlement spaces and exploring complementary pathways, including family reunification.

At the community level, despite COVID-related restrictions, the Sector continued to work remotely and closely with community-based outreach volunteers and representation structures to identify and refer persons with specific needs, bolster community self-management, conduct awareness raising and sensitization, and facilitate complaint and feedback mechanisms. UNHCR also continued support to DAFI scholars accessing tertiary education across KR-I and Baghdad, strengthening opportunities for durable solutions and increasing resilience and employability for refugees.

Refugees continue to face increased risks and multiple forms of violence as a result of continued insecurity and displacement. The economic impact of COVID-19 has put increased financial strain on communities, particularly in segments of the population that lack access to sustained livelihoods. Movement restrictions and financial strain, coupled with gender norms and unequal power relations, led to increased violence. The increased stress led to heightened GBV risks in the first three quarters of 2020, particularly domestic violence perpetrated by intimate partners, caregivers and other family members. GBV remains underreported due to established social and cultural norms, fear of retaliation of perpetrators or the family like honour killing, gaps in services, and pressure from the family not to report the incidents. National legislation related to GBV fails to meet international standards in a number of key areas, and national protection systems have limited capacity.

COVID-19 has also exacerbated child protection risks such as psychological distress, domestic violence, child labour, and sexual violence both in and out of camps. Child Protection actors adapted to remote modalities of delivering services and continued to focus on building the capacities of community-based structures and government entities and exploring effective programmatic linkages with mental health, education and livelihood actors. Through this work, government entities continue to be key partners for all protection interventions and are included in all discussions and activities related to capacity building, advocacy, and service provision. For example, the majority of the child protection response is implemented by the Department of Labour and Social Affairs (DoLSA), which has been a positive transition towards greater inclusion of refugee girls and boys into national systems.

Population Table

Population Group		2021		2022	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	73,064	73,064	75,987	75,987
	Women	66,458	66,458	69,116	69,116
	Boys	57,054	57,054	59,338	59,338
	Girls	53,424	53,424	55,559	55,559
Sub Total		250,000	250,000³	260,000	260,000⁴
Refugees and asylum seekers of other nationalities	Men	10,820	10,820	10,971	10,971
	Women	11,081	11,081	11,236	11,236
	Boys	3,449	3,449	3,497	3,497
	Girls	3,260	3,260	3,306	3,306
Sub Total		28,610	28,610	29,010	29,010
Members of Impacted Host Communities		231,938	231,938	231,938	231,938
Total		510,548	510,548	520,948	520,948

The Protection Sector targets refugees of all nationalities through registration, legal and community-based programming, GBV prevention and response, and child protection activities. In collaboration with the local authorities and through support to national protection systems and area-based interventions, protection actors aim to target both refugees and members of the affected population.

From mid-2020, the refugee population was assessed through an MSNA and UNHCR-led Remote Protection Monitoring exercise. Overall, these assessments found most Syrian refugee households are well-connected to information via smart devices and internet and feel either welcomed by their host community, with limited instances of evictions or abuse. Nevertheless, COVID-related restrictions have had considerable impact, particularly for those reliant on daily labour, with primary concerns including livelihoods, rent/housing, healthcare, education and COVID. Additionally, most households reported at least one member missing civil documentation.

Access to food and resources to minimize debt were standing concerns prior to COVID, and responses related to coping mechanisms indicate a demonstrable negative impact of COVID on financial and food security, access to services, and overall wellbeing. Refugees have increasingly turned to loans/debt and humanitarian cash assistance as their primary financial source. Households also reported reducing overall consumption of food and/or restricting movement, alongside increases in GBV, child labour and child marriage. In parallel, Persons with Specific Needs remain hesitant to access care unrelated to COVID. Nevertheless, the community remains resilient, with COVID-related anxiety reducing over time, particularly in governorates with more readily available MHPSS services and awareness activities.

PROTECTION SECTOR

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

In the context of an increasingly protracted Syrian refugee situation and COVID-adapted work modalities, the Protection Sector will continue to drive toward a strengthening of national ownership and capacity building at regional and local levels; bolstering of community-based mobilization and self-management; and expanded two-way communication and accountability with affected populations.

At the central level, advocacy with the GoI and KRG will continue for maintenance of open borders, access to safety and asylum, and freedom of movement for new arrivals. UNHCR and partners will also work with line ministries to ensure registered refugees and asylum-seekers have access to rights and entitlements under the 1971 Political Refugee Act (or an amended Refugee Law), and will seek to strengthen the legal framework for refugee protection, with a focus on reform of the existing Political Refugee Act. Such reforms would align Iraqi refugee legislation with the international refugee definition, including supporting the social, economic, and financial inclusion of refugees in Iraqi society. Absent an updated refugee law, the development of instructions on asylum procedures under the existing Act will be pursued in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior and Shura Council. The overall response of the Protection Sector will focus on strengthening national systems and the inclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers.

To achieve the above, UNHCR will further strengthen collaboration with PC-MoI to focus on countrywide registration and issuance of documentation to all asylum-seekers and refugees in Iraq, pursuant to its mandate under the 1971 Political Refugee Act, as well as continue advocating for collaboration and coordination between GoI and KRG authorities to facilitate PC-MoI registration in KR-I. UNHCR will also support capacity building of PC-MoI through training of staff, strengthening their registration process, and supporting mobile missions, and their rollout of a new registration database.

In parallel, the Sector will continue to support community self-management and outreach structures, including outreach volunteers and expansion of camp-based committees, community representation structures, and community-based organizations. Identification and referral of persons with specific needs, and targeted programming for persons with disabilities, older persons, and persons with a diverse sex, sexual

orientation, or gender identity will also expand, alongside mainstreaming of CP, GBV, and MHPSS, and strengthened linkages with and referrals to the Livelihoods Sector.

The GBV Sub-Sector aims to reinforce the resilience of refugee women and girls by preventing GBV, reducing GBV risks, enhancing GBV survivors' access to specialized GBV and multi-sector services, including safe shelter, and strengthening capacity to prevent and respond to GBV to its partners including government actors. The GBV Sub-Sector will also aim to strengthen advocacy efforts with the government counterparts on strengthening protection mechanisms as per international standards, which will enhance survivors' access to needed services.

In view of complex political situation, as well as ailing economy, and its impact on the already vulnerable population, the GBV Sector will also strengthen its collaboration with actors that provide livelihood, cash and legal assistance to enhance coping mechanisms and resilience of survivors. Interagency referral mechanisms need to be strengthened to respond to the holistic needs of GBV survivors using a survivor-centred approach.

GBV partners will strengthen community-based mechanisms working with women and adolescent groups and leveraging influential community leaders to support GBV activities, women's empowerment and access to services. GBV partners aim to scale up GBV outreach activities and case management service provision to ensure that refugee populations are aware of consequences of GBV and know how to access specialized GBV services.

The Child Protection Sub-Sector will continue to promote a strategic shift from direct service provision to a more sustainable approach of enhancing the protective environment in families and communities where adolescent boys and girls access education and life skills and self-reliance opportunities and are protected from hazardous labour and other harmful or exploitative situations in light of the negative impact of COVID-19 on the overall situation. This involves empowering caregivers through parenting programs and linking them to livelihoods programming, strengthening community child protection structures and applying community-based child protection referral pathways.

In line with the overall strategic direction to strengthen national systems and promote inclusion, Child Protection partners aim to increase the level of government engagement and continue to build their capacity to respond to child protection needs. Newly arrived refugee children will be assisted with psychosocial support activities through recreational activities until education services become accessible.

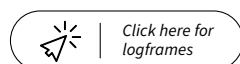
UNHCR and partners will provide support to reduce the burden on shared resources by rehabilitating and constructing community basic and social infrastructure facilities to promote peaceful coexistence. In 2021, UNHCR's Area-based Programming for Protection and Solutions (A2PS) will aim to create an enabling and effective protection environment that promotes peaceful coexistence and community resilience. The key emphasis of A2PS is to capitalize on the existing assets and facilities in areas with high numbers of refugees and affected host community members. All interventions will be informed by thorough area-based analyses, including protection risk, market analyses and stakeholder mapping.

Beyond a focus on the local integration of refugees in the KR-I, the Sector will continue to provide counseling on voluntariness of return should refugees express intent to permanently return to Syria, assist with resettlement to a third country, and help identify complementary pathways when voluntary return and local integration are non-viable. Resettlement options remain limited and will be used as a tool for heightened protection risk profiles.



PROTECTION SECTOR

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency



AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2021 (USD)			Budgetary Requirements 2022 (USD)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2021	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2022
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	14,385,609	12,195,743	26,581,352	13,596,082	11,248,330	24,844,412
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	2,810,250	700,714	3,510,964	2,810,250	700,714	3,510,964
International Medical Corps (IMC)	468,830	299,556	768,386	468,830	299,556	768,386
The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1,958,385	570,020	2,528,405	1,707,075	332,646	2,039,721
Save The Children (SCI)	424,000	195,000	619,000	328,750	195,000	523,750
TOTAL	20,047,074	13,961,033	34,008,107	18,910,987	12,776,246	31,687,233

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
	Total for 2021	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2022
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	20,047,074	4,161,828	18,910,987	4,006,231
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	13,961,033	1,825,987	12,776,246	1,686,525
TOTAL	34,008,107	5,987,815	31,687,233	5,692,756

SECTOR

EDUCATION

FOCAL POINTS:

Munas Kalden (UNICEF): Education Sector Lead

Asther Hagos (SCI): Education Sector Co-Lead



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LEAD AGENCIES	The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Save the Children (SCI)	
APPEALING PARTNERS	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Save The Children (SCI) INTERSOS International Organization for Migration (IOM) Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) Polish Humanitarian Action (PAH) Public Aid Organization (PAO) Terre des Hommes (TDH) Italy World Vision (WVI)	
OTHER PARTNERS	Ministry of Education (MoE) Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE)	
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase equal and sustainable access to formal and non-formal education for refugee children, adolescents and youth 2. Improve the quality of formal and non-formal education for refugee children, adolescents and youth for improved literacy, numeracy and resilience 3. Strengthen the capacity of the education system to plan and deliver a timely, appropriate and evidence-based education response 	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2021	2022
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 10,798,413	US\$ 10,195,641
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 2,742,887	US\$ 2,474,309
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2021-2022	US\$ 13,541,299	US\$ 12,669,949

EDUCATION SECTOR

Current Situation

Access to formal education and retention of the nearly 69,000 (52% boys, 48% girls), school-age Syrian refugee children residing in the KR-I has remained a serious challenge. Even prior to the COVID outbreak, enrolment in both camp and urban environments into a parallel refugee education system was a standing concern. Within camps, primary school enrolment reached only 51%, falling to 29% by upper secondary. In urban areas, these rates were 29% and 8%, respectively. While families predominantly cited costs of transport (urban areas) and socio-economic pressures as reasons for low enrolment, concerns about quality of education may also have been a factor. Of children formally enrolled, students continued to struggle with basic literacy and numeracy skills, and overall qualifications of refugee teachers has varied.

From late February, in-person schooling across Iraq closed in response to COVID-19, resulting in rapid rollout of e-learning platforms by both KRG and Federal Ministries of Education (MoE), self-learning materials, and education TV programming. Nevertheless, distance learning has placed new pressures on families, including children's access to smart devices and internet, limited confidence of parents to support their children's at-home distance learning, and competing socio-economic pressures due to the pandemic. Concurrently, teachers, school administrators, and Parent-Teacher Associations have struggled to adapt to these new modalities. As a consequence, continued engagement in learning following physical school closures has suffered among both boys and girls, beginning in the spring and onward into the 2020-2021 academic year.

In parallel, preparation for a return to physical schooling, as well as the pursuit of more sustainable education solutions, requires that schools available to refugee children are adequately staffed with qualified teachers, are well-resourced, and are safe learning environments. In this pursuit, the Sector, in coordination with the KRG MoE, has worked toward a shift from a parallel refugee education system to an integrated model.

Since displacement from Syria began, the KRG MoE has administered a parallel refugee education system in both camp and urban areas, offering a KRG curriculum and learning materials with instruction in Arabic by Syrian refugee teachers. As these teachers are outside the KRG civil servant corps, their capacity building and financial incentives have historically been supported by UN Agencies, with administration and infrastructure similarly maintained in parallel to existing KRG-run schools. From late 2019, however, responsibility for teacher incentives shifted to the KRG as duty bearers for education for all children, resulting in additional pressure on the MoE, given strained resources.

With an aim toward a more fiscally and administratively sustainable education system, the Sector and MoE in 2020 drafted a formal policy for refugee student integration into the existing KR-I school system. As envisioned, integration will minimize the need for disruptive, costly, temporary measures needed to sustain parallel schooling; foster social cohesion between refugee and host communities; facilitate streamlined capacity building for teachers and their fair distribution among schools; and facilitate school rehabilitation to welcome new students and reduce overcrowding. Taken together, integration will advance development and investment in both refugee and host community areas.

A late-summer request by the MoE to the KRG Council of Ministers to vote in support of integration beginning from October 2020 was denied, resulting in a planned review by the Education Sector, MoE, and Departments of Education (DoE) for a strengthened policy proposal to be reintroduced in 2021, with additional time to effectively identify areas of need, develop a technical roll-out across governorates, and communicate with refugees and host community parents, teachers, and administrators.

Finally, while equalization of certifications for refugee children in primary and secondary school has traditionally not been an issue, concerns around revised policies from grade 4 and above may impact children in the coming years.

Population Table

Population Group		2021		2022	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Women	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Boys	46,606	32,371	48,470	32,371
	Girls	43,543	30,230	45,285	30,230
Sub Total		90,149	62,602	93,755	62,602
Members of Affected Communities	Men	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Women	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Boys	53,761	53,761	53,761	53,761
	Girls	51,212	51,212	51,212	51,212
Sub Total		104,973	104,973	104,973	104,973
Total		195,122	167,575	114,728	167,575

The Sector targets all school-aged Syrian refugee children in camps and in urban areas, with the majority (57%) residing in one of ten refugee camps, of whom 48% are girls. As envisioned, a fully implemented integration policy will also target nearly 105,000 school-aged children of impacted communities.

From mid-2020, the refugee population was assessed through an MSNA and UNHCR-led Remote Protection Monitoring exercise. Preliminary findings are consistent with prior reporting, showing nearly a quarter of Syrian households had at least one child not attending formal education during the last school year. In 15% of households, at least one child never attended formal education, while others previously enrolled had dropped out of school due to COVID-19 and related reasons.

The rapid transition to distance learning due to COVID-19 further exacerbated access issues, with 40% of Syrian households with children reporting no access to distance modalities during the spring 2020 term, according to MSNA findings, while the remaining 60% were able to access e-learning platforms, education TV, and self-learning materials. In parallel, while over 90% of refugee households report owning a smart device, only around one-fifth report children having access to these devices, impacting their ability to engage via e-learning. Additionally, only a quarter of parents report feeling able to support their children's distance schooling, struggle with access to internet or electricity, are unaware of alternative learning modalities, and/or face competing socio-economic pressures. Children, in turn, struggle to focus at home, while refugee teachers and administrators similarly complain about issues of access to and efficacy of platforms.

EDUCATION SECTOR

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

In the context of an increasingly protracted Syrian refugee situation and COVID-adapted distance learning, the Education Sector will continue to drive toward a strengthening of government capacity to develop and deliver a sustainable, quality education system through refugee integration into KR-I schools; expansion of refugee access to formal and non-formal education opportunities; improvements to the quality of formal and non-formal education; and an overarching system strengthening of government support to refugee education as duty bearer for quality education for all children.

As noted above, the Sector in 2021 will collaborate closely with the KRG MoE and DoEs to review the draft integration policy developed in 2020, identify and map existing needs and gaps across governorates, devise a technical area-based roll-out plan, and finalize a community-based communication strategy focused on educating the refugee and impacted host communities as well as dispel concerns and foster buy-in. During this process, the Sector together with the MoE will advocate with donors to lay foundations for integration through targeted development and investment projects, including rehabilitation of schools. The ultimate aim of these efforts will be a re-submission to the KRG Council of Ministers of a request for integration from the 2021-2022 academic year. The results of this ambitious plan will be a more fiscally and administratively sustainable education system that reduces economic pressures on the MoE, fosters social cohesion, improves quality teaching, and creates development opportunities for refugee and host communities alike.

Concurrently, to address existing distance learning issues due to COVID-19, Education partners will continue to enhance recently-developed distance learning systems and resources, as well as collaborate with the KRG to improve the functionality and content of its e-learning platform, build teacher capacity, and enhance its accessibility for children and their caregivers. In parallel, partners will engage in more robust community mobilisation and awareness raising to bolster community and household-level comfort and support for distance learning approaches, alongside support to Parent-Teacher Associations and families to create a safe home learning environment. Individualized one-to-one learning support in schools and community centres will also be strengthened

Additionally, and consistent with past years, the Sector, in partnership with the KRG MoE, will continue to promote equitable and sustainable access to both formal and non-formal education for refugee children, adolescents, and youth through ongoing focus on expanded enrolments, cash assistance for education and transportation, provision of learning materials to teachers and learners, classroom rehabilitation, and establishment of complaint and feedback mechanisms in schools. The Sector will also continue to improve the quality of formal and non-formal education via implementation of catch-up and remedial classes for out-of-school children, distribution of recreational kits, support to language learning, and capacity building of teachers and administrators through training in pedagogy and psychosocial support.

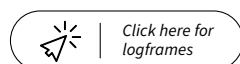
These activities will be augmented by ongoing Sector efforts to strengthen capacity of the education system as a whole to plan and deliver a timely, appropriate, evidence-based education response, including training MoE and DoE personnel on policy, planning, and Sector coordination; activities to enhance social cohesion; and data collection and reporting. The Sector will also support training of education counsellors (social workers) on support to students, development and implementation of a School Improvement Plan (SIP), and capacity building of local and national education sector partners to deliver quality refugee education services.

To achieve these objectives, the Sector will support the KRG MoE to advocate with the Council of Ministers and Ministry of Finance for more resources for refugee education, especially for staffing and payment of refugee teachers in the absence of an implemented integration policy. Education partners will advocate to the donor community for resources to ensure that children can learn in safe and protective environments, are provided opportunities to promote their academic and future successes and are not impacted by restrictive equalization barriers.

Finally, in coordination with Child Protection and WASH Sectors, partners will provide structured psychosocial services aimed at building resilience and avoiding negative coping mechanisms. The Sector will continue to strengthen child safeguarding measures, including PSEA, to ensure all interventions are safe for children, in line with do no harm and best interests of the child principles.

EDUCATION SECTOR

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency



AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2021 (USD)			Budgetary Requirements 2022 (USD)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2021	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2022
INTERSOS	1,134,560	117,400	1,251,960	1,134,560	117,400	1,251,960
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	504,000	539,000	1,043,000	504,000	539,000	1,043,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	514,740	48,000	562,740	464,810	20,000	484,810
Polish Humanitarian Action (PAH)	15,000	50,000	65,000	-	-	-
Public Aid Organization (PAO)	272,000	-	272,000	272,000	-	272,000
Save The Children (SCI)	698,952	155,708	854,660	693,158	147,508	840,666
Terre des Homme (TDH) Italy	1,100,000	15,000	1,115,000	900,000	15,000	915,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	3,205,485	1,373,779	4,579,264	2,884,937	1,236,401	4,121,338
The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	3,295,676	359,000	3,654,676	3,295,675	359,000	3,654,675
World Vision Iraq (WVI)	58,000	85,000	143,000	46,500	40,000	86,500
TOTAL	10,798,413	2,742,887	13,541,300	10,195,640	2,474,309	12,669,949

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
	Total for 2021	Total for 2022
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	10,798,413	10,195,641
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	2,916,479	2,474,309
TOTAL	13,714,891	12,669,949

SECTOR

HEALTH

FOCAL POINTS:

Yade Hadi (WHO): Sector Lead

Mohammed Marzoog (UNHCR): Sector Co-Lead



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LEAD AGENCIES	World Health Organization (WHO) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	
APPEALING PARTNERS	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) World Health Organization (WHO) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) International Medical Corps (IMC) Viyan Organization for Medical Relief & Development	
OTHER PARTNERS	Un Ponte Per (UPP) Wchan Organization for Victims of Human Rights Violations Directorate of Health (DoH)	
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve access to Primary Health Care services for refugees and hosting communities 2. Strengthen health institutions including service delivery capacity, coordination, transparency and accountability of health partners 3. Strengthening Reproductive Health Services in camps and impacted areas 	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2021	2022
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 11,658,763	US\$ 11,310,687
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 10,000,173	US\$ 7,153,300
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2021-2022	US\$ 21,658,936	US\$ 18,463,987

HEALTH SECTOR

Current Situation

In 2020, The World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11 declared COVID-19 a pandemic. Iraq, as other countries in the Middle East region, has been affected heavily by the pandemic. The access to routine and specialized healthcare services for Syrian refugees has been negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Among the main barriers are a lack of information on available health services during the lockdown, fear of being exposed to COVID infection while visiting health care facilities and financial barriers due to reduction or loss of income. During the COVID-19 pandemic, isolation, quarantine, and the physical distancing brought to refugees an exacerbation of the pre-existing mental health conditions, and the daily stressors to become worse. However, health authorities and partners ensured that all essential health service provision remained available to refugees, even during lockdowns, despite the constraints.

The Health Sector identified priority activities during the COVID-19 response in line with WHO's COVID-19 Contingency Plan. Most basic health services continued to be delivered in camps and in areas outside camps with a high density of displaced populations. Health awareness on transmission and prevention of COVID-19 was initiated in all refugee camps, as well as in registration centres and in some urban areas. Key messages have been distributed through camp management, Primary Health Care centres, and community outreach volunteers. UNHCR is supporting the Directorate of Health in Duhok and in Erbil to provide training on case definition and detection, as well as on management of suspected COVID-19 cases.

Since 2013, Syrian refugees hosted in the KR-I have free access to health services and facilities equal to the national citizens. The IDP crises since 2014 have shifted the attention and resources away from refugees and stretched the health system to the maximum. Nevertheless, comprehensive primary health care services, which include the provision of primary health care, immunization, reproductive health, nutrition services including growth monitoring, mental health, and psychosocial support and maternal health, are provided by the Directorate of Health (DoH) with support from UN agencies and I/NGOs through camp-based Primary Health Care Centres, while public health facilities/services at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels are available and accessible for all refugees living in camps, urban, peri-urban and rural areas across KR-I. I/NGOs are supporting the provision of health services at the public health facilities to support the health authorities to cope with the high number of refugees and IDPs.

The Health Sector has initiated a strategy to integrate health services inside camps into the national health system. This strategy aims to remove parallel humanitarian assistance and to support national systems where possible, to ensure sustainable health services of which both host and refugee communities can benefit from.



Population Table

Population Group		2021		2022	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	73,064	73,064	75,987	75,987
	Women	66,458	66,458	69,116	69,116
	Boys	57,054	57,054	59,338	59,338
	Girls	53,424	53,424	55,559	55,559
Sub Total		250,000	250,000	260,000	260,000
Members of Impacted Host Communities		231,938	231,938	231,938	231,938
Total		481,938	481,938	491,938	491,938

The presence of Syrian refugees in camps and urban areas, as well as the IDPs, and COVID-19 pandemic has affected and overstretched the health system in Iraq. The Ministry of Health (MoH) in the KR-I is still facing financial limitations that affected their ability to respond to the growing health needs of host community and refugees. The provision of health care on primary, secondary, and tertiary levels has suffered from shortages in human resources, availability of medicines, especially medicines for chronic diseases, limited funds to maintain and expand health facilities, salaries to health care personnel in governmental facilities.

As indicated in the preliminary findings of the 2020 MSNA, the majority of Syrian refugee households (81%) reported public healthcare services as their primary provider. However, 51% of Syrian refugee households in need of health services and hospitals reported to face problems accessing health services pre-COVID. This figure increased to 60% since the COVID-19 situation in

Iraq. The impact of COVID-19 is creating a surge in the need for MHPSS services, especially in camp settings. The lockdown impacted households, especially in camps which were closed for several months in 2020, leading to isolation, deterioration of social networks, deterioration of economic situation, increase of GBV, increase in stigma against persons positive to COVID and increase of stress and anxiety. According to preliminary MSNA findings, some 26% of the Syrian refugee households reported that at least one member of the household was in need psychosocial support in 2020.

The Health Sector aims to support, directly and indirectly, the entire refugee population and vulnerable host community members through its interventions both in camp-based health care centres and in public health care centres outside camps.



HEALTH SECTOR

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

The Health Sector will continue to support the DoH to provide comprehensive primary health care services in all refugee camps and ensure access to curative, preventive, and promotional services, including maternal and child health care. The comprehensive health care package that is provided to refugees includes provision of primary health care, immunization, reproductive health, nutrition services including growth monitoring and mental health and psychosocial support services. The overall aim of the health response is to prevent excess morbidity and mortality among refugees, support to the MoH/DoH to meet the needs of refugee and host communities and promote peaceful co-existence.

The Health Sector will continue to provide material and capacity building support to national health systems to respond to COVID-19 needs and will respond to the COVID-19 pandemic inside camps by supporting health awareness, provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), training of health staff, and referring suspected COVID-19 cases to COVID-19 hospitals for testing and/or hospitalization if needed.

The strategic direction of the Health Sector continues to focus on strengthening the capacity of the national health system to deliver health services to Syrian refugee and host communities, including supporting

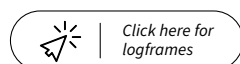
and upgrading PHCCs and hospitals in areas with a high concentration of Syrian refugees, supporting maternity facilities, provision of medicines, vaccines, supplies and equipment, capacity building and training for health care staff, integration of mental health and psychosocial support services into national PHCCs and supporting the Early Warning and Alert Response Network (EWARN). The Health Sector will further assess if and where national PHCCs in municipalities outside refugee camps are able to absorb and integrate refugees into their services and which support is needed to ensure qualitative health care services to both refugees and host communities, as part of the strategy to integrate existing protracted refugee camps and their services into the surrounding towns.

Finally, the Health Sector aims to ensure that mental health is part of the community health workers training curriculum. Investments were made in building the capacity of specialized community MHPSS workers. Given the positive impact of these investments, efforts will be made to expand this network through the inclusion of more community members and health workers in the training of identification and follow-up of people with severe or complex mental health conditions and psychological first aid and basic psychosocial skills, and using community workers in facilitating support groups for refugees with mental health conditions.



HEALTH SECTOR

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency



AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2021 (USD)			Budgetary Requirements 2022 (USD)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2021	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2022
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	3,838,763	3,245,673	7,084,436	3,454,687	2,520,000	5,974,687
World Health Organization (WHO)	3,400,000	3,800,000	7,200,000	3,700,000	2,050,000	5,750,000
The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	2,200,000	1,500,000	3,700,000	1,900,000	1,100,000	3,000,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	720,000	576,000	1,296,000	756,000	604,800	1,360,800
Viyan Organization for Medical Relief & Development		128,500	128,500		128,500	128,500
International Medical Corps (IMC)	1,500,000	750,000	2,250,000	1,500,000	750,000	2,250,000
TOTAL	11,658,763	10,000,173	21,658,936	11,310,687	7,153,300	18,463,987

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
	Total for 2021	Total for 2022
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	11,658,763	11,310,687
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	10,000,173	7,153,300
TOTAL	21,658,936	18,463,987

SECTOR

BASIC NEEDS

FOCAL POINTS:

Nizar Al-Muhyedin (UNHCR): Basic Needs Sector Lead



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logframes](#)

LEAD AGENCIES	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	
APPEALING PARTNERS	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	
OTHER PARTNERS	The Swedish Development Aid organization (SWEDO) REACH Impact Initiatives Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA)	
OBJECTIVES	1. Support vulnerable refugee households to meet their basic needs, decrease the likelihood of resorting to negative coping strategies and graduate from dependency to self-reliance	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2021	2022
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 79,907,031	US\$ 71,916,328
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2021-2022	US\$ 79,907,031	US\$ 71,916,328

BASIC NEEDS SECTOR

Current Situation

The socio-economic conditions in the KR-I were already not conducive pre-COVID, with the most vulnerable refugees facing difficulties in meeting their basic needs. The indebtedness levels among refugees remained high, with the bulk of the borrowed funds used to support basic needs of family and, importantly, for covering rent costs. Especially families with no additional income tend to live in substandard shelters and have a higher likelihood of resorting to negative coping strategies triggered by financial imperatives.

In addition to the above, the government of Iraq officially declared devaluation of Iraqi Dinar (IQD) through the Central Bank of Iraq in December 2020 (1,450 IQD for 1 USD), resulting in a 20 per cent higher exchange rate. This decision will affect the economic situation for both refugees and Iraqis negatively, and increase the vulnerability, as devaluation will lead to higher market prices and rental fees, while earning values (salaries and daily wages) stay the same as being paid in IQD.

The COVID-19 situation and the movement restrictions imposed by the KRG have exacerbated this situation and had a negative effect on the access to employment and livelihoods opportunities for refugees and host communities in KR-I. The Basic Needs Sector continued to respond to the negative socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 situation by providing multi-purpose cash assistance to vulnerable refugee households. Cash-based interventions aim to support the most vulnerable refugees to meet their basic needs, decrease the likelihood of resorting to negative coping strategies triggered by financial imperatives and graduate from dependency to self-reliance.

UNHCR continued to be the main humanitarian actor providing large-scale multi-purpose cash assistance to Syrian refugees outside camps in Iraq in 2020. To counter the negative economic effects of the COVID-19 situation on already vulnerable households, UNHCR frontloaded the equivalent of 3 months multi-purpose cash assistance for eligible households during cash distributions. UNHCR also ensured that newly identified vulnerable households were included in the regular multi-purpose cash assistance and provided vulnerable refugee families, mainly residing inside camps, with an additional one-off cash assistance to guarantee they have the necessary means to access adequate basic hygiene items.

Multi-month (up to 12 months) cash assistance of 250 USD per month was piloted in 2019. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the assistance was extended up to 18-month period. The multi-causal relationship of the medium and long-term effects of cash assistance on self-reliance remain to be seen. A baseline-endline study began in 2019 and will be finalized by early 2021 after the first cohort of beneficiaries receive all 18 payments. Since 2019, UNHCR is delivering the cash assistance through iris scan technology that has replaced the use of mobile e-wallets. This has strengthened the accountability, speed and reliability in the delivery of the assistance through the use of biometrics.

The Basic Needs Sector continued to distribute Core Relief Items (CRIs) to newly arrived refugees, and as part of regular replacement or as a response to the regular harsh seasonal conditions. However, UNHCR does no longer distribute in-kind CRIs during winters. As winter support, refugees receive winter cash assistance of 480,000 IQD per household.



Population Table

Population Group		2021		2022	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	73,064	73,064	75,987	75,987
	Women	66,458	66,458	69,116	69,116
	Boys	57,054	57,054	59,338	59,338
	Girls	53,424	53,424	55,559	55,559
Total		250,000	250,000	260,000	260,000

Preliminary MSNA findings confirm that economic vulnerability continues to lie at the core of overarching needs of refugee households living out of camps in the KR-I, such as renting adequate accommodation, purchasing food, ensuring children's school attendance, and accessing adequate healthcare services, with more than three quarters of households reported being in debt and using debt as a coping mechanism and high levels of accumulated debt. UNHCR aims to target vulnerable households residing out of camps with Multi-Purpose Cash Assistant and will continue to provide winter support to all vulnerable households inside and outside camps.

Due to the COVID-19 situation, UNHCR will temporarily no longer organize large-scale household visits to determine eligibility for multi-purpose cash assistance. Therefore, in 2021, eligibility for multi-purpose cash assistance for refugees residing out-of-camps will be assessed through the use of Proxy Means Testing (PMT), a component of

the Vulnerability Assessment Tool (VAT) that purely relies on the information provided by the refugees during registration. Through this prediction model, vulnerable refugee households are identified and prioritized through vulnerability prediction based on ProGres data. All eligible refugee households will receive multi-purpose cash assistance for 18 months. After 18 months, households will be re-assessed for re-inclusion/eligibility and/or referred to other services that support them with becoming self-reliant.

UNHCR provides winter assistance to all Syrian refugees residing inside camps (blanket targeting), regardless of their socio-economic vulnerability. Households residing outside camps will be targeted based on socio-economic vulnerability data in ProGres. During 2021, efforts will be made to revise and strengthen targeting frameworks to identify vulnerable households for all types of cash assistance.



BASIC NEEDS SECTOR

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

UNHCR will continue to adopt cash-based approaches and monetize assistance to allow refugee beneficiaries to prioritize their needs. Cash for seasonal assistance ensures that target populations are protected from the harsh environment, while allowing them to be more flexible in choosing the items and quantities they need. In addition, cash enhances the local economy as items will be purchased locally instead of being imported.

In 2021, UNHCR will continue to redefine multi-purpose cash assistance, focusing not only on the immediate impact of assistance on basic needs but also the overall well-being of the households by examining direct, indirect programme contributions. The multi-causal relationship of medium and long-term effects of cash assistance on self-reliance mechanisms will continue to be explored and the cash programming will be fine-tuned and adjusted based on the findings of the post-monitoring distribution and baseline-endline study.

UNHCR continues to use the improved vulnerability targeting framework using the food security index and predicted vulnerability through PMT. The new PMT model, developed through the data collected during the VAT of 2019, will categorise households into six groups ranging from food insecure to self-reliant. Households which are categorized into the most vulnerable groups will continue to receive multi-purpose cash assistance. Those households that improve their economic vulnerability scores will be graduated from the MPCA. New beneficiaries will be admitted based on vulnerability scores. The amount of assistance (USD 250 - executed in Iraqi dinars at the rate of 370,000 IQD) is calculated based on the difference between refugees' household minimum expenditure basket and refugees' income.

The Basic Needs Sector will continue to adjust its programme implementation in accordance with the fast-changing context. This includes the re-evaluation of assistance transfer values, affected by the devaluation of IQD or sudden changes in the foreign exchange rates. Access to refugee communities should be re-evaluated from time-to-time to make sure that health protocols are being followed to avoid the spread of COVID-19.

In 2021, the Basic Needs Sector aims to further align its programs with other available services and programs that can assist refugee households to graduate from dependency to self-reliance. Efforts were undertaken in the past to align the VAT indicators with social protection programmes for Iraqi citizens. Advocacy around including refugees into social protection programmes and allowing refugees to access banking services will continue. In 2021, MoLSA KRG is piloting a social protection cash transfer scheme for vulnerable households in the host communities in collaboration with UNDP and the World Bank. UNHCR aims to provide technical and capacity building support to MoLSA KRG, based on its experience and expertise with vulnerability targeting and will advocate for the inclusion of a small number of refugee beneficiaries into the pilot to promote longer-term alignment and inclusion of refugees in KRG social protection schemes.

UNHCR will also strengthen its collaboration with actors that provide graduation livelihoods services in order to harmonize targeting methodologies, avoid duplications and refer beneficiaries from consumption support to livelihoods assistance to avoid duplication. These coordination efforts and good practices are formalized through the [Poverty Alleviation Coalition](#).



BASIC NEEDS SECTOR

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency



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logframes

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2021 (USD)			Budgetary Requirements 2022 (USD)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2021	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2022
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	79,907,031		79,907,031	71,916,328		71,916,328
TOTAL	79,907,031		79,907,031	71,916,328		71,916,328

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
	Total for 2021	Total for 2022
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	79,907,031	71,916,328
TOTAL	79,907,031	71,916,328



SECTOR

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

FOCAL POINTS:

FARID AL-MAQDSI (WFP): Food Sector Lead

LUBNA AL-TARABISHI (WHO): Food Sector Co-Lead



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LEAD AGENCIES	World Food Programme (WFP) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	
APPEALING PARTNERS	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) World Food Programme (WFP)	
OTHER PARTNERS	Ministry of Planning (MoP) Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) World Vision (WVI) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	
OBJECTIVES	1. Support access to food for the most vulnerable population impacted by the Syrian crisis 2. Promote food availability and support sustainable food production	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2021	2022
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 23,050,000	US\$ 12,800,000
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 11,930,000	US\$ 6,730,000
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2021-2022	US\$ 34,980,000	US\$ 19,530,000

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Current Situation

Iraq in general, and the KR-I that hosts most Syrian refugees, continue to face significant challenges in areas of food security and nutrition. The protracted nature of the Syria crisis has put pressure on food availability through increased demand for food and the considerable fall in imports of food products from Turkey, Iran and Syria. The COVID-19 situation and the devaluation have exacerbated threats to food safety for already vulnerable populations.

Iraq's domestic agricultural production continues to be hampered by insecurity, the unpredictable political environment and harsh climatic conditions. The annual growth rate for domestic agricultural production is yet to catch up with the country's population growth. This has significantly contributed to a sustained high food import bill and a food import dependency for strategic and basic agricultural commodities. Significant investments in the agricultural sector are needed to reverse this trend. Evidences support the necessity of not only maintaining food assistance in the region but also for food production to continue to be a strategic priority and for an alternative, more sustainable means for meeting basic food needs.

The current economic downturn, combined with insecurity and instability, has caused rising consumer prices, reduced livelihood and employment opportunities, and a general reduction in living standards of the most vulnerable. Increased risk to household food security and These developments have been affecting the refugees directly especially through reduced employment opportunities. Though Syrian refugees in Iraq are provided with work permits, the economic effects of COVID-19 have had a disproportionate effect on refugees. During that period, many refugee households have exhausted all of their savings and assets. Food and livelihoods support programs thus remain a lifeline for refugee families across the country, particularly for vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, children, the elderly and the disabled.

As food security in Iraq is mainly linked to economic vulnerability, purchasing power is vital to ensure households can access sufficient and adequate food. A number of challenges persist for Syrian refugees in terms of access to food, including the need to strengthen self-reliance and resilience through home food production. There is also a need to integrate Syrians into local labour market schemes and ensure social cohesion with the host community.

To alleviate the impact of this situation on Syrian refugees, internally displaced populations and conflict affected communities, partners in the Food Security Sector envisage to (i) assist food insecure Syrian refugees to get access to life-saving and nutritious food and (ii) assist vulnerable refugees and conflict affected host communities rehabilitate agricultural lands, rebuild agricultural assets, acquire skills in agribusiness and agro-processing and recover livelihoods to improve household food security and household incomes in 2021-2021.



Population Table

Population Group		2021		2022	
		Population In Need	Target Population ⁵	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	71,237	43,671	66,890	42,429
	Women	57,556	43,254	54,043	41,939
	Boys	49,535	42,580	46,513	41,110
	Girls	48,120	40,319	45,184	38,889
Sub Total		226,448	169,824	212,630	164,367
Members of Affected Communities	Men	27,881	27,881	27,881	27,881
	Women	27,532	27,532	27,532	27,532
	Boys	26,988	26,988	26,988	26,988
	Girls	25,459	25,459	25,459	25,459
Sub Total		107,800	107,800	107,800	107,800
Total		334,248	277,624	320,430	272,167

In the KR-I, many sectors and industries are undergoing reconstruction by the government, local authorities and communities, but economics are not well developed. Those who participate in agriculture are usually the elder population which calls for increased agricultural capacity among younger generations. Food production and processing should be developed both to increase agriculture's economic importance and to enhance the food safety situation.

Syrian refugees and host communities suffer from the negative impacts of COVID-19, including food insecurity driven by depletion of food stocks, limited financial access to food and accessibility due to closure of markets and restriction measures on movement. Food and rent remain among the priority needs for Syrian refugees in Iraq, especially for the large number of people living outside camps. Diminished livelihoods opportunities for refugees means that households with vulnerabilities will continue to struggle, which in turn will increase pressure to utilize negative coping strategies.



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

The Food Sector strategy and response plan are aligned with government priorities regarding food security and agriculture in Iraq and consistent with the findings of relevant national planning processes. Activities will focus on enhancing livelihood support projects that will support agriculture production and food security by assisting the poor and destitute households and contribute to reducing poverty and malnutrition; increasing access to fresh food; and generating income. Gender equality will be promoted throughout implementation by encouraging greater participation of women in the program.

In addressing the food insecurity challenges, the Sector will prioritize (i) provision of access to nutritious food to Syrian refugees to improve household food security; (ii) rehabilitation of the agricultural infrastructure; (iii) rebuilding assets and recovering livelihoods of vulnerable Syrian refugees and conflict affected communities to improve household income generating capacities; and (iv) agricultural skills training to youths and women among Syrian refugees and affected communities to boost household income generating capacities.

Provision of agricultural skills to youths and women, rebuilding of assets and recovering of livelihoods are activities intended to address resilience building needs of vulnerable individuals and affected communities. Upon acquiring mobile skills, trainees will be enabled to apply such skills wherever they reside or intend to move to. Assistance to Syrian refugees and affected host communities to increase access to life-saving and nutritious food will be delivered either in-kind or through cash-based transfers. The latter is also intended to additionally boost local demand for increased domestic food production and supplies.

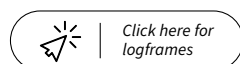
The sector will focus on self-reliant food security, preventing Syrians refugees and host communities from resorting to negative food-based coping strategies. The response aims to advance agricultural development for economic growth and income generation in order to contribute to the resilience of Syrians and vulnerable members of the host communities and reduce dependency on humanitarian aid, in line with the national development plans.

The activities of the Food Sector include support the introduction of productivity-enhancing practices based on the availability of resources at community and household levels, cultural sensitivity, seasonality and cost-effectiveness. These activities are also aimed at contributing to improved productivity of local production in the food and agriculture sectors which are facing a chronic lack of access to inputs.

The cash component will provide productive inputs and assets in order to increase the ability of households to boost their agriculture-derived income. The combination of cash and in-kind inputs will grant farmers the dignity of choice to use the cash to meet their most urgent needs, while also ensuring farmers have access to high quality inputs despite COVID-19 associated market closures or supply chain bottlenecks.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency



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logframes

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2021 (USD)			Budgetary Requirements 2022 (USD)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2021	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2022
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	-	4,080,000	4,080,000	-	4,080,000	4,080,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	20,500,000	10,400,000	30,900,000	10,250,000	5,200,000	15,450,000
TOTAL	20,500,000	14,480,000	34,980,000	10,250,000	9,280,000	19,530,000

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
	Total for 2021	Total for 2022
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	20,500,000	10,250,000
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	14,480,000	9,280,000
TOTAL	34,980,000	19,530,000

SECTOR

LIVELIHOODS

FOCAL POINTS:

Saudia Anwer (UNDP): Sector Lead

George Jend (Caritas Czechia): Sector Co-Lead



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LEAD AGENCIES	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Caritas Czech Republic	
APPEALING PARTNERS	Al-Aghsan Foundation for Agriculture and Environment Development Cesvi Onlus Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI) Cordaid International Organization for Migration (IOM) Mercy Corps Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid Polish Humanitarian Action (PAH) Save the Children (SCI) Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH) International Labour Organization (ILO) Thomas Weiss United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	
OTHER PARTNERS	ASB (Arbeiter-Samariter Bund) Danish Refugee Council (DRC) French Red Cross (FRC) Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) REACH Impact Initiatives Un Ponte Per (UPP) World Visions (WVI) GOAL Chamber of Commerce Iraq Ministry of Planning (MoP) Ministry of Trade (MoT) Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) Ministry of Industry	
OBJECTIVES	1. Increase availability of information to allow for evidence-based interventions 2. Improve economic opportunities for refugees and affected host communities 3. Improve employability of refugees and affected host communities with marketable skills	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2021	2022
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 11,878,509	US\$ 10,345,621
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2021-2022	US\$ 11,878,509	US\$ 10,345,621

LIVELIHOODS SECTOR

Current Situation

Lack of access to sustainable employment and livelihood opportunities remained already pre-COVID the main vulnerability reported by Syrian refugees and the root cause of protection issues, such as child labour and child marriage. It also led to refugees seeking relocation to camps and not being able to cover costs related to multiple needs, such as renting adequate accommodation, purchasing food for the household, ensuring children's school attendance, and accessing adequate healthcare services.

The COVID-19 situation has exacerbated these vulnerabilities. Movement restrictions, combined with the temporary closure of shops and non-essential businesses, had a negative effect on the food security and the ability to meet basic needs, resulting in an increased need for livelihoods interventions. Efforts are made to advocate with donors to support local authorities in their COVID-19 response and social protection schemes, and to ensure that refugees are included in temporary solutions of cash compensation to daily laborers. The limited access to livelihood opportunities also increased the risk for some forms of SGBV and had a negative impact on the overall child protection environment, leading to an increase in cases of child abuse, neglect and labor.

The most frequently referenced barrier to formal employment is the lack of income opportunities in addition to the lack of information about employment opportunity and market driven skills. Livelihood Sector actors continued to target vulnerable individuals including women, youth, girls and persons with disability through income generation and skills-development activities such as business support packages, vocational trainings, job placements, business enhancement and development services, cash-for-work and on-the-job trainings.

In KR-I, employment policies or laws are in place providing refugees the right to work. However, there is still confusion on procedures on how to obtain work permits and security approvals to work in certain sectors. Refugees often face difficulties starting a business as they require an Iraqi national as guarantor or sponsor to initiate a business. To access public financial services, refugees require documents that can be obtained only if fulfilling certain requirements, as official legalized status with the Iraqi federal authorities⁶.

Livelihoods partners continue engaging with MoLSA KRG to increase government capacity to meet additional requirements of refugees and host communities, particularly in the provision of job placement services, TVET and skills development efforts, computer skills and language skills.



Population Table

Population Group		2021		2022	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	48,514	7,714	50,454	8,022
	Women	44,128	7,016	45,893	7,296
	Boys	37,883	6,024	39,398	6,264
	Girls	35,473	5,640	36,891	5,865
Sub Total		165,998	26,394	172,637	27,449
Members of Affected Communities	Men	14,554	3,306	15,136	3,438
	Women	13,238	3,007	13,767	3,127
	Boys	11,364	2,581	11,818	2,684
	Girls	10,641	2,417	11,066	2,513
Sub Total		49,797	11,311	51,788	11,763
Total		215,795	37,705	224,426	39,213

According to preliminary MSNA findings, the majority of Syrian refugees saw a decrease in income during and due to COVID-19. A higher percentage of refugee households are falling into poverty due to lack of daily labor opportunities, leading to multiple vulnerabilities and negative coping mechanism causing huge impacts on mental. An increased number of refugee households are relying on savings and debt, or NGOs assistance and loans from family or the community.

Preliminary MSNA findings show that women and youth face more difficulties than men to access livelihoods opportunities due to qualifications and literacy levels, travel and transportation limitations and traditional gender expectations and responsibilities. The Livelihoods Sector targets beneficiaries based on vulnerability and suitability for the specific programs and will ensure the inclusion of a significant number of youths and

women into its programming. Through interactions with government and private sector actors, livelihood actors aim to target, directly and indirectly, members of the refugee and host communities, in addition to potential IDP beneficiaries.

The COVID-19 situation and government restrictions also had a longer-term negative impact on the overall economy in KR-I. Based on the World Bank estimates, an increase in poverty rate from 20% to 31.7% would occur during a full curfew scenario in Iraq. The Livelihoods Sector will advocate with donors to support local authorities in the current COVID-19 response and to ensure that both refugees are also included in temporary solutions of cash compensation to daily laborers or social protection schemes covered by government and humanitarian actors.

LIVELIHOODS SECTOR

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

Livelihood needs clearly increased in KR-I due to COVID-19. Going into 2021, further improvements will be made to the Livelihoods Sector strategy, particularly by promoting the graduation approach and linking the overall response to non-humanitarian initiatives so that individuals can continue to receive support beyond the immediate response. For this, the Livelihood Sector partners are promoting a partnership approach with a variety of traditional and less traditional stakeholders.

At government side, Livelihood actors will collaborate with MoLSA, DoLSA, MoP, JCC and KRG administration to advocate for the inclusion of vulnerable refugees and other displaced populations into services available at government and private sector side. Partnerships will be built and strengthened with the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Erbil Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ECCI) to build the capacity and management skills of entrepreneurs.

The Livelihoods Sector will continue efforts to strengthen linkages with the Protection Sector, in particular Child Protection and GBV, through case referrals and the inclusion of vulnerable youth and women in its programming, and partners will liaise with the Education Sector to raise awareness about the importance education to achieve long term sustainable livelihoods. In collaboration with the Food Sector, opportunities will be explored in the agriculture sector regarding employment creation in farming, harvesting, processing, etc..

Overall, the Livelihoods Sector aims to promote better job placement for refugees and a more legally secured labor environment, enhance business development skills/mentoring in camps and in host communities, with a focus on micro/small businesses, on partnerships with host community members, and vocational training and skill improvement to increase employability and to support self-reliance. Additionally, the Livelihoods Sector will advocate for policy changes in the KR-I and provide technical support to partners to identify policy barriers hindering any resilience-building process, including financial and economic inclusion, decent work and social protection.

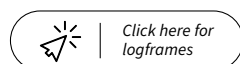
To achieve these objectives there has been, during the last years, a switch away from the pure humanitarian vocational training programming, looking at skill and knowledge development of refugees without proper job placement and market assessment, towards developing business and employment creation. Livelihoods actors have been aiming to implement more innovative context-relevant approaches in all possible steps of their interventions and have been focussing much more on graduation of their beneficiaries to self-reliance and follow-up beyond the humanitarian intervention.

The Livelihoods Sector will continue to build on these efforts and aims to strengthen its coordination efforts in KR-I and with partners whose programming is focussing mainly on refugees and the three governorates in KR-I, in addition to targeting other displaced population and host communities elsewhere in Iraq. Efforts will be made to organize separate coordination meetings when needed that focus on the economic inclusion of refugees in KR-I and in Iraq and will complement initiatives such as the [Poverty Alleviation Coalition](#) to further strengthen information sharing and management.



LIVELIHOODS SECTOR

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency



AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2021 (USD)			Budgetary Requirements 2022 (USD)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2021	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2022
Al-Aghsan foundation for Agriculture and Environment development		200,000	200,000		150,000	150,000
Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI)		326,400	326,400		-	-
Cordaid		950,000	950,000		266,733	266,733
International Organization for Migration (IOM)		2,992,020	2,992,020		2,992,020	2,992,020
Mercy Corps		538,600	538,600		-	-
Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid		390,000	390,000		390,000	390,000
Polish Humanitarian Action (PAH)		368,000	368,000		368,000	368,000
Save The Children (SCI)		388,000	388,000		345,000	345,000
Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH)		68,000	68,000		68,000	68,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)		2,428,247	2,428,247		2,185,422	2,185,422
arche noVa		399,791	399,791		581,734	581,734
International Labour Organization (ILO)		2,829,451	2,829,451		2,998,712	2,998,712
TOTAL	-	11,878,509	11,878,509	-	10,345,621	10,345,621

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2022
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	-	-	-	-
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	11,878,509	3,675,766	10,345,621	3,527,310
TOTAL	11,878,509	3,675,766	10,345,621	3,527,310

SECTOR

SHELTER

FOCAL POINTS:

Mazin Alnkshbandi (UNHCR): Shelter Sector Lead

Luay Ghassan Alalousi (UNHCR): Shelter Sector Co-Lead



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logframes](#)



LEAD AGENCIES	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	
APPEALING PARTNERS	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) Polish Humanitarian Aid (PAH)	
OTHER PARTNERS	Ministry of Interior (MoI) Ministry of Planning (MoP) Ministry of Municipalities Ministry of Electricity Ministry of Construction and Housing Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCCC) KURDS	
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable access to adequate shelter and infrastructure is available, improved and maintained inside refugee camps 2. Sustainable adequate shelter is available for vulnerable Syrian refugee households outside refugee camps 3. Camp coordination and management support provided to the local government 	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2021	2022
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 12,176,333	US\$ 8,531,739
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 8,150,164	US\$ 14,249,904
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2021-2022	US\$ 20,326,497	US\$ 22,781,643

SHELTER SECTOR

Current Situation

The situation of Syrian refugees residing in KR-I has been stable since the influx in the last quarter of 2019. Only few new arrivals are being registered since then and return movements to Syria have remained stable, even when borders reopened temporarily during COVID-19. The impact of the influx remains relevant to the shelter response, however, given that many new arrivals are residing at the Bardarash transit site and a temporary area in Gawilan camp, which both differ from the nine protracted refugee camps and have different shelter and infrastructure needs.

The majority of Syrian refugees in KR-I reside outside camps and are sharing the public space, facilities and services with host and other displaced communities. Due to the bad economic situation, there was already a massive strain on the local economy and the capacity of local infrastructure and services before the COVID-19 situation. The COVID-19 situation, and following movement restrictions and curfews, have exacerbated these needs and strains. This is particularly noticeable in the areas of housing, electricity, water, sanitation and solid waste management, leading to an increase in requests from refugee households to reside inside camps where most services and facilities are free of charge.

In 2020, Shelter partners experienced challenges to implement all proposed activities in the 2020 3RP Shelter plan due to the public health care situation and movement restrictions. However, shelter partners continued to work on the upgrade of shelters in refugee camps. The upgrade of all shelters in the nine protracted camps is aligned with the overall strategy of transforming camps in self-sufficient settlements or neighbourhoods of the surrounding towns and municipalities. This process aims to gradually transfer all public services in the camps from camp management to the relevant government line-departments. In total 83 per cent of all the shelters in the ten refugee camps are upgraded (tent slabs, kitchens and WASH facilities), including Bardarash transit site and the temporary area in Gawilan camp.

Finally, Shelter partners also continued the repair and maintenance of infrastructure inside all refugee camps, such as roads, drains, fencing, electrical connections, and public buildings. These interventions inside camps, are complemented with small-scale infrastructure works around the camps that aim to further connect and integrate the camps into the surrounding municipalities and of which both refugee and host communities are benefitting.



Population Table

Population Group		2021		2022	
		Population In Need	Target Population ⁷	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	73,064	58,616	75,987	58,616
	Women	66,458	54,073	69,116	56,236
	Boys	57,054	47,321	59,338	49,216
	Girls	53,423	44,328	55,559	46,100
Sub Total Syrian Refugees		250,000	204,339	260,000	210,168
Members of Affected Communities	Men	62,623	43,836	62,623	43,836
	Women	64,943	45,460	64,943	45,460
	Boys	53,346	36,530	53,346	36,530
	Girls	51,026	36,530	51,026	36,530
Sub Total Members of Impacted Communities		231,938	162,356	231,938	162,356
Grand Total Population In Need		481,938	366,696	491,938	372,524

Currently, some 24,000 Households live in shelter units in camps, of which some 20,500 shelters have been improved and some 17,500 shelters have been upgraded. However, 61 per cent of the Syrian refugees, 97 per cent of the Iranian refugees, and 91 per cent of the Turkish refugees are living outside settlement and camp settings, among host communities. According to the preliminary findings of the 2020 MSNA, the vast majority of families (96%) that reside outside camps live in independent houses or apartments. More than a quarter of Syrian (27%), Turkish (30%) and Palestinian refugee households (29%) reported having issues with their shelter situation.

Due to economic hardship and lack of access to sustainable employment opportunities during the last years, exacerbated by COVID-19, the number of Syrian refugees that expressed interest to be relocated to a refugee camps increased. There is, however, no land and space available to expand camps and many households are hosting already additional family members in their shelter units inside the refugee camps, causing congestion and additional strain on the capacity of the services inside the camps.

Proper and detailed assessments on affordable housing and shelter issues outside the camps remains a gap in the Shelter Sector. Shelter partners aim to fill this gap by small-scale infrastructure projects that promote self-reliance, community mobilization, capacity building, accessibility and expansion of service facilitates and delivery.



SHELTER SECTOR

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

The overall strategy direction of the Shelter Sector is to further build on efforts that aim to transform camps into self-sufficient settlements or neighbourhoods of the surrounding towns and municipalities. Therefore, Shelter partners conduct all interventions in consultation or collaboration with governmental counterparts at regional, governorate and district level, with a specific focus on key technical line-Ministries at Directorate level (Municipality, Housing and Construction, Urban Planning, Electricity, etc.) to ensure interventions are aligned with development plans of government institutions. Through these collaborations, Shelter partners will continue to strengthen the infrastructure that connects refugee camps with their surroundings, improve public services in surrounding municipalities and provide refugee households residing outside camps access to affordable and adequate housing.

In 2021, Shelter partners aim to support some 3,800 vulnerable refugee families with upgrading their shelters from tents to durable shelters. The shelter upgrades will provide more privacy and dignity, which contributes to addressing protection concerns women and girls are facing, but also protect refugee households in camps from climatic factors such as rain, wind, and heat.

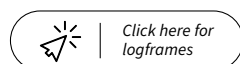
In its efforts to transform camps into self-sufficient settlements or neighbourhoods of the surrounding towns and municipalities, the Shelter Sector will take into account considerations to enhance the sustainability and long-term benefits of projects, such as (i) focus on governmental quality standards in all construction works, specifically standards of the Ministry of Construction, Housing, Municipalities and Public Works, to ease the future infrastructure handover to the authorities, (ii) incorporate lessons learned from previous experiences with regard to the integration of older Turkish and Iranian refugee caseloads, (iii) applying a gradual approach with a focus on integrating services into national systems (such as electricity), and (iv) ensuring, whatever the preferred durable solution is for each camp, that all persons of concern should have access to essential services including water, energy, sanitation, roads and infrastructure, communal spaces, shelter, education, health, nutrition, etc..

To ensure the longer-term sustainability of its interventions, the Shelter Sector will continue to focus in 2021 on the preparation of responsible disengagement of humanitarian actors. Housing Land and Property (HLP) considerations are fundamental in the planning and implementing settlement and camp integration activities but remain an issue that requires further study and assessment. Therefore, Shelter actors will liaise with the Protection Sector for a comprehensive HLP overview of all nine protracted camps and recommendations on the way forward with regards to tenure rights of refugees in prioritized camps. At the camp level, refugees are taught to carry out repair and maintenance of shelters as one of their and beneficiaries are involved in the process of choosing projects and identifying the most widespread problems and prioritizing projects, in coordination with the local authority. In the long run, beneficiaries will be requested to contribute to paying for the services (such as water and electricity) as host communities and refugees living outside camps do. Through A2PS projects, the Shelter Sector will also contribute to the implementation of social and community infrastructure projects that can foster social cohesion and enhance camp integration, with a prioritization of geographical locations with high concentrations of refugees.

Outside camps, refugee households that face difficulties to pay rent or find affordable housing are supported by the Basic Needs Sector with multi-purpose cash assistance. Additionally, the Shelter Sector will continue to liaise with Protection partners to address HLP issues and to put stronger mechanisms in place to protect persons of concern from forced eviction, exploitation or abuse derived from lack of tenure rental agreement. Various awareness-raising activities will be implemented together with other sectors about the importance of formal rental agreements. In 2021, the Shelter Sector also aims to focus more on other refugee caseloads (Turkish, Iranian, etc.) and target vulnerable households living in critical shelters with shelter repair support. Protection concerns such as inadequate housing and infrastructure, lack security of tenure (including cases where refugees squat on private property), and the exhaustion of funds for rent and other resources will be monitored and addressed. With regards to longer-term sustainable solutions to seek affordable housing for vulnerable refugee households, efforts will be made in 2021 to liaise with MoLSA KRG to revamp and include vulnerable refugee households into social housing projects.

SHELTER SECTOR

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency



AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2021 (USD)			Budgetary Requirements 2022 (USD)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2021	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2022
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	6,676,333	8,100,000	14,776,333	5,581,739	11,700,000	17,281,739
Peace Winds Japan (PWJ)	-	4,750,164	4,750,164	-	4,749,904	4,749,904
Polish Humanitarian Action (PAH)	200,000	600,000	800,000	150,000	600,000	750,000
TOTAL	6,876,333	13,450,164	20,326,497	5,731,739	17,049,904	22,781,643

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
	Total for 2021	Total for 2022
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	6,876,333	5,731,739
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	13,450,164	17,049,904
TOTAL	20,326,497	22,781,643

SECTOR

WASH



[Click here for logframes](#)

FOCAL POINTS:

Jennifer Vettel (Mercy Corps): WASH Sector Co-Lead

LEAD AGENCIES	The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Mercy Corps	
APPEALING PARTNERS	The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) arche noVa Polish Humanitarian Action (PAH) Solidarites International (SI)	
OTHER PARTNERS	Directorate of Migration and Crisis Response (DMCR) Directorate of Water Outskirts (DoWO) Directorate of Sewerage (DoS) Directorate of Surrounding Water (DoSW) Directorate of Municipalities (DoM) Director of Education (DoE) Directorate of Health (DoH) Erbil Joint Crisis Center (EJCC) Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Barzani Charity Foundation (BCF)	
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees have access to sufficient quantity of safe water to meet basic drinking, cooking and personal hygiene needs 2. Refugees residing inside camps have access to sanitation facilities and services that ensure a dignified and healthy living environment 3. Refugees residing inside camps are enabled to continue good hygiene practices in order to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being 4. Refugees inside camps attending schools, child friendly spaces and health centres have reduced risk of WASH-related disease through water and sanitation facilities and services and hygiene promotion activities 	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2021	2022
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 4,633,329	US\$ 4,338,842
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 4,777,784	US\$ 3,599,787
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2021-2022	US\$ 9,411,113	US\$ 7,938,629

WASH SECTOR

Current Situation

The WASH Sector has been focusing on building the resilience of refugees during the last years and piloted durable long-term WASH interventions in all refugee camps and surrounding areas, including empowering vulnerable affected host communities and strengthening capacities of local authorities to deliver essential durable WASH services. In 2020, WASH actors in close collaboration with government counterparts focused on a variety of key interventions.

The main WASH interventions in 2020 were (i) sustaining adequate WASH services in all protracted refugee camps through operating and maintaining water and sanitation facilities, upgrading of water networks, and improving water quality through water treatment, garbage management and hygiene promotion activities, (ii) providing sustainable and sufficient quantities of safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation facilities in and out of camps, and in education and health facilities, (iii) reaching out to refugees in out-of-camp settings, and in education and health facilities, by the provision of safe drinking water through water trucking as a supplement to sustainable water sources, appropriate sanitation facilities and improved hygiene practices, (iv) installing solar panels in five refugee camps to provide electricity to six boreholes, ensuring continuous water supply and reducing dependence on fuel for increased access to water, (v) promoting hygiene activities in the camps, outbreak of cholera, COVID-19 and acute water diarrhoea was prevented and mitigated, and (vi) routine WASH activities in refugee camps included the desludging of wastewater, solid waste/garbage management, cleaning of open drainage channels, upgrade of WASH facilities, infrastructure expansion, and increasing water storage capacities at household levels.

Even though the COVID-19 outbreak has strained the already insufficient financial resources of WASH Sector partners, the WASH Sector, in collaboration with DoH, reached over 21,000 refugee families with COVID-19 kits (simplified hygiene kits) and dissemination/broadcasting of COVID-19 hygiene related messages through radio spots on radio stations, mobile car loudspeaker in camps and education materials distributed focusing on infection prevention control, risk communication and community engagement.

The WASH Sector continued efforts to strengthen the national WASH governance system and public WASH facilities, and build the capacity of local authorities to improve their care and maintenance activities of public water, sewerage, solid waste collection and disposal systems serving impacted communities, and to reinforce WASH systems in schools.

The current outbreak of COVID-19, exacerbated the needs of refugee households and further hindered the WASH response in refugee camps, affecting the sustainability of programs, service delivery, coordination and the ability of partners to sustain and expand WASH support for the refugee population. The lack of funding jeopardizes a responsible disengagement of WASH actors from the refugee response and could further create gaps in service delivery, including in Bardarash camp and the transit site in Gawilan camp. Further resources are needed to capacitate local authorities for a sustainable handover.



Population Table

Population Group		2021		2022	
		Population In Need	Target Population ⁸	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	73,064	58,616	75,987	58,616
	Women	66,458	54,073	69,116	56,236
	Boys	57,054	47,321	59,338	49,216
	Girls	53,423	44,328	55,559	46,100
Sub Total Syrian Refugees		250,000	204,339	260,000	210,168
Members of Impacted Communities	Men	62,623	43,836	62,623	43,836
	Women	64,943	45,460	64,943	45,460
	Boys	53,346	36,530	53,346	36,530
	Girls	51,026	36,530	51,026	36,530
Sub Total Members of Impacted Communities		231,938	162,356	231,938	162,356
Grand Total Population In Need		481,938	366,696	491,938	372,524

Preliminary MSNA findings showed that only 47% of refugees residing in refugee camps have access to safe water through water networks and only 29% of the refugees residing in Iraq have water storage at household level. Access to sufficient water in camps remains a challenge due to reduced hours of electricity, drying of aquifers and surface water sources, and high salinity of ground water sources. The issue of illegal water connections in camps led to low or negative pressure in the water networks, resulting in unpredictable needs for water trucking. Wastewater and solid waste management remains a challenge in most refugee camps due to lack of available wastewater treatment plants and a lack of proper solid waste disposal/management approach. These are just a few of the major gaps and needs in the WASH response.

In 2021, the WASH Sector aims to sustain services both inside and out of camps, ensuring the health, dignity, rights and safety of refugee populations, and will support some 98,000 refugees residing in camp and 105,000 refugees outside camp. Outside of camps, the WASH Sectors targets areas in close proximity to the refugee camps in Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah, mirroring activities implemented in camps. Interventions in areas outside the refugee camps will also benefit members of the affected communities.



WASH SECTOR

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

The protracted nature of the Syrian crisis implies that Syrian refugees are likely to stay in KR-I given the lack of interest in return. Therefore, the water and sanitation services response inside camps should become part of the strategy that aims to transform camps into self-sufficient settlements or neighbourhoods of surrounding towns. Efforts will continue to find sustainable solutions to challenges in the WASH response. Unsustainable practices, such as wastewater collection with desludging trucks, are operationally challenging, costly and potentially risky to the environment.

In addition to the response to further mitigate the spread and impact of COVID-19 among refugee population in camps, the WASH Sector will therefore continue to explore avenues to integrate WASH services inside the camps into public WASH services available in the surroundings of the camps. WASH partners will strengthen the resilience of refugees and focus on durable interventions that empower host communities and build the capacities of government directorates, especially the DoW.

Within refugee camps, the response will do efforts to further develop durable water and sanitation systems and to improve the existing infrastructure. The use of a water metering system (charging users for services, care and maintenance) will be piloted with an eye on sustainability and cost recovery in line with the overall strategy to transform camps into self-sufficient settlements or neighbourhoods of surrounding towns and to connect to available public services.

The WASH Sector continues to prioritize needs at household level such as the access to safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion. Other priorities include improving the access to its services, particularly related to privacy, dignity and security for women and girls and access for people with special needs. WASH partners aim to improve the financial and environmental sustainability of services.

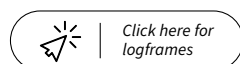
The WASH Sector works with local authorities to mitigate the risk of aquifers and surface water sources drying up through promotion of integrated water resource approaches, advocating with government stakeholders to conduct more groundwater mapping and analysing groundwater capacity and utilization to guide water usage and extraction. WASH committees and other community groups will be empowered to manage and maintain facilities to foster local ownership and financial sustainability of water sources in the long term.

WASH facilities and services in schools will continue to be supported. The response aims to sustain standards of WASH services and to strengthen hygiene practices to mitigate waterborne disease outbreaks. Hygiene practices will be communicated at household, school and child friendly space level, including dissemination of key messages as required to ensure health, dignity and well-being of communities. The WASH Sector will promote cash/voucher systems for vulnerable households to phase out in-kind distribution.

Even though handing over of service delivery to local authorities remains challenging, the WASH Sector has made efforts to directly engaging with local water authorities as one of the measures to sustain WASH service provision in camps. Partners will continue supporting local authorities in the maintenance of WASH facilities and services at household and facility/institution level. Increasing advocacy with donors and government to support long term durable WASH intervention needs of both refugees and impacted communities is essential to long term sustainability of the refugee response.

WASH SECTOR

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency



AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2021 (USD)			Budgetary Requirements 2022 (USD)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2021	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2022
The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1,953,688	482,879	2,436,567	1,828,759	432,924	2,261,683
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	1,696,450	3,222,350	4,918,800	1,535,570	2,935,350	4,470,920
Solidarites International (SI)	770,000	363,000	1,133,000	770,000	88,000	858,000
arche noVa	160,753	612,786	773,539	160,753	69,046	229,799
Polish Humanitarian Aid (PAH)	52,438	96,769	149,207	43,760	74,467	118,227
TOTAL	4,633,329	4,777,784	9,411,113	4,338,842	3,599,787	7,938,629

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
	Total for 2021	Total for 2022
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	4,633,329	4,338,842
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	4,777,784	3,599,787
TOTAL	9,411,113	7,938,629

Annex



PROTECTION SECTOR

Click for more data

OBJECTIVE 1	Refugees are able to access the territory, seek asylum and have their basic rights respected
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	# Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR and accessing services to safeguard their basic rights

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
				Total for 2021	Total for 2022
1.1. Access to territory and international protection is improved, protection space preserved, risk of refoulement reduced and basic rights are respected	1.1.1. # of Syrian refugees registered during continuous registration activities	250,000	260,000	3,256,592	2,930,932.80
	1.1.2. # of advocacy interventions made to promote respect of the principles of non-refoulement	15	15		
1.2. Access to legal assistance and remedies improved	1.2.1. # of refugees receiving legal assistance, including individual counselling and representation in legal proceedings as principle recipient	22,000	22,000	2,340,475	2,106,427.50
	1.2.2. # of advocacy interventions made to promote access to entry points and detention centres	25	25		
1.3. Resettlement and protection solutions are identified component	1.3.1. # of Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement and supported on accessing other complementary pathways	2,100	2,100	577,248	519,523
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				6,174,315	5,556,884

OBJECTIVE 2	Community empowerment and self-management strengthened through community-based mechanisms
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2	Numbers of individual reached through awareness raising interventions

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	
2.1. The community feedback mechanism and two-way communication between communities and service providers is strengthened to enhance accountability (Communication with Communities)	2.1.1. # of individuals reached by community-based mechanisms for awareness raising and sensitization	100,000	100,000	1,720,956	516,287	1,548,860	464,658
	2.1.2. # of face-to-face complaints and feedback received from community-based information platforms	3,200	3,200				
	2.1.3. # of written complaints and feedback received from community-based information platforms	1,200	1,200				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				1,720,956	516,287	1,548,860	464,658

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	
2.2 Refugees benefit from enhanced relationships with host communities through promotion of and support to the community-led protection response and social cohesion initiatives	2.2.1 # of community-based activities fostering social cohesion organized	250	250	7,199,134	-	6,479,221	-
	2.2.2 # of Area-Based Programming for Protection and Solutions (A2PS) projects benefiting local and displaced communities implemented	10	10				
	2.2.3 # of camp integration and settlement strategies revised	1	1				
2.3 Community self-management, representation, and leadership is promoted and supported in urban, peri-urban, rural, and camp settings, by engaging community entities and members across the AGD spectrum in protection programming	2.3.1 # of activities targeted at individuals living with disabilities organized	6	6	2,275,000	682,500	2,047,500	614,250
	2.3.2 # of activities targeted at older persons (age 60+) organized	6	6				
	2.3.3 # of activities targeted at persons with a diverse sex, sexual orientation or gender identity (SSOGI)	4	4				
	2.3.4 # of persons with specific needs identified and referred directly to services through community-based mechanisms	3,500	3,000				
	2.3.5 # of community assessments conducted	60	60				
	2.3.6 # individuals participating in community representation structures	120	130				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				9,474,134	682,500	8,526,721	614,250

OBJECTIVE 3	The risks and consequences of Gender-Based Violence experienced by refugees and affected host community members are reduced and mitigated, and the access to quality services has been improved
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3	% of individuals at risk that are accessing specialised Gender-Based Violence services

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
3.1 Refugees and vulnerable host community members have increased access to safe, confidential and quality multi-sectoral GBV services adapted to their age, gender and diversity	3.1.1 # individuals at risk who received GBV case management services	4,550	4,550	4,602,847	1,380,854	4,602,847	1,380,854
	3.1.2 # individuals at risk who received GBV-related individual and/or group structured psychosocial support	16,400	16,400				
	3.1.3 # of women and girls of reproductive age who received dignity kits	60,000	60,000				
	3.1.4 # of women benefiting from individual GBV-related legal information and counseling support provided by specialized GBV actors	300	300				
	3.1.5 # of women and girls at risk and survivors received GBV-related cash assistance provided specialized GBV actors	300	300				
3.2 Risks to GBV mitigated and reduced through community based initiatives	3.2.1 # of individuals reached with GBV prevention awareness raising activities	98,000	98,000	1,047,883	314,365	1,047,883	314,365
	3.2.2 # of community initiatives established and supported on GBV prevention and survivor-centered protection	33	33				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				5,650,730	1,695,219	5,650,730	1,695,219

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
3.3.Capacity of government and non-government actors and services in all sectors are strengthened to effectively respond to GBV	3.3.1. # of female and male governmental staff trained on GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response	1240	1240	1,759,018	340,124	1,759,018	340,124
	3.3.2. # of female and male GBV specialized service providers (non-governmental) trained on GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response	860	860				
	3.3.3. # of female and male non-specialized service providers (non-governmental staff) trained on GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response	1120	1120				
	3.3.4. # of female and male governmental staff receiving coaching sessions (one-on-one mentoring) on GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response	94	94				
	3.3.5. # of female and male GBV specialized service providers (non-governmental staff) receiving coaching sessions (one-on-one mentoring) on GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response	74	74				
3.4.Increased access for women and girls at risk to empowerment and livelihoods opportunities	3.4.1. # of women and girls at risk benefiting from life skills and/or vocational training opportunities provided by specialized GBV actors	2,650	2650	450,972	135,291	450,972	135,291
	3.4.2 # women and girls at risk benefiting from income generating opportunities provided by specialized GBV actors	50	50				
3.5.National GBV prevention and response policies exist and are in line with international frameworks and standards	3.5.1. # of advocacy and capacity building initiatives with the government counterparts on strengthening the national legal system and framework to address GBV	1	1	50,000	-	50,000	-
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				2,259,990	475,415	2,259,990	475,415

OBJECTIVE 4	Increased and more equitable access for boys and girls affected by the Syria crisis to quality Child Protection interventions
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4	% of refugee children who receive specialized child protection services

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
4.1. Community-based Child Protection and psychosocial support interventions are available for girls and boys affected by the Syria crisis in targeted locations	4.1.1. # of refugee girls and boys participating in structured and sustained psychosocial support programmes	15,480	13,000	2,408,111	722,433	2,266,226	679,868
	4.1.2. # of female and male caregivers participating in parenting programmes	3,723	3,500				
4.2. Specialized Child Protection services for girls and boys affected by the Syria crisis are available in targeted locations	4.2.1. # of refugee girls and boys at risk supported with Child Protection specialized services	5,620	5,223	4,092,962	1,227,889	3,888,287	1,166,486
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				6,501,073	1,950,322	6,154,513	1,846,354

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
4.3. Increased capacity of existing child protection systems and strengthened policy and legal framework for Child Protection	4.3.1. # of government workers participated in trainings on Child Protection approaches	1649	925	2,226,909	668,072	1,989,535	596,860
	4.3.2. # of government workers received coaching (continuous one-on-one mentoring) on core Child Protection activities	250	250				
	4.3.3. # of staff of Child Protection actors and community members (mayors, police, teachers, etc.) trained on Child Protection approaches	2340	2080				
	4.3.4. # of community-based structures supported to be part of Child Protection system	83	79				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				2,226,909	668,072	1,989,535	596,860



EDUCATION SECTOR

Click for more data

OBJECTIVE 1	Increase equal and sustainable access to formal and non-formal education for refugee children, adolescents and youth
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	# of children and adolescents enrolled in formal and non-formal education

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
				Total for 2021	Total for 2022
1.1 Refugee children and adolescents enrolled in formal and non-formal education	1.1.1 # of refugee children enrolled in formal primary education	37,097	37,637	2,848,290	2,546,410
	1.1.2 # of refugee children enrolled in formal secondary education	4,693	4,813		
	1.1.3 # of refugee children enrolled in non-formal education	13,670	13,150		
	1.1.4 # of refugee children (girls prioritized) attending formal education remedial classes	1,340	1,340		
	1.1.5 # of refugee children between 3 and 5 years old enrolled in Early Childhood Care and Education and pre-primary education	4,840	5,200		
1.2 Support refugee children and Teachers to increase access and quality of education	1.2.1 # of refugee children receiving language classes in Kurdish language	9,860	13,250	4,327,926	4,153,552
	1.2.2 # of refugee children supported with transportation to and from school	612	612		
	1.2.4 # of refugee children receiving learning materials	67,740	66,465		
	1.2.5 # of schools receiving education teaching aids	130	127		
	1.2.6 # of teacher volunteers in non-formal education setting receiving incentives	66	66		
1.3 Back to Learning Campaigns activities	1.3.1 # of out of school girls/boys enrolled in formal/non-formal education as a result of B2L campaign	15,260	15,050	209,080	205,400
1.4 Provide Alternative Education	1.4.1 # of refugee children reached through self-learning programs (SLP)	25,770	26,110	1,094,350	1,096,050
	1.4.2 # of refugee children individually supported through home-visits	16,900	16,720	58,550	54,250
	1.4.3 # of supported schools whose students are actively engaged in e-learning platforms	40	40	55,500	53,250
	1.4.4 # of refugee children with access to e-learning platforms	27,301	26,504	85,600	87,450
	1.4.5 # of caregivers reached with parents' guidance brochures, video, or others on alternative education	940	940	8,760	8,260
	1.4.6 # of refugee children received connectivity devices to access to education and training	1,000	1,000	43,000	43,000
	1.4.7 # of teachers received connectivity devices to access to education and training	226	226	27,188	27,188
	1.4.8 # of schools disinfected	106	103	571,340	561,140
	1.4.9 # of schools supported with WASH packages	48	44	48,600	26,400
	1.4.10 # of schools provided with thermometers	53	53	6,148	6,148
1.5 Feedback mechanisms established and available for learners at schools	1.5.1 # of feedback mechanisms established and available for learners at schools	103	100	51,600	47,700
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				9,435,932	8,916,198

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
				Total for 2021	Total for 2022
1.6 # of classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated and children benefiting from them	1.6.1 # of schools constructed to support access to education	10	10	1,891,579	1,681,201
	1.6.2 # of classrooms rehabilitated to support access to education	92	70		
	1.6.3 # of refugee children between 5-17 years benefitting from classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated	18,057	13,257		
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				1,891,579	1,681,201

OBJECTIVE 2	Improve the quality of formal and non-formal education for refugee children, adolescents and youth for improved literacy, numeracy and resilience
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2	# of children provided Improve the quality of formal and non-formal education for refugee children, adolescents and youth for improved literacy, numeracy and resilience

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
				Total for 2021	Total for 2022
2.1 Catch-up classes activities provided to refugee children in need	2.1.1 # of refugee children (girls prioritized) attending catch-up classes	4,920	5,100	666,469	636,469
2.2 Recreational kits distributed in schools	2.2.1. # of recreational kits distributed to refugee children to improve quality of education	47	34	36,660	29,662
2.3 Refugee children meeting the grade appropriate minimum literacy and numeracy requirements	2.3.1 # of refugee children meeting the grade appropriate minimum literacy and numeracy requirements	1,100	675	92,500	72,500
2.4 # of school personnel trained in pedagogy, life-skills and psychosocial support	2.4.1 # of teachers trained in pedagogy, life-skills and psychosocial support	1,959	1,953	566,852	540,812
	2.4.2 # of non-teaching personnel trained in life-skills and psychosocial support (PSS) and child safe guarding	310	313		
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				1,362,481	1,279,443

OBJECTIVE 3	Strengthen the capacity of the education system to plan and deliver a timely, appropriate and evidence-based education response
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3	# of School Management Committee members trained on development and implementation of School Improvement Plan (SIP)

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
				Total for 2021	Total for 2022
3.1 Education actors and partners capacitated on developing policy planning and sector coordination	3.1.1 # of education government personnel trained on policy, planning and sector coordination	242	251	108,032	104,532
	3.2.1 # of education government personnel trained on data collection and reporting	42	51	108,032	15,232
	3.3.1 # of education counselors (social worker) trained on providing support to students	102	94	108,032	23,928
	3.4.1 # of School Management Committees developing and implementing School Improvement Plan (SIP)	240	240	114,405	113,017
	3.4.2 # of School Management Committees members trained on development and implementation of School Improvement Plan (SIP)	344	413		
3.2 Advocacy intervention and coordination strengthened	3.2.1 # of workshops and advocacy efforts to effectively implement refugee education integration policy and improve quality education for refugee children	16	16	576,399	526,399
	3.2.4 # of Education Sector coordination meetings and workshops organized	20	20	10,000	10,000
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				1,024,900	793,108



HEALTH SECTOR

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OBJECTIVE 1	Improve access to Primary Health Care services for refugees and hosting communities
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	# of consultations per person per year

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
				Total for 2021	Total for 2022
1.1. Regular medical consultations are provided at primary health care facilities	1.1.1. # of primary health care consultations by refugees inside and outside camps	339,385	354,121	6,020,763	5,968,687
	1.1.2. # of mental health consultations by refugees inside and outside camps	2,000	2,500		
1.2. Increased child survival through provision of comprehensive of Expanded Program on Immunization services	1.2.1. # of children under 1 immunized against measles	2,398	2,398	900,000	750,000
	1.2.2. # of children under 5 immunized against polio	33,669	33,669		
1.3. Referral system for secondary and tertiary care including specialized services such as disability is strengthened	1.3.1. # of referrals from Primary Health Care centres to secondary and tertiary medical care	20,536	21,358	2,000,000	2,000,000
1.4. Nutrition services provision for children under the age of five years	1.4.1. # of children under 5 provided with access to growth monitoring (nutrition screening) services	14,107	14,107	450,000	350,000
1.5. Promotion of appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF)	1.5.1. # of lactating mothers of children aged 0 to 23 months with access to Infant and Young Child Feeding practices counselling for appropriate feeding	5,642	5,642	300,000	300,000
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				9,670,763	9,368,687

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
				Total for 2021	Total for 2022
1.6. Diseases outbreaks are detected early and responded to in a timely manner	1.6.1. % of outbreak alerts detected and responded to within 72 hours	100%	100%	500,000	250,000
1.7. Improve access to mental health and psychosocial support services at the primary and community level in camp and non-camp settings	1.7.1. # of community outreach volunteers in camp and out of camp trained on mental health and psychosocial support services including referral	510	490	3,804,173	3,088,500
	1.7.2. # of Primary Health Care centres with integrated Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP) - both training and supervision	31	23		
	1.7.3. # of individuals participating in mental health and psychosocial support group activities (host plus refugee)	13,960	10,960		
	1.7.4. # of community outreach volunteers trained and supervised on scalable psychological methodologies	160	160		
	1.7.5. # of individuals benefiting from one on one psychological sessions	4,243	4,936		
1.8. Supporting health promotion through community based outreach activity	1.8.1. # of individuals reached by community based outreach and advocacy activities related to health promotion	182,740	184,740	920,000	820,000
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				5,224,173	4,158,500

OBJECTIVE 2	Strengthen health institutions including service delivery capacity, coordination, transparency and accountability of health partners
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2	# of public health facilities supported

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
				Total for 2021	Total for 2022
2.1. Capacity building on community based health and outreach work in impacted urban settings is strengthened with the support of related line ministries and departments	2.1.1. # of health workers trained on primary health care	280	250	418,000	416,000
	2.1.2. # of newborns reached in refugee camps through newborn home visits	2,821	2,821	550,000	500,000
2.2. Health information system strengthened	2.2.1. # of public health facilities supported in impacted areas on strengthening health information system	10	10	300,000	270,000
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				1,268,000	1,186,000

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
				Total for 2021	Total for 2022
2.3. Health coordination mechanisms strengthened at national and governorate levels	2.3.1. # of health coordination meetings organized at the governorate level	36	36	100,000	90,000
2.4. Material support to public health care facilities in affected area	2.4.1. # of supported public Primary Health Care facilities	126	56	4,100,000	2,300,000
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				4,200,000	2,390,000

OBJECTIVE 3	Strengthening Reproductive Health Services in camps and impacted areas
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3	% of public health facilities supported with Reproductive Health services

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
				Total for 2021	Total for 2022
3.1. Provision and maintainance of comprehensive reproductive health services including emergency obstetric care provided for Syrian refugees in camps	3.1.1. # of refugee women residing inside refugee camps attending first antenatal care	4,800	4,920	720,000	756,000
	3.1.2. # of refugee women residing inside refugee camps accessing Reproductive Health services	25,200	25,800		
	3.1.3. # of deliveries refered to Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC) facilities	960	1080		
	3.1.4. # of refugee women attending awarenss sessions on Reproductive Health topics in refugee camps	2,880	3,000		
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				720,000	756,000

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
				Total for 2021	Total for 2022
3.2. Provision and maintainance of comprehensive reproductive public health services including emergency obstetric care provided for Syrian refugees outisde camps	3.2.1. # of public health facilities providing Reproductive Health services with operational support outside camps	81	81	576,000	604,800
	3.2.2. # of public health facilities providing Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC) services for refugees outside camps	9	9		
	3.2.3. # of deliveries supported through Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC) facilities	6,000	6,000		
	3.2.4. # of service providers trained on Reproductive Health topics	72	72		
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				576,000	604,800

**BASIC NEEDS SECTOR**

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OBJECTIVE 1	Support vulnerable refugee households to meet their basic needs, decrease the likelihood of resorting to negative coping strategies and graduate from dependency to self-reliance.
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	% of households whose needs for basic and domestic are met

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
				Total for 2021	Total for 2022
1.1. Provision of Core Relief Items (CRIs) in-kind	1.1.1. # of newly arrived households received Core Relief Items (in-kind)	10000	9000	2,731,501	2,458,351
1.2. Provision of Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance	1.2.1. # of refugee households received Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (cash grants)	18000	16200	56,754,224	51,078,801
	1.2.2. # of refugee households targeted with Post Distribution Monitoring through focus group discussions and interviews	2500	2250		
1.3. Seasonal winter cash support provided	1.3.1. # of vulnerable households received cash for winter support	50000	45000	20,421,306	18,379,175
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				79,907,031	71,916,328



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE SECTOR

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OBJECTIVE 1	Support access to food for the most vulnerable population impacted by the Syrian crisis
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	% of targeted population who receive food assistance

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
				Total for 2021	Total for 2022
1.1. Food assistance provided to most vulnerable refugee households inside camps through various transfer modalities (cash, voucher, in-kind)	1.1.1 # of vulnerable refugees residing inside camps received food assistance	72,000	35,000	20,500,000	10,250,000
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				20,500,000	10,250,000

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
				Total for 2021	Total for 2022
1.2. Support income generating activities for most vulnerable refugee households and host community members	1.2.1 # of individuals received food assistance in context of Food Assistance for Training program	19,200	9,600	10,400,000	5,200,000
	1.2.2 # of individuals involved in cash for work and cash for assets to safeguard food security	30,000	30,000	2,550,000	2,550,000
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				12,950,000	7,750,000

OBJECTIVE 2	Promote food availability and support sustainable food production
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2	% increase in food food security through small scale and family farming production

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
				Total for 2021	Total for 2022
2.1. Enhance small scale and family farming production to increase food security	2.1.1 # of Individuals increasing food production through small scale and family farming production support	30,000	30,000	1,530,000	1,530,000
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				1,530,000	1,530,000

**LIVELIHOODS SECTOR**

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OBJECTIVE 1	Increase availability of information to allow for evidence-based interventions
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	# of market assessments and mapping exercises conducted

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
				Total for 2021	Total for 2022
1.1 Increased availability of accurate information on market systems and business environment	1.1.1 # of market and business environment assessments conducted and shared	18	6	169,433	133,533
1.2 Capacity of training institutions mapped and assessed	1.2.1 # of mapping exercises on employment and technical and vocational training institutions conducted	3	0	22,000	-
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				191,433	133,533

OBJECTIVE 2	Improve economic opportunities for refugees and affected host communities
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2	# of refugees and affected host community members who have access to new income earning opportunities through livelihood interventions

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
2.1. Increased employment opportunities for refugees and affected host communities	2.1.1 # of individuals benefited temporary employment activities	1,115	835	588,167	229,667	374,000	139,200
2.2. Small businesses promoted, established and sustained	2.2.1 # of individuals supported to establish or scale up businesses	1,441	1,187	3,113,894	633,448	2,522,154	548,315
2.3. Partnerships with private sector strengthened	2.3.1 # of signed partnership agreements with private sector to facilitate employment and market linkages	187	57	539,850	112,720	617,433	112,720
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				4,241,911	975,835	3,513,587	800,235

OBJECTIVE 3	Improve employability of refugees and affected host communities with marketable skills
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3	# of refugees and affected host community members who received support in entering the job market

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
3.1. Facilitation mechanisms for job opportunities provided	3.1.1 # of individuals participated in professional skills, vocational or business development training courses	4,275	2,925	4,423,107	2,699,931	3,953,268	2,727,075
	3.1.2 # of individuals benefitting from job referral mechanisms	9,040	9,620				
	3.1.3 # of individuals benefitted from direct and permanent job placement	1,200	460				
3.2. Capacity building support provided to national and private sector training and employment institutions	3.2.1 # of government and private sector institutions that received support to enhance their training capacity	19	15	3,022,058	-	2,745,233	-
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				7,445,165	2,699,931	6,698,501	2,727,075



SHELTER SECTOR

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OBJECTIVE 1	Sustainable access to adequate shelter and infrastructure is available, improved and maintained inside refugee camps
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	% of refugee population with access to appropriate shelter and infrastructure inside refugee camp

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
				Total for 2021	Total for 2022
1.1 Refugees provided with improved shelter solutions inside refugee camps	1.1.1 # of new improved shelter plots constructed (including concrete slabs, kitchen, family latrine and shower, walls of 60 cm height and roof with tent) inside refugee camps	1,000	0	1,343,324	-
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				1,343,324	-

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
				Total for 2021	Total for 2022
1.2 Infrastructure is available, improved and maintained inside and around refugee camps	1.2.1 # of infrastructure projects (roads, electricity, public buildings etc.) improved and maintained inside and around refugee camps	40	35	7,950,000	4,950,000
1.3 Long term permanent shelter provided and sustained using local goods, services and labour	1.3.1 # of tents upgraded to more durable shelter (shelter upgrade through raising walls to 2.8 m height and changing the roof-tent to a weatherproof roof) inside refugee camps	1,272	3,467	5,500,164	12,099,904
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				13,450,164	17,049,904

OBJECTIVE 2	Sustainable adequate shelter is available for vulnerable Syrian refugee households outside refugee camps
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2	% improved shelter conditions outside refugee camps

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
				Total for 2021	Total for 2022
2.1 Shelter upgrades completed in areas outside refugee camps	2.1.1 # of refugee households residing outside refugee camps receiving shelter upgrade	500	600	1,550,000	1,950,000
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				1,550,000	1,950,000

OBJECTIVE 3	Camp coordination and management support provided to the local government
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3	% of camps with proper camp coordination mechanism in place

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
				Total for 2021	Total for 2022
3.1 Roles and responsibilities of camp managers and service providers defined and agreed upon	3.1.1 # of camp management and administration staff employed inside refugee camps	145	130	3,983,009	3,781,739
	3.1.2 # of camp managers trained on roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders inside refugee camps	10	10		
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				3,983,009	3,781,739

**WASH SECTOR**

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OBJECTIVE 1	Refugees have access to sufficient quantity of safe water to meet basic drinking, cooking and personal hygiene needs
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	# of refugees with access to adequate quantity of safe water

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
				Total for 2021	Total for 2022
1.1 Emergency water supply is assured for refugees households living inside camps	1.1.1 # of refugees residing inside camps accessing water through water trucking	97,795	101,707	979,112	932,768
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				979,112	932,768

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
				Total for 2021	Total for 2022
1.2 Sustainable, durable water sources, water supply are assured for refugees living in camps	1.2.1 # of refugees residing inside camps accessing water through an improved water network, system or source	97,795	101,707	2,986,414	2,312,061
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				2,986,414	2,312,061

OBJECTIVE 2	Refugees residing inside camps have access to sanitation facilities and services that ensure a dignified and healthy living environment
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2	# of refugees residing inside camps with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and service

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
				Total for 2021	Total for 2022
2.1 Sanitation facilities and services are provided for refugee households in camps	2.1.1 # of camp residents benefited from rehabilitation of latrines	85,011	79,230	1,883,870	1,696,280
	2.1.2 # of camp residents benefited from rehabilitation of bathing spaces	84,421	78,641		
2.2 Systems for collection and disposal of solid waste are provided for refugee households in camps	2.2.1 # of camp residents with access to solid waste collection and disposal services	94,831	89,000	978,137	940,848
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				2,862,007	2,637,128

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
				Total for 2021	Total for 2022
2.3. Sanitation facilities and services for refugees in camps are provided and being well operated and maintained	2.3.1 # of newly upgraded latrines inside refugee camps	16182	6,880	876,439	60,828
	2.3.2 # of newly upgraded showers inside refugee camps	15580	6,280		
	2.3.3 # of septic tanks/holding tanks upgraded inside refugee camps	7542	6,880		
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				876,439	60,828

OBJECTIVE 3	Refugees residing inside camps are enabled to continue good hygiene practices in order to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3	# of refugees residing inside camps who have experienced a hygiene promotion session

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
				Total for 2021	Total for 2022
3.1 Refugee households in camps are enabled to adopt good hygiene practice	3.1.1 # of camp residents reached through hygiene promotion activities	26,440	33,457	792,210	768,946
	3.1.2 # of camp residents with access to COVID-19 WASH kits	71,355	68,250		
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				792,210	768,946

OBJECTIVE 4	Refugees inside camps attending schools, child friendly spaces and health centres have reduced risk of WASH-related disease through water and sanitation facilities and services and hygiene promotion activities
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4	# of refugee children attending schools and child friendly spaces with access to WASH services

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
				Total for 2021	Total for 2022
4.1 Sufficient WASH services for refugees in schools in camps and primary health care centres	4.1.1 # of refugees accessing WASH facilities in schools and primary health care centres inside refugee camps	113,016	109,622	914,931	1,226,898
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				914,931	1,226,898

Budget Summary

COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY (BY SECTOR)

Sector	Total Jan-Dec 2021 (USD)				Total Jan-Dec 2022 (USD)			
	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Appeal Budget	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Appeal Budget
Protection	20,047,074	13,961,033	34,008,107	34,008,107	18,910,987	12,776,246	31,687,233	31,687,233
Education	10,798,413	2,742,887	13,541,299	13,541,299	10,195,641	2,474,309	12,669,949	12,669,949
Health	11,658,763	10,000,173	21,658,936	21,658,936	11,310,687	7,153,300	18,463,987	18,463,987
Basic Needs	79,907,031	-	79,907,031	79,907,031	71,916,328	-	71,916,328	71,916,328
Food Security	20,500,000	14,480,000	34,980,000	34,980,000	10,250,000	9,280,000	19,530,000	19,530,000
Livelihood	-	11,878,509	11,878,509	11,878,509	-	10,345,621	10,345,621	10,345,621
Shelter	6,876,333	13,450,164	20,326,497	20,326,497	5,731,739	17,049,904	22,781,643	22,781,643
WASH	4,633,329	4,777,784	9,411,113	9,411,113	4,338,842	3,599,787	7,938,629	7,938,629
Total requirements	154,420,943	71,290,550	225,711,492	225,711,492	132,654,223	62,679,166	195,333,390	195,333,390

COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY (BY AGENCY)

Sector	Total Jan-Dec 2021 (USD)			Total Jan-Dec 2022 (USD)		
	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget
UNHCR	109,709,671	30,565,792	140,275,463	98,969,343	31,825,503	130,794,845
WFP	20,500,000	10,400,000	30,900,000	10,250,000	5,200,000	15,450,000
UNICEF	9,407,749	2,911,899	12,319,648	8,731,509	2,224,570	10,956,079
WHO	3,400,000	3,800,000	7,200,000	3,700,000	2,050,000	5,750,000
UNFPA	3,530,250	1,276,714	4,806,964	3,566,250	1,305,514	4,871,764
PWJ	-	4,750,164	4,750,164	-	4,749,904	4,749,904
FAO	-	4,080,000	4,080,000	-	4,080,000	4,080,000
IOM	504,000	3,531,020	4,035,020	504,000	3,531,020	4,035,020
IMC	1,968,830	1,049,556	3,018,386	1,968,830	1,049,556	3,018,386
ILO	-	2,829,451	2,829,451	-	2,998,712	2,998,712
SCI	1,122,952	738,708	1,861,660	1,021,908	687,508	1,709,416
PAH	267,438	1,114,769	1,382,207	193,760	1,042,467	1,236,227
INTERSOS	1,134,560	117,400	1,251,960	1,134,560	117,400	1,251,960
arche noVa	160,753	1,012,577	1,173,330	160,753	650,780	811,533
Solidarites International	770,000	363,000	1,133,000	770,000	88,000	858,000
TDH Italy	1,100,000	15,000	1,115,000	900,000	15,000	915,000
Cordaid	-	950,000	950,000	-	266,733	266,733
NRC	514,740	48,000	562,740	464,810	20,000	484,810
Mercy Corps	-	538,600	538,600	-	-	-
Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid	-	390,000	390,000	-	390,000	390,000
CESVI	-	326,400	326,400	-	-	-
PAO	272,000	-	272,000	272,000	-	272,000
Al-Aghsan foundation for Agriculture and Environment development	-	200,000	200,000	-	150,000	150,000
WVI	58,000	85,000	143,000	46,500	40,000	86,500
Viyan Organization for Medical Relief & Development	-	128,500	128,500	-	128,500	128,500
TGH	-	68,000	68,000	-	68,000	68,000
Total requirements	154,420,943	71,290,550	225,711,493	132,654,223	62,679,166	195,333,389

Sources

PHOTOS

Cover

UNHCR / Firas Al-Khateeb

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Design

Klement

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ Refugees have access to territory (\$ 6,174,315), Community-based engagement in programming is strengthened (\$ 11,195,090), Risks and consequences of SGBV are reduced and mitigated and access to quality services is improved (\$ 7,910,720) and Access to quality child protection activities is strengthened for girls and boys (\$ 8,700,482)
- ² Refugees have access to territory (\$ 5,556,884), Community-based engagement in programming is strengthened (\$ 10,075,581), Risks and consequences of SGBV are reduced and mitigated and access to quality services is improved (\$ 7,910,720) and Access to quality child protection activities is strengthened for girls and boys (\$ 8,102,798)
- ³ GBV Sub-Sector targets 98,000 individuals and Child Protection Sub-Sector 24,823 individuals.
- ⁴ GBV Sub-Sector targets 98,000 individuals and Child Protection Sub-Sector 21,723 individuals.
- ⁵ The target population refers to direct beneficiaries only. FAO support is based on a 60:40 ratio of refugees to affected community members. WFP support is based on 50:50 ratio of refugees to affected community members.
- ⁶ Exploring Shared Services as a Pathway towards Integration: A case study of integrated service delivery on livelihoods in Kurdistan Region - Iraq (KRI) DSP
- ⁷ Target population equals all camp residents and 70 per cent of the out of camp population.
- ⁸ Target population equals all camp residents and 70 per cent of the out of camp population.

Donors

**WE THANK OUR GOVERNMENT COUNTERPARTS
AND DONORS FOR THEIR GENEROUS
SUPPORT FOR 3RP ACTIVITIES**



The work of 3RP partners would not have been possible without the extremely generous support of government counterparts and donors.

As well as member states, 3RP Partners are grateful to private donors, humanitarian funds, foundations, charities and other organizations for their contributions. 3RP Partners would also like to acknowledge the huge contribution of host countries who have contributed to the response in many ways including making their services available to refugee populations, at great expense. The member state donors above are gratefully acknowledged for their contributions in 2020.

Want to know more about the 3RP Iraq Chapter?



3RP Syria Crisis Website

The Syria crisis marks its tenth anniversary and remains, by some distance, the largest refugee crisis in the world. Today, the five main refugee hosting countries – Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt – continue to generously host over 5.5 million refugees, while also contending with increasing needs among host communities and larger swathes of their population due to the multiple, overlapping crises. The 3RP Syria Crisis website provides you with an introduction to the 3RP at regional level, including all relevant documents.



Iraq Portal Syria Situation Portal

The Iraq 3RP Portal provides an overview of general background information, up-to-date population figures and operational documents related to the 3RP Iraq and partner activities. Partners who contribute to the Syrian refugee response in Iraq can upload relevant documents on the portal.



3RP Iraq Dashboard

The 3RP Iraq Dashboard provides a comprehensive reporting and funding overview per Sector. Key figures, achievements and gaps are monitored through the Activity Info platform. It provides an overview of which 3RP partner is active in which Sector and which geographical area.



Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment Iraq Dashboard

The Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) Dashboard presents data collected as part of the 2020 MSNA, conducted for Syrian refugees living in- and out-of-camp in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), as well as Iranian, Turkish and Palestinian refugees living across the whole of Iraq. MSNA findings provide an overview of the main challenges refugees in Iraq face and defined the 2021-2022 3RP Planning.



UNHCR Iraq 2020 Protection Monitoring Dashboard

With the suspension of household visits as a result of COVID-19 movement restrictions and preventative measures, UNHCR initiated the remote protection monitoring exercise as an alternate modality for UNHCR and partners to conduct targeted, systemized protection monitoring for the refugee and asylum-seeker population in Iraq. The survey provides an overview of how COVID and COVID-related measures affected protection concerns of refugees and asylum-seekers over time and the continued impact on their access to rights, services, and coping mechanisms during the course of the year.



Iraq Information Centre

In 2020, efforts were materialized to establish a centralized Complaint and Feedback Mechanism for refugees and asylum-seekers with the roll-out of the One Refugees Helpline in partnership with the Iraq Information Centre (IIC). The IIC Facebook page aims to provide refugees and asylum-seekers in Iraq information about (changes in) available services and avenues to provide feedback and share complaints.



Help.UNHCR Website

On the Help.UNHCR Iraq page, asylum-seekers and refugees can find information about services, information on asylum procedures, or read more about their rights and duties in Iraq. The information is translated in all relevant languages.

Contact



**For more information about the 3RP Iraq
& how to contribute**

Ruben Nijs
3RP Inter-Sector Coordinator
nijs@unhcr.org

**For more information on 3RP
(Activity Info) reporting
& funding updates**

3RP Information Management
irqerbim@unhcr.org

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