

3RP COUNTRY CHAPTER



IRAQ

Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan
in Response to the Syria Crisis

February 2020



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Despite the challenging political climate in Iraq, the elections and new Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) cabinet, the economic climate and the increase in Syrian new arrivals due to the developments in north-eastern Syria, the protection environment for Syrian refugees residing in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) remained largely favourable in 2019, with no major changes to be expected in 2020, due to the accommodating attitude of the KRG and host community towards refugees. The profile of the Syrian refugee population remained stable and no significant changes in return or new arrivals figures are projected in the coming two years.

The absence of an effective legal framework for refugee protection continues to preclude longer-term residency rights and other legal benefits for Syrian refugees in Iraq. The difficult economic situation has negatively affected livelihood opportunities of Iraqis and Syrian refugees alike and has stretched existing public services and hosting capacities. Lack of access to sustainable employment is the main vulnerability reported by Syrian refugees and remains the root cause of protection issues, such as child labour and child marriage, and has also led to refugees seeking relocation to camps.

3RP partners will continue to advocate for an effective legal refugee protection framework in Iraq and provide humanitarian and basic needs assistance, targeting extremely vulnerable individuals and new arrivals without any community support. Additional programming will be put in place to cater to the needs of newly arrived Syrian refugees in Bardarash and Gawilan camp and advocacy for freedom of movement for newly arrived Syrian refugees will continue.

Given the protracted displacement of the majority of Syrian refugees, the 3RP response will continue to focus on a gradual transition from an emergency humanitarian response to a longer-term solutions-oriented approach, including the graduation of refugees from dependency on humanitarian assistance to self-reliance and the inclusion of refugees in public services and national systems, strongly aligned with the overarching objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees.

This gradual transition complements humanitarian activities with programs that aim to strengthen the resilience of the refugee community and the host community alike, empower host authorities through capacity building in service delivery and coordination, enhance income-generating programming and engage stronger with development actors. By actively bridging the divide between humanitarian and development programming, the 3RP response will highlight the sustainability and cost-efficiency of its interventions.

The 2020-2021 3RP will highlight this cross-sectoral strategic direction by conceptualizing the solution-oriented activities per Sector under the 3RP Resilience Component and build on constructive initiatives launched during recent years. To promote the harmonization and coordination of different initiatives, 3RP partners aims to develop an inter-sectoral solutions strategy during 2020. The Durable Solutions Working Group is currently integrated in the Inter-Sectoral Working Group. In 2020 the possibility of a separate solutions working group will be explored to strengthen solutions and resilience-lens. The Protection Sector, including Sexual and Gender Based Violence and Child Protection,

will continue to invest in capacity-building initiatives and maintain close collaboration with the KRG Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. The Education Sector will support the development of the KRG Ministry of Education's education integration policy for Syrian refugees. The Health, Shelter and WASH Sectors continue to explore avenues to remove duplication of humanitarian assistance and public services or national systems, including the integration of refugee camps into the surrounding municipalities. Even humanitarian-oriented Sectors, such as the Basic Needs and Food Sector, are switching towards more cost-effective approaches that empower refugees to reduce debt and become more resilient, such as longer-term multi-purpose cash assistance, replacing in-kind assistance with cash and investing in new cash-out technologies.

Close collaboration with the Government of Iraq and the KRG is key to successfully implementing the 3RP response plan. 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 2020-2021, the 3RP community will closely coordinate with the KRG and the Ministry of Planning to align its response and programs with the agenda of the new cabinet and the Vision 2030 development plan.

To align the refugee response with the Global Compact on Refugees and the Sustainable Development Goals, UNHCR and UNDP will strengthen the co-leadership, 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. 3RP 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 in 2020-2021 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 3RP partners and Sector leads 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.



CURRENT SITUATION

Due to developments in north-eastern Syria (NES), the number of Syrian new arrivals into the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) increased in 2019. Since the start of military operations in October, some 15,000 Syrians entered the KR-I within two weeks, while only 6,751 Syrian new arrivals were registered with UNHCR over the first 9 months of 2019. As of 31 December 2019, some 19,000 Syrian refugees arrived in KR-I since the start of the NES emergency. This number is likely to slowly increase given the current steady yet low number of new arrivals on daily basis.

The profile of the Syrian refugee population in the KR-I remained stable. More than 99 per cent of the Syrian refugee population resides in the KR-I, with the vast majority of Kurdish ethnicity. Out of the protracted Syrian population, 40 per cent are living in one of the ten refugee camps across the KR-I¹ and 60 per cent resides in the host community. The majority of the new arrivals are currently residing in refugee camps in Duhok, while others have been authorized to join their families elsewhere in the KR-I following a mandatory security clearance process².

The number of Syrian refugees in Iraq is expected to slightly increase to 255,000 individuals by the end of 2020 due to the developments in NES, and to decrease again to 245,000 individuals by the end of 2021, as is expected that some of the new arrivals and the protracted population will spontaneously return to Syria, particularly if the situation stabilizes in NES. The main reasons for return for the protracted population remain family-related issues, lack of livelihood opportunities in the KR-I and medical reasons. Return intention surveys highlighted, however, that many Syrian refugees are likely to remain in Iraq for the medium term.

Despite the challenging political climate in Iraq, the elections and new Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) cabinet, the economic climate and increase in Syrian new arrivals and limitations in the freedom of movement for newly arrived Syrian refugees, the protection environment in the KR-I remained largely favourable in 2019, with no major change expected in 2020. The KRG and host community remained welcoming and accommodating towards the refugee population, and Syrian refugees with UNHCR certificates can freely move back and forth from Syria through the official Peshkhabour border crossing point.

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 has stretched existing public services and hosting capacities. Lack of access to sustainable employment and livelihood opportunities is the main vulnerability reported by Syrian refugees in needs assessments in 2018 and 2019, and remain the root cause of protection issues, such as child labour and child marriage, and has also led to refugees seeking relocation to camps.

Additional programming will be put in place to cater to the humanitarian and basic needs of the newly arrived Syrian refugee population. UNHCR has developed an operational preparedness plan, in conjunction with the humanitarian contingency plan of the Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC), in case the situation in NES deteriorates and the number of Syrian new arrivals increases again. However, given the protracted displacement of the majority of the Syrian population in the KR-I, the 3RP strategic direction will continue to aim at a gradual transition from an emergency humanitarian response to a longer-term solutions-oriented approach with a focus on self-reliance, and inclusion of refugees in and strengthening of public services and national systems.



¹ Including Bardarash refugee camp, established in Duhok since the start of the NES situation.

² As of 31 December

POPULATION TABLE

| Population Group | | 2020 | | 2021 | |
|---|-------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | | Population In Need | Target Population | Population In Need | Target Population |
| Syrian Refugees | Men | 72,973 | 72,973 | 70,111 | 70,111 |
| | Women | 67,594 | 67,594 | 64,943 | 64,943 |
| | Boys | 59,160 | 59,160 | 56,840 | 56,840 |
| | Girls | 55,273 | 55,273 | 53,106 | 53,106 |
| Sub Total Syrian Refugees | | 255,000 | 255,000 | 245,000 | 245,000 |
| Members of Impacted Communities | Men | 55,599 | 55,599 | 55,599 | 55,599 |
| | Women | 57,881 | 57,881 | 57,881 | 57,881 |
| | Boys | 48,130 | 48,130 | 48,130 | 48,130 |
| | Girls | 45,848 | 45,848 | 45,848 | 45,848 |
| Sub Total Members of Impacted Communities | | 207,458 | 207,458 ³ | 207,458 | 207,458 |
| Grand Total | | 462,458 | 462,458 | 452,458 | 452,458 |

As of 31 December 2019, a total of 245,810 Syrian refugees are registered with UNHCR, with the number likely to increase due to instability in NES. By the end of 2020, it is expected that some 255,000 Syrian refugees will be residing in Iraq due to a steady slight increase in new arrivals and new-borns. In 2020, it is expected that between 10,000 and 15,000 Syrian individuals will spontaneously return to Syria. It is expected that this trend will continue or slowly increase in 2021, leading to an estimated 245,000 Syrian refugees residing in Iraq by the end of 2021.

In addition to the Syrian population, some 41,139 refugees⁴ of other nationalities are registered with UNHCR in Iraq, mostly Turks (20,678 – majority residing in Erbil and Duhok), Iranians (11,092 – majority residing in Sulaymaniyah) and Palestinians (7,967 – majority of them residing in Baghdad). It is expected that the number of refugees of other nationalities in Iraq will remain stable during the next two

years. Refugees of other nationalities are integrated into the overall programming of UNHCR and other 3RP partners as appropriate. These planning figures and scenarios assume that the situation in NES remains stable. In case the situation in NES deteriorates, an operational preparedness plan has been developed, including a worst-case scenario of 125,000 new arrivals within a period of six months.

³ Members of impacted communities in need of humanitarian assistance are estimated at 207,458 individuals, a figure which is expected to remain stable through 2020. Unlike last year, the number is calculated based on OCHA's poverty rate by district and not only poor people within 2km distance from refugee camps. The calculation of people in need for the Humanitarian Response Plan also considers only the districts hosting more than 1,000 refugees. The age breakdown calculation is based on the Demographic Survey Kurdistan Region of Iraq conducted by IOM and KRISO and published on 13 Sep 2018.

⁴ As of 31 December 2019

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES & TARGETING

As the majority of the Syrian refugee population remain in protracted displacement and no changes in the vulnerabilities and needs were anticipated, it was agreed not to conduct a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) in 2019. The main sources of information to identify and confirm the priority needs and vulnerability of the Syrian population across sectors are the 2017-2018 MSNA, the 2017 WFP-UNHCR Joint-Vulnerability Assessment (JVA), UNHCR's Vulnerability Assessment Tool (VAT) data, participatory assessments and other relevant research. In 2020, a MSNA will be conducted to account the changes occurred in the overall operational and protection environment such as the newly arrived population and the slowly improving economic situation. Members of the affected community will be included in the MSNA and vulnerable host community households will be, when relevant, integrated in the individual or area-based targeting of assistance programs.

MSNA findings suggest that economic vulnerability lies at the core of many sectoral and overarching needs of refugee households living out of camps in the KR-I. Some three quarters of households reported being in debt and using debt as a coping mechanism, regardless of the length of displacement, with levels of accumulated debt demonstrating a continuously high level of economic vulnerability of Syrian refugee households in the KR-I.

Even though employment is the most frequently reported income source, access to sustainable income sources remains limited leading to negative coping mechanisms such as children dropping out of school, child labour and child marriage. This has also led to refugees seeking relocation to camps and risks increasing dependence on humanitarian assistance.

Economic vulnerabilities such as heavy reliance on debt and no sustainable income sources does directly affect the households' ability to cover costs related to multiple sectoral needs, such as renting adequate accommodation, purchasing food for the household, ensuring children's school attendance, and accessing adequate healthcare services.

3RP partners aim to strengthen information sharing and harmonize targeting tools to ensure evidence- and needs-based targeting and avoid duplication of assistance. Cross-sectoral efforts will be undertaken to graduate poor households and individuals from poverty to self-reliance. In order to do so, linkages need to be strengthened among livelihoods, income-generating and more broadly-based development programs and between Sectors, such as Livelihoods, Education, Protection and Basic Needs.





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 the 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 the Sectors. Lastly, the 3RP partners will continue to include the vulnerable members of the affected host communities in all its activities where relevant and possible.

The 2020-2021 3RP strategic direction will continue to aim at a gradual transition from the emergency humanitarian response to a longer-term solutions-oriented approach, with a focus on local integration, self-reliance and the inclusion of refugees in 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 the 2020-2021 3RP 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 and are the main government counterparts in the Iraq 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 will in 2020-2021 closely coordinate with the KRG to align its programs with the agenda of the new cabinet and the development of a new regional development plan.

National leadership and empowerment will manifest itself through several avenues. 3RP Sectors are encouraged to gradually hand over the coordination leadership to national staff and, preferably, their government counterparts at national and governorate level. Coordination capacity-building programs will be implemented as part of a 3RP exit strategy. Where feasible, the 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 remains the main self-reported vulnerability by Syrian refugees in needs assessments carried out in 2018 and 2019, and the root cause of many protection issues. Therefore, strengthening the coordination, harmonization and implementation of self-reliance, income-generation and livelihoods programming will be a key priority for 2020-2021. The Livelihoods Sector will play a key role in the design of a livelihoods strategy focusing on business development, financial and economic inclusion of Syrian 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 2019, UNHCR advocated successfully to integrate reference to refugee populations and the 3RP in the UNSDCF (United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework) for 2020-2024. Development actors, such as World Bank, ILO and GIZ have shown constructive interest to include refugee related issue into their programming. In 2020-2021, 3RP actors aim to strengthen the engagement and coordination with development actors, specifically with regards to self-reliance and strengthening of national systems. By bridging the divide between humanitarian and development programming, the 3RP actors hope to highlight the sustainability of their interventions and attract the attention of the donor community. UNDP will play a key role in the coordination with other development actors as 3RP co-lead.

The 2020-2021 3RP will highlight this cross-sectoral strategic direction by conceptualizing the solution-oriented activities per Sector under the 3RP Resilience Component. The Protection Sector, and Sexual and Gender Based Violence and Child Protection Sub-Sectors, will continue to invest in capacity-building activities and maintain close collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA). The Education Sector will support the further development of the Ministry of Education's (MoE) Education Integration Policy for Syrian Refugees and its implementation. The Health, Shelter and WASH Sectors continue to explore avenues to remove duplication of assistance between humanitarian and 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. Even humanitarian-oriented Sectors, such as Basic Needs, are switching towards more cost-effective approaches that empower refugees to reduce their debt and become more resilient, such as longer-term Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), replacing in-kind assistance with cash assistance and investing in new cash-out technologies.

Transitioning from humanitarian to resilience-oriented assistance is, however, not always applicable to all situations and will not address the needs and vulnerabilities of all persons of concern. Therefore, 3RP 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. For example, newly arrived refugees residing in newly established sites, such as in Bardarash and Gawilan, are likely to need a different type of intervention than the protracted population.

Lastly, it needs to be highlighted that the decrease in humanitarian actors and funding opportunities in Iraq will remain a risk in 2020-2021 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 3RP partners and Sector leads 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 2019, with less than 10,000 Syrian refugees returning voluntarily to Syria. It is estimated that this number will not increase significantly with a maximum of between 10,000 and 15,000 Syrian individual returnees in 2020. According to the fifth Return Intentions Survey, only 2.1% of the Syrian refugee respondents in Iraq expressed their intention to return to Syria within the next twelve months. 3RP actors will not facilitate return as long as the protection thresholds for a sustainable return to Syria are not met. Given the overall favourable protection environment, the low return intentions, the continued insecurity in the areas of origin of Syrian refugees in Iraq (primarily NES) and the absence of push factors to return for Syrian refugees residing in the KR-I, humanitarian actors in Iraq will not provide the types of return assistance packages for Syrian refugees being provided elsewhere in the region.

Advocacy will continue with the authorities to maintain and enhance the largely favourable protection environment by ensuring safe and unhindered access to the KR-I territory, safety and asylum, and advocate for certificates and residency documents and to maintain freedom of movement for Syrian refugees with a KRG residency permit, including new arrivals, and extend this freedom of movement throughout other governorates in Iraq.

The vast majority of Syrian refugees in the KR-I continue to express intentions to stay in the KR-I in the near future. Given the welcoming environment created by the host authorities, the strategic durable solutions focus for Syrian refugees

in Iraq will be focused on the further strengthening of economic and social inclusion in the KR-I. Key to this approach will be the further elimination of any existing barriers, to enable refugees to fully access existing national services and systems, through continued support to regional ministries, directorates and the development of a joint durable solutions and economic inclusion strategy, benefitting both host and refugee communities. This approach will capitalize on the support of development partners, private sector, civil society and other relevant stakeholders.

To achieve these objectives, 3RP partners will build on constructive initiatives launched during recent years, such as the Comprehensive Solutions Strategies of UNHCR and other 3RP partners, which are integrated into the overall Strategic Direction of the 2020-2021 3RP Iraq Chapter. To avoid duplication and to promote harmonization, the 3RP community in Iraq 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 is currently absorbed by and integrated in the Inter-Sectoral Working Group. In 2020 the possibility of a separate Durable Solutions Working Group will be explored if needed to strengthen to focus on solutions.

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.

PARTNERSHIPS & COORDINATION

The overall 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 and UNDP will continue to lead the 3RP response, with the KRG Ministry of Planning (MoP) as the main governmental counterpart. The 3RP response has been aligned with the KRG development plan (Vision 2020). In 2020, it is expected that the new KRG cabinet will draft a new development plan. To ensure the inclusion of the new KRG cabinet's vision into the 3RP refugee response, Sectors were briefed by the MoP about the agenda of the new cabinet. Since the overwhelming majority of the Syrian refugee population resides in the KR-I, refugee coordination structures exist only at the KR-I and at the governorate level in Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah, and are not replicated nationally. In 2020, Sectors will continue to integrate the protection concerns and needs of Syrian refugees who are residing outside the KR-I into the overall coordination structures and liaise with relevant stakeholders elsewhere in Iraq to address identified issues.

The ten 3RP (Sub-)Sectors are led by UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP and WHO, and meet on a monthly basis in the Inter-Sectoral Working Group (ISWG), chaired by the MoP. Due to the geographical overlap of the 3RP and HRP (Humanitarian Response Plan) response in Iraq, five of the ten Sectors are double-hatting as Clusters⁵. In 2020-2021, the 3RP response will continue to liaise with the HRP response and align where possible. Efforts have been made during 2019 to ensure that sufficient time and capacity are allocated to further highlight refugee issues on the agenda of the double-hatting Sectors.

The majority of the Sectors have relevant government counterparts attending, chairing or leading their Sector meetings or coordination platforms. Lead agencies will be encouraged to strengthen the shift towards national ownership and leadership by nationalizing the Sector (co-)leads. Efforts have been 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, were briefed about the 3RP response and encouraged to participate in the coordination where relevant. Sectors were requested to coordinate closely with counterparts at governorate level and establish a constant two-way communication during the planning and response phases.

In 2020, 3RP partners will continue to strengthen the inclusiveness of the response and coordination, 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. In order to strengthen communication towards external stakeholders, the 3RP actors will further develop Information Management tools and a Public Information strategy.

⁵ As per joint UNHCR-OCHA Note on Mixed Situations: Coordination in action, some coordination platforms (Sectors for 3RP refugee response and Clusters for HRP IDP response) in Iraq are merged and coordinating both responses.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The 3RP Iraq Chapter does not have an inter-agency Monitoring and Evaluation Framework but relies on the internal monitoring and evaluation mechanisms of 3RP partners. Progress and gaps in the activities are continuously reported on and monitored through the “Activity Info” platform. In 2019, the Communication with Communities (CwC) Taskforce have made significant efforts to establish a centralized feedback mechanism to strengthen accountability to affected populations and enhance communications with communities. The centralized feedback mechanism, implemented through the Iraq Information Centre (IIC), will be operational from the start of 2020.

The centralized refugee hotline managed by the IIC will improve and harmonize the access of asylum seekers and refugees to information on and referrals to humanitarian services and support strengthened feedback and complaints mechanisms. The helpline will centralize the information exchange between affected populations and humanitarian actors through 3RP Sector Leads and/or UNHCR thematic focal points.

The use of the Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS) to record complaints and feedback will enhance the efficiency of response and resource mobilization. The mechanism will also

improve trend analysis, identification of gaps in services, and assist in assessing the performance of humanitarian actors. The acquired and accumulated feedback data will improve organizational learning and optimization of programming. The centralized feedback mechanism is an opportunity for all humanitarian partners to better inform the humanitarian response and interagency coordination.

The 3RP response aspires to integrate the voice of the refugee population during each phase of the humanitarian programme cycle. The affected population is consulted from the design, through participatory and needs assessments, to the monitoring and evaluation of the humanitarian response.

GLOBAL PROCESSES

The 2020-2021 Iraq 3RP response and strategic direction are strongly aligned with the four overarching objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR). First and foremost, the overall response and Sectors will continue 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 parallel to advocacy for inclusion of beneficiaries in national systems. In order to strengthen national systems and to support the national authorities, 3RP actors have built strong connections with development actors, such as World Bank, ILO and GIZ, and will in 2020 and 2021 continue to strengthen these coordination efforts. The goals to transcend the humanitarian-development divide and to foster national ownership are in line with key principles of the 2030 Agenda.

The lack of self-reliance is the main vulnerability reported by 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 be at the forefront of 2020-2021 3RP strategic direction. The 3RP response does not only aim at strengthening the resilience of refugees, but also of host communities, aligned with the 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.

Given the largely favourable protection environment for Syrian refugees in the KR-I, coupled with a lack of short-term interest in return to Syria, the 2020-2021 3RP solutions-lens will mainly focus on local economic and social inclusion. However, UNHCR and its partners, will continue to ensure the voluntary character of return for individuals approaching Derabon Return Centre who wish to spontaneously return to Syria.

In order to further align the Iraq 3RP Chapter with the GCR and the SDGs, UNHCR and UNDP will strengthen their co-leadership coordination, highlighting the importance of considering 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 their national development plans and strategies.

**COUNTRY
REQUIREMENTS
SUMMARY
BY AGENCY**

| AGENCY / ORGANIZATION | Budgetary Requirements 2020 (US\$) | | | Budgetary Requirements 2021 (US\$) | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Refugee Component | Resilience Component | Total (US\$) for 2020 | Refugee Component | Resilience Component | Total (US\$) for 2021 |
| UNHCR | 132,891,657 | 20,611,148 | 153,502,805 | 127,230,554 | 21,767,870 | 148,998,424 |
| WFP | 10,865,400 | 23,344,128 | 34,209,528 | 10,865,400 | 23,344,128 | 34,209,528 |
| FAO | - | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | - | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 |
| UNICEF | 8,734,518 | 2,173,500 | 10,908,018 | 7,816,643 | 1,769,000 | 9,585,643 |
| IOM | 7,065,715 | 2,658,449 | 9,724,164 | 7,065,715 | 2,658,449 | 9,724,164 |
| PWJ | 1,855,600 | 4,965,722 | 6,821,322 | 500,000 | - | 500,000 |
| UNFPA | 3,635,000 | 1,201,714 | 4,836,714 | 3,671,000 | 1,230,514 | 4,901,514 |
| WHO | 2,650,000 | 1,780,000 | 4,430,000 | 2,150,000 | 1,580,000 | 3,730,000 |
| UNDP | - | 3,095,500 | 3,095,500 | - | 1,585,250 | 1,585,250 |
| IMC | 1,995,000 | 877,000 | 2,872,000 | 1,995,000 | 877,000 | 2,872,000 |
| GOAL | - | 1,287,500 | 1,287,500 | - | - | - |
| FRC | - | 1,110,000 | 1,110,000 | - | - | - |
| INTERSOS | 975,595 | 7,500 | 983,095 | 975,595 | 7,500 | 983,095 |
| MERCY CORP | - | 839,842 | 839,842 | - | 275,918 | 275,918 |
| ZOA INTERNATIONAL | - | 800,000 | 800,000 | - | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| TDH ITALY | 710,000 | - | 710,000 | - | - | - |
| SAVE THE CHILDREN | 233,350 | 393,950 | 627,300 | - | 362,900 | 362,900 |
| CESVI | - | 555,914 | 555,914 | - | - | - |
| SCI | 315,000 | 167,500 | 482,500 | 315,000 | 167,500 | 482,500 |
| WADI | 421,400 | - | 421,400 | 421,400 | - | 421,400 |
| NRC | 406,000 | - | 406,000 | 460,000 | - | 460,000 |
| COOPI | 346,840 | 53,160 | 400,000 | 261,345 | 38,655 | 300,000 |
| WVI | - | 400,000 | 400,000 | - | - | - |
| UN WOMEN | 80,000 | 117,500 | 197,500 | 80,000 | 157,500 | 237,500 |
| UN PONTE PER (UPP) | - | 196,000 | 196,000 | - | 412,000 | 412,000 |
| HELP - HILFE ZUR SELBSTHILFE E.V. | - | 97,000 | 97,000 | - | 160,000 | 160,000 |
| VIYAN ORGANIZATION | 28,200 | - | 28,200 | 21,600 | - | 21,600 |
| TOTAL | 173,209,275 | 86,733,027 | 259,942,302 | 163,829,252 | 77,194,184 | 241,023,436 |

**COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS
SUMMARY BY SECTOR**

| SECTOR SUMMARY | Total Jan-Dec 2020 (USD) | | | | Total Jan-Dec 2021 (USD) | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Refugee Budget | Resilience Budget | Total Budget | Appeal Budget | Refugee Budget | Resilience Budget | Total Budget | Appeal Budget |
| PROTECTION | 21,946,382 | 7,805,238 | 29,751,620 | 29,751,620 | 23,658,314 | 7,624,920 | 31,283,234 | 31,283,234 |
| FOOD SECURITY | 10,865,400 | 43,344,128 | 54,209,528 | 54,209,528 | 10,865,400 | 43,344,128 | 54,209,528 | 54,209,528 |
| EDUCATION | 11,140,422 | 591,710 | 11,732,132 | 11,732,132 | 9,328,040 | 501,155 | 9,829,195 | 9,829,195 |
| HEALTH | 12,714,496 | 5,614,000 | 18,328,496 | 18,328,496 | 11,699,059 | 5,364,800 | 17,063,859 | 17,063,859 |
| SHELTER | 16,056,324 | 10,460,523 | 26,516,847 | 26,516,847 | 12,326,238 | 5,278,715 | 17,604,953 | 17,604,953 |
| BASIC NEEDS | 95,373,534 | - | 95,373,534 | 95,373,534 | 91,250,784 | - | 91,250,784 | 91,250,784 |
| WASH | 5,112,717 | 2,795,949 | 7,908,666 | 7,908,666 | 4,701,417 | 2,215,491 | 6,916,908 | 6,916,908 |
| LIVELIHOOD | - | 16,121,479 | 16,121,479 | 16,121,479 | - | 12,864,975 | 12,864,975 | 12,864,975 |
| TOTAL | 173,209,275 | 86,733,027 | 259,942,303 | 259,942,303 | 163,829,252 | 77,194,184 | 241,023,436 | 241,023,436 |



PROTECTION SECTOR RESPONSE



| | | |
|---|--|---------------------|
| LEAD AGENCY | UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, SCI | |
| APPEALING PARTNERS | UNHCR, UNFPA, IMC, UNWOMEN, SCI, UNICEF | |
| OTHER PARTNERS | Al Mesalla, GDCVAW, DoSA, Harikar, SWEDO, Heartland Alliance, Mercy Corps, ACTED, MoLSA, STEP, TdH Italy, TGH | |
| OBJECTIVES | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees have access to the territory 2. Community-based engagement in programming is strengthened 3. Risks and consequences of SGBV are reduced and mitigated 4. Access to quality child protection activities is strengthened for girls and boys | |
| FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS | 2020 | 2021 |
| REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT | \$21,946,382 | \$23,658,314 |
| RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT | \$7,805,238 | \$7,624,920 |
| 3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2020-2021 | \$29,751,620 | \$31,283,234 |

CURRENT SITUATION

The protection environment in the KR-I remained largely favourable in 2019 despite the challenging political climate in Iraq, the elections and new Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) cabinet, the difficult economic climate and the increase in Syrian new arrivals. Of particular concern were limitations on the freedom of movement for newly arrived Syrian refugees coming from NES and an increasing trend towards restricting movements between KR-I and NES for those seeking to return to Syria temporarily for family, medical or other reasons. No major change in access to the territory is expected in 2020. The KRG and host community remained accommodating towards the refugee population, and Syrian refugees with UNHCR certificates

can move back and forth from Syria through the official Peshkhabour border crossing point once obtaining clearance with relative ease. 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. Lack of access to sustainable employment and livelihood opportunities remain the root cause of many protection issues, such as child labour and child marriage, and has also led to refugees seeking relocation to camps.

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), including domestic violence, sexual violence, forced and child marriage, and denial of resources, continues to be reported by Syrian refugees, mostly by women and girls. Limited livelihood opportunities and economic hardship have led to some women and girls resorting to negative coping mechanisms,

including forced/child marriage. Lack of access to livelihood opportunities increased the vulnerability of survivors and women to protection risks. Female-headed households residing out of camps are at heightened risk of becoming exposed to SGBV due to economic vulnerability. National legislation related to domestic violence and SGBV fails to meet international standards in a number of key areas, and national protection systems have limited capacity to prevent and respond to SGBV. SGBV incidents remain under-reported due to lack of legal redress, social stigma and cultural norms. The protracted nature of the Syrian refugee population displacement has exacerbated protection risks, in particular child protection risks such as psychological distress, child labour, and sexual violence both in and out of camps. For adolescent boys and girls, the most frequently cited reasons for non-attendance in school were linked to household economic insecurity.

Since the start of operations in NES in October 2019, some 19,000 Syrian refugees arrived in KR-I (as of 31 December 2019). The new arrivals have entered KR-I through Al-Walid and Sehela border crossing points and transported to Bardarash and Gawilan camps. These camps were identified by local authorities in Duhok to host all new arrivals from NES and to be used for security screening and registration purposes. Protection services are provided upon arrival, with a particular focus on prioritization of children and women at risk. It should be noted that there was a high proportion of adolescent boys among the new arrivals, many of whom arrived unaccompanied, necessitating an upscaling of the child protection response. New arrivals are not allowed leave the camps before security clearance by Asayish for family reunification elsewhere in KR-I or based on vulnerability of the household. The limited freedom of movement and slow clearance procedures resulted in several hundred new arrivals returning to Syria while others managed to leave the camps in an unofficial manner, particularly during the first few weeks of the influx. As of 31 December 2019, some 8,200 refugees have been authorized to leave the camp, and some 600 have voluntarily returned to Syria to check on property, seek safety

again in Syria or due to dissatisfaction with camp conditions and lack of freedom of movement. New arrivals were particularly frustrated in the change in screening and registration procedures, in particular the requirement to be accommodated in camps pending clearance from Asayish.

The Protection Sector will continue to advocate with the GoI and the KRG to develop and implement an effective legal refugee protection framework to ensure longer-term residency rights to stay and enjoy other legal benefits for Syrian refugees. Despite political challenges at Baghdad level, there is a commitment from the Ministry of Interior to re-introduce the amended Refugee Law to replace the current Political Refugee Law No. 51 of 1971. The Protection Sector will also focus on strengthening linkages with and referrals to the Livelihoods Sector. The overall protection response continued to be driven towards national ownership and capacity building through the provision of technical support to regional and local authorities. This approach aims to maintain and enhance effective and quality protection services, but also in terms of access to territory and safety for Syrian refugees, as well as for refugees of other nationalities.



For new arrivals, the key protection concern remains lack of freedom of movement, including lack of clear and harmonized clearance procedures to leave Bardarash and Gawilan camps in Dohuk. The main strategic protection objectives for the new arrivals will continue to be admission to the territory, freedom of movement, including efficient, fair and clear security screening and family reunification procedures, continuous registration and issuance of protection documentation, and provision of protection services and assistance to all new arrivals.

UNHCR continued to register asylum-seekers and refugees of all nationalities and to issue/renew asylum-seeker and refugee certificates. In 2019, the GoI issued a decision to register Syrian asylum-seekers countrywide through issuance of Personal Identity Cards through the Permanent Committee of the Ministry of Interior (PC-Mol), the GoI entity mandated to register refugees country-wide. Registration with PC-Mol legalizes the stay of Syrian asylum-seekers and refugees in Iraq, not only in the KR-I. Discussions regarding the initiation of the registration of Syrians in KR-I are ongoing between the GoI and the KRG; registration of the small Syrian asylum-seeker population in Central and Southern governorates began





in 2019. Protection partners continue to provide legal assistance to refugees who face issues with legalizing their stay in the KR-I (issuance of Personal Identity Cards through the PC-MoI regularizes residency in Central and Southern governorates) and obtaining civil documentation. Resettlement options remain limited for refugees in Iraq, but UNHCR will continue advocate for increased resettlement spaces and further explore complementary pathways, including family reunification.

In 2019, UNHCR continued its support to DAFI scholars to access tertiary education across KR-I and expanded its DAFI programme to the Central and Southern governorates. In addition to strengthening opportunities for durable solutions and increasing resilience and employability for refugees, DAFI scholars also engaged in community-based protection activities that supported the resilience of their communities. Alongside their studies, DAFI scholars have engaged in voluntary activities with humanitarian NGOs during summer breaks, including some who take part in Community Outreach Volunteer networks. Graduated scholars continued to engage in the programme through active participation in the mass information campaigns for the 2019 application season and provided guidance to interested scholars.

SGBV actors continued to assist survivors through case management, counselling and referrals, including for legal assistance, and continued to build the capacity of government entities such as the Directorate for Combating Violence Against Women (DCVAW). Economic hardship, in combination with the decrease in humanitarian funding and limited capacity of national SGBV systems to respond to needs, have, however, led to gaps in the overall SGBV response. Access to multi-sectorial SGBV prevention and response services remain limited, in particular in some urban areas.

Child Protection actors continued to focus on building the capacities of community-based structures and government entities and exploring effective programmatic linkages with education and livelihood actors. Building on the 2017-18 Sustainable Child Protection Programme Framework, approximately 60 per cent of the child protection response is implemented by the Department of Labour and Social Affairs (DoSA), which has been a positive transition towards greater inclusion of refugee girls and boys into national/regional systems. While community structures in camps are relatively well organized, community-based approaches outside of camps need to be strengthened.

Government entities, such as MoLSA, DoSA and DCVAW, continue to be key partners for all protection interventions and are included in all discussions and activities related to institutional capacity building, advocacy and service provision throughout the response. Protection actors aim at broader community participation, leading to wider civil society engagement, initiative, leadership and ownership in future interventions. The implementation of community-based approaches promotes meaningful engagement with communities through better understanding dynamics, forging a sense of belonging, and implementing community-generated solutions, as well as supporting protection-sensitivity in each area of the refugee response. The importance of this approach is reflected in, among other activities, strengthening the Community Volunteers Network in Iraq.



POPULATION TABLE

| Population Group | | 2020 | | 2021 | |
|---------------------------------|-------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | | Population In Need | Target Population | Population In Need | Target Population |
| Syrian Refugees | Men | 72,973 | 72,973 | 70,111 | 70,111 |
| | Women | 67,594 | 67,594 | 64,943 | 64,943 |
| | Boys | 59,160 | 59,160 | 56,840 | 56,840 |
| | Girls | 55,273 | 55,273 | 53,106 | 53,106 |
| Sub Total | | 255,000 | 255,000 | 245,000 | 245,000 |
| Members of Impacted Communities | Men | 55,599 | 55,599 | 55,599 | 55,599 |
| | Women | 57,881 | 57,881 | 57,881 | 57,881 |
| | Boys | 48,130 | 48,130 | 48,130 | 48,130 |
| | Girls | 45,848 | 45,848 | 45,848 | 45,848 |
| Sub Total | | 207,458 | 207,458 | 207,458 | 207,458 |
| Grand Total Population In Need | | 462,458 | 462,458 | 452,458 | 452,458 |

The Protection Sector targets refugees of all nationalities through registration, legal, SGBV prevention and response and child protection activities. In collaboration with local authorities and through strengthening of national protection systems, protection actors aim to target both refugees and members of the affected population.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

The Strategic Direction of the Protection Sector seeks to address the increasingly protracted nature of the Syrian refugee situation and response. Advocacy with the GoI and KRG will continue to maintain open borders, to ensure access to safety and asylum and to ensure freedom of movement for new arrivals.

The Protection Sector will also seek to strengthen the legal framework for the protection of refugees, with a particular focus on gathering support for the amendment of the existing Political Refugee Law, aiming to align Iraqi refugee legislation with the international refugee definition and to have legislation that supports social, economic and financial inclusion of refugees in Iraqi society. In the absence of a new Refugee Law, the development of Instructions on

asylum procedures under the existing 1971 Political Refugee Act will be pursued in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior and the Shura Council. The overall response of the Protection Sector will therefore focus on strengthening of national systems, inclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers in strengthened national and regional systems and on the mainstreaming of protection across all 3RP Sectors.

To achieve the above, UNHCR will strengthen its collaboration with PC-Mol in 2020 to focus on country-wide registration and issuance of documentation to all asylum-seekers and refugees across Iraq, in accordance with the 1971 Political Refugee Act. While the registration of Syrians in the KR-I remains on hold, UNHCR and partners will continue to advocate

for collaboration and coordination between GoI and KRG authorities to enable registration by the PC-Mol and issuance of GoI documentation. UNHCR will also support capacity building of the PC-Mol to strengthen their capacity to register refugees and asylum-seekers and issue documentation through training of their registration staff, strengthening their registration process and mobile mission planning, and supporting the development of a new registration database that will better support their work.

UNHCR and partners will also work with line ministries to ensure that registered refugees and asylum-seekers have access to their rights and entitlements under the 1971 Political Refugee Act (or an amended Refugee Law).

SGBV partners will continue their efforts to improve safe and ethical SGBV related data collection, analysis and its use through the Gender-Based Violence Information



Management System (GBVIMS). Community-based interventions, such as male engagement initiatives, will be scaled up to prevent, mitigate and respond to SGBV, raise awareness, increase trust in available services and reduce stigma related to SGBV. Strengthening national actors and systems, such as GDCVAW, remains a priority to ensure provision of quality, survivor-centred and accessible services to survivors. Advocacy efforts to strengthen the national legal system and response framework to address SGBV will continue. Additionally, efforts will be made to facilitate access to dignified livelihood opportunities and economic empowerment, as a tool to enhance protection for SGBV survivors.

Child Protection partners 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. This will involve 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 approach of the Protection Sector to strengthen national systems and promote inclusion, Child Protection partners aim to increase the level of government engagement and build their capacity. Newly arrived refugee children will be assisted with psychosocial support activities through recreational activities until education services become accessible.

In addition to efforts that contribute to the local integration of Syrian refugees in the KR-I, the Protection Sector will also continue to counsel refugees on the voluntary nature of return in case they express a wish to permanently return to Syria or to assist refugees with resettlement to a third country or complementary pathways when voluntary return and local integration are not a viable durable solution. Resettlement options remain limited and will be used as a protection tool for heightened protection risk profiles.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The Protection Sector will use the centralized IIC hotline to provide information to the refugee population, to receive referrals, to provide feedback and to report concerns and complaints. Protection actors will consult the refugee population throughout the humanitarian programme cycle through community-based platforms and participatory needs assessments. The acquired and accumulated feedback will improve organizational learning and optimization of programming and is an opportunity for all humanitarian partners to strengthen the humanitarian response and interagency coordination with a view to being more responsive to the needs of refugees and host communities. The Protection Sector will liaise and advocate with other Sectors to ensure that protection and age, gender and diversity mainstreaming approaches are applied through all 3RP activities and programmes. GDCVAW operates an SGBV hotline that provides information regarding SGBV services to all refugees, host communities and IDPs. In 2019, the Child Protection Sub-Sector developed a child safeguarding policy. This is now a mandatory requirement to be a member of the Sub-Sector. The inter-agency policy was endorsed, and implementation guide with practical tools were rolled out.



SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

| AGENCY / ORGANIZATION | Budgetary Requirements 2020 | | | Budgetary Requirements 2021 | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Refugee Component | Resilience Component | Total (USD) for 2020 | Refugee Component | Resilience Component | Total (USD) for 2021 |
| UNHCR | 16,126,032 | 6,414,024 | 22,540,056 | 17,849,664 | 6,242,206 | 24,091,870 |
| UNFPA | 2,915,000 | 625,714 | 3,540,714 | 2,915,000 | 625,714 | 3,540,714 |
| IMC | 595,000 | 117,000 | 712,000 | 595,000 | 117,000 | 712,000 |
| UN Women | 80,000 | 17,500 | 97,500 | 80,000 | 17,500 | 97,500 |
| UNICEF | 1,915,350 | 463,500 | 2,378,850 | 1,903,650 | 455,000 | 2,358,650 |
| SCI | 315,000 | 167,500 | 482,500 | 315,000 | 167,500 | 482,500 |
| TOTAL | 21,946,382 | 7,805,238 | 29,751,620 | 23,658,314 | 7,624,920 | 31,283,234 |

| Sector Summary | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Total for 2021 | Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021 |
| SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component | 21,946,382 | 6,423,415 | 23,658,314 | 6,936,994 |
| SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component | 7,805,238 | 2,262,972 | 7,624,920 | 2,208,876 |
| TOTAL | 29,751,620 | 8,686,387 | 31,283,234 | 9,145,870 |



SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1

Access to Territory

| A. REFUGEE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 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 | 255,000 | 245,000 | 5,739,229 | 1,721,769 | 5,516,255 | 1,654,877 |
| | 1.1.2. # of household protection assessments conducted with refugees and asylum-seekers (Vulnerability Assessment Tool) | 30,000 | 30,000 | | | | |
| | 1.1.3. # of Persons of Concern received protection counselling at Deraboun Centre | 8,000 | 9,000 | | | | |
| | 1.1.4. # of advocacy interventions made to promote respect of the principles of non-refoulement | 12 | 12 | | | | |
| 1.2. Access to legal assistance and remedies improved | 1.2.1. # of refugee children issued with an official birth certificate within 12 months of their birth | 6,000 | 5,500 | 3,059,486 | 917,846 | 2,906,000 | 871,800 |
| | 1.2.2. # of refugees receiving legal assistance (individual counselling and representation in legal proceedings) | 120,000 | 120,000 | | | | |
| | 1.2.3. # of advocacy interventions made to promote access to entry points and detention centres | 24 | 24 | | | | |
| 1.3. Resettlement and protection solutions are identified | 1.3.1. # of Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or other admission pathways to third countries | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,529,743 | 458,923 | 1,529,743 | 458,923 |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 10,328,458 | 3,098,537 | 9,951,998 | 2,985,599 |

OBJECTIVE 2

Community Based Protection

| A. REFUGEE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 2.1. Mechanisms for the identification of persons with special needs are enhanced and encouraged so that individuals are identified and referred to appropriate intervention/services | 2.1.1. # of projects targeting Persons of Concern with specific needs conducted by UNHCR, partner and government agencies | 12 | 15 | 713,345 | 214,004 | 2,320,428 | 696,128 |
| | 2.1.2. # of persons with specific needs are identified and referred through the community-based mechanisms | 3,000 | 3,000 | | | | |
| 2.2. Community self management, representation and leadership is promoted and supported in urban, peri-urban, rural and camp settings, by engaging the community entities and members in the protection programming process | 2.2.1 # of community entities identified | 30 | 30 | 1,179,743 | 353,923 | 1,946,066 | 583,820 |
| | 2.2.2. # of community consultations (e.g. FGDs) conducted activities | 40 | 40 | | | | |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 1,893,088 | 567,926 | 4,266,494 | 1,279,948 |

| B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 2.3. Refugee benefit from enhanced relationships with host communities through the promotion of and support to the community-led protection response and social cohesion initiatives | 2.3.1 # of initiatives on social cohesion supported | 100 | 100 | 2,729,743 | 818,923 | 2,729,743 | 818,923 |
| | 2.3.2. # of projects benefiting local and displaced communities implemented (Quick Impact Projects) | 80 | 80 | | | | |
| 2.4. The community feedback mechanism and two-way communication between the communities and service providers is strengthened to enhance accountability (Communication with Communities) | 2.4.1. # of individuals reached by outreach volunteers, community mobilization | 75,000 | 75,000 | 1,229,743 | 368,923 | 1,229,743 | 368,923 |
| | 2.4.2. # of community awareness and sensitization campaigns/sessions | 150 | 150 | | | | |
| | 2.4.3. # of complaints and feedback received from community based information platforms | 15,000 | 15,000 | | | | |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 3,959,486 | 1,187,846 | 3,959,486 | 1,187,846 |

OBJECTIVE 3

Sexual and Gender Based Violence (the risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men (WGBM) are reduced/mitigated and the access to quality services is improved)

| A. REFUGEE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 3.1 Refugees and most vulnerable amongst the impacted populations have increased access to safe, confidential and quality multi-sectoral SGBV services adapted to their age, gender and diversity | 3.1.1 # of girls/boys/women/men who received SGBV case management services | 4,950 | 4900 | 4,369,743 | 1,187,923 | 4,273,161 | 1,158,948 |
| | 3.1.2 # of girls/boys/women/men who received individual and/or group structured psychosocial support | 22,550 | 22420 | | | | |
| | 3.1.3 # of women and girls of reproductive age who received dignity kits | 41,000 | 38000 | | | | |
| 3.2 Risks to SGBV mitigated and reduced through community based initiatives | 3.2.1 # of at risk girls/boys/men/women reached with SGBV awareness raising activities | 96,000 | 94,900 | 895,000 | 204,000 | 874,350 | 197,805 |
| | 3.2.2 # of community initiatives established/supported on SGBV prevention and survivor centered protection | 124 | 124 | | | | |
| | | 40 | 40 | | | | |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 5,264,743 | 1,391,923 | 5,147,511 | 1,356,753 |

| B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 3.3.Capacity of government and non-government actors and services in all sectors are strengthened to effectively respond to SGBV | 3.3.1. # of women/men (government staff) trained on SGBV prevention, and/or risk mitigation and/or response | 1270 | 1270 | 1,338,430 | 367,179 | 1,275,555 | 348,316 |
| | 3.3.2. # of women/men (non-government staff) GBV specialized service providers trained on SGBV prevention, and/or risk mitigation and/or response | 810 | 795 | | | | |
| | 3.3.3. # of women/men (non-government staff) non-specialized service providers trained on SGBV prevention, and/or risk mitigation and/or response | 1100 | 1050 | | | | |
| | 3.3.4. # of women/men (government staff) receiving coaching sessions | 74 | 74 | | | | |
| | 3.3.5. # of women/men (non-government staff) GBV specialized service providers receiving coaching sessions | 99 | 96.2 | | | | |
| 3.4.Increased access to empowerment and livelihoods opportunities that strengthen capacities of women and girls | 3.4.1. # of at risk women and girls benefiting from life skills and/or vocational training opportunities | 2980 | 2900 | 490,000 | 144,000 | 474,600 | 139,380 |
| 3.5.National policies address SGBV prevention and response 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 SGBV | 1 | 1 | 50,000 | 15,000 | 50,000 | 15,000 |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 1,878,430 | 526,179 | 1,800,155 | 502,696 |

OBJECTIVE 4

Child Protection (increased and more equitable access for boys and girls affected by the Syria crisis to quality child protection interventions)

| A. REFUGEE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 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 girls and boys participating in structured and sustained psychosocial support programmes | 25,500 | 24,225 | 1,436,600 | 433,230 | 1,379,400 | 416,070 |
| | 4.1.2. # of caregivers (men and women) participating in parenting programmes | 4,500 | 4,275 | | | | |
| 4.2. Specialized Child Protection services for girls and boys affected by the Syria crisis are available in targeted locations. | 4.2.1. # of girls and boys at risk supported with Child Protection specialized services | 5,000 | 4,750 | 3,023,493 | 931,798 | 2,912,911 | 898,623 |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 4,460,093 | 1,365,028 | 4,292,311 | 1,314,693 |

| B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 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 (social work force, teachers, MoE staff, police, etc.) | 1000 | 900 | 1,967,322 | 548,947 | 1,865,279 | 518,334 |
| | 4.3.2. # of government workers received coaching on core Child Protection activities | 170 | 160 | | | | |
| | 4.3.3. # of staff and community members trained on Child Protection approaches. | 2000 | 1920 | | | | |
| | 4.3.4. # of community based structures supported to be part of Child Protection system | 74 | 72 | | | | |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 1,967,322 | 548,947 | 1,865,279 | 518,334 |

FOOD SECURITY SECTOR RESPONSE



| | | |
|---|--|---------------------|
| LEAD AGENCY | World Food Programme (WFP) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) | |
| APPEALING PARTNERS | World Food Programme (WFP) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) | |
| OTHER PARTNERS | Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and Ministry of Planning (MoP), World Vision, BCF | |
| OBJECTIVES | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support access to food for the most vulnerable populations impacted by the Syrian crisis 2. Promote food availability and support sustainable production | |
| FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS | 2020 | 2021 |
| REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT | \$10,865,400 | \$10,865,400 |
| RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT | \$43,344,128 | \$43,344,128 |
| 3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2020-2021 | \$54,209,528 | \$54,209,528 |

CURRENT SITUATION

Over the last decade, Iraq has made significant progress towards improving health and general human development indicators. From a macro level perspective, the food supplies are adequate, and the per capita GDP growth rate has steadily increased. Iraq in general and the KR-I, that hosts most Syrian refugees in the country, continue, however, to face significant challenges in areas of food security and nutrition. Insecurity, instability and an increased number of displaced individuals during the last years, affected food availability following decreased local food productive capacities, increased demand for food and a considerable decrease in imports of food products from Turkey, Iran

and Syria. Additionally, reduced support from donors to the agriculture sector and rural livelihoods, coupled with economic downturn since 2014, have had a negative impact on humanitarian assistance in Iraq.

The agricultural production in Iraq also continues to be hampered by insecurity, unpredictable political environment, and harsh climatic conditions. The annual domestic agricultural production growth rate is yet to catch up to the country's population growth. This significantly contributed to sustained high food import costs and dependency on food import for strategic and basic agricultural commodities. Significant investments in the agricultural sector are needed to reverse this trend. Therefore, food assistance needs to be maintained for the most vulnerable and alongside complemented with a focus on food

production for an alternative, more sustainable way of meeting basic food needs.

The combined repercussions from the economic downturn and the protracted war against ISIS during the last years resulted in rising prices, large-scale displacement, reduced livelihood and employment opportunities and a general reduction in the living standards of the most vulnerable in the society. In addition, there is a growing set of long-term challenges such as unfavourable agro-climatic conditions, uneven domestic cereal production, disruptions in the Public Distribution System, reduced agricultural investment and adverse policies. Much of this has contributed to increases in migration, food prices and unemployment, and increased risk to household food insecurity.

These trends have affected refugees residing in KR-I directly, especially through reduced employment opportunities and food shortages. To alleviate the impact of this situation on Syrian refugees, IDPs and conflict affected communities, Food Security partners aim to implement the following activities over the 2020-2021 3RP period:

- Assist conflict affected communities rehabilitate agricultural lands, rebuild agricultural assets, acquire skills in agribusiness & agro-processing and recover livelihoods to improve household food security and household incomes;
- Assist food insecure Syrian refugee and host community household to get access to life-saving and nutritious food.



POPULATION TABLE

| Population Group | | 2020 | | 2021 | |
|---|-------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | | Population in Need | Target Population | Population in Need | Target Population |
| Syrian Refugees | Men | 72,973 | 43,671 | 70,111 | 42,429 |
| | Women | 67,594 | 43,254 | 64,943 | 41,939 |
| | Boys | 59,160 | 42,580 | 56,840 | 41,110 |
| | Girls | 55,273 | 40,319 | 53,106 | 38,889 |
| Sub Total Syrian Refugees | | 255,000 | 169,824 | 245,000 | 164,367 |
| Members of Impacted Communities | Men | 55,599 | 27,881 | 55,599 | 27,881 |
| | Women | 57,881 | 27,532 | 57,881 | 27,532 |
| | Boys | 48,130 | 26,988 | 48,130 | 26,988 |
| | Girls | 45,848 | 25,459 | 45,848 | 25,459 |
| Sub Total Members of Impacted Communities | | 207,458 | 107,800 | 207,458 | 107,800 |
| Grand Total Population in Need | | 462,458 | 277,624 | 452,458 | 272,167 |

The 2018 Iraq National Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition (Towards Zero-Hunger) stated that a high unemployment rate among youth in both rural and urban areas was among the key driving factors for food and nutrition insecurity in Iraq. The review also found Iraq's agricultural productivity to be the lowest in the region. To address this challenge, the Food Security Sector, in partnership with Government counterparts, emphasizes the need of skills training programs being designed on the basis of prevailing labor market demands.

In the KR-I, many sectors and industries are undergoing reconstruction led by the government, local authorities and communities. But the economies are not well developed and individuals who work in agriculture are usually the elder population. Therefore, the Food Security Sector calls to strengthen agricultural capacity among the younger generations, thereby enabling youth to benefit from farming and farm business to improve the overall quality of life and stability.

Diminished livelihoods programming means that families with vulnerabilities will continue to struggle, which in turn will increase the number of families resorting to negative coping strategies. At the same time, the Syria crisis continues to affect the livelihoods of vulnerable host communities, many of which are in the rural and peri-urban areas and who rely on agriculture as the main source of income and livelihoods. The Food Security Sector will therefore continue focusing on rehabilitating of agricultural lands and infrastructure, skilling vulnerable youths and women to increase household income and boosting vulnerable refugee household living in refugee camps food security through in-kind and cash-based transfers.



STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

The Food Security Sector strategy and response plan are in line with KRG priorities and consistent with the findings of relevant national planning processes like the 2018 National Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition in Iraq. Food Security partners continue maintaining a common strategy in implementing the joint response plan to maximize the impact of interventions through initiatives such as harmonized targeting approaches to avoid duplication, information sharing, and joint operation and communication. Gender equality is promoted by encouraging greater participation of women in the program.

Activities will focus on enhancing the self-reliance of refugee households through livelihood support to vulnerable households and will contribute to poverty and malnutrition reduction, increased access to fresh food and generating income when surplus production is sold. In addressing household food insecurity challenges, the Food Security Sector will prioritize:

- Improve immediate household food security of Syrian refugees residing in camps;
- Rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure in through Cash for Work, Assets or Food;
- Rebuilding assets and recovering livelihoods of vulnerable Syrian refugees and conflict affected communities to improve household income generating capacities;
- Improve agricultural productivity through provision of vocational training;
- Boost household income generating capacities of youth and women through agricultural skills training.

The provision of agricultural skills to youths and women, rebuilding assets and recovery of livelihoods are activities that intend to build the resilience of vulnerable households and affected communities. Assistance to Syrian refugees and members of affected communities will be delivered either in-kind or through cash-based transfers. The cash-based transfers are also intended to boost local demand for domestic food production and supplies.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The Food Security Sector works in close collaboration with the Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Agriculture. Food Security partners work closely together with community leaders, UN agencies, government counterparts and national and international NGOs in the process of delivering assistance to affected populations: in the planning, implementation and monitoring of intervention activities. Accountability mechanisms will be strengthened through focus group discussions, hotlines, surveys and other tools to gather feedback and ensure beneficiaries can participate meaningfully. Efforts will be done to integrate or align complaint and feedback mechanisms with the integrated IIC hotline.

Food Security partners will ensure that the monitoring and evaluation plans are harmonized so that the joint response plan is uniformly implemented and responds effectively to the needs of targeted vulnerable households. This will include the monitoring of objectives in-person or remotely for all modalities of assistance. Regular process monitoring of distribution points, partner voucher shops and transfer agents will be conducted. Post-distribution monitoring household surveys, on-site monitoring checklists and beneficiary monitoring questionnaires will contribute to the monitoring process. Food Security partners will ensure the inclusion of women and girls in their programmes to address gender equality.

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

| AGENCY / ORGANIZATION | Budgetary Requirements 2020 | | | Budgetary Requirements 2021 | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Refugee Component | Resilience Component | Total (USD) for 2020 | Refugee Component | Resilience Component | Total (USD) for 2021 |
| FAO | - | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | - | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 |
| WFP | 10,865,400 | 23,344,128 | 34,209,528 | 10,865,400 | 23,344,128 | 34,209,528 |
| TOTAL | 10,865,400 | 43,344,128 | 54,209,528 | 10,865,400 | 43,344,128 | 54,209,528 |

| Sector Summary | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Total for 2021 | Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021 |
| SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component | 10,865,400 | - | 10,865,400 | - |
| SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component | 43,344,128 | - | 43,344,128 | - |
| TOTAL | 54,209,528 | - | 54,209,528 | - |



SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1

Support access to food for the most vulnerable population impacted by the Syrian crisis

| A. REFUGEE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 1.1. Food assistance provided to most vulnerable through various transfer modalities (cash, voucher, in-kind) | 1.1.1 # of individuals received cash and voucher | 35,000 | 35,000 | 10,865,400 | - | 10,865,400 | - |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 10,865,400 | - | 10,865,400 | - |

| B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 1.2. Support income generating activities for most vulnerable | 1.2.1 # of individuals received Food Assistance for Training (FFT) | 19,200 | 19,200 | 23,344,128 | - | 23,344,128 | - |
| | 1.2.2 # of individuals involved in Cash for Work and Cash for Assets | 50,000 | 50,000 | 12,000,000 | - | 12,000,000 | - |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 35,344,128 | - | 35,344,128 | - |

OBJECTIVE 2

Promote Food Availability and Support Sustainable Production

| B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 2.1. Enhance small scale and family farming production | 2.1.1 # of Individuals with increase food production in target population | 30,000 | 30,000 | 8,000,000 | - | 8,000,000 | - |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 8,000,000 | - | 8,000,000 | - |



EDUCATION SECTOR RESPONSE



| | | |
|---|--|--------------------|
| LEAD AGENCY | UNICEF, SCI | |
| APPEALING PARTNERS | UNHCR, Intersos, NRC, SCI, TDH Italy, WADI, UNICEF, COOPI, IOM | |
| OTHER PARTNERS | Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher Education | |
| OBJECTIVES | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase equitable and sustainable access to formal and non-formal education for refugee children and adolescents and youth 2. Improve the quality of formal and non-formal education for refugee children and adolescents for improved literacy, numeracy and resilience 3. Strengthen the capacity of the education system to plan and deliver a timely, inclusive, appropriate and evidence-based education response | |
| FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS | 2020 | 2021 |
| REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT | \$11,140,422 | \$91,728,894 |
| RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT | \$591,710 | \$501,155 |
| 3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2020-2021 | \$11,732,132 | \$9,829,195 |

CURRENT SITUATION

There are some 69,000 school-aged refugees in Iraq, residing primarily in KR-I, including newly arrived refugees following the recent developments in NES in October 2019. Data indicates that the primary enrollment rate in urban areas is 29 per cent, falling to only 8 per cent in upper secondary. In camps, primary enrollment rates are 51 per cent, falling to 29 per cent in upper secondary. Adolescent boys represent only 25 per cent of upper secondary enrollment. Access to education and retention of Syrian refugee children remains a serious challenge.

The KRG MoE plays a central role in ensuring that Syrian refugee children have

access to education by providing school buildings for refugees and teacher salaries, even while facing financial constraints. Education partners have supported the MoE by provision of teaching and learning materials, school construction and rehabilitation, payment of teacher incentives in both formal and non-formal settings and provision of teacher trainings. However, two key challenges severely affect the refugee education response: finding durable education integration solutions seven years into the refugee response and the overall poor learning outcomes for refugee students.

A parallel education system both in camps and urban areas has been provided for refugees by the KRG, administered by the Directorates of Education in each governorate. Within this parallel system,

instructions are provided in Arabic by Syrian refugee teachers using the KRG curriculum and learning materials. While the KRG initially provided stipends to teachers and lecturers, budget shortfalls shifted that responsibility to humanitarian actors, who themselves experienced a decrease in funding. At the beginning of the 2019-2020 academic year, Education Sector partners transferred the responsibility of paying the incentives to teachers and lecturers in formal schools back to MoE. The MoE is currently struggling to cover the gap due to limited resources.

The current situation requires KR-I education stakeholders, to further develop strategies to integrate refugee students into national education systems, as per instructions issued by the MoE, rather than continuing to support a parallel

system. Initial steps were taken in 2018 to integrate refugee students into local Kurdish schools in Sulaymaniyah, Duhok and Erbil, which resulted in a few hundred children enrolling, but developments stagnated at the start of the 2019-2020 academic year. The MoE is now in the process of developing a thorough KR-I refugee education integration policy, with support of the Education Sector partners, which should be implemented at the start of the 2020-2021 academic year.

Education assessments show that refugee children are struggling with basic literacy and numeracy skills well into secondary school. The report *Literacy and Numeracy among Syrian Refugees Students in Kurdistan* concluded that refugee students are far below expected literacy levels. Refugee students struggle especially with numerical skills, and the average high school student cannot complete a story problem requiring the application of math skills to a real-life context.

The many factors that lead to poor learning outcomes need to be addressed to improve the current situation: ensuring that schools are (i) staffed with enough suitably qualified teachers who can benefit from capacity building initiatives and (ii) well resourced with adequate teaching and learning materials and furniture.



POPULATION TABLE

| Population Group | | 2020 | | 2021 | |
|---|-------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | | Population In Need | Target Population ⁶ | 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 | 59,160 | 35,642 | 56,840 | 34,244 |
| | Girls | 55,273 | 33,188 | 53,106 | 31,886 |
| Sub Total | | 114,433 | 68,829 | 109,946 | 66,130 |
| Members of Impacted Communities | Men | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | Women | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | Boys | 48,130 | 48,130 | 48,130 | 48,130 |
| | Girls | 45,848 | 45,848 | 45,848 | 45,848 |
| Sub Total Members of Impacted Communities | | 93,978 | 93,978 | 93,978 | 93,978 |
| Grand Total Population in Need | | 208,411 | 162,807 | 203,924 | 160,108 |

⁵ School-aged children

The Education Sector targets all school-aged Syrian refugee children living in camps and in urban areas. The majority resides in one of the ten refugee camps (57 per cent). Through supporting public schools in the context of the integration policy, the Education Sector also aims to target school-aged children of the Impacted Communities.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

The strategic focus for 2020 and 2021 will be on system strengthening through stronger collaboration with the KRG MoE and its respective governorates in the delivery of sustainable, quality education for refugee children: further develop and implement the refugee integration policy, directing resources into activities that improve students' learning outcomes and build the capacity of teachers. To achieve these objectives, education actors 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. Education partners will advocate to the donor community for resources to ensure that

children can learn in safe and protective environments and are provided with opportunities which promote their academic and future successes. In 2020-2021, the Education Sector, in partnership with the KRG MoE, plan to achieve the following objectives:

Objective 1:

Increase equitable and sustainable access to formal and non-formal education:

- Improve learning spaces, particularly in host community schools which will accommodate refugee learners, including equipment, renovation or expansion of the learning spaces;

- Provide relevant and cost-effective teaching and learning materials;
- Provide transport allowances to students and teachers to and from learning spaces in inaccessible and/or remote locations;
- Increase access to secondary, post-secondary and vocational education opportunities;
- Mobilize communities to send children to school;
- Support Kurdish language acquisition classes in preparation for integration in local curriculum;
- Provide mobile education and temporary learning space activities for new arrivals.

Objective 2:

Improve the quality of formal and non-formal education:

- Train teachers on basic pedagogy, emphasizing skills in teaching literacy and numeracy;
- Train teachers on effective classroom management, inclusivity and positive discipline;
- Social cohesion interventions to strengthen relations between refugee and host communities;
- Provide school-based psychosocial support to children, when needed;
- Support refugee schools to develop and implement a Code of Conduct for students and teachers.

Objective 3:

Support education systems strengthening:

- Support MoE/DoEs to conduct assessments, educational planning and data management;
- Support KRG MoE to develop the Refugee Integration Policy;
- Establish and/or strengthen education community support structures such as Parents/Teachers Associations (PTAs) and School Management Committees (SMCs);
- Train SMCs and PTAs, alongside MoE and DoE, in school management;
- Establish referral mechanisms in learning spaces for children in need of further support and psychosocial care;
- Strengthen technical, organisational and institutional capacity of local and national education sector partners to deliver quality refugee education services;
- Continue to advocate for increased budget allocation for the education refugee response.

The Education Sector will work in close collaboration with all key stakeholders to achieve the above-mentioned objectives, including the KRG MoE and DoEs, local communities, national and international NGOs, UN agencies and other civil society groups, but also with other sectors such as Child Protection and WASH to ensure that children are protected, have access to safe learning facilities in and out of the camps and their hygiene needs are addressed and do not pose a barrier to accessing education. The proposed objectives and activities are aligned with the No Lost Generation strategic framework to ensure refugee children and youth are not denied their right to education and are protected.



ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

As in previous years, accountability is supported by a decentralized education coordination system which aims to incorporate the views and inputs of affected populations and implementing partners. In 2020, the Education Sector aims to transition the coordination mechanisms into Education Working Groups chaired and led by the DoEs. Additionally, Education actors conduct a range of Accountability Framework activities, which include FGDs, awareness raising sessions, home visits, household-level assessments and surveys, and post-distribution monitoring. The Education partners work closely with community committees to enhance community participation and empowerment.

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

| AGENCY / ORGANIZATION | Budgetary Requirements 2020 | | | Budgetary Requirements 2021 | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Refugee Component | Resilience Component | Total (USD) for 2020 | Refugee Component | Resilience Component | Total (USD) for 2021 |
| COOPI | 346,840 | 53,160 | 400,000 | 261,345 | 38,655 | 300,000 |
| INTERSOS | 975,595 | 7,500 | 983,095 | 975,595 | 7,500 | 983,095 |
| NRC | 406,000 | - | 406,000 | 460,000 | - | 460,000 |
| Save the Children | 233,350 | 31,050 | 264,400 | - | - | - |
| TdH Italy | 710,000 | - | 710,000 | - | - | - |
| UNHCR | 4,849,362 | 500,000 | 5,349,362 | 4,350,000 | 455,000 | 4,805,000 |
| UNICEF | 2,447,875 | - | 2,447,875 | 2,109,700 | - | 2,109,700 |
| WADI | 421,400 | - | 421,400 | 421,400 | - | 421,400 |
| IOM | 750,000 | - | 750,000 | 750,000 | - | 750,000 |
| TOTAL | 11,140,422 | 591,710 | 11,732,132 | 9,328,040 | 501,155 | 9,829,195 |

| Sector Summary | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Total for 2021 | Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021 |
| SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component | 11,140,422 | 770,580 | 9,328,040 | 330,300 |
| SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component | 591,710 | 139 | 501,155 | - |
| TOTAL | 11,732,132 | 770,719 | 9,829,195 | 330,300 |



SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1

Increase equal and sustainable access to formal and non-formal education for refugee children, adolescents and youth

| A. REFUGEE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 1.1 Children and adolescents enrolled in formal and non-formal education | 1.1.1 # of children enrolled in formal primary education | 39,050 | 38,650 | 2,177,335 | 578,100 | 1,607,340 | 148,000 |
| | 1.1.2 # of children enrolled in formal secondary education | 2,180 | 2,180 | | | | |
| | 1.1.3 # of children enrolled in non-formal education | 7,195 | 5,470 | | | | |
| | 1.1.4 # of children (3-5 years) enrolled in early-childhood education or pre-primary education | 410 | - | | | | |
| 1.2 Children receiving language classes in Kurdish language. | 1.2.1 # of children receiving language classes in Kurdish language | 10,580 | 10,330 | 556,000 | 40,000 | 505,000 | 40,000 |
| 1.3 Children receiving cash assistance for education | 1.3.1 # of children receiving cash assistance for education | 15,000 | 10,000 | 200,000 | - | - | - |
| 1.4 Children and teachers supported with transportation to and from school | 1.4.1 # of children supported with transportation to and from school | 1,911 | 1,866 | 995,800 | 38,400 | 974,800 | 38,400 |
| 1.5 Teachers and children receiving learning materials | 1.5.1 # of children receiving learning materials | 43,395 | 35,180 | 1,738,475 | 47,080 | 1,519,700 | 46,900 |
| | 1.5.2 # of schools provided with teaching aids | 21 | 19 | | | | |
| 1.6 Classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated and children benefiting from them | 1.6.1 # of schools constructed | 52 | 41 | 500,000 | - | 390,000 | |
| | 1.6.2 # of classrooms rehabilitated | 164 | 129 | | | | |
| | 1.6.3 # of children (5-17 years) benefitting from classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated | 2,600 | 2,000 | | | | |
| 1.7 Teachers and non-teaching staff receiving incentives for non formal education only | 1.7.1 # Teachers and non-teaching staff receiving incentives for non formal education only | 24 | | 96,500 | - | - | - |
| | 1.7.2 # of teachers receiving incentives for non formal education only | 6,050 | 4,540 | 402,500 | - | 349,000 | - |
| 1.8 Feedback mechanisms established and available for learners at schools | 1.8.1 # of feedback mechanisms established and available for learners at schools | 15 | 15 | 55,000 | - | 55,000 | - |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 6,721,610 | 703,580 | 5,400,840 | 273,300 |

OBJECTIVE 2

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 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 2.1 Catch classes activities | 2.1.1 # of children attending catch up classes (for girls attending formal education) | 3,561 | 3,311 | 3,939,862 | - | 3,535,500 | - |
| 2.2 Children meeting the grade appropriate minimum literacy and numeracy requirements | 2.2.1 % of children meeting the grade appropriate minimum literacy and numeracy requirements | 2,604 | 2,000 | 32,000 | - | 20,000 | - |
| 2.3 Teachers trained in pedagogy, life-skills and psychosocial support | 2.3.1 # of teachers trained in pedagogy, life-skills and psychosocial support | 160 | - | 1,200 | - | - | - |
| | 2.3.2 # of teachers trained in pedagogy, life-skills and psychosocial support | 1,293 | 988 | 403,000 | 67,000 | 335,200 | 57,000 |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 4,376,062 | 67,000 | 3,890,700 | 57,000 |

OBJECTIVE 3

Strengthen the capacity of the education system to plan and deliver a timely, appropriate and evidence-based education response

| A. REFUGEE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 3.1 School Management Committees developing and implementing School Improvement Plan (SIP) | 3.1.1 # of School Management Committee members trained on development and implementation of School Improvement Plan (SIP) | 80 | - | 42750 | - | 36500 | - |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 42750 | - | 36500 | - |

| B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 3.2 # of classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated and children benefiting from them | 3.2.1 # of classrooms and other school facilities rehabilitated | 5 | - | 10,000 | - | 485,375 | - |
| 3.3 # of teachers non-teaching staff and education counselors trained in pedagogy, life-skills and psychosocial support | 3.3.1 # of teachers trained in pedagogy, life-skills and psychosocial support | 353 | 275 | 550,800 | 39 | - | - |
| | 3.3.2 # of non-teaching personnel trained in life-skills and psychosocial support | 290 | 60 | | | | |
| | 3.3.3 # of education counselors (social workers) trained on providing support to students | 60 | 45 | | | | |
| 3.4 # of Ministry of Education personnel trained on policy, planning and sector coordination | 3.4.1 # of MoE, General DoE, and DoE personnel trained on policy, planning and sector coordination | 10 | 9 | 6,300 | - | 5,670 | - |
| 3.5 # of Ministry of Education personnel trained on data collection and reporting | 3.5.1 # of MoE, General DoE, and DoE personnel trained on data collection and reporting | 10 | 9 | 6,300 | - | 5,670 | - |
| 3.6 # of School Management Committees developing and implementing School Improvement Plan (SIP) | 3.6.1 # of School Management Committees developing and implementing School Improvement Plan (SIP) | 5 | - | 6,250 | - | - | - |
| 3.7 # of meetings/workshops conducted to support integration of Syrian refugees in Kurdish-medium schools | 3.7.1 # of meetings/workshops conducted to support integration of Syrian refugees in Kurdish-medium schools | 12 | 8 | 2,160 | - | 1,440 | - |
| 3.8 # of children and adolescents participating in outreach activities to build social cohesion (age group could be for upper primary and secondary) | 3.8.1 # of children and adolescents participating in outreach activities to build social cohesion (age group could be for upper primary and secondary) | 2,800 | 2,000 | 9,900 | 100 | 3,000 | - |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 591,710 | 139 | 501,155 | - |

HEALTH SECTOR RESPONSE



| | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| LEAD AGENCY | WHO, UNHCR | |
| APPEALING PARTNERS | WHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, Viyan, IMC, IOM | |
| OTHER PARTNERS | DoH, UPP, Wchan Organization for Victims of Human Rights Violations, Jiyan Foundation, TdH, BCF, MSF, PUI, Heevie Organization, WVI, MedAir, CordAid, Zhian Organization – Iraq Red Crescent - Save The Children Kurdistan | |
| OBJECTIVES | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve access to Public Health Care (PHC) 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 | 2020 | 2021 |
| REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT | \$12,714,496 | \$11,699,059 |
| RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT | \$5,614,000 | \$5,364,800 |
| 3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2020-2021 | \$18,328,496 | \$17,063,859 |

CURRENT SITUATION

Since 2013, Syrian refugees residing in KR-I have free access to health services and facilities, equal to national citizens. The IDP crisis in Iraq since 2014, however, has shifted the attention and the resources away from the refugee response, and increased pressure on the health system care system capacity. The KRG Ministry of Health (MoH) is still facing financial restraints that impact their ability to respond to the growing health needs of the affected communities.

The provision of health care at primary, secondary and tertiary level suffers from

shortages in human resources, the limited availability of medicines, especially medicines for chronic diseases, limited funds to maintain and expand health facilities and disruptions the payment of health care personnel salaries in public facilities. Following the developments in NES, more refugees have entered the KR-I region, placing further pressure on the health care system. Health authorities and the Health Sector partners, however, continued providing services to Syrian refugees, including the new arrivals from NES, despite the above-mentioned constraints.

Comprehensive primary health care services, including primary health care provision, immunization, reproductive health, growth monitoring, mental health,

psychosocial support and maternal health are provided by the Directorate of Health (DoH) with support from UN agencies and NGOs through camp-based PHCCs, while the public health facilities/services at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels are available to and accessible for refugees living in camps, urban, peri-urban and rural areas across the KR-I. The Health Sector is developing integration strategy to assess the feasibility to integrate camp-based health services into existing national health systems and public services. The objective of the strategy is a durable and sustainable solution for Syrian refugees in KR-I and to expand the support provided by the partners to benefit the host community as well.

POPULATION TABLE

| Population Group | | 2020 | | 2021 | |
|---|-------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | | Population In Need | Target Population | Population In Need | Target Population |
| Syrian Refugees | Men | 72,973 | 72,973 | 70,111 | 70,111 |
| | Women | 67,594 | 67,594 | 64,943 | 64,943 |
| | Boys | 59,160 | 59,160 | 56,840 | 56,840 |
| | Girls | 55,273 | 55,273 | 53,106 | 53,106 |
| Sub Total | | 255,000 | 255,000 | 245,000 | 245,000 |
| Members of Impacted Communities | Men | 55,599 | 55,599 | 55,599 | 55,599 |
| | Women | 57,881 | 57,881 | 57,881 | 57,881 |
| | Boys | 48,130 | 48,130 | 48,130 | 48,130 |
| | Girls | 45,848 | 45,848 | 45,848 | 45,848 |
| Sub Total Members of Impacted Communities | | 207,458 | 207,458 | 207,458 | 207,458 |
| Grand Total | | 462,458 | 462,458 | 452,458 | 452,458 |

The Health Sector targets all Syrian refugees in and out-of-camp and aims to reach members of the impacted communities through support to public health care facilities and integrating the camp-based services inside into public health care services in surrounding towns.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

The Health Sector ensures that comprehensive primary health care services are provided in all refugee camps, including in Bardarash camp for new arrivals, by the DoH or other health actors. The overall goals of the response are to prevent excess morbidity and mortality among Syrian refugees, support the MoH/DoH to continue to meet the needs of refugee women, girls, boys and men and of the host population, minimize the impact on the host community in order to promote peaceful co-existence, and promote male and female refugee participation and engagement through recruitment in camp PHCs. The overall response is based on the implementation of the primary health care approach and strategy to ensure that essential health services are provided in a timely manner,

guided by a proper need assessment. The Health Sector will ensure that all children born in hospitals or maternity units receive birth certificates.

The strategic direction of the Health Sector focuses on strengthening the capacity of national health care systems to deliver health services to Syrian refugees and impacted communities, supporting and upgrading PHC centres and hospitals in areas with a high concentration of Syrian refugees, supporting maternity facilities, providing medicines, vaccines, supplies and equipment, building capacity of health staff, integrating mental health and psychosocial services into national PHC centres and supporting Early Warning and Alert Response Network (EWARN).

Health Sector interventions will continue to focus on the provision of primary health care services with an emphasis on life-saving activities in refugee camps. The primary health care package includes the treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases, growth monitoring and management of acute malnutrition, routine immunization, promotion of proper feeding practices including Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices, prevention and control of outbreaks, reproductive and child-care including family planning and SGBV, a functional referral system, provision of mental health and psychosocial support including at community level, one-on-one psychological and psychiatric care, group activities for children and adults, and training of community members on scalable psychological interventions. Outside camps, the Health Sector will focus on promoting sustainable services for both refugees and affected communities and peaceful co-existence among different communities.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The Health Sector will ensure an appropriate, timely and effective response through the provision of quality primary health care services based on needs assessments. Findings and plans will continue to be shared with refugee representatives and the health authorities, and their viewpoints will be taken into consideration in decision making. This will be done through regular meetings at the governorate and camp level, as needed. These meetings will ensure the best coordination and complementarity of the services among partners. Regular weekly and monthly visits will be conducted to health clinics in the refugee camps and other impacted and targeted health facilities.

Integrated Refugee Health Information System reports are shared on monthly basis with all partners and health authorities. Transparent discussions and analyses of the findings will be carried out with concerned partners. Communicable diseases are monitored through the EWARN system. Important alerts or trends will be communicated immediately to partners, coordination groups and relevant actors through appropriate communication channels. Efforts will be done to integrate complaint and feedback mechanisms into the integrated IIC hotlines.



SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

| AGENCY / ORGANIZATION | Budgetary Requirements 2020 | | | Budgetary Requirements 2021 | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Refugee Component | Resilience Component | Total (USD) for 2020 | Refugee Component | Resilience Component | Total (USD) for 2021 |
| UNHCR | 5,881,296.00 | 1,808,000.00 | 7,689,296.00 | 5,493,159.00 | 1,805,000.00 | 7,298,159 |
| WHO | 2,650,000.00 | 1,780,000.00 | 4,430,000.00 | 2,150,000.00 | 1,580,000.00 | 3,730,000 |
| UNICEF | 1,825,000.00 | 575,000.00 | 2,400,000.00 | 1,668,300.00 | 500,000.00 | 2,168,300 |
| UNFPA | 720,000.00 | 576,000.00 | 1,296,000.00 | 756,000.00 | 604,800.00 | 1,360,800 |
| Viyan Organization | 28,200.00 | - | 28,200.00 | 21,600.00 | - | 21,600 |
| IMC | 1,400,000.00 | 760,000.00 | 2,160,000.00 | 1,400,000.00 | 760,000.00 | 2,160,000 |
| IOM | 210,000.00 | 115,000.00 | 325,000.00 | 210,000.00 | 115,000.00 | 325,000 |
| TOTAL | 12,714,496 | 5,614,000 | 18,328,496 | 11,699,059 | 5,364,800 | 17,063,859 |

| Sector Summary | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Total for 2021 | Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021 |
| SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component | 12,714,496 | - | 11,699,059 | - |
| SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component | 5,614,000 | - | 5,364,800 | - |
| TOTAL | 18,328,496 | - | 17,063,859 | - |



SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1

Improve access to Public Health Care (PHC) services for refugees and hosting communities

| A. REFUGEE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 1.1 Regular medical consultations are provided at primary health care facilities | 1.1.1 # of public health care consultations | 349,400 | 344,490 | 6,896,296 | - | 6,535,159 | - |
| | 1.1.2 # of mental health consultations at Public Health Care centres | 8,000 | 7,000 | | | | |
| 1.2 Increased child survival through provision of comprehensive of Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) services | 1.2.1 # of children under 1 in camps immunized against measles | 2,857 | 2,700 | 225,000 | - | 200,000 | - |
| 1.3 Referral system for secondary and tertiary care including specialized services such as disability is strengthened | 1.3.1 # of referrals from Public Health Care centres to secondary and tertiary medical care | 22,720 | 21,875 | 2,310,000 | - | 1,810,000 | - |
| 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 | 16,090 | 15,000 | 450,000 | - | 425,000 | - |
| 1.5 Promotion of appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF) | 1.5.1 # of targeted lactating mothers of children aged up to 23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding | 6,500 | 6,250 | 417,500 | - | 375,000 | - |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 10,298,796 | - | 9,345,159 | - |

| B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 1.6 Diseases outbreaks are detected early and responded to in a timely manner | 1.6.1 % of outbreak alerts detected and resopnded to within 72 hours | 100% | 100% | 130,000 | - | 130,000 | - |
| 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 | 370 | 350 | 2,110,000 | - | 2,110,000 | - |
| | 1.7.2 # of Public Health Care centres with integrated mhGAP (training and supervision) - Mental Health Gap Action Programme | 38 | 38 | | | | |
| | 1.7.3 # of individual participating in group activities | 7,800 | 8,000 | | | | |
| | 1.7.4 # of community outreach volunteers trained and supervised on scalable psychological methodologies (PM+) | 50 | 50 | | | | |
| | 1.7.5 # of individuals benefiting from 1:1 psychological sessions | 4,150 | 4,000 | | | | |
| 1.8 Supporting Health promotion through community based outreach activity | 1.8.1 # of men and women who were reached by community based outreach and advocacy activities | 70,090 | 72,450 | 865,000 | - | 840,000 | - |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 3,105,000 | - | 3,080,000 | - |

OBJECTIVE 2

Strengthen health institutions including service delivery capacity, coordination, transparency and accountability of health partners

| A. REFUGEE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 2.1 Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) services in primary health care are strengthened, including addition of rotavirus, pneumococcal, hepatitis A and necessary vaccinations in the country | 2.1.1 # of children under 5 vaccinated against polio | 13,676 | 13,500 | 475,000 | - | 440,800 | - |
| 2.2 Capacity building on community-based health and outreach work in impacted urban settings is strengthened with the support of related line ministries and departments | 2.2.1 # of health workers trained on primary health care | 756 | 711 | 905,700 | - | 867,100 | - |
| | 2.2.2 # of new or existing community health volunteers/workers trained | 30 | 30 | | | | |
| | 2.2.3 # of newborns reached in refugee camps through the newborns home visit | 2,857 | 2,700 | | | | |
| 2.3 Health information system strengthened | 2.3.1 # of public facilities supported in impacted areas on strengthening health information system | 10 | 10 | 315,000 | - | 290,000 | - |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 1,695,700 | - | 1,597,900 | - |

| B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 2.4 Health coordination mechanisms strengthened at national and governorate levels | 2.4.1 # of health coordination meetings at the governorate level | 36 | 36 | 108,000 | - | 105,000 | - |
| 2.5 Material support to public health care facilities in affected area | 2.5.1 # of supported public Health Care facilities | 63 | 58 | 1,825,000 | - | 1,575,000 | - |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 1,933,000 | - | 1,680,000 | - |



OBJECTIVE 3

Strengthening Reproductive Health Services in camps and impacted areas

| A. REFUGEE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 3.1 Provision and maintenance of comprehensive reproductive health services including emergency obstetric care provided for Syrian refugees in camps | 3.1.1 # of women in camps attending to first antenatal care | 4,800 | 4,920 | 720,000 | - | 756,000 | - |
| | 3.1.2 # of women in camps accessing reproductive health services | 25,200 | 25,800 | | | | |
| | 3.1.3 # of deliveries referred to EmONC facility (emergency obstetric and newborn care) | 960 | 1,080 | | | | |
| | 3.1.4 # of women attended awareness 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 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 3.2 Provision and maintenance of comprehensive reproductive health services including emergency obstetric care provided for Syrian refugees in impacted communities (out-of-camps) | 3.2.1 # of health facilities providing reproductive health services supported with operational support | 81 | 81 | 576,000 | - | 604,800 | - |
| | 3.2.2 # of facilities providing emergency obstetric and newborn care services for refugees and impacted areas in non camp setting | 9 | 9 | | | | |
| | 3.2.3 # of deliveries from supported facilities | 6,000 | 6,000 | | | | |
| | 3.2.4 # of service providers trained on reproductive health issues | 72 | 72 | | | | |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 576,000 | - | 604,800 | - |



SHELTER SECTOR RESPONSE



| | | |
|---|--|---------------------|
| LEAD AGENCIES | UNHCR | |
| APPEALING PARTNERS | UNHCR – PWJ - IOM | |
| OTHER PARTNERS | Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), Turkish Red Crescent (TRC- Turk Kizilay), Municipalities, and other NGO partners | |
| OBJECTIVES | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable and gender appropriate access to adequate shelter and infrastructure is available, improved and maintained in camps 2. Sustainable adequate shelter is available for vulnerable Syrian refugees in non-camp setting 3. Camp coordination and management support is provided to the local government | |
| FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS | 2020 | 2021 |
| REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT | \$16,056,324 | \$54,429,842 |
| RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT | \$10,460,523 | \$5,278,715 |
| 3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2020-2021 | \$26,516,847 | \$17,604,953 |

CURRENT SITUATION

The overall shelter situation of Syrian refugees in the KR-I remained unchanged, with exception of the latest new arrivals from NES in the last quarter of 2019. As of 31 December, almost 19,000 refugees newly arrived into the KR-I. Prior to the arrival of new refugees from Syria, approximately 40 per cent of the Syrian refugee population resided inside one of the 9 refugee camps. However, as the majority of new arrivals currently resides in Bardarash and Gawilan camp, the overall camp population in KR-I increased, and one additional camp got established. Still, the majority of Syrian refugees continues to reside among host communities outside camps, sharing the local services and infrastructure, such

as housing opportunities, electricity, water and sanitation and solid waste management.

In total, 95 per cent of the Syrian refugees residing in the 9 protracted camps⁷, established before the NES situation, have access to adequate, improved and upgraded shelter. Shelters in Bardarash camp, accommodating newly arrived Syrian refugees, are, however, of emergency standard and will require extensive upgrade. The repair and maintenance of infrastructure such as roads, electrical connections, fencing, drainage and public buildings will continue in all refugee camps.

Due to the economic hardship and lack of access to sustainable employment

opportunities during the last years, the number of Syrian refugees that expressed interest to reside in one of the refugee camps increased. There is no land and space available to extend camps to take care of the growing demand and many households are hosting additional family members in their shelter units causing congestion. This continued pressure to expand the refugee camps is in contradiction with the strategic direction of the Shelter Sector, that explores alternatives to camps approach and to integrate the existing camps into the surrounding municipalities. In collaboration with the government, Shelter Sector partners will therefore aim to strengthen infrastructure that connects the camps with its surroundings, to improve the public services in surrounding

⁷ This figure does not include the new arrivals during the last quarter of the year of 2019.

municipalities and to provide refugees living outside the camps with access of affordable and adequate housing.

Syrian refugees outside camps are living across all three governorates: 64 per cent in Erbil, 22 per cent in Duhok and 14 per cent in Sulaymaniyah. The majority (87 per cent) lives in rented accommodation. However, only a minority of households (41 per cent across three governorates) have a written rental contract. The lack of formal rental agreements increases the vulnerability of refugee households, especially in regard to eviction.



POPULATION TABLE

| Population Group | | 2020 | | 2021 | |
|---|-------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | | Population In Need | Target Population | Population In Need | Target Population |
| Syrian Refugees | Men | 72,973 | 43,500 | 70,111 | 41,772 |
| | Women | 67,594 | 36,300 | 64,943 | 36,002 |
| | Boys | 59,160 | 30,900 | 56,840 | 30,311 |
| | Girls | 55,273 | 30,300 | 53,106 | 30,003 |
| Sub Total | | 255,000 | 141,000 | 245,000 | 138,088 |
| Members of Impacted Communities | Men | 55,599 | 55,599 | 55,599 | 55,599 |
| | Women | 57,881 | 57,881 | 57,881 | 57,881 |
| | Boys | 48,130 | 48,130 | 48,130 | 48,130 |
| | Girls | 45,848 | 45,848 | 45,848 | 45,848 |
| Sub Total Members of Impacted Communities | | 207,458 | 207,458 | 207,458 | 207,458 |
| Grand Total | | 462,458 | 462,458 | 452,458 | 452,458 |

The camp population is increasing due to the establishment of Bardarash camp and households that, due to vulnerabilities, request to be relocated to one of the refugee camps. In total 2,846 shelters in the 9 protracted refugee camps still require an upgrade. UNHCR and shelter partners aim to finalize the upgrade by 2022.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

The Shelter Sector will engage with key technical Ministries at the Directorate level, such as Ministry of Municipality, Housing and Construction, Urban Planning and Electricity, to align the sector activities and strategies with the plans of government institutions. Additionally, the private sector (through the Board of Investment) and academic institutions will be approached to provide long-term investment opportunities and knowledge generation in the sector respectively.

In 2020, the Shelter Sector plans to support 1,000 vulnerable refugee families⁸ (out of 2,846 shelters in need of upgrading) to upgrade their shelter from tents to durable shelters. This upgrade will provide more privacy and dignity for all persons of concern.

In order to transform refugee camps into settlements or integrate refugee camps into the surrounding municipalities, the Shelter Sector will continue to collaborate with regional, governorate and district level authorities, municipalities, government technical department and local NGOs. Some of the key considerations are listed below:

- The strategy focuses on a step-by-step process of integrating existing refugee camps into the host community neighborhoods and the inclusion of refugees in strengthened public services and/or national systems;
- New construction follows governmental minimum standards to facilitate the future handover of infrastructure projects to the authorities and refugees and host community have access to the same standards and types of services;

- Housing Land and Property (HLP) are fundamental and taken into account during each stage of the planning and implementation of the strategy;
- Camp residents will become self-reliant and carry out repair and maintenance of their shelter and infrastructure themselves and pay for the use of services inside the camp.
- Outside camps, the implementation of social and community infrastructure projects, such as Quick Impact Projects (QIPs), will continue to promote peaceful co-existence between communities. These projects will prioritize geographical locations with high concentrations of refugees and will take into account an area-based approach in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders residing and working in that area.

⁸ This figure does not include the upgrade of shelters to newly arrived households which is currently under discussion for newly arrived Syrian in Gawilan camp.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The existing participatory approach to feed into the design of shelter interventions will be maintained and strengthened. Prior to the upgrading of shelters and other infrastructure projects, Syrian refugees will be consulted and represented through focus group discussions. In addition, infrastructure projects must be jointly approved by UN agencies, NGOs and corresponding government technical entities. During the implementation phase of shelter interventions, there will be periodic monitoring by multi-functional teams which are comprised of Shelter Sector representatives, with further input provided by Syrian refugees. Following the completion of all shelter sector projects, the project hand over and completion certification will be approved

by all stakeholders. Shelter partners will promote protection mainstreaming in shelter activities. In addition to protection, mainstreaming. Feedback and complaint mechanisms in each agency will continue to be implemented to strengthen the accountability of the Shelter Sector services to the people of concern and efforts will be done to integrate the mechanisms into the integrated IIC hotline.

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

| AGENCY / ORGANIZATION | Budgetary Requirements 2020 | | | Budgetary Requirements 2021 | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Refugee Component | Resilience Component | Total (USD) for 2020 | Refugee Component | Resilience Component | Total (USD) for 2021 |
| UNHCR | 12,315,009 | 4,837,316 | 17,152,325 | 9,940,523 | 4,564,430 | 14,504,953 |
| PWJ | 1,855,600 | 4,908,922 | 6,764,522 | 500,000 | - | 500,000 |
| IOM | 1,885,715 | 714,285 | 2,600,000 | 1,885,715 | 714,285 | 2,600,000 |
| TOTAL | 16,056,324 | 10,460,523 | 26,516,847 | 12,326,238 | 5,278,715 | 17,604,953 |

| Sector Summary | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Total for 2021 | Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021 |
| SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component | 16,056,324 | - | 12,326,238 | - |
| SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component | 10,460,523 | - | 5,278,715 | - |
| TOTAL | 26,516,847 | - | 17,604,953 | - |



SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1

Sustainable and gender appropriate access to adequate shelter and infrastructure is available, improved and maintained in camps

| A. REFUGEE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 1.1 Refugees provided with improved shelter solutions (concrete slabs, Kitchen, family latrine and shower, walls of 60 cm height and roof with tent) | 1.1.1 # of new improved shelter plots constructed | 2,846 | 2,561 | 3,187,520 | - | 2,868,320 | - |
| 1.2 Infrastructure is available, improved and maintained in camps (care and maintenance) | 1.2.1 # of infrastructure projects (roads, electricity, public buildings etc. improved/ maintained) | 29 | 21 | 4,301,746 | - | 3,228,860 | - |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 7,489,266 | - | 6,097,180 | - |

| B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 1.3 Long term permanent shelter provided and sustained using local goods services and labour (raising the walls to 2.8 m high and change the roof-tent to a weatherproof roof) | 1.3.1 # of tents upgraded to more durable shelter (shelter upgrade) | 2,804 | 1,000 | 7,308,922 | - | 3,200,000 | - |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 7,308,922 | - | 3,200,000 | - |

OBJECTIVE 2

Sustainable adequate shelter is available for vulnerable Syrian refugees in non-camp setting

| A. REFUGEE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 2.1 Shelter upgrades completed in urban area | 2.1.1 # of households receiving shelter upgrade (MHH/FHH) | 1,655 | 948 | 5,231,715 | - | 2,999,315 | - |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 5,231,715 | - | 2,999,315 | - |

| B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 2.2 Community infrastructure provided, rehabilitated, maintained and/or improved using local services and labour | 2.2.1 # of infrastructure projects (roads, electricity, public buildings, health centers, schools, etc.) constructed/improved/maintained (Quick Impact Projects and Community Support Projects) | 21 | 15 | 3,151,601 | - | 2,078,715 | - |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 3,151,601 | - | 2,078,715 | - |



OBJECTIVE 3

Camp coordination and management support provided to the local government

| A. REFUGEE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 3.1 Roles and responsibilities of camp managers and service providers defined and agreed | 3.1.1 # of camp management/administration staff employed | 112 | 100 | | | | |
| | 3.1.2 # of camp managers aware of roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders | 10 | 10 | 3,335,343 | - | 3,229,743 | - |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 3,335,343 | - | 3,229,743 | - |



BASIC NEEDS SECTOR RESPONSE



| | | |
|---|--|---------------------|
| LEAD AGENCIES | UNHCR | |
| APPEALING PARTNERS | UNHCR, IOM | |
| OTHER PARTNERS | SWEDO | |
| OBJECTIVE | 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 | 2020 | 2021 |
| REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT | \$95,373,534 | \$91,250,784 |
| RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT | N/A | N/A |
| 3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2020-2021 | \$95,373,534 | \$91,250,784 |

CURRENT SITUATION

The socio-economic conditions in the KR-I are not likely to improve significantly soon, and the most vulnerable refugees will continue to face difficulties in meeting their basic needs. The indebtedness levels among the refugees remain 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.

Given the limited support available and to the limited livelihood opportunities,

in particular out-of-camp populations continue to struggle to meet basic needs. Even though many refugees and asylum seekers have relatively good access to markets in their locations, many continue to make trade-offs when trying to cover accommodation and basic needs and require support to purchase items needed.

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.

In 2019, UNHCR continued to be the main humanitarian actor providing large-scale multi-purpose cash assistance to Syrian refugees outside camps in Iraq. Since the cash-based intervention programme was introduced in 2014, it was used to

respond to the emergency situation resulting from the conflict in Syria and the security context in Iraq. It mainly focused on the provision of emergency one-off cash assistance to vulnerable households within two months of their arrival and the provision of cash assistance to the most vulnerable households - up to three months (maximum 1,200 USD spread over three time 400 USD). Post distribution monitoring assessments show that a sizable proportion of the received multi-purpose cash assistance is used solely to meet monthly expenses and basic needs.

UNHCR's cash programme has gradually evolved, by incorporating lessons learned and adjusting to global guidance developed by UNHCR to enhance the centrality of protection while delivering cash assistance to populations of concern. In 2019 it was, therefore, decided to

redefine multi-purpose cash assistance, focusing not only on the immediate impact of basic needs assistance but also the impact on the overall well-being of the households by examining direct, indirect and modest indirect programme contributions. For that purpose, multi-month (up to 12 months) cash assistance of 250 USD per month was piloted in 2019. 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 in 2020. In 2019, UNHCR also piloted cash delivery through iris scan technology to replace mobile wallets. Drawing on initial results of the pilot, UNHCR has a comparative advantage in effectively delivering cash-based interventions as a protection tool informed by socio-economic and protection data and integrated into complementary protection interventions, including case management and other assistance services.

3RP partners continued to distribute Core Relief Items (CRIs) to newly arrived refugees, and as part of regular replacement, and as a response to the regular harsh seasonal conditions. However, UNHCR did and will no longer distribute in-kind CRIs during the 2019-2020 winter onward. The provision of CRIs will be based on the individual needs of households and will be considered as a part of the usual CRI distribution, not as winter assistance. During the winter, refugees will instead receive winter cash assistance of 480,000 IQD per household. IOM will target refugee households during the winter with one-off seasonal CRI assistance vouchers.

All Syrian refugee households who arrived since the newest recent developments in NES in October 2019, residing in or outside camps, will receive a sum of 480,000 IQD per household. If additional vulnerabilities are identified, newly arrived refugee households can be assessed through a household visit, for multi-purpose cash assistance eligibility.



POPULATION TABLE

| Population Group | | 2020 | | 2021 | |
|--|-------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | | Population In Need | Target Population | Population In Need | Target Population |
| Syrians Refugees | Men | 72,973 | 25,040 | 70,111 | 25,040 |
| | Women | 67,594 | 23,194 | 64,943 | 23,194 |
| | Boys | 59,160 | 20,300 | 56,840 | 20,300 |
| | Girls | 55,273 | 18,966 | 53,106 | 18,966 |
| Sub Total Syrian Refugees | | 255,000 | 87,500 | 245,000 | 87,500 |
| Members of Impacted Communities ⁹ | Men | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | Women | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | Boys | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | Girls | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Sub Total Members of Impacted Communities | | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Grand Total Population in Need | | 255,000 | 87,500 | 245,000 | 87,500 |

⁹ Basic needs interventions do not target members of the impacted communities directly but cash-based interventions inject cash into the local markets which contributes directly and indirectly to the development of the local economy and businesses.

In 2020, eligibility for multi-purpose cash assistance for refugees residing out-of-camps will continue to be assessed through the Vulnerability Assessment Tool (VAT) designed and used by UNHCR since 2019. Vulnerable refugee households are prioritized for assessment through case management referrals and/or vulnerability prediction based on ProGres data.

UNHCR will work closely together with IOM (and other actors who provide, for example, multi-purpose cash assistance in the context of Livelihoods programming), to harmonize targeting methodologies. IOM may use the assessment results collected by UNHCR or conduct assessments using the VAT methodology to ensure a consistent and coordinated targeting approach. The Basic Needs

Sector will encourage other actors to use the VAT as a reference targeting tool leading to:

- UNHCR conducting household visits and referring cases based on VAT assessment outcomes;
- Basic Needs partners using the VAT and coordinating household visits to avoid duplication;
- Basic Needs partners aligning internal targeting criteria with VAT for harmonization purposes.

Remaining identified needs coming out of the VAT assessment will be referred to the relevant services, partners or sectors for specific assistance such as education, protection and livelihoods.

UNHCR will provide winter assistance to all Syrian refugees residing inside camps (blanket targeting), regardless of their socio-economic vulnerability. Households residing out-of-camp will be targeted based on socio-economic vulnerability data in ProGres. IOM will provide winter assistance based on the individual needs of each household.

In order to avoid duplication of assistance, UNHCR, IOM and other Basic Needs partners will exchange targeting information and sign data sharing agreements if needed.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

Basic Needs partners will continue to adopt cash-based approaches and monetize assistance to allow beneficiaries to prioritize their needs. Cash (or vouchers) for seasonal assistance allows partners to ensure that target populations are protected from the harsh environment, while still allowing them to be more flexible in choosing the items and quantities they need. In addition, cash (or vouchers) will enhance the local economy, as items will be purchased locally instead of being imported.

In 2020, UNHCR and other Basic Needs actors 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 and modest 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 will continue to use the improved vulnerability targeting framework using the food security index and assessed vulnerability (through enumerator judgement as proxy indicator). The VAT has been developed to accompany the new targeting framework and categorizes assessed households into six groups ranging food insecure to self-reliant. Households which are categorized into the three most vulnerable groups will continue to receive multi-purpose cash assistance for up to 12 months. The amount of assistance (USD 250-executed in Iraqi dinars at the rate of 293,000 IQD) is calculated based on the difference

between refugees' household minimum expenditure basket and refugees' income.

In 2020-2021, 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. The Basic Needs Sector will strengthen linkages with the Livelihoods Sector and livelihoods actors that provide graduation livelihoods services in order to harmonize targeting methodologies, avoid duplications and enhance referrals from cash assistance to livelihoods assistance where applicable.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The Basic Needs Sector aims to deliver high quality programmes, adapted to reach the most vulnerable members of refugee and host communities. To improve programs, it is key to receive feedback from beneficiaries, both those who are directly or indirectly impacted, including host and neighbouring communities. This will enable Basic Needs actors to adapt and gradually adjust programmes to have greater impact.

UNHCR uses its internal Beneficiary Communication, Feedback Complaint and Response Mechanism (BCFCRM) to keep beneficiaries informed about the programme phases and modalities and to allow beneficiaries to report issues, difficulties, challenges. This system helps UNHCR to find the gaps in its services, improve the service delivery to meet the needs of the beneficiaries and ensure transparency and integrity in services provided to beneficiaries.

Feedback and complaints are collected through field visits, post-distribution monitoring via telephone and via hotline. The hotline and BFCRM database are key tools used in BFCRM. As of 2020, continued efforts will be done to integrate feedback and complaints into the integrated IIC call centre.

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

| AGENCY / ORGANIZATION | Budgetary Requirements 2020 | | | Budgetary Requirements 2021 | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Refugee Component | Resilience Component | Total (USD) for 2020 | Refugee Component | Resilience Component | Total (USD) for 2021 |
| UNHCR | 91,153,534 | - | 91,153,534 | 87,030,784 | - | 87,030,784 |
| IOM | 4,220,000 | - | 4,220,000 | 4,220,000 | - | 4,220,000 |
| TOTAL | 95,373,534 | - | 95,373,534 | 91,250,784 | - | 91,250,784 |

| Sector Summary | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Total for 2021 | Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021 |
| SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component | 95,373,534 | - | 91,250,784 | - |
| TOTAL | 95,373,534 | - | 91,250,784 | - |

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1

Enhance capacities of vulnerable families to improve living conditions, meet primary domestic needs, reinforce ability to withstand difficult economic conditions, prioritize their own needs, upholding dignity and contributing to support local markets through monetized assistance

| A. REFUGEE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 1.1. Provision of Core Relief Items (CRIs) in-kind | 1.1.1. # of newly arrived households received CRIs | 25,000 | 22,000 | 5,390,860 | - | 4,672,340 | - |
| 1.2. Seasonal support (winterization) for CRIs provided | 1.2.1. # of households received replenishment/complementary CRIs | 500 | 500 | 450,000 | - | 450,000 | - |
| | 1.2.2. # of vulnerable households received Cash for CRIs for winter support | 1,000 | 1,000 | | | | |
| 1.3. Provision of Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance | 1.3.1. # of refugee households received Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (cash grants) | 21,000 | 20,000 | 71,854,586 | - | 68,450,356 | - |
| | 1.3.2. # of PDM FDGs and interviews conducted | 20,000 | 20,000 | | | | |
| 1.4. Seasonal support (winterization) Cash provided for winter | 1.4.1. # of vulnerable households received Cash for winter support | 40,000 | 40,000 | 17,678,088 | - | 17,678,088 | - |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 95,373,534 | - | 91,250,784 | - |



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE SECTOR RESPONSE



| | | |
|---|---|--------------------|
| LEAD AGENCIES | UNICEF, Mercy Corps | |
| APPEALING PARTNERS | UNICEF, UNHCR | |
| OTHER PARTNERS | BRHA – EJCC – DoSW – DoS – DoM – DoE – DoH – QRCs – PWJ – ACTED – SWEDO – BCF – Solidarites International – MENTOR Initiative – Arche Nova | |
| OBJECTIVE | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Affected women, girls, boys and men have equitable and sustained access to sufficient quantity of safe water to meet basic drinking, cooking and personal hygiene needs 2. Affected women, girls, boys and men have equitable and sustained access to cultural-appropriate, gender-appropriate, and safe sanitation facilities and services that ensure a dignified and healthy living environment 3. Affected women, girls, boys and men are enabled to continue good hygiene practices in order to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being 4. Affected women, girls, boys and men attending schools, child friendly spaces and health centres have reduced risk of WASH-related disease through equitable and sustainable access to safe, gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities and services, and hygiene promotion activities | |
| FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS | 2020 | 2021 |
| REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT | \$5,112,717 | \$4,701,417 |
| RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT | \$2,795,949 | \$2,215,491 |
| 3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2020-2021 | \$7,908,666 | \$6,916,908 |

CURRENT SITUATION

During the last two years, the WASH Sector has focused on building the resilience of refugees and piloted durable long-term WASH activities in camps and areas surrounding refugee camps, including empowering vulnerable affected communities and strengthening the capacities of local authorities to deliver essential durable WASH services. In 2019, the WASH Sector actors, in close collaboration with government counterparts such as DoSW, DoS, Directorate of Environment, BRHA and ERC, focused on:

- Sustaining WASH services in the nine protracted refugee camps in KR-I through interventions surrounding the operation and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities, which includes water quality monitoring, garbage management and hygiene promotion activities;
- Providing sustainable and sufficient quantities of safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation facilities and improved hygiene practices in camps, out-of-camp, and in education and health facilities. The WASH sector prioritised safe water provision, maintaining water and sanitation facilities and was able to reach approximately 92,000 refugees.
- 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 (messages include personal hygiene, proper handwashing).
- Repairing and upgrading (operation and maintenance) of the water networks, including water quality monitoring.
- Installing solar panels in five refugee camps to provide electricity to operate 16 boreholes, thus ensuring continuous water supply and reducing dependence on fuel, leading to increased access to sufficient water by approximately 20 per cent.

- Promoting hygiene activities in the camps, outbreak of cholera and acute water diarrhoea was prevented and mitigated.
- Other 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, increasing water storage capacities at household levels, and care and maintenance to the water supply system, etc.

Following the displacement from NES in October 2019, the WASH Sector has been responding to the needs of Syrian new arrivals in Duhok. The main WASH interventions include the repair and upgrading of WASH infrastructures, including water points and latrines, distribution of hygiene kits, desludging and waste management and water quality monitoring, but there are, mainly in Bardarash camp, still gaps in WASH rehabilitation and maintenance which need to be addressed in 2020.

The WASH Sector continued efforts to strengthen the national WASH governance system and public WASH facilities. At Duhok and Erbil governorate level, the WASH Sector lead was handed over to local authorities (BRHA and EJCC), and WASH actors continued their support to and capacity building of the local authorities to improve care and maintenance of public water, sewerage, solid waste collection and disposal systems serving impacted communities, and to reinforce WASH

systems in schools. On a longer term, WASH services provided to refugees in camps will be further integrated into public WASH facilities and the use of a water metering system (charging users for services, care and maintenance) will be piloted as part of the sustainability framework through cost recovery. This will ensure that local authorities do not depend on funding from partners for the care and maintenance of water facilities and will further promote social cohesion.

Decreased funding has undermined the WASH response in refugee camps, affecting the sustainability of programs, service delivery, coordination and the ability of partners to sustain and expand support for the refugee population. Lack of funding jeopardizes a responsible disengagement of WASH actors from the refugee response and might further create gaps in service delivery, including in Bardarash camp, as further resources are needed to capacitate local authorities for a sustainable handover.

POPULATION TABLE

| Population Group | | 2020 | | 2021 | |
|---|-------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | | Population In Need | Target Population | Population In Need | Target Population |
| Syrians Refugees | Men | 72,973 | 59,605 | 70,111 | 55,968 |
| | Women | 67,594 | 54,779 | 64,943 | 51,437 |
| | Boys | 59,160 | 47,400 | 56,840 | 44,507 |
| | Girls | 55,273 | 44,488 | 53,106 | 41,773 |
| Sub Total Syrian Refugees | | 255,000 | 206,272 | 245,000 | 193,685 |
| Members of Impacted Communities | Men | 55,599 | 55,599 | 55,599 | 55,599 |
| | Women | 57,881 | 57,881 | 57,881 | 57,881 |
| | Boys | 48,130 | 48,130 | 48,130 | 48,130 |
| | Girls | 45,848 | 45,848 | 45,848 | 45,848 |
| Sub Total Members of Impacted Communities | | 207,458 | 207,458 | 207,458 | 207,458 |
| Grand Total Population in Need | | 462,458 | 413,730 | 452,458 | 401,143 |

The WASH Sector will sustain services both in and out of camps, ensuring the health, dignity, rights, and safety of refugee populations, and will support 89,560 refugees residing in camp and 116,712 refugees outside camp. Outside of camps, the WASH Sectors targets areas in closeness of 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.



STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

The WASH Sector response will continue to focus on priority WASH needs at household level such as access to safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion. The protracted nature of the Syrian refugee situation implies a high demand for water and sanitation services that go beyond traditional humanitarian standards. Access to sufficient water remains challenging due to the reduced hours of available electricity. Additionally, the challenge of illegal water connections, which cause low or negative pressure along water networks, leads to unpredictable needs for water trucking. Wastewater and solid waste management will therefore continue to be a priority until a sustainable approach is found. Unsustainable practices, such as wastewater collection with desludging trucks are operationally challenging, costly and potentially risky to the environment. Other priorities will include improving access, quality and quantity, particularly related to privacy, dignity and security for women and girls and access for people with special needs; and, improving the financial and environmental sustainability of services. WASH actors will continue efforts to support WASH facilities and services in schools. The response will aim to sustain standards of WASH services and to strengthen hygiene practices to mitigate waterborne disease outbreaks. Sound hygiene practices will be emphasised at household, school and child friendly

space level, including dissemination of key messages as required to ensure health, dignity and well-being of communities. Rather than blanket provision of hygiene items, the WASH Sector will promote cash/voucher systems for vulnerable households to phase out in-kind distribution.

The strategic direction of the WASH Sector will continue to focus on building the resilience of refugees and strengthening durable, long-term WASH activities for refugees in camps and in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. The WASH Sector will also continue empowering host communities and strengthening the capacities of government directorates, especially the DoW, to deliver durable WASH services and to integrate WASH services for refugees into the national WASH systems. Within refugee camps, the response will do efforts to further develop durable water and sanitation systems and to improve the existing infrastructure. A water metering system (charging users for services, care and maintenance) will be piloted as part of the sustainability framework through cost recovery and as part of the camp integration strategy that aims to integrate camps into their surrounding municipalities and towns and to connect to available public services. The WASH sector will work, in close collaboration with local authorities, towards mitigating the risk of the drying up of aquifers and surface water

sources through promotion of integrated water resource approaches, including empowering government stakeholders to conduct groundwater mapping and modelling to analyse groundwater capacity and utilization, to guide water usage and extraction. WASH committees and other groups in communities will be empowered to manage and maintain facilities to foster local ownership and financial sustainability of water sources in the long term.

The involvement of the government is key in sustaining WASH service provision and therefore WASH Sector partners will support the government in repairing, upgrading, operating and maintaining WASH facilities and services at household and facility/institution level, such as schools, child friendly spaces and health facilities. The handover of WASH service delivery to the local authorities remains, however, challenging. For example, challenges in the handover of solid waste management to the government, particularly to the DoM, remain as solid waste management is an expensive intervention and currently conducted through private service providers. Advocacy with donors and government is planned aim to increase the attention and funding for responses that address needs of both refugees and impacted communities.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

Refugee populations will be involved in the planning and implementation of WASH activities. Refugees who participate in WASH committees and community-based camp management structures will be involved in decision making processes regarding WASH interventions. The WASH Sector will promote community engagement in service provision, including training beneficiaries in care and maintenance of WASH facilities. Through this way, the community can assume responsibility for management and delivery of services, notwithstanding the responsibility of the local authorities as the main duty bearer in delivering and sustaining essential services.

The WASH Sector makes use of the integrated IIC hotline to receive feedback from communities and strengthen service delivery. Other feedback mechanisms (focus group discussions, dialogues between partners and community entities) will also continue to be adopted.

The monitoring of WASH projects is overseen by the WASH Sector in collaboration with partners and government authorities. Technical monitoring is undertaken with the support of field partners, and regular coordination meetings take place at KR-I and governorate level to ensure timely identification of issues.

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

| AGENCY / ORGANIZATION | Budgetary Requirements 2020 | | | Budgetary Requirements 2021 | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Refugee Component | Resilience Component | Total (USD) for 2020 | Refugee Component | Resilience Component | Total (USD) for 2021 |
| UNICEF | 2,546,293 | 1,135,000 | 3,681,293 | 2,134,993 | 814,000 | 2,948,993 |
| UNHCR | 2,566,424 | 1,660,949 | 4,227,373 | 2,566,424 | 1,401,491 | 3,967,915 |
| TOTAL | 5,112,717 | 2,795,949 | 7,908,666 | 4,701,417 | 2,215,491 | 6,916,908 |

| Sector Summary | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Total for 2021 | Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021 |
| SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component | 5,112,717 | - | 4,701,417 | - |
| SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component | 2,795,949 | - | 2,215,491 | - |
| TOTAL | 7,908,666 | - | 6,916,908 | - |

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1

Affected women, girls, boys and men have timely, equitable and sustainable access to a sufficient quantity of safe water to meet basic drinking, cooking and personal hygiene needs

| A. REFUGEE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 1.1. Sufficient, safe water supply is provided for refugee households in camps through the development of sustainable water systems | 1.1.1 # of people with daily access to water of at least 50l/person/day through water trucking | 157,310 | 153,272 | 1,161,994 | - | 1,161,994 | - |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 1,161,994 | - | 1,161,994 | - |

| B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 1.2. Sustainable, durable water sources, water supply are assured for refugees living in camps | 1.2.1 # of people accessing water through an improved water network, system or source | 234,824 | 226,055 | 1,550,237 | - | 852,068 | - |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 1,550,237 | - | 852,068 | - |



OBJECTIVE 2

Affected women, girls, boys and men have equitable and sustainable access to culturally, gender appropriate, safe sanitation facilities and services that ensure a dignified and healthy living environment

| A. REFUGEE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 2.1. Sufficient, safe sanitation facilities and services are provided for refugee households in camps | 2.1.1 # of camp residents benefited from rehabilitation of latrines | 157,310 | 153,272 | 1,062,632 | - | 827,132 | - |
| | 2.1.2 # of camp residents benefited from rehabilitation of bathing spaces | 148,275 | 144,788 | 449,563 | - | 449,563 | - |
| 2.2. Sufficient and safe 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 | 157,310 | 153,272 | 941,632 | - | 833,232 | - |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 2,453,827 | - | 2,109,927 | - |

| B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 2.3. Sustainable, durable and appropriate sanitation facilities and services for refugees in camps are provided and being well operated and maintained | 2.3.1 # of newly upgraded latrines | 234,797 | 226,055 | 415,237 | - | 415,237 | - |
| | 2.3.2 # of newly upgraded showers | 224,494 | 216,380 | 415,237 | - | 415,237 | - |
| | 2.3.3 # of septic tanks/holding tanks upgraded | 234,797 | 226,055 | 415,237 | - | 532,948 | - |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 1,245,712 | - | 1,363,423 | - |



OBJECTIVE 3

Affected women, girls, boys and men are enabled to continue good hygiene practice in order to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being

| A. REFUGEE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 3.1. Refugee households in camps are enabled to adopt good hygiene practice | 3.1.1 # of camp residents reached through hygiene promotion activities | 157,283 | 153,272 | 366,632 | - | 366,632 | - |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 366,632 | - | 366,632 | - |



OBJECTIVE 4

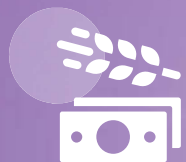
Affected women, girls, boys and men attending schools, child friendly spaces and health centres have reduced risk of WASH-related disease through equitable and sustainable access to safe, gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities and services and hygiene promotion activities

| A. REFUGEE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 4.1. Sufficient WASH services for refugee children in schools | 4.1.1 # of children accessing WASH facilities in schools | 157,283 | 153,272 | 763,632 | - | 696,232 | - |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 763,632 | - | 696,232 | - |
| 4.2. Sufficient WASH services for refugee children in Child Friendly Spaces | 4.2.1 # of children accessing WASH facilities in Child Friendly Spaces | 157,283 | 153,272 | 366,632 | - | 366,632 | - |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 366,632 | - | 366,632 | - |





LIVELIHOODS SECTOR RESPONSE



| | | |
|---|--|---------------------|
| LEAD AGENCY | UNDP, ZOA International | |
| APPEALING PARTNERS | CESVI, FRC, GOAL, Help, IOM, Mercy Corps, PWJ, SCI, UPP, UN Women, UNDP, UNHCR, WVI, ZOA International | |
| OTHER PARTNERS | BCF, NRC, ACF, DRC, MoLSA, MoP, Chamber of Commerce, HI, Rwanda, University of Duhok, University of Salahaldeen | |
| OBJECTIVES | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase availability of information to allow for evidence-based interventions 2. Improve economic opportunities for affected populations of Syrian Refugees and host communities 3. Improve employability with marketable skills | |
| FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS | 2020 | 2021 |
| REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT | N/A | N/A |
| RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT | \$16,121,479 | \$12,864,975 |
| 3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2020-2021 | \$16,121,479 | \$12,864,975 |

CURRENT SITUATION

Support to Syrian refugees in the KR-I remains favourable. Syrian refugees are provided with residency permits, which allow for freedom of movement and access to services and livelihoods opportunities. Nonetheless, the economic situation in Iraq during the last few years negatively affected the livelihood opportunities of Iraqis and Syrians alike. Livelihoods remains the main challenge for Syrian refugees in KR-I, as they face multiple vulnerabilities. The decline in self-reliance has also sparked an increase in the number of refugees seeking relocation to camps. Newly arrived Syrian refugees

since the start of the developments in NES, continue to face difficulties to access income-generating activities due to lack of freedom of movement and limited employment opportunities inside Bardarash camp and its surroundings. Livelihoods Sector partners continue to mobilize resources around business support and vocational training, business development training, business grants, cash for work, etc. Interventions towards economic inclusion, job creation and training of Syrian refugees, however, do not cover the need for job opportunities and remain insufficient.

Risks of child labour among Syrian refugees remain high in areas of high concentration, which requires joint efforts with the Child Protection Sub-Sector to advocate the

risks of child labor to family members above 18, provide vocational training to equip those between 16-18 years to join the market labour force and provide refugees with alternative education to allow them to rejoin the education system when convenient.

Syrian refugees also face challenges in entering jobs due to a lack of recognition for qualifications held and are officially not able to work in public sectors, while the public sector remains the main employer in the KR-I. Institutional barriers exist for Syrian refugee business owners, who require approval from security authorities to obtain a license, which leaves them exposed to discrimination. The arrival of Syrian refugees into the KR-I has increase the labour supply for

semi-skilled and unskilled employment, which has substantially lowered wages in some sectors, such as construction and agriculture.

Livelihoods Sector partners continue to engage with MoLSA to coordinate and integrate technical and vocational training efforts among local and international civil society actors and skills development efforts targeting Syrian refugees. Despite the challenges to respond to the livelihoods needs of Syrian refugees, some innovative solutions to local problems have been successfully implemented last years. One example is a project to restore informal savings mechanisms, such as traditional savings groups. Small business owners from the host communities and

displaced populations build trust and help each other save for business investments. Another example is a new job placement approach that ensures fair treatment and stability for both employers and employees and combats informal employment and lack of merit-based hiring by providing direct job placement services whereby an organization establishes partnerships with private companies. This type of intervention has helped women to find safe employment and confidently enter the workforce. Implementing new approaches to traditional livelihoods challenges in Iraq has increased the sustainability of interventions, social cohesion among the displaced and host communities and has increased the resilience of the population.

POPULATION TABLE

| Population Group | | 2020 | | 2021 | |
|---|-------|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | | Population In Need ¹⁰ | Target Population | Population In Need | Target Population |
| Syrians Refugees | Men | 72,973 | 17,889 | 70,111 | 8,435 |
| | Women | 67,594 | 16,575 | 64,943 | 7,815 |
| | Boys | 59,160 | 14,511 | 56,840 | 6,842 |
| | Girls | 55,273 | 13,573 | 53,106 | 6,400 |
| Sub Total Syrian Refugees | | 255,000 | 62,549 | 245,000 | 29,492 |
| Members of Impacted Communities | Men | 55,599 | 3,835 | 55,599 | 1,808 |
| | Women | 57,881 | 4,703 | 57,881 | 2,218 |
| | Boys | 48,130 | 3,662 | 48,130 | 1,726 |
| | Girls | 45,848 | 3,437 | 45,848 | 1,621 |
| Sub Total Members of Impacted Communities | | 207,458 | 15,637 ¹¹ | 207,458 | 7,372 |
| Grand Total Population in Need | | 462,458 | 78,186 | 452,458 | 36,864 |

Needs assessment, such as the MSNA, point out that there is a need to ensure that sustainability and economic empowerment are at the core of each Sector's response to address the increased levels of debt among Syrian refugees due the gap between expenditure level and

income and the high number of youth that is out-of-school and/or unemployed and does not have access to any alternatives, such as vocational training options remain very limited, particularly for girls. The Livelihoods Sector actors will therefore target beneficiaries based on vulnerability

and suitability for the specific programs and will ensure that a high number of youths and women are integrated in the programming. Livelihoods interventions will also benefit directly and indirectly IDPs and members of the affected communities where applicable.

¹⁰ Including indirect beneficiaries.

¹¹ In total 20% of targeted beneficiaries are members of affected communities.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

The Livelihoods Sector strategy is to shift toward increasing national ownership and leadership, and to ensure vertical inclusiveness in all responses across the governorates, in particular, in regard to vocational training. Livelihoods actors will make use of the existence of several public vocational training centres, operated by MoLSA align interventions with the national development plans and strategies for education, higher education and technical and vocational training in Iraq and KR-I. This shift toward national ownership and leadership will require improved engagement with the JCC of the KRG MoP.

Livelihoods interventions will continue to be required inside and outside camps to address the needs and vulnerabilities of Syrian refugees in 2020 and beyond. Without improvements in income security, refugees struggling to cover their basic needs will continue to rely on negative coping strategies such as debt, child labor and survival sex, resulting in exploitative employment practices. Especially women are a vulnerable group given their low employment rate. The Livelihoods Sector will continue efforts to strengthen linkages with the Protection Sector, in particular child protection and SGBV, through a system of case referrals and the inclusion of vulnerable youth and women in its programming.

Livelihoods actors will focus on sustainability and building resilience, through interventions that aim to integrate Syrian refugees into the local workforce, create market linkages within established value chains, and enhance skills tailored to the needs of the private sector. Facilitating formal arrangements between Syrian workers and host community employers can be mutually beneficial to both parties, including job placement services, skills improvement, and cash and asset grants to establish income generating activities.

Outside-of-camp, where refugees cannot set up individual businesses, partnerships will be facilitated with members of the affected communities to set up businesses and to allow refugee entrepreneurs with business management experience or financial resources to create jobs and contribute to boosting the local economy. Local economic and development authorities and private sector actors are most suited to facilitate these outcomes. Therefore, the Livelihoods Sector will continue to engage with the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MoTI) and the Erbil Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ECCI) to build the capacity and management skills of refugee and host community entrepreneurs. There are many opportunities to develop the agriculture sector, which would necessitate vast employment creation in farming, harvesting, processing, transportation and marketing of fruits, vegetables, herbs, flowers, honey, and other agricultural products. Linkages between the Food Security and Livelihoods Sector are to be strengthened to implement a participatory approach for livelihood enhancement, business creation, infrastructure improvement, engaging local authorities and business actors and other socio-economic interventions, which will foster mutual trust and solidarity between different groups in the communities.

Refugees are more likely to be engaged in wage labour rather than salaried, contractual employment. While informal employment is common in the KR-I, it creates risks and vulnerabilities stemming from lower income levels and less secure employment. There is a risk that, refugees become locked into a cycle of inferior access to services and inferior work and life opportunities. Partnering with local businesses to implement training - including on-the-job and apprenticeships - and job placement has been a successful strategy to mitigate the risks of informal employment, to support the sustainability of refugee support programmes and to ensure protection from exploitative practices - which has enabled the inclusion of women.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

To guide decisions on areas and types of intervention, the Livelihoods Sector will conduct labour and market needs assessments through participatory approaches. To ensure communities concerns are addressed, sector partners are all encouraged to adopt the IIC integrated hotlines and referral system to facilitate a streamlined feedback and complaints mechanism in all their projects. Furthermore, the Livelihood Sector will share information and report on progress in its activities through coordination platforms linked to the 3RP.

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

| AGENCY / ORGANIZATION | Budgetary Requirements 2020 | | | Budgetary Requirements 2021 | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Refugee Component | Resilience Component | Total (USD) for 2020 | Refugee Component | Resilience Component | Total (USD) for 2021 |
| CESVI | - | 555,914 | 555,914 | - | - | - |
| FRC | - | 1,110,000 | 1,110,000 | - | - | - |
| GOAL | - | 1,287,500 | 1,287,500 | - | - | - |
| Help - Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe e.V. | - | 97,000 | 97,000 | - | 160,000 | 160,000 |
| IOM | - | 1,829,164 | 1,829,164 | - | 1,829,164 | 1,829,164 |
| Mercy Corps | - | 839,842 | 839,842 | - | 275,918 | 275,918 |
| PWJ | - | 56,800 | 56,800 | - | - | - |
| Save the Children | - | 362,900 | 362,900 | - | 362,900 | 362,900 |
| Un Ponte Per | - | 196,000 | 196,000 | - | 412,000 | 412,000 |
| UN Women | - | 100,000 | 100,000 | - | 140,000 | 140,000 |
| UNDP | - | 3,095,500 | 3,095,500 | - | 1,585,250 | 1,585,250 |
| UNHCR | - | 5,390,859 | 5,390,859 | - | 7,299,743 | 7,299,743 |
| WVI | - | 400,000 | 400,000 | - | - | - |
| ZOA International | - | 800,000 | 800,000 | - | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| TOTAL | - | 16,121,479 | 16,121,479 | - | 12,864,975 | 12,864,975 |

| Sector Summary | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Total for 2021 | Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021 |
| SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component | 16,121,479 | 7,840,759 | 12,864,975 | 3,900,365 |
| TOTAL | 16,121,479 | 7,840,759 | 12,864,975 | 3,900,365 |

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1

Increase availability of information to allow for evidence-based interventions

| B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 1.1 Increased Availability of Accurate Information on Market System and Business Environment | 1.1.1 # of assessments conducted and shared | 8 | 5 | 148,000 | - | 58,000 | - |
| 1.2 Capacity of Training Institutions mapped, assessed, and strengthened | 1.2.1 # of mapping exercises on training institutions conducted | 13 | 2 | 306,544 | - | 80,000 | - |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 454,544 | - | 138,000 | - |



OBJECTIVE 2

Improve economic opportunities for affected populations of Syrian refugees, host communities and non- Syrian refugees

| B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 2.1. Increased Employment Opportunities for Syrian refugees, Host Communities and non- Syrian refugees | 2.1.1 # of individuals benefited temporary employment activities (cash for work etc.) | 3,886 | 1,426 | 3,200,400 | 2,724,200 | 1,708,250 | 203,000 |
| 2.2. Small businesses promoted, established and sustained | 2.2.1 # of individuals supported to establish or scale up businesses (micro-finance, small grants, etc.) | 2,040 | 1,390 | 6,034,346 | 2,634,846 | 5,432,364 | 2,113,364 |
| 2.3. Partnerships with private sector strengthened | 2.3.1 # of signed partnership agreements with private sector to facilitate employment and market linkages | 3 | 5 | 1,359,319 | 68,265 | 1,634,825 | 68,265 |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 10,594,065 | 5,427,311 | 8,775,439 | 2,384,629 |

OBJECTIVE 3

Improve employability with marketable skills

| B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outputs | Output Indicators | Indicator Target 2020 | Indicator Target 2021 | Budgetary Requirement (USD) | | | |
| | | | | Total for 2020 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020 | Total for 2021 | Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021 |
| 3.1. Facilitation mechanisms for job opportunities provided | 3.1.1 # of individuals participated in professional skills, vocational or business development training courses | 5,107 | 1,997 | 4,847,774 | 2,218,812 | 3,881,900 | 1,446,100 |
| | 3.1.2 # of individuals who benefited from job referral mechanisms (registered, job fairs, job portals, job newsletters, job centers) | 1,076 | 276 | 225,096 | 194,636 | 69,636 | 69,636 |
| Total Budgetary requirements at output level | | | | 5,072,870 | 2,413,448 | 3,951,536 | 1,515,736 |

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ACRONYMS

| | |
|----------|--|
| 3RP | Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan |
| ACF | Action Contre La Faim |
| ACTED | Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development |
| AGDM | Age, Gender Diversity Mainstreaming |
| BCF | Barzani Charity Foundation |
| BCFCRM | Beneficiary Communication, Feedback, Complaint and Response Mechanism |
| BRHA | Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs |
| COOPI | Cooperazione Internazionale |
| CRI | Core Relief Item |
| CwC | Communication with Communities |
| DoE | Directorate of Education |
| DoE | Department of Environment |
| DoH | Directorate of Health |
| DoM | Directorate of Municipalities |
| DoS | Directorate of Sanitation |
| DoSW | Directorate of Surrounding Waters |
| DRC | Danish Refugee Council |
| ECCI | Erbil Chamber of Commerce and Industry |
| EJCC | Erbil Joint Crisis Coordination Centre |
| EWARN | Early Warning and Alert Response Network |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FRC | French Red Cross |
| GCR | Global Compact on Refugees |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GIZ | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit |
| GoI | Government of Iraq |
| Help | Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe |
| HI | Humanity and Inclusion |
| HRP | Humanitarian Response Plan |
| IIC | Iraq Information Centre |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| IMC | International Medical Corps |
| IOM | International Organization Migration |
| IQD | Iraqi Dinar |
| ISWG | Inter-Sector Working Group |
| JCC | Joint Crisis Coordination Centre |
| JVA | Joint Vulnerability Assessment |
| KRG | Kurdistan Regional Government |
| KR-I | Kurdistan Region of Iraq |
| KURDS | Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society |
| MoA | Ministry of Agriculture |
| MoE | Ministry of Education |
| MoH | Ministry of Health |
| MoHE | Ministry of Higher Education |
| MoLSA | Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs |
| MoP | Ministry of Planning |
| MoTI | Ministry of Trade and Industry |
| MPCA | Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance |
| MSF | Médecins Sans Frontières |
| MSNA | Multi-Sector Needs Assessment |
| NCCI | NGO Coordination Committee in Iraq |
| NES | North-Eastern Syria |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| NRC | Norwegian Refugee Council |
| PHCC | Public Health Care Centre |
| PTA | Parent Teachers Association |
| PUI | Première Urgence |
| PWJ | Peace Winds Japan |
| SWEDO | The Swedish Development Aid Organization |
| QRCS | Qatar Red Crescent Society |
| RAIS | Refugee Assistance Information System |
| SCI | Save the Children International |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SGBV | Sexual and Gender Based Violence |
| SI | Solidarités international |
| SMC | School Management Committees |
| TDH | Terre Des Hommes |
| TGH | Triangle Generation Humanitaire |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNSDCF | United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework |
| UN WOMEN | United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women |
| UPP | Un Ponte Per |
| USD | United States Dollar |
| VAT | Vulnerability Assessment Tool |
| WASH | Water Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WVI | World Vision International |



3RP

REGIONAL REFUGEE & RESILIENCE PLAN

Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan
In Response to the Syria Crisis



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