

IRAQ COUNTRY CHAPTER 2022



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Executive Summary

Despite the challenging political climate in Iraq, the current economic downturn and the COVID-19 situation, the protection environment in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), where the vast majority of refugees in Iraq resides, remains favorable, despite some challenges as a result of COVID-19 related movement restrictions, particularly the closure of the border with Syria. Local authorities and host communities remain accommodating towards the refugee population; the majority (88 percent) of Syrian refugee households nationwide reported feeling welcomed by host communities.¹ The protection environment is not expected to change significantly in the coming year with regards to access to basic services and documentation, but access to territory for Syrians seeking asylum and protection in Iraq may be affected if restrictions at the border continue.

The absence of an effective refugee protection legal framework in Iraq continues to preclude longer-term residency rights and other legal benefits for refugees. Advocacy for an effective legal framework and to maintain or enhance the favourable protection environment remains a priority to ensure safe and unhindered access to territory, asylum and freedom of movement. Resettlement options remain limited for refugees in Iraq in comparison to the overall needs and requirements. UNHCR will advocate for increased resettlement spaces and further explore complementary pathways.

The challenging economic situation, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, continues to negatively affect already existing vulnerabilities and livelihood opportunities of Iraqis and Syrian refugees alike and stretches the existing public services, with 93% of Syrian refugee households nationwide reporting decreased levels of income compared to pre-

COVID-19. Lack of access to employment and livelihood opportunities remains the main vulnerability among the refugee population, with 92% of households nationwide reporting livelihoods as a primary concern, and the root cause of protection issues, such as child labour and child marriage. This situation also continues to lead to refugees seeking relocation to camps and not being able to cover costs related to multiple basic needs, such as renting adequate accommodation, purchasing food, ensuring children's school attendance, and accessing adequate healthcare services.

However, given the protracted displacement of most refugees, the 2022 3RP Iraq chapter continues to support the KRG with the gradual transition from emergency humanitarian response to a longer-term solutions-oriented approach. Partners will continue to build on constructive initiatives launched during recent years with a focus on inclusion of refugees and strengthened public services and national systems. Transitioning to self-reliance is, however, not always applicable to all situations and will not address the needs of all beneficiaries. Humanitarian and basic needs assistance will continue to be provided when needed to the most vulnerable households and new arrivals without any community support.

The Iraq 3RP aims to strengthen the resilience of the refugee community and host community alike, empower hosting authorities through capacity building and material support and enhance income-generating programming. Close collaboration with local authorities and national leadership are key to successfully implement this vision, with the KRG Ministry of Interior (MoI) and Ministry of Planning (MoP) as main counterparts. It also requires strong engagement with development actors, and in 2022 efforts will be done to integrate the refugee solutions agenda into the Iraq UNSDCF (United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework) through the fifth durable solutions pillar.

The decrease in humanitarian funding remains a risk and might jeopardize a successful transition to national ownership in absence of sustainable alternatives. This risk should be mitigated by responsible disengagement, in which transitioning is gradual and based on available capacities at government side and not on lack of funding solely. The 3RP community continues to advocate for the needs of refugees in Iraq and will update and brief the donor community and government counterparts about challenges and opportunities on regular basis.

¹ 2021 Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment, IMPACT Iraq, October 2021.

Introduction & Context

[As of 31 December 2021, 254,561 \(77,114 households\) Syrian refugees reside in Iraq.](#) The profile of the Syrian refugee population remained stable over the last year. More than 97 per cent of the Syrian refugees resides in the KR-I, with the vast majority of Kurdish ethnicity and residing among the host communities. In addition to Syrians, some 37,756 refugees and asylum-seekers of other nationalities that are registered with UNHCR, mostly Turks (majority in Erbil and Duhok), Iranians (in Sulaymaniyah) and Palestinians (majority in Baghdad). It is expected that the total number of refugees residing in Iraq will remain stable in 2022. Refugees and asylum-seekers of other nationalities are integrated into the programming of UNHCR and partners as appropriate as per one-refugee approach.

Despite the challenging political climate, the current economic downturn and the COVID-19 situation, the protection environment in the KR-I remains favourable, despite some challenges, as the temporary closure of the border with Syria, hindering access to asylum and territory. Local authorities and host communities remain welcoming and accommodating towards the refugee population. The protection environment is not expected to change significantly in 2022 with regards to access to basic services and documentation. Access to territory for Syrians seeking asylum and protection in Iraq may continue to be affected if restrictions at the border.

The absence of an effective legal framework for refugee protection continues to preclude longer-term residency rights and other legal benefits for refugees. The challenging economic situation and COVID-19 have negatively affected livelihood opportunities of Iraqis and refugees alike and stretched existing public services. Lack of access to employment and livelihood opportunities remains the main issue refugees are facing and the root cause of protection issues, such as child labour and child marriage. It also led to refugees seeking relocation to camps and not being able to cover costs related to multiple basic needs. Despite the continuous need for basic needs assistance, the 3RP Iraq continues to focus on the gradual transition to longer-term solutions with a focus inclusion of refugees in strengthened public services and national systems.



Population Table

Population Group		Planning Figures 2022	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	72,674	72,674
	Women	65,238	65,238
	Boys	56,424	56,424
	Girls	53,213	53,213
Sub Total		247,549	247,549
Members of Impacted Host Communities Sub Total		416,488	416,488
Refugees and asylum seekers of other nationalities	Men	16,725	16,725
	Women	15,301	15,301
	Boys	5,219	5,219
	Girls	4,922	4,922
Sub Total		42,167	42,167
Grand Total		706,204	706,204

By the end of 2022, it is expected that some 250,000 Syrian refugees will be residing in Iraq and that population figures will remain stable due to limited number of new arrivals and an overall decline in spontaneous returns recorded in 2021. In addition to the Syrian population, the Iraq 3RP aims to assist some 42,167 refugees and asylum-seekers of other nationalities that are registered with UNHCR in Iraq, mostly Turks (majority residing in Erbil and Duhok), Iranians (majority residing in Sulaymaniyah) and Palestinians (majority of them residing in Baghdad). Refugees and asylum-seekers of other nationalities are integrated into the overall programming of UNHCR and other 3RP partners as appropriate as part of the one refugee approach. 2021 MSNA estimates that 35 percent of host communities interviewed were below the poverty line leading to the assumption that the total number of members of the impacted communities will increase from 231,938 in 2021 to 416,488 in 2022².

² figure is the product of weighted analysis of KR-I host community household's reported expenditure per capita within the month of the MSNA interview, classified to fall below the CPI-adjusted 2021 Iraq Poverty Marker of monthly per-capita expenditure (IQD 117,104) utilized by the 2021 revision of SEVAT, endorsed by the Iraq Cash Working Group. This data itself is derived from the 2021 MSNA Host Community dataset produced by IMPACT/REACH for UNHCR Iraq in August 2021.



Needs, Vulnerabilities & Targeting

IMPACT, in collaboration with UNHCR and the 3RP Sectors, conducted a fifth round of the [Multi-Sector Needs Assessment \(MSNA\)](#) of refugees in Iraq who live in and out of refugee camps in August 2021. The aim of the MSNA 2021 is to provide a household-level analysis of sector-specific needs and vulnerabilities, supported by a sample of host community households in KR-I to offer comparison. Additionally, UNHCR undertook a [Participatory Assessment](#) across ten governorates in July and August 2021 to ensure meaningful participation through structured dialogue. These assessments and their findings supported the prioritization across and within different sectors and were used as a basis for developing the 2022 Iraq 3RP.

In sum, findings broadly confirm the continued exacerbated effect of COVID-19 on the already existing vulnerabilities and ability of refugee households living in Iraq to meet their basic needs and indicate that refugee households in Iraq were worse off in 2021 than in 2020. Economic vulnerability continues to lie at the core of many overarching needs of refugee households, with more than three quarters of households using debt as a coping mechanism, resulting in high levels of accumulated debt. Financial constraints and the inability to pay for means of transport have a negative impact on refugees' access to services, such as health care and education, legal documentation, and employment opportunities.

The overall legal protection environment in KR-I remains relatively favorable but delays in registration and government processing, since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, led to challenges accessing documentation (residency, birth and marriage certificates), protection risks and the inability to access services. The deteriorating economic situation and limited access to livelihood opportunities also increased the reliance on negative coping strategies, including higher levels of GBV and child abuse, exploitation and labor, saving on food expenditure and health care and children held from school.

Primary healthcare services remain available to all refugees, but financial and transport restrictions continue to put constraints on access to more specialized health care and medicine. The majority of the refugee households rely highly on public health care services, and additional capacity building and material support is needed to assist national health providers. Low enrolment of refugee children into the parallel refugee education system is a standing concern. School-age children who do not attend basic formal education, primarily due to cost-saving, may experience future barriers from education and employment opportunities.

Inside refugee camps, accommodation, utilities and services, such as desludging, water trucking, and garbage collection, are provided free of charge. Still, refugee households residing inside camps show higher levels of food insecurity, than the out-of-camp population. Finally, refugee households are in many respects more vulnerable than host communities and seem to recover at a slower pace from the COVID-19 shock as a larger proportion of the refugee community relies on remittances.

Interventions should aim to prevent the root causes of income insecurity and protection concerns by investing in livelihoods programming, supporting the existing public services and ensuring access to healthcare, education and protection services for all refugees. Simultaneously, there is a continuous need to target the most vulnerable households and ensure basic needs are met across all sectors. 3RP partners will continue to include vulnerable members of the affected host communities in its activities where relevant and possible.

Strategic Direction & Response Plans

The 3RP strategic direction in Iraq continues to support the gradual transition from an emergency humanitarian response to a longer-term solutions approach, with a focus on local integration and the inclusion of refugees into national systems and public services. It aims to complement, or replace where feasible, humanitarian interventions with programs that strengthen the resilience of affected communities and that support host authorities to enhance and expand the available service delivery, benefitting refugee and host communities alike. This vision considers affected communities not as beneficiaries of humanitarian assistance, but as dynamic and economically active populations, contributing to the economy and society.

National leadership is central to this approach. The Ministries of Planning and Interior of the KRG are the main governmental counterparts to lead and support the refugee response, while the Sectors work in close collaboration with other line-ministries in their interventions. The response is aligned with the KRG agenda and the KRG Vision 2030 plan, which both have incorporated the displacement reality within the KR-I society. To strengthen the national leadership, Sectors are encouraged to gradually hand over coordination and service delivery leadership to government counterparts.

In 2022, interventions relevant to this strategic direction will continue to be implemented across the different sectors together with relevant ministries. UNHCR is supporting the KRG Ministry of Interior (MoI) to develop administrative instructions on the Humanitarian Residency Permit with the aim to formalize the registration process of refugees, and its linkages to legal stay and certain rights. The Protection Sector continues to invest in capacity-building and localization efforts with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA). The Education Sector will continue to support the Ministry of Education with the operationalization of the education integration policy, which will be rolled out in the 2022-2023 academic year. The Health, Shelter and WASH Sectors further build on the investments made in public services and infrastructure, including efforts to include protracted refugee camps into the service delivery from surrounding municipalities. Finally, the Livelihood, Basic Needs and Food Sectors will promote programs that aim to graduate refugee households out of the dependency on humanitarian assistance and will further align its targeting frameworks and systems with the national social protection systems, which are currently being reviewed by MoLSA.

Transitioning away humanitarian basic needs assistance is, however, not always applicable to all situations and will not address the needs of all. Many refugees and members of the affected host communities face challenges to meet their basic needs, such as food, healthcare, transport and dignified accommodation. In absence of functioning national social protection systems and schemes, basic needs assistance will continue to be provided to the most vulnerable individuals and new arrivals without any community support.

The decrease in funding for humanitarian interventions in Iraq remains a risk and can jeopardize a successful sustainable transition to national ownership, in the absence of current alternatives. This risk needs to be mitigated by 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. To achieve sustainable disengagement, stronger efforts are needed to include refugees in the UNSDCF (United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework) and capitalize on the fifth pillar on durable solutions. If the Durable Solutions Working Group (DSWG) would introduce Area Based Coordination (ABCs) platforms in KR-I, UNHCR is ready to align its Area Based Programming for Protection and Solutions (A2PS) with the ABCs to ensure refugee inclusion as well.

Durable Solutions

Given that most refugees continue to express intentions to stay in Iraq in the coming years, the main solutions focus for refugees in Iraq is on economic and social inclusion by further eliminating any existing barriers to enable refugees to fully access existing public services, national systems and job opportunities, and by advocating for effective refugee protection legal frameworks and policies. This strategic direction was highlighted in the previous paragraph and a durable solutions strategy for refugees in Iraq will be reviewed in 2022.

Permanent and voluntary return to Syria remains challenging for most Syrian refugee households due to the worsening security and economic situation in Northeast Syria. Fear for military conscription and the risk of harassment and arrest for those with perceived affiliation with rival political parties are key deterrents for return. Most Syrians wish to return to Syria one day but not within the next years.

However, spontaneous returns to Syria continues to take place, with a total of 3,403 Syrian refugees returned permanently to Syria in 2021. Family reunification, lack of job opportunities due to the also deteriorating economic situation and medical assistance as some treatments are considered expensive in Iraq, despite refugees having access to free primary and secondary health care, are the primary reasons for return.

Return figures have seen a steady decline since early 2020, mainly due to the deterioration of security and living conditions in Syria, COVID-19 restrictions and full or partial border closures. Return to Syria will not be facilitated as long as the [protection thresholds for a sustainable return to Syria](#) are not met. UNHCR and partners ensure that spontaneous return is voluntary and informed through counseling and information-sharing at Derabon return centre, and via all available communication platforms.

Lastly, resettlement options remain limited for refugees in Iraq, in comparison to the overall needs and requirements. UNHCR continues to advocate for increased resettlement spaces and to further explore complementary pathways for refugees who cannot return to their country of origin and who face challenges to find a durable solution within in Iraq.



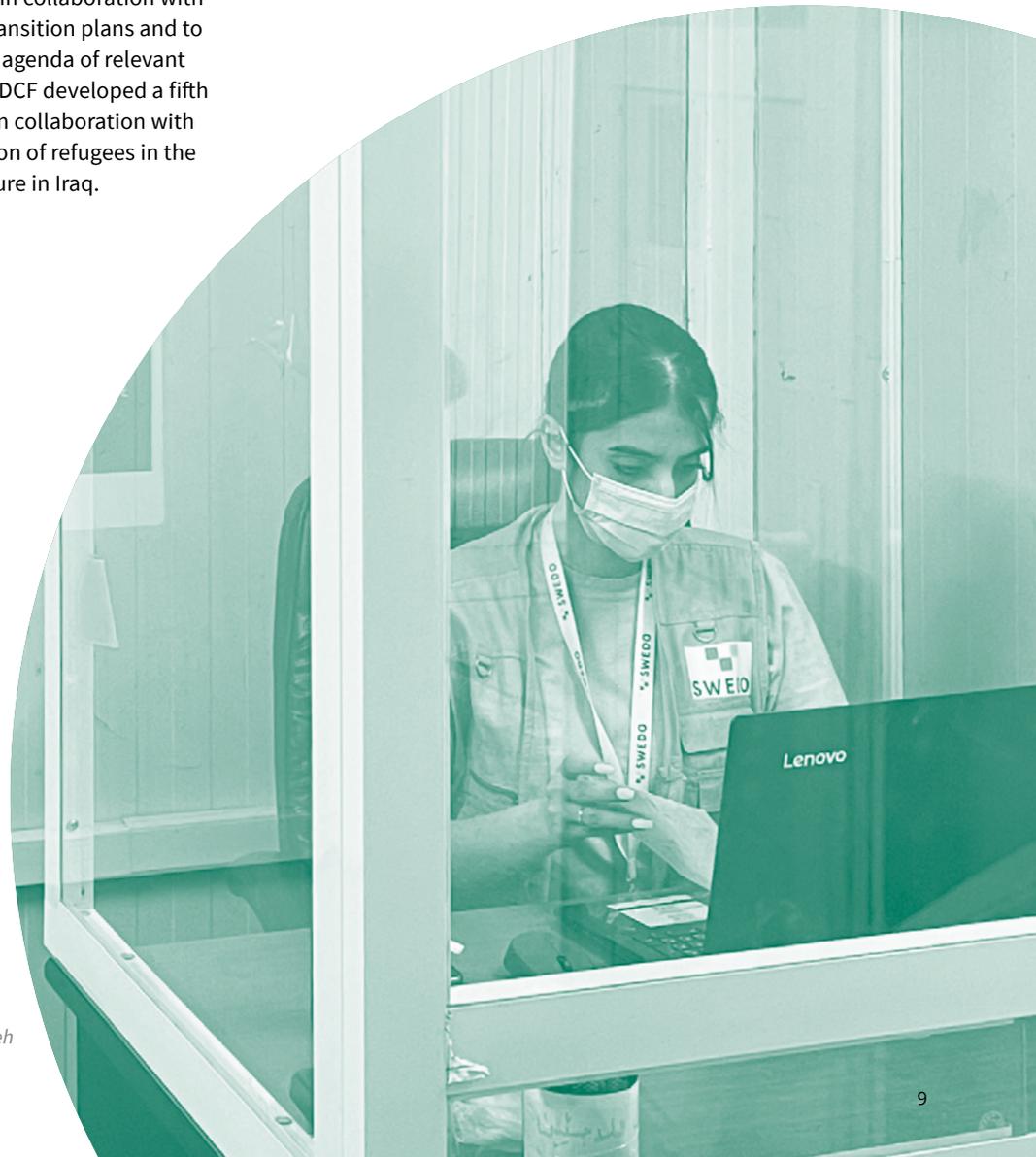
Photo © UNHCR / Houssam Hariri

Partnerships & Coordination

UNHCR continues to lead the Iraq 3RP, in close collaboration with the KRG Ministry of Planning and UNDP. As most refugees in Iraq reside in the KR-I, the main governmental counterparts of the response are the KRG ministries and directorates, and local municipalities. UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP and WHO are leading the sectors, who meet on a bi-monthly basis as the Inter-Sectoral Working Group (ISWG). Most sectors are attended by government counterparts attending and lead agencies are encouraged to shift towards national ownership by introducing national sector leads or government counterparts as co-leads.

The humanitarian coordination architecture in Iraq is complex due to the geographical overlap of the refugee and IDP response. As per [joint UNHCR-OCHA note on mixed situations](#), some sectors are double-hatting and have accountability towards both the 3RP and HRP (Humanitarian Response Plan). It is expected that the HRP clusters will be deactivated in 2023, and therefore, efforts will be done, in collaboration with OCHA and the lead agencies, to design transition plans and to ensure that refugee issues remain on the agenda of relevant coordination platforms. In 2021, the UNSDCF developed a fifth pillar on durable solutions. UNHCR will, in collaboration with UNDP and IOM, advocated for the inclusion of refugees in the durable solutions coordination architecture in Iraq.

Finally, 3RP partners will continue to build on existing bilateral and multilateral relationships with other key stakeholders, such as development and private sector actors, local and international NGOs, donors and government counterparts, and formalize coordination efforts via consortiums, joint strategies and concept notes and memoranda of understanding. Iraq specific examples are PROSPECTS, LOGOReP, Poverty Alleviation Coalition, CLCI (Cash and Livelihoods Consortium Iraq), etc.



Accountability Framework

The 3RP response aspires to integrate the voices of the refugee community into each phase of the humanitarian programme cycle. While the 3RP Iraq Chapter does not have an inter-agency monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework, it relies on internal M&E mechanisms of 3RP partners, with progress and gaps continuously reported and monitored via the “Activity Info” platform.

In 2021, the [Iraq Information Centre \(IIC\)](#) continued to serve as a critical CFM (Complaint and Feedback Mechanism) for refugees and asylum-seekers, alongside help desks and information feedback points, complaint and feedback boxes, and designated protection email accounts. In addition to the provision of information directly to refugees, integration of the Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS) into the IIC to record complaints and referrals enhances the efficiency of response and resource mobilization. In 2021, 154,143 Syrian refugees, and 9,473 refugees of other nationalities’ calls were received by the IIC (of 210,154 total). In parallel, UNHCR’s [help.unhcr.org](#) platform continues to expand digital outreach in English, Arabic, and Sorani and Badini Kurdish. In 2021, 345,379 unique users accessed HELP, cataloguing 692,381 page views.”

Alongside these overarching AAP mechanisms, sectors continued to conduct in-person and remote consultations with the refugee population via community-based platforms, participatory assessments, and monitoring. In combination with regular dialogue with refugee representation at the field level, these included, but were not limited to, technical project consultations for shelter and WASH projects; protection monitoring; countrywide participatory assessments; GBV client feedback surveys on case management; child safeguarding policies; UNHCR’s internal BCFCRM (Beneficiary Communication, Feedback Complaint and Response Mechanism); labor and market needs assessments, cash post-distribution monitoring, etc. Additionally, the monthly Health Information System (HIS) reports are shared with partners and health authorities.

In 2022, remote and in-person AAP efforts will continue to be expanded, including strengthening of the IIC; updates to remote media platforms; and alignment with Iraq PSEA Network CFM policies. Community-based consultations will continue to improve organizational learning and optimization of programming in response to the needs of refugees and host communities. All sectors coordinate to ensure that protection and age, gender, and diversity (AGD) mainstreamed approaches are applied across all 3RP activities and programmes.



Photo © UNHCR
/ Firas Al-Khateeb

Global Processes

The 2022 response and strategic direction are aligned with the four overarching objectives of the GCR (Global Compact on Refugees). National leadership is encouraged, and host communities and national authorities are empowered through the provision of support and capacity building and investment in public services. Socio-economic vulnerability and the inability to become and remain self-reliant are key challenges for refugees in Iraq. However, the response does not approach refugees as just solely as beneficiaries of assistance, but as dynamic and economically active populations, contributing to the economy and society. Therefore, in parallel to assisting the most vulnerable, additional programming is needed to decrease dependency on humanitarian basic needs assistance.

Interventions at the forefront of the response aim to strengthen the resilience of refugees and host communities alike and contribute to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that promote resilience for all by leaving no one behind. Refugees in Iraq continue to contribute to the achievement of SDGs by, for example, filling gaps on the labour market which Iraqi nationals are unable to fill. Highlighting the impact of the protracted refugee situation on the developmental trajectory of the host community and the KR-I, the refugee response will increase efforts to contribute to the SDGs and the key principles of Agenda 2030, through its planning process and interventions. Stronger linkages with development actors and the UNSDCF will be required to succeed, with a key role of UNDP.



SECTOR

Protection

FOCAL POINTS:

[GAVIN LIM \(UNHCR\)](#): PROTECTION SECTOR-LEAD

[RANJINI PASKARASINGAM \(UNICEF\)](#): CHILD PROTECTION SUB-SECTOR LEAD

[FARID GUL \(UNEPA\)](#): GBV SUB-SECTOR LEAD

[SHAN SHERWAN \(NCA\)](#): GBV SUB-SECTOR CO-LEAD



[Click here for logframes](#)



<p>LEAD AGENCIES</p>	<p>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Save The Children (SCI)</p>
<p>APPEALING PARTNERS</p>	<p>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Save the Children (SCI)</p>
<p>OTHER PARTNERS</p>	<p>Government: Ministry of Interior (MoI) Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCCC) General Directorate for Combatting Violence Against Women (GDCVAW) Directorate of Labour and Social Affairs (DoLSA)</p> <p>NGOs: AlMesalla Harikar The Swedish Development Aid organization (SWEDO) Heartland Alliance INTERSOS International Rescue Committee (IRC) Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) STEP Terre des Hommes (TdH Italy) Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH) Democracy and Human Rights Development Centre (DHRD) Kurdistan Save the Children (KSC) The Lotus Flower Baghdad Women Association (BWA) Legal Clinics Network (LCN) REACH Impact Initiatives UNOPS Terre des Hommes Italia (TDH-Italy)</p>
<p>SECTORAL OBJECTIVES</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees and Asylum Seekers enjoy access to effective protection in Iraq and have their basic rights respected 2. Community empowerment and self-management strengthened through community-based mechanisms 3. The risks and consequences of Gender-Based Violence experienced by refugees and affected host community members are reduced and mitigated, and the access to quality services has been improved 4. Increased and more equitable access for boys and girls affected by the Syria crisis to quality Child Protection interventions 5. Refugees are able to secure a sustainable and adequate solution that guarantees their rights and allows them to realize their potential
<p>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2022</p>
<p>REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">31,208,373 USD</p>
<p>RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">20,549,125 USD</p>
<p>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2022</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">51,577,498 USD</p>

PROTECTION SECTOR

Current Situation

The protection environment in KR-I remained largely favorable in 2021 despite the challenging political and economic climate in Iraq, COVID-19, and movement restrictions. Due to COVID-related border closures from early 2020 by the KRG and North-East Syria (NES) authorities, Syrian refugees have been unable to consistently access safety in Iraq, with limited exceptions since the re-opening of Peshkhabour border for specific categories of Syrians only. The KRG and host communities remained generally accommodating towards the refugee population. However, the absence of an effective legal framework for refugee protection in Iraq continues to limit refugees' enjoyment of rights, including with respect to local integration. Lack of access to sustainable employment and livelihood opportunities remain the root cause of many protection issues, including increases in GBV, child labor and child marriage, reduction in food consumption, and expanded debt.

At the national level, the Sector continued to advocate with and support the GoI and KRG to develop and implement a more effective legal framework for refugee protection that provides for longer-term residency rights and other enhanced legal benefits for Syrian refugees. UNHCR continued to register asylum-seekers and refugees of all nationalities and to issue and renew asylum-seeker and refugee certificates as a precondition for refugees to obtain (humanitarian) residency in the KR-I and to be registered with the Permanent Committee for Refugee Affairs of the Ministry of Interior (PC-MOI), mainly for those in Federal Iraq. Discussions for the initiation of PC-MOI registration of Syrians in KR-I remain ongoing between the GoI and the KRG, following resumption of registration of Syrians in the center and south of Iraq in 2019. Protection partners continue to provide legal assistance to refugees facing issues regularizing their stay in KR-I and across Iraq, which has become more critical in light of an increase in detention incidents affecting refugees and asylum seekers in 2021 in governorates outside of KR-I.

Resettlement options remain limited, but UNHCR continues advocating for increased resettlement spaces and exploring complementary pathways, including family reunification. UNHCR and partners continued to provide border protection monitoring and counseling to refugees spontaneously returning to Syria, despite the trend has been in sharp decline in 2021, mainly due to a deterioration of the security and economic situation in NES.

At the community level, despite COVID-related restrictions, the Sector continued to work remotely and closely with community-based outreach volunteers and representation structures to identify and refer persons with specific needs, bolster community self-management, conduct awareness raising and sensitization, and facilitate complaint and feedback mechanisms. The economic impact of COVID-19 has put increased financial strain on communities, which, coupled with movement restrictions, gender and harmful social norms and unequal power relations, led to an increase in GBV incidents. This may also be due to more GBV services being made available in-person and the reopening of centres in 2021 following some lifting of strict COVID 19 measures. However, GBV remains underreported due to established social and cultural norms, fear of retaliation of perpetrators or the family, gaps in services, and pressure from the family not to report the incidents. National legislation related to GBV fails to meet international standards in several key areas, and national protection systems have limited capacity.

Child Protection actors resumed small group activities and face to face service delivery with precautionary measures in place. A new technical guidance note on safe group activities resumption has been developed by the Child Protection Sub-Sector to assist partners during service delivery. Building the capacities of community-based structures and government entities and exploring effective programmatic linkages with mental health, education, and livelihood actors continued to be a priority. Through this work, government entities continued to be key partners for all child protection interventions in activities related to capacity building, advocacy, and service provision. Most of the child protection response is implemented by the Department of Labour and Social Affairs (DoLSA) which has been a positive transition towards greater inclusion of refugee girls and boys into national systems. DoLSA also co-lead child protection coordination working groups at governorate levels in KRI.

Population Table

Population Group		Planning Figures 2022	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	72,674	72,674
	Women	65,238	65,238
	Boys	56,424	56,424
	Girls	53,213	53,213
Sub Total		247,549	247,549
Refugees and asylum seekers of other nationalities	Men	16,725	16,725
	Women	15,301	15,301
	Boys	5,219	5,219
	Girls	4,922	4,922
Sub Total		42,167	42,167
Total		289,716	289,716

The Protection Sector targets refugees of all nationalities through registration, legal and community-based programming, GBV prevention and response, and child protection activities, while indirectly benefiting impacted host communities through community-based activities and capacity building of services. From mid-2021, the refugee population was assessed through an MSNA, UNHCR-led Participatory Assessment and sub-sectoral assessments conducted by 3RP partners. Overall, these assessments found that lack of access to livelihood remain the major concern, furtherly exacerbated by Covid 19, and the root cause of harmful coping strategies. According to the GBVIMS Annual Report of 2021 (Refugees), a 5 percent increase was recorded in the overall number of reported incidents, compared with 2020, with 94 percent of GBV incidents being reported by female refugee survivors. Women and girls are more socioeconomically vulnerable compared to men and boys, which increases their exposure to GBV. Psychological and emotional abuse was the most reported type of GBV with a 7 percent increase from the previous year, linked to unbalanced power relations. This was followed by physical assault and denial of resources.³ Lack of awareness of available GBV services was also identified as a gap. The socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 continued to exacerbate child protection risks such as psychological distress, domestic violence, child labor, and sexual violence. Barriers to access services and discrimination were also reported by among persons with disabilities, elderly, and refugees of nationalities other than Syrians.

Most Syrian refugee households are well-connected to information and have access to internet-connected devices, however low trust was reported in the effectiveness of complaint mechanisms. Most Syrian refugees feel welcomed by their host community, with limited instances of incidents and harassment being reported. However, an increase in incident of arrest and detention has been recorded in governorates outside of KR-I, mainly due to missing and expired documentation resulting in violations of GoI residency regulations. Additionally, 2021 MSNA highlighted legal assistance and registration are a key need with 64 percent of households reporting having at least one family member with missing documentation.



³ GBVIMS Annual Report 2021 (Refugees)

Photo © UNHCR Iraq

PROTECTION SECTOR

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

In the context of an increasingly protracted Syrian refugee situation, the Protection Sector will continue to drive toward strengthening of national ownership and capacity building at regional and local levels; bolstering of community-based mobilization and self-management; and expanded two-way communication and accountability with affected populations. At the central level, advocacy with the GoI and KRG will continue for maintenance and re-opening of borders, access to safety and asylum, and freedom of movement for new arrivals. UNHCR and partners will also work with line ministries to ensure registered refugees and asylum-seekers have access to rights and entitlements under the 1971 Political Refugee Act (or an amended Refugee Law) and will seek to strengthen the legal framework for refugee protection, with a focus on reform of the existing Political Refugee Act. Such reforms would align Iraqi refugee legislation with the international refugee definition, including supporting the social, economic, and financial inclusion of refugees in Iraqi society. Absent an updated refugee law, the development of instructions on asylum procedures under the existing Act will be pursued in collaboration with the MoE, the Shura Council as well as the KR-I's Mol.

To achieve the above, UNHCR will continue its collaboration with PC-Mol on registration and issuance of documentation to all asylum-seekers and refugees in Iraq. UNHCR will also support capacity building of PC-Mol through training of staff, strengthening their registration process, and supporting mobile missions, and their rollout of a new registration database including biometrics. Furthermore, UNHCR will continue to support the access of refugees and asylum seekers in the KR-I to humanitarian residency permits issued by KRG authorities.

In parallel, the Sector will continue to support community self-management and outreach structures, including outreach volunteers and expansion of camp-based committees, community representation structures, and community-based organizations. Identification and referral of persons with specific needs, and targeted programming for persons with disabilities, older persons, and persons with a diverse sex, sexual orientation, or gender identity will also expand, alongside mainstreaming of CP, GBV, and MHPSS, and strengthened linkages with and referrals to the Livelihoods Sector.

The Sector will continue to provide counseling on voluntariness of return should refugees express intent to permanently return to Syria. Whilst seeking to expand resettlement opportunities in 2022, these will remain limited and will primarily be used as a tool for heightened protection risk profiles.

The GBV Sub-Sector aims to reinforce the resilience of refugee women and girls by preventing GBV, reducing GBV risks, enhancing GBV survivors' access to specialized GBV and multi-sector services, including safe shelter, and strengthening capacity to prevent and respond to GBV to its partners including government actors. Advocacy efforts with government counterparts will continue to strengthen protection mechanisms as per international standards. The GBV Sector will also strengthen referral mechanisms with actors that provide livelihood, cash and legal assistance to respond to the holistic needs of GBV survivors using a survivor-centered approach. GBV partners will strengthen community-based mechanisms working with women and adolescent groups and leveraging influential community leaders to support GBV activities, women's empowerment and access to services. GBV outreach activities and case management services will be scaled up to ensure awareness of the consequences of GBV and available specialized GBV services.

The Child Protection Sub-Sector will continue to promote a strategic shift from direct service provision to a more sustainable approach of enhancing the protective environment in families and communities. This involves empowering caregivers through parenting programs and linking them to livelihoods programming, strengthening community child protection structures and applying community-based child protection referral pathways. Child Protection partners will aim to increase the level of government engagement and continue to build their capacity to respond to child protection needs. Newly arrived refugee children will be assisted with psychosocial support through recreational activities until education services become accessible.

UNHCR and partners will continue to capitalize on the existing assets and facilities in areas with high numbers of refugees and affected host community members through UNHCR's Area-based Programming for Protection and Solutions (A2PS), aiming to invest in rehabilitation and construction of community and services infrastructure. All interventions will be informed by thorough area-based analyses, including protection risk, market analyses and stakeholder mapping.

PROTECTION SECTOR

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2022 (USD)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2022
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	23,593,998	19,657,875	43,251,873
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	2,055,625	218,750	2,274,375
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	5,230,000	485,000	5,715,000
Save The Children International (SCI)	328,750	187,500	516,250
TOTAL	31,208,373	20,549,125	51,757,498

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
	Total for 2022	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2022
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	31,208,373	4,549,248
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	20,549,125	1,157,533
TOTAL	51,757,498	5,706,781

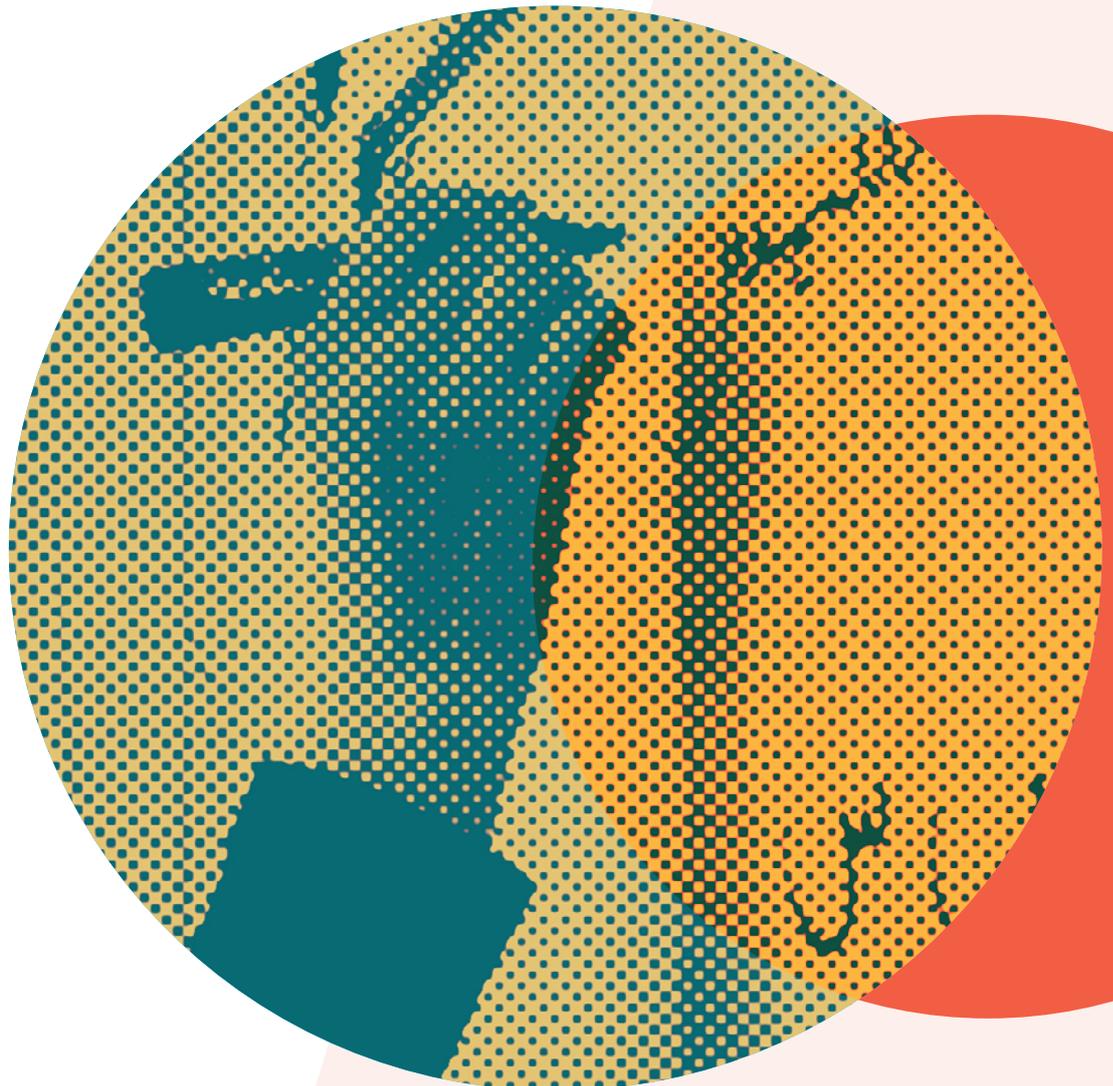
SECTOR

Education

FOCAL POINTS:

[MUNAS KALDEN \(UNICEF\)](#): EDUCATION SECTOR LEAD

[ASTHER HAGOS \(SCI\)](#): EDUCATION SECTOR CO-LEAD



<p>LEAD AGENCIES</p>	<p>The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Save the Children International (SCI)</p>
<p>APPEALING PARTNERS</p>	<p>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Save The Children International (SCI) International Organization for Migration (IOM) Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) Terre des Hommes (TDH) Italy World Vision (WVI)</p>
<p>OTHER PARTNERS</p>	<p>Ministry of Education- Federal (MoE-Federal) Ministry of Education- Krudish Region of Iraq (MOE-KRI) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) INTERSOS</p>
<p>OBJECTIVES</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase equal and sustainable access to formal and non-formal education for refugee children, adolescents and youth 2. Improve the quality of formal and non-formal education for refugee children, adolescents and youth for improved literacy, numeracy and resilience 3. Strengthen the capacity of the education system to plan and deliver a timely, appropriate and evidence-based education response
<p>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2022</p>
<p>REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">4,404,273 USD</p>
<p>RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">8,371,736 USD</p>
<p>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2022</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">12,776,009 USD</p>

EDUCATION SECTOR

Current Situation

Access to formal education and retention of the nearly 71,000 school-age Syrian refugee children residing in the KR-I has remained a serious challenge due to a costly parallel system, concerns over quality of education, documentation and equalization issues, and socio-economic pressures faced by families. Since displacement from Syria began, the KRG MoE has administered a parallel refugee education system in both camp and urban areas, offering a KRG curriculum and learning materials with instruction in Arabic delivered by Syrian refugee teachers. As these teachers are outside the KRG civil servant corps, their capacity building and financial incentives have historically been supported by UN Agencies, with administration and infrastructure similarly maintained in parallel to existing KRG-run schools. From late 2019, however, responsibility for teacher incentives shifted to the KRG as duty bearers for education for all children, resulting in additional pressure on the MoE, given already strained resources.

Quality of education has been further put under strain through the academic year 2020-2021 due to school closure due to Covid 19 restrictions, where families, parents and teacher struggled to adapt to new e-learning modalities. Of children formally enrolled, students continue to struggle with basic literacy and numeracy skills. The reopening of schools for the academic year 2021-2022 was accompanied by further disruption of education for refugee children due to the boycotts undertaken by refugee teachers across KR-I due to delays in the payment of incentives. A total of 20,421 refugee students have been impacted by the boycotts by not being able to attend classes.

With an aim toward a more fiscally and administratively sustainable education system, the Sector and the MoE in 2020 drafted a formal policy for refugee student integration into the existing KR-I school system. As envisioned, integration will minimize the need for disruptive, costly, temporary measures needed to sustain parallel schooling; foster social cohesion between refugee and host communities; facilitate streamlined capacity building for teachers and their fair distribution among schools; and facilitate school rehabilitation to welcome new students and reduce overcrowding. Following the rejection of the policy in 2020 by the KRG Council of Ministers, the Education Sector, in collaboration with the MoE, strengthened the policy proposal through a range of capacity building, consultation, and advocacy activities. As a result, the policy was endorsed by the KRG Council of Ministers and the MoE in late 2021. The Education Sector and the MoE set up an Implementation Taskforce that will work on a comprehensive implementation plan of the policy that will be roll out with the start of the academic year 2022-2023.



Population Table

Population Group		2022	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Boys	37,656	33,684
	Girls	36,179	32,364
Sub Total		73,835	66,048
Members of Impacted Host Communities	Boys	6,737	6,737
	Girls	6,473	6,473
Sub Total		13,210	13,210
Total		87,045	79,258

The Sector targets all school-aged Syrian refugee children in camps and in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. As envisioned, a fully implemented integration policy will also indirectly benefit host community and other displaced children. Educational needs have been assessed through the MSNA 2021, UNHCR-led Participatory Assessment and education monitoring activities conducted by Education partners. MSNA 2021 findings are consistent with prior reporting on low rate of enrolment among refugee children. Nationwide, 38 percent of school-age children in Syrian refugee households were reportedly not attending basic formal education. Of these, 65 percent never attended school, while 26 percent dropped out due to reasons other than COVID-19, and 8 percent directly due to COVID-19. In-camp refugees in KR-I had higher average attendance levels (75 percent) compared to children living out-of-camp in KR-I (52 percent), while host communities' children had the highest attendance rate (90 percent). The most reported reasons for low enrolment and attendance were related to parents not being able to cover costs of education, especially for transportation from urban areas, lack of interest and lack of documentation and relevant academic certificates. Child labour, domestic work, and barriers due to disabilities and educational gaps were also reported. Due to school re-opening in 2021, 46 percent reported not needing access to distance learning opportunities, however, only a small proportion reported having access to or being aware of these platforms, highlighting the need to expand and invest in the E-WANE online education platform and other resources and capacity building activities for parents to support their children at home. 93 percent of families reported their children feeling welcome by host community teachers and children, highlighting a favorable environment for the full integration of children in the KR-I education system. Language provision in the local language was identified as a gap with only 3 percent having access, highlighting the need to support additional provision of classes in Kurdish for Syrian refugee children to support refugee children integration in the national

education system. Participatory assessments and education monitoring activities also identified standing concerns related to overcrowding, limited provision of secondary education, disruption of classes due to teachers' protests and overall gaps in quality of education both in relation to teaching and non-teaching capacity and staffing and educational infrastructures.



Photo © UNICEF

EDUCATION SECTOR

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

In the context of an increasingly protracted refugee situation, the Education Sector will continue to drive toward a strengthening of government capacity to develop and deliver a sustainable, quality education system through the integration of refugees into KR-I schools; expansion of refugee access to formal and non-formal education opportunities; improvements to the quality of formal and non-formal education; and an overarching system strengthening to capacitate the government to act as the main duty bearer for quality education for all children. As noted above, the Sector in 2022 will collaborate closely with the KRG MoE and DoEs to identify and map existing needs and gaps across governorates and devise a technical area-based roll-out plan for the implementation of the Refugee Education Integration Policy (REIP), including a community-based communication strategy focused on educating refugees and impacted host communities as well as dispel concerns and foster buy-in. During this process, the Sector together with the MoE will advocate with donors to lay foundations for integration through targeted development and investment projects, including rehabilitation of schools.

Concurrently, to address existing educational needs, Education partners will continue to support the MoE by delivering community mobilization and awareness raising to promote enrollment and attendance; providing transportation support and learning materials; rehabilitating and constructing classrooms and establishing complaint and feedback mechanisms in schools. The Sector will also continue to improve the quality of formal and non-formal education through the provision of catch-up and remedial classes for out-of-school children, distribution of recreational kits, additional language classes, and capacity building of teachers and administrators, including social workers through training in pedagogy and psychosocial support.

The capacity of the education system as a whole to plan and deliver a timely, appropriate and evidence-based education response will be augmented through training MoE and DoE personnel on policy, planning, coordination, data collection, monitoring and reporting. Education partners will also provide training and technical guidance to Parents Teachers Associations and School Management Committees on the development and implementation of School Improvement Plans (SIP). Additionally, ongoing advocacy efforts will continue on the development of effective placement test mechanisms and addressing of equalization issues for children that are out of education.

Finally, in coordination with the Child Protection Sector, partners will provide structured psychosocial services aimed at building resilience and avoiding harmful coping mechanisms by also strengthening child safeguarding measures, including PSEA, to ensure all interventions are safe for children, in line with the principles of “do not harm” and “the best interests of the child”.

To achieve these objectives, the Sector will support the KRG MoE to advocate with the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Finance for the allocation of resources for refugee education, especially for staffing and payment of refugee teachers. Education partners will advocate to the donor community for resources to support the implementation of the Refugee Education Integration Policy as a key priority to achieve a sustainable solution to guarantee access and quality of education for refugee children in KR-I.

Photo © UNHCR / Shaza Shekfeh



EDUCATION SECTOR

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency



Click here for
logframes

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2022 (USD)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2022
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1,590,917	2,063,758	3,654,675
Save The Children International (SCI)	222,881	218,848	441,729
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	2,137,475	5,357,430	7,494,905
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	32,000	127,000	159,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	-	554,000	554,000
Terre des Hommes Italia (TDH ITA)	415,000	15,000	430,000
World Vision International (WVI)	-	35,700	35,700
TOTAL	4,398,273	8,371,736	12,770,009

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
	Total for 2022
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	4,398,273
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	8,371,736
TOTAL	12,770,009

SECTOR

Health

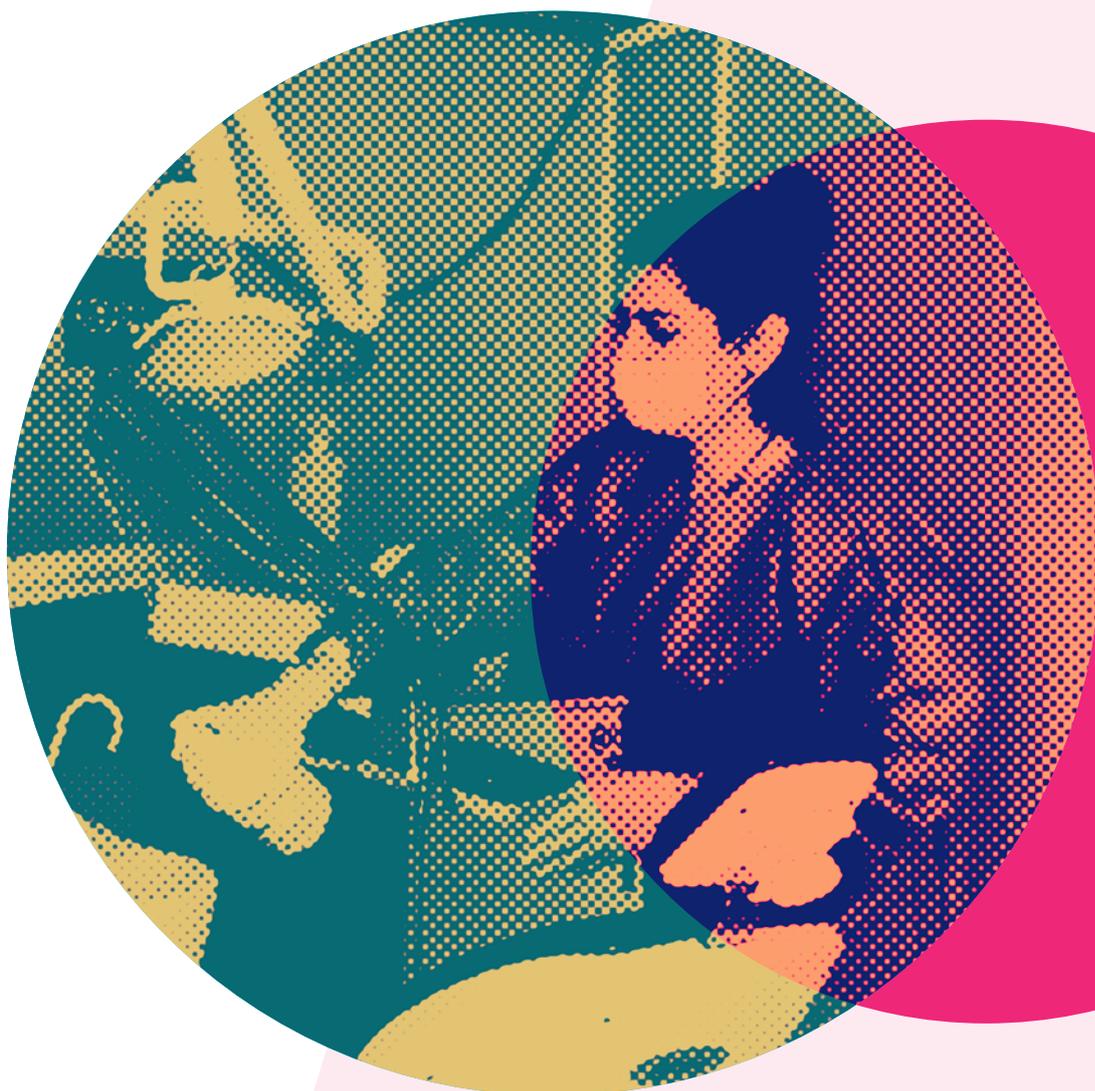
FOCAL POINTS:

[YADE HADI \(WHO\)](#): HEALTH SECTOR LEAD

[MOHAMMED MARZOOG \(UNHCR\)](#): HEALTH SECTOR CO-LEAD



[Click here for logframes](#)



LEAD AGENCIES	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) World Health Organization (WHO)
APPEALING PARTNERS	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) World Health Organization (WHO) Viyan Organization for Medical Relief & Development (Viyan-MRD)
OTHER PARTNERS	Ministry of Health Un Ponte Per (UPP), Wchan Organization for Victims of Human Rights Violations
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve access to PHC care services for refugees and hosting communities. 2. Strengthen health institutions including service delivery capacity, coordination, transparency and accountability of health partners. 3. Strengthening Reproductive Health Services in camps and impacted areas.
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2022
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	9,441,702 USD
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	10,140,752 USD
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2022	19,582,454 USD

HEALTH SECTOR

Current Situation

Since early 2020, access to routine and specialized healthcare services for Syrian refugees has been negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Among the main barriers were lack of information on available health services during the lockdown, fear of being exposed to COVID-19 while visiting health care facilities and financial barriers due to reduction or loss of income. Lockdown and social distancing measures lead to the exacerbation of the pre-existing mental health conditions among displaced population. While the health system in Iraq is being challenged by increasing demand for care of COVID-19 patients, most basic health services continued to be delivered in camps and in areas outside camps with a high density of displaced populations. Health awareness on transmission and prevention of COVID-19 were conducted in all refugee camps, as well as in registration centres and in some urban areas. Low rate of vaccinations against Covid 19 among refugees has been a standing concern and in 2021 the Health Sector successfully advocated for the inclusion of refugees in the government vaccination campaign with the opening of vaccination units across most refugee camps. Health partners have been conducting awareness campaigns, both in and out of camps, by providing key messages and flyers on the benefits of vaccination, including supporting individuals to register for vaccination through community-based structures.

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

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



Photo © UNHCR Iraq

Population Table

Population Group		2022	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	72,674	72,674
	Women	65,238	65,238
	Boys	56,424	56,424
	Girls	53,213	53,213
Sub Total		247,549	247,549
Members of Impacted Host Communities Sub Total		416,488	416,488
Refugees and asylum seekers of other nationalities	Men	16,725	16,725
	Women	15,301	15,301
	Boys	5,219	5,219
	Girls	4,922	4,922
Sub Total		42,167	42,167
Total		706,204	706,204

The presence of Syrian refugees in camps and urban areas, as well as the IDPs, and COVID-19 pandemic, overstretched the health sector in Iraq. The Ministry of Health (MoH) in the Kurdistan region of Iraq is still facing financial limitations that affect their ability to respond to the growing health needs of IDPs, host community and refugees. The provision of primary, secondary, and tertiary health care is suffering from shortages in human resources, availability of medicines (especially medicines for chronic diseases), limited funds to maintain and expand health facilities and to cover the salaries of health care personnel in governmental facilities. As indicated in the MSNA 2021, the majority of Syrian refugee households (73 percent) reported public healthcare services as their primary provider. However, 51 percent of Syrian refugee households needing access to health services and hospitals reported facing problems while doing so before COVID-19 started, and it increased to 53% since COVID-19. Cost of services or medicines and lack of medication were most often cited as the main barriers when accessing healthcare. The impact of COVID-19 is creating a surge in the need for MHPSS services. Still in 2021, 83 percent of Syrian refugee households reported increased stress as a result of COVID-19, predominantly due to economic insecurity, loss of income and increased levels of debt but also out fear of contracting COVID-19. Both the MSNA and participatory assessments highlight stigma and lack of awareness of psychosocial support services, including barriers in access related to high costs and gaps in provision, especially in urban areas. The Health Sector aims to support, directly and indirectly, the entire refugee population and vulnerable host community members through its interventions both in camp-based health care centers and in public health care centers outside camps.



Photo © UNDP Iraq

HEALTH SECTOR

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

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

The Health Sector will continue to provide material and capacity building support to national health systems to respond to COVID-19 needs by supporting COVID-19 vaccination, health awareness, provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), training of the health staff, and ensure referrals of suspected COVID-19 cases to COVID-19 hospitals for testing and/or hospitalization if needed. In addition, the health sector will support the national health system with medical equipment to respond to the needs.

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

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

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



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EDUCATION SECTOR

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency



Click here for
logframes

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2022 (USD)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2022
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	5,272,452	3,722,452	8,994,904
World Health Organization (WHO)	2,313,250	3,435,000	5,748,250
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1,100,000	2,250,000	3,350,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	756,000	604,800	1,360,800
Viyan Organization for Medical Relief & Development (Viyan-MRD)	-	128,500	128,500
TOTAL	9,441,702	10,140,752	19,582,454

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
	Total for 2022
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	9,441,702
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	10,140,752
TOTAL	19,582,454

SECTOR

Basic Needs

FOCAL POINTS:

[CASILDA GIL DE SANTIVANES FINAT \(UNHCR\)](#): BASIC NEEDS SECTOR LEAD

[LORETO PALMERA \(UNHCR\)](#): BASIC NEEDS SECTOR CO-LEAD



[Click here for logframes](#)



Photo © UNHCR / Ahmed Ayad

LEAD AGENCIES	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
APPEALING PARTNERS	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
OTHER PARTNERS	The Swedish Development Aid organization (SWEDO) REACH Impact Initiatives Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) World Bank United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support vulnerable refugee households to meet their basic needs, decrease the likelihood of resorting to negative coping strategies and graduate from dependency to self-reliance 2. Support the gradual transition from humanitarian cash transfer to inclusion of refugees into social protection scheme.
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2022
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	86,342,359 USD
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	100,000 USD
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2022	86,442,359 USD

BASIC NEEDS SECTOR

Current Situation

The socio-economic conditions in the KR-I were already not conducive pre-COVID, with the most vulnerable refugees facing difficulties in meeting their basic needs. The COVID-19 situation and the movement restrictions imposed by the KRG had a negative effect on access to employment and livelihoods opportunities for refugees and host communities in KR-I. In addition to the above, the devaluation of the Iraqi Dinar (IQD) in December 2020, furtherly exacerbated the socio-economic vulnerabilities of both refugees and Iraqis alike, due to an increase of market prices and rental fees, while earning values (salaries and daily wages) have stayed the same. The indebtedness levels among refugees furtherly increased, mainly to cover the costs of basic needs, food and rent.

To counter the negative socio-economic effects of COVID-19 on already vulnerable households, the Basic Needs Sector targeted over 46,000 refugee-households with COVID19-Cash Assistance in 2021. UNHCR also continued to be the main humanitarian actor providing large-scale multi-purpose cash assistance to Syrian refugees outside camps in Iraq in 2021, providing families with a monthly amount of 250 USD over 12 months. The Basic Needs Sector continued to distribute Core Relief Items (CRIs) to newly arrived refugees, and as part of regular replacement or as a response to the regular harsh seasonal conditions. However, UNHCR does no longer distribute in-kind CRIs during winters and shifted towards winterization support in the form of cash assistance. In 2021, over 80,000 refugee families were targeted with winter cash assistance of 480,000 IQD per household. Since 2019, UNHCR is delivering the cash assistance through iris scan technology that has replaced the use of mobile e-wallets. This has strengthened the accountability, speed and reliability in the delivery of the assistance through the use of biometrics.

In 2021, UNHCR also strengthen collaboration with livelihood actors under the [Poverty Alleviation Coalition](#) by using cash assistance as consumption support by referring beneficiaries of cash assistance to livelihood actors linking with graduation type of activities to support families to graduate from dependence to self-resilience. The Sector also advanced partnership with the World Bank, MoLSA and other UN agencies to advance the inclusion of refugees in a pilot study for the roll out of a government run Social Safety Net scheme targeting vulnerable citizens, displaced and refugees.



Photo © UNHCR / Shaza Shekfeh

Population Table

Population Group		2022	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	72,674	30,585
	Women	65,238	31,146
	Boys	56,424	32,439
	Girls	53,213	30,568
Sub Total		247,549	124,738
Refugees and asylum seekers of other nationalities	Men	16,725	1,480
	Women	15,301	1,666
	Boys	5,219	965
	Girls	4,922	970
Sub Total		42,167	5,081
Grand Total		289,716	129,819

2021 MSNA findings confirm that economic vulnerability continues to lie at the core of overarching needs of refugee households in KR-I. 84 percent of refugee households reported high levels of accumulated debt, used as a coping mechanism mainly to cover the costs of food, rent, make up for lost income due to Covid 19 and health. UNHCR aims to target vulnerable households residing out of camps with Multi-Purpose Cash Assistant and will continue to provide winter support to all vulnerable households inside and outside camps. Due to the COVID-19 situation, UNHCR will continue to no longer conduct large-scale household visits to determine eligibility for multi-purpose cash assistance. Therefore, in 2021, eligibility for multi-purpose cash assistance for refugees residing out-of-camps will be assessed through the use of Proxy Means Testing (PMT), which is based on data collected during the Vulnerability Assessment Tool (VAT) of 2019 and a vulnerability prediction based on data refugees provide at registration and renewal. This prediction model categorizes households into six groups ranging from food insecure to self-reliant. Households which are categorized into the most vulnerable groups will receive multi-purpose cash assistance for 12 months. After 12 months, households will be re-assessed for re-inclusion/eligibility and/or referred to other services. Winter assistance will be provided to all Syrian refugees residing inside camps (blanket targeting), regardless of their socio-economic vulnerability. Households residing outside camps will be targeted based on socio-economic vulnerability data in ProGRES.



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BASIC NEEDS SECTOR

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

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

In 2021, UNHCR will continue to redefine multi-purpose cash assistance, focusing not only on the immediate impact of assistance on basic needs but also the overall well-being of the households by examining direct, indirect programme contributions. The multi-causal relationship of medium and long-term effects of cash assistance on self-reliance mechanisms will continue to be explored and the cash programming will be fine-tuned and adjusted based on the findings of the post-monitoring distribution and baseline-end line studies conducted by partners. The Basic Needs Sector will continue to adjust its programme implementation in accordance with the fast-changing context, including the re-evaluation of assistance transfer values, affected by the devaluation of IQD or sudden changes in the foreign exchange rates. Access to refugee communities should be re-evaluated from time-to-time to make sure that health protocols are being followed to avoid the spread of COVID-19.

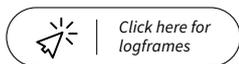
While continuing to use the PMT model for targeting in 2021, for cash assistance, and blanket distribution for winterization inside camp, UNHCR will make efforts to revise and strengthen targeting frameworks to identify vulnerable households for all types of cash assistance. In 2021, the Basic Needs Sector aims to further align its programs with other available services and programs that can assist refugee households to graduate from dependency to self-reliance. Efforts were undertaken in the past to align the VAT indicators with social protection programmes for Iraqi citizens. Advocacy around including refugees into social protection programmes and allowing refugees to access banking services will continue. In 2022, MoLSA KRG, in collaboration with the World Bank, UNHCR and UNICEF, will launch a study to pilot a social protection cash transfer scheme for vulnerable households, including refugees. UNHCR will build on the successful advocacy to include a small sample of refugees in the pilot and provide technical and capacity building support to promote longer-term alignment and inclusion of refugees in KRG social protection schemes. UNHCR will further strengthen its collaboration with actors that provide graduation livelihoods services in order to harmonize targeting methodologies, avoid duplications and refer beneficiaries from consumption support to livelihoods assistance to avoid duplication. These coordination efforts and good practices are formalized through the Poverty Alleviation Coalition.

Photo © UNDP



BASIC NEEDS SECTOR

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency



AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2022 (USD)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2022
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	86,342,359	100,000	86,442,359
TOTAL	86,342,359	100,000	86,442,359

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
	Total for 2022
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	86,342,359
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	100,000
TOTAL	86,442,359

SECTOR

Food Security

FOCAL POINTS:

[FARID AL-MAQDSI \(WFP\)](#): FOOD SECTOR LEAD

[VERONICA QUATTROLA \(FAO\)](#): FOOD SECTOR CO-LEAD



[Click here for logframes](#)



LEAD AGENCIES	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) World Food Programme (WFP)
APPEALING PARTNERS	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) World Food Programme (WFP)
OTHER PARTNERS	Ministry of Planning (MoP) Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support access to food for the most vulnerable population impacted by the Syrian crisis 2. Promote food availability and support sustainable food production
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2022
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	20,500,000 USD
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	14,580,000 USD
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2022	34,980,000 USD

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Current Situation

Iraq continues to face significant challenges in the areas of food security and nutrition. The protracted nature of the Syria crisis has put pressure on food availability through increased demand for food and the considerable fall in imports of food products from Turkey, Iran and Syria. COVID-19 and the devaluation of the Iraqi currency, exacerbated risks of increased food insecurity among already vulnerable populations. The price of the CBT Food Basket – the typical basket of family food items for monthly purchase – increased by 14 percent. Increase in food prices is impacting the food security of vulnerable populations, especially IDPs, returnees, refugees, and vulnerable host communities.

Iraq's domestic agricultural production continues to be hampered by insecurity, the unpredictable political environment, and harsh climatic conditions. Sporadic and insufficient precipitation during the cropping season (2020-21) in the northern governorates affected harvests of wheat and barley (solely rain-fed) in Ninewa and in KR-I and resulted in a reduction in available grazing areas for livestock. The latter led to an increase in fodder crops and animal feed prices. Of

great concern is the reduction in surface water (lakes, dams) observed in 2021 due to high temperatures and increased need for supplementary irrigation.

These developments have been affecting the refugees directly especially through reduced employment opportunities, as many work on daily labor opportunities and in the agricultural sector. Food and livelihoods support programs thus remain a lifeline for refugee families across the country, particularly for vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, children, the elderly and the disabled.

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

Photo © UNHCR / Shaza Shekfeh



Population Table

Population Group		2022	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	72,674	42,429
	Women	65,238	41,939
	Boys	56,424	41,110
	Girls	53,213	38,889
Sub Total		247,549	164,367
Members of Impacted Host Communities Sub Total		416,488	107,800
Total		664,037	272,167

In the KR-I, many sectors and industries are undergoing reconstruction by the government, local authorities and communities, but economics are not well developed. Those who participate in agriculture are usually the elder population which calls for increased agricultural capacity among younger generations. Food production and processing should be developed both to increase agriculture's economic importance and to enhance the food safety situation. 2021 MSNA findings identified an increase of food insecurity compared with 2020, with slightly higher vulnerabilities being identified among in camp refugees. The increase is largely linked to the use of harmful coping strategies. 83 percent of refugee households in camp and 73 percent out of camp reported resorting to debt to procure food. Reducing expenditure of non-food costs, such as health and education, was the second most reported harmful strategy, followed by selling reproductive assets. Main causes are the deterioration of the socio-economic environment, lost income and reduced daily labour opportunities as a result of Covid 19. In 2022, The Food Security sector is aiming to target 72,000 households inside camp with food assistance, while strengthening collaboration with UNHCR and partners to revise targeting and mechanisms for complaints and inclusion/re-inclusion in food assistance.

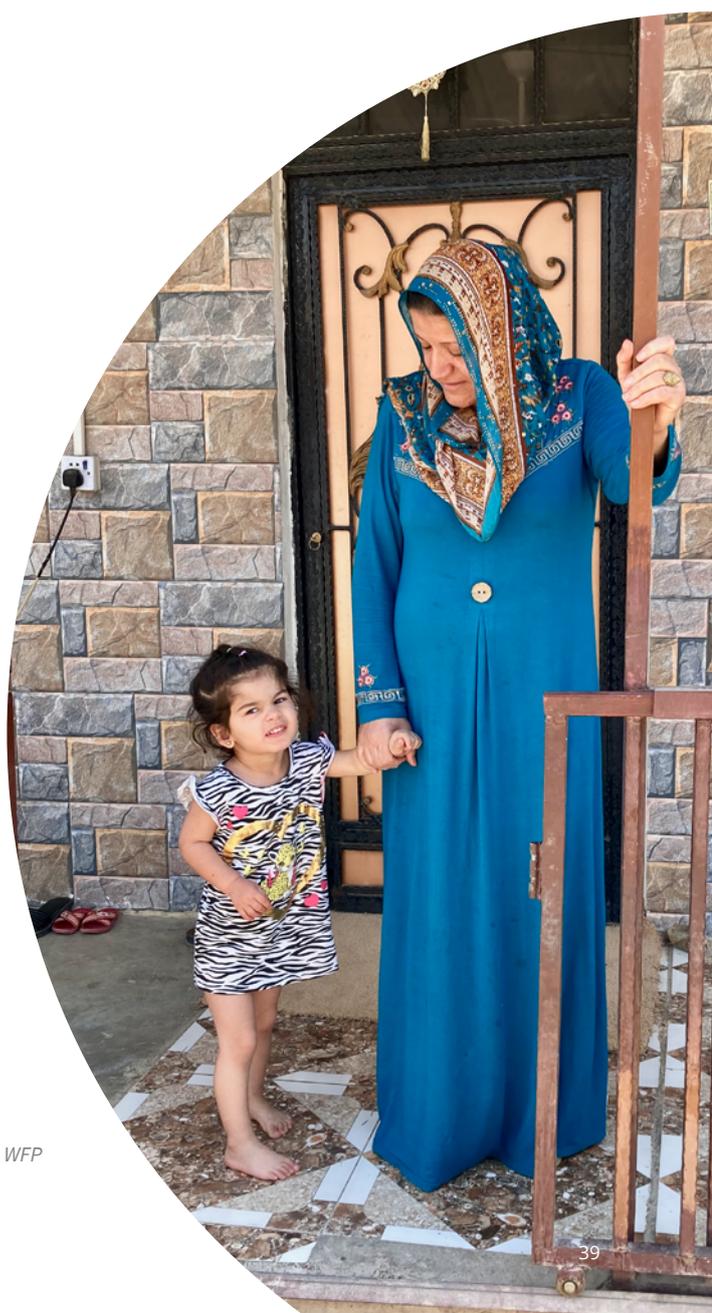


Photo © WFP

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

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

In addressing the food insecurity challenges, the Sector will prioritize (i) provision of access to nutritious food to Syrian refugees to improve household food security; (ii) rehabilitation of the agricultural infrastructure; (iii) rebuilding assets and recovering livelihoods of vulnerable Syrian refugees and conflict affected communities to improve household income generating capacities; and (iv) agricultural skills training to youths and women among Syrian refugees and affected communities to boost household income generating capacities. Provision of agricultural skills to youths and women, rebuilding of assets and recovering of livelihoods are activities intended to address resilience. Upon acquiring mobile skills, trainees will be enabled to apply such skills wherever they reside or intend to move to. Assistance to Syrian refugees and affected host communities to increase access to life-saving and nutritious food will be delivered either in-kind or through cash-based transfers. The latter is also intended to additionally boost local demand for increased domestic food production and supplies. The sector will focus on self-reliant food security, preventing Syrians refugees and host communities from resorting to negative food-based coping strategies.

The response aims to advance agricultural development for economic growth and income generation to contribute to the resilience of Syrians and vulnerable members of the host communities and reduce dependency on humanitarian aid, in line with the national development plans. The activities of the Food Sector include supporting the introduction of productivity-enhancing practices based on the availability of resources at community and household levels, cultural sensitivity, seasonality, and cost-effectiveness. These activities are also aimed at contributing to improved productivity of local production in the food and agriculture sectors which are facing a chronic lack of access to inputs. The cash component will provide productive inputs and assets to increase the ability of households to boost their agriculture-derived income. The combination of cash and in-kind inputs will grant farmers the dignity of choice to use the cash to meet their most urgent needs, while also ensuring farmers have access to high quality inputs.



Photo © WFP

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency



AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2022 (USD)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2022
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	-	4,080,000	4,080,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	20,500,000	10,400,000	30,900,000
TOTAL	20,500,000	14,480,000	34,980,000

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
	Total for 2022
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	20,500,000
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	14,480,000
TOTAL	34,980,000

SECTOR

Livelihoods

FOCAL POINTS:

[SAUDIA ANWER \(UNDP\)](#): LIVELIHOOD SECTOR LEAD

[GEORGE JEND \(CARITAS CZECHIA\)](#): LIVELIHOOD SECTOR CO-LEAD



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LEAD AGENCIES	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Caritas Czech Republic
APPEALING PARTNERS	ACTED Development Cesvi Onlus Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI) Fed. Organ. Crist. di Servizio Internazionale Volontario (FOCSIV) International Labour Organization (ILO) International Organization for Migration (IOM) Mercy Corps Near East Foundation (NEF) People in Need (PIN) Polish Humanitarian Action (PAH) Relief Hope Recovery (ZOA) Save The Children International (SCI) Solidarites International (SI) The Swedish Development Aid organization (SWEDO)
OTHER PARTNERS	Danish Refugee Council (DRC) Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) REACH Impact Initiatives Un Ponte Per (UPP) World Visions (WVI) GOAL Chamber of Commerce Iraq Ministry of Planning (MoP) Ministry of Trade (MoT) Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) Ministry of Industry United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve economic opportunities for refugees and affected host communities 2. Improve employability of refugees and affected host communities with marketable skills 3. Increase availability of information to allow for evidence-based interventions 4. Strengthen capacity of private sector and government institutions to create and maintain decent employment opportunities
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2022
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	-
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	7,687,118 USD
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2022	7,687,118 USD

LIVELIHOODS SECTOR

Current Situation

Lack of access to sustainable employment and livelihood opportunities remain the main vulnerability reported by Syrian refugees and the root cause of protection issues. The COVID-19 situation has further exacerbated these vulnerabilities. Movement restrictions, combined with the temporary closure of shops and non-essential businesses, had a negative effect on the food security and the ability to meet basic needs, resulting in an increased need for livelihoods interventions. Efforts are made to advocate with donors to support local authorities in their COVID-19 response and social protection schemes, and to ensure that refugees are included in temporary solutions of cash compensation to daily laborers.

Livelihood Sector actors continued to target vulnerable individuals including women, youth, girls and persons with disability through income generation and skills-development activities such as business support packages, vocational trainings, job placements, business enhancement and development services, cash-for-work and on-the-job trainings.

The most frequently referenced barrier to formal employment is the lack of income opportunities in addition to the lack of information about employment opportunities and market driven skills. While refugees have “de facto” access to work in KR-I and participate mainly in the informal economy, the lack of a comprehensive legal framework on refugees’ rights present barriers on their access to decent employment, financial and social protection services. Refugees often face difficulties starting a business as they require an Iraqi national as guarantor or sponsor to initiate a business. To access public financial services, refugees require documents that can be obtained only if fulfilling certain requirements, as official legalized status with the Iraqi federal authorities. Livelihoods partners continue engaging with MoLSA KRG to increase government capacity, particularly in the provision of job placement services, TVET and skills development efforts, computer skills and language skills.

Photo © UNDP Iraq



Population Table

Population Group		2022	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	50,454	8,022
	Women	45,893	7,296
	Boys	39,398	6,264
	Girls	36,891	5,865
Sub Total		172,637	27,449
Members of Impacted Host Communities	Men	15,136	3,438
	Women	13,767	3,127
	Boys	11,818	2,684
	Girls	11,066	2,513
Sub Total		51,788	11,763
Total		224,425	39,212

The negative impact of COVID-19 on the difficult economic environment in Iraq has been further exacerbated in 2021 by the devaluation of the Iraqi Dinar, leading to an overall deterioration of the socio-economic status of Iraqi and refugees alike. The MSNA 2021 confirmed that economic vulnerability lies at the core of most sectoral and overarching needs of refugees in Iraq and the root cause of harmful coping mechanisms. Lack of access to employment was also the top concern reported by Syrian refugees, with 93 percent of households reporting having less income compared with prior to Covid 19, mainly due to a reduction of daily labor opportunities, as most of refugees engage in temporary work. An increased number of refugee households are relying on savings and debt, or NGOs assistance and loans from family or the community. MSNA findings highlighted a gender gap with only 4 percent of households reporting one female member working. Female refugees face additional difficulties than men to access livelihoods opportunities due to low levels of qualifications and literacy, travel and transportation limitations and traditional gender expectations and responsibilities. The Livelihoods Sector targets beneficiaries based on vulnerability and suitability for the specific programs and will ensure the inclusion of a significant number of youths, women and persons with disabilities into its programming. Through interactions with government and private sector actors, livelihood actors aim to target, directly and indirectly, members of the refugee and host communities, in addition to potential IDP beneficiaries.



Photo © UNHCR / Ahmed Ayad

LIVELIHOODS SECTOR

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

In 2022, further improvements will be made to the Livelihoods Sector strategy, particularly by promoting the graduation approach and linking the overall response to non-humanitarian initiatives so that individuals can continue to receive support beyond the immediate response. For this, the Livelihood Sector partners are promoting a partnership approach with a variety of traditional and less traditional stakeholders. At government side, Livelihood actors will collaborate with MoLSA, DoLSA, MoP, JCC and KRG administration to advocate for the inclusion of vulnerable refugees and other displaced populations into services available at government and private sector side. Partnerships will be built and strengthened with the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Erbil Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ECCI) to build the capacity and management skills of entrepreneurs.

The Livelihoods Sector will continue efforts to strengthen linkages with the Protection Sector, in particular Child Protection and GBV, through case referrals and the inclusion of vulnerable youth and women in its programming, and partners will liaise with the Education Sector to raise awareness about the importance education to achieve long term sustainable livelihoods. In collaboration with the Food Sector, opportunities will be explored regarding expanding employment creation in farming, harvesting, processing for refugees with a background in agriculture and options will be assessed to coordinate with host community and government landowners to use their land for agriculture and animal husbandry, as refugees cannot own land.

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

Livelihood's actors have been aiming to implement more innovative context-relevant approaches in all possible steps of their interventions and have been focussing much more on graduation of their beneficiaries to self-reliance and follow-up beyond the humanitarian intervention, meaning more programming on business development by building capacity of refugees on SME's management cycle, business practice, company registration and regulations.

Efforts will be made in 2022 to organize separate coordination meetings through a Livelihood and Economic Inclusion Working group to complement the work of the Sector and advance strategic and coordination work in the areas of financial inclusion, advocacy with government counterparts on legal frameworks on access to work and inclusion in social safety nets, private sector engagement and diversification, capacity building of vocational and training centers and strengthening referral mechanisms among livelihood actors. The Sector will look to also strengthen cross referral mechanism between cash and livelihood actors under the graduation approach by expanding and building on the Poverty Alleviation Coalition.



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LIVELIHOODS SECTOR

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency


[Click here for logframes](#)

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2022 (USD)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2022
ACTED		99,100	99,100
CESVI		247,000	247,000
Fed. Organis. Crist. di Servizio Internazionale Volontario (FOCSIV)		345,700	345,700
International Labour Organization (ILO)		2,182,468	2,182,468
Mercy Corps		615,000	615,000
Near East Foundation (NEF)		18,500	18,500
People in Need (PIN)		201,450	201,450
Polish Humanitarian Action (PAH)		90,000	90,000
Save The Children International (SCI)		118,500	118,500
Solidarites International (SI)		325,000	325,000
The Swedish Development Aid organization (SWEDO)		46,400	46,400
International Organization for Migration (IOM)		578,000	578,000
Relief Hope Recovery (ZOA)		2,820,000	2,820,000
TOTAL	-	7,687,118	7,687,118

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
	Total for 2022	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2022
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	-	-
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	7,687,118	3,067,286
TOTAL	7,687,118	3,067,286

SECTOR

Shelter

FOCAL POINTS:

[MAZIN ALNKSHBANDI \(UNHCR\)](#): SHELTER SECTOR LEAD

[LUAY ALALOUSI \(UNHCR\)](#): SHELTER SECTOR CO-LEAD



[Click here for logframes](#)



<p>LEAD AGENCIES</p>	<p>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</p>
<p>APPEALING PARTNERS</p>	<p>Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</p>
<p>OTHER PARTNERS</p>	<p>Ministry of Interior (MoI) Ministry of Planning (MoP) Ministry of Municipalities Ministry of Electricity Ministry of Construction and Housing Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCCC) KURDS</p>
<p>OBJECTIVES</p>	<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 refugee households outside refugee camps 3. Camp coordination and management support provided to the local government.
<p>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2022</p>
<p>REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">4,981,739 USD</p>
<p>RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">19,126,687 USD</p>
<p>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">24,108,426 USD</p>

SHELTER SECTOR

Current Situation

The situation of Syrian refugees residing in KR-I has been stable since the largest influx in late 2019. Only few new arrivals are being registered since then and return movements to Syria have remained stable and on decline since mid-2020. The majority of Syrian refugees in KR-I reside outside camps and are sharing the public space, facilities and services with host and other displaced communities. The difficult economic environment and the Covid 19 situations, added massive strains on the local economy and the capacity of local infrastructure and services. This is particularly noticeable in the areas of housing, electricity, water, sanitation and solid waste management, leading to an increase in requests from refugee households to reside inside camps where most services and facilities are free of charge.

In 2021, Shelter partners continued to work on the upgrade of shelters in refugee camps. The upgrade of all shelters in the nine protracted camps is aligned with the overall strategy of transforming camps in self-sufficient settlements or neighborhoods of the surrounding towns and municipalities. This process aims to gradually transfer all public services in the camps from camp management to the relevant government line- departments. In addition to shelter upgrade activities, Shelter partners also continued the repair and maintenance of infrastructure inside all refugee camps, such as roads, drains, fencing, electrical connections, and public buildings. These interventions inside camps, are complemented with small-scale infrastructure works around the camps that aim to further connect and integrate the camps into the surrounding municipalities and of which both refugee and host communities are benefitting.

Photo © UNDP Iraq



Population Table

Population Group		2022	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	72,674	59,054
	Women	65,238	53,477
	Boys	56,424	46,867
	Girls	53,213	44,458
Sub Total		247,549	203,856
Members of Impacted Host Communities Sub Total		416,488	312,366
Refugees and asylum seekers of other nationalities	Men	16,725	7,250
	Women	15,301	7,451
	Boys	5,219	2,504
	Girls	4,922	2,501
Sub Total		42,167	19,704
Grand Total		706,204	535,926

As of December 2021, 37 percent of the refugee population resides inside refugee camps, while 63 percent of the Syrian refugees, 97 percent of the Iranian refugees, and 91 per cent of the Turkish refugees are living outside settlement and camp settings, among host communities. According to 2021 MSNA, the vast majority of families (97 percent) that reside outside camps live in independent houses or apartments. More than a quarter of Syrian (32%), Turkish (30%) and Palestinian refugee households (29%) reported having issues with their shelter situation. Due to economic hardship and lack of access to sustainable employment opportunities during the last years, exacerbated by COVID-19, the number of Syrian refugees that expressed interest to be relocated to a refugee camps increased. There is, however, no land and space available to expand camps and many households are hosting already additional family members in their shelter units inside the refugee camps, causing congestion and additional strain on the capacity of the services inside the camps. Proper and detailed assessments on affordable housing and shelter issues outside the camps remains a gap in the Shelter Sector. The Shelter Sector is targeting the 95,473 refugees residing inside refugee camps with care and maintenance of infrastructures, including shelter upgrade for the remaining plots, while investing in infrastructure projects outside refugee camps to promote self-reliance, community mobilization, capacity building, accessibility and expansion of service facilities and delivery.



Photo © UNHCR / Bathoul Ahmed

SHELTER SECTOR

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

The overall strategy direction of the Shelter Sector is to further build on efforts that aim to transform camps into self-sufficient settlements or neighborhoods of the surrounding towns and municipalities. Shelter partners will conduct all interventions in consultation and collaboration with governmental counterparts at regional, governorate and district level, with a specific focus on key technical line-Ministries at Directorate level (Municipality, Housing and Construction, Urban Planning, Electricity, etc.) to ensure interventions are aligned with development plans of government institutions. Through these collaborations, Shelter partners will continue to strengthen the infrastructure that connects refugee camps with their surroundings, improve public services in surrounding municipalities and provide refugee households residing outside camps access to affordable and adequate housing. In 2022, Shelter partners aim complete all the remaining upgrades needed to more durable shelters, while challenges remain to find a space in the existing camps to relocate families from Bardarash transit site to other camps with more durable shelters.

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

To ensure the longer-term sustainability of its interventions, the Shelter Sector will continue to focus on the preparation of responsible disengagement of humanitarian actors. Housing Land and Property (HLP) considerations are fundamental in the planning and implementing settlement and camp integration activities but remain an issue that requires further study and assessment. Therefore, Shelter actors will liaise with the Protection Sector for a comprehensive HLP overview of all nine protracted camps and recommendations on the way forward with regards to tenure rights of refugees in prioritized camps.

At the camp level, refugees are taught to carry out repair and maintenance of shelters and are involved in the process of selecting projects, in coordination with the local authority. In the long run, beneficiaries will be requested to contribute to paying for the services (such as water and electricity) as host communities and refugees living outside camps do. Through A2PS projects, the Shelter Sector will also contribute to the implementation of social and community infrastructure projects that can foster social cohesion and enhance camp integration, with a prioritization of geographical locations with high concentrations of refugees.

Outside camps, refugee households that face difficulties to pay rent are supported by the Basic Needs Sector with multi-purpose cash assistance. Additionally, the Shelter Sector will continue to liaise with Protection partners to address HLP issues and to put stronger mechanisms in place to protect persons of concern from forced eviction, exploitation or abuse derived from lack of tenure rental agreement. Various awareness-raising activities will be implemented together with other sectors about the importance of formal rental agreements. In 2022, Shelter partners also aim to target vulnerable households (especially refugees of other nationalities, Iranian etc.) living in critical shelters with shelter repair support. With regards to longer-term sustainable solutions to seek affordable housing for vulnerable refugee households, efforts will be made in 2022 to liaise with MoLSA KRG to revamp and include vulnerable refugee households into social housing projects.

SHELTER SECTOR

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency



AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2022 (USD)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2022
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	4,981,739	14,229,428	19,211,167
Peace Winds Japan (PWJ)	-	4,897,259	4,897,259
TOTAL	4,981,739	19,126,687	24,108,426

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
	Total for 2022
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	4,981,739
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	19,126,687
TOTAL	24,108,426

SECTOR

WASH

FOCAL POINTS:

[JENNIFER VETTEL \(UNICEF\)](#): WASH SECTOR LEAD

[ANJAM SABIR \(MERCY CORPS\)](#): WASH SECTOR CO-LEAD



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LEAD AGENCIES	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Mercy Corps
APPEALING PARTNERS	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee (UNHCR) ACTED
OTHER PARTNERS	Directorate of Erbil Surrounding Water (DESW) Directorate of Migration and Crisis Response (DMCR) Directorate of Water Outskirts (DoWO) Directorate of Sewerage (DoS) Directorate of Surrounding Water (DoSW) Directorate of Municipalities (DoM) Director of Education (DoE) Directorate of Health (DoH) Barzani Charity Foundation (BCF) Joint Crisis Coordination Center (JCC) General Directorate of Water and Sanitation (GDWS)
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees have equitable and sustained access to sufficient quantity of safe water to meet basic drinking, cooking and personal hygiene needs 2. Refugees residing inside camps 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. Refugees residing inside camps are enabled to continue good hygiene practices in order to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being 4. Refugees inside camps attending schools, child friendly spaces and health centres have reduced risk of WASH-related disease through equitable and sustainable access to safe, gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities and services, and hygiene promotion activities 5. Refugees and host communities have equitable and sustained access to sustainable and safe water supply and sanitation through long term infrastructure projects to mitigate the impact of water scarcity in and around refugee camps
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2022
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	3,237,000 USD
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	10,555,554 USD
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2022	13,792,554 USD

WASH SECTOR

Current Situation

The WASH Sector has been focusing on building the resilience of refugees during the last years and piloted durable long-term WASH interventions in all refugee camps and surrounding areas, including empowering vulnerable affected host communities and strengthening capacities of local authorities to deliver essential durable WASH services.

In 2021, WASH actors, in close collaboration with government counterparts focused on a variety of key interventions, including (i) sustaining adequate WASH services in all protracted refugee camps through operating and maintaining water and sanitation facilities, upgrading of WASH facilities, improving water quality through water treatment, garbage management and hygiene promotion activities, while beginning the transition of some activities to government counterparts (ii) providing sustainable and sufficient quantities of safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation facilities in and out of camps, and in education and health facilities, and (iii) promoting hygiene activities in the camps in order to prevent outbreaks of cholera, COVID-19 and acute water diarrhea.

Environmental risks are anticipated to play a major role in 2022, with severe drought conditions and flash floods predicted due to climate change. Decreased rainfall, coupled by dams in Turkey and Iran having decreased flow rates in the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, are causing dramatic signs of water scarcity, which could lead to harmful coping mechanisms of host communities and displaced populations in general, including refugees inside camps. Outbreaks of waterborne diseases, such as acute watery diarrhoea and cholera, could have a significant impact on refugees, particularly those living in camps. The rainfall in early 2022 needs to be closely monitored and partners prepared to respond to any early warnings of drought or disease.

The WASH Sector continued efforts to strengthen the national WASH governance system and public WASH facilities and build the capacity of local authorities to improve their care and maintenance activities of public water, sewerage, solid waste collection and disposal systems serving impacted communities, and to reinforce WASH systems in schools. Work on a sustainable handover of operation and maintenance of services in refugee camps to local authorities and government counterparts already started and will be expanded in 2022. For example, in Domiz 1 and 2 refugee camps, garbage collection and desludging services have been handed over to the Directorate of Municipalities without financial support from partners, which was achieved through close advocacy and step down of support to the authorities. Throughout the past few years, funding has continued to be a challenge for WASH partners. The lack of funding jeopardizes a responsible disengagement of WASH actors from the refugee response, and it is essential that sufficient funding is available in camps to facilitate the transition, as well as out of camp for the necessary durable solutions projects to meet the long-term needs of refugees and affected host communities.



Population Table

Population Group		2022	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	72,674	59,054
	Women	65,238	53,477
	Boys	56,424	46,867
	Girls	53,213	44,458
Sub Total		247,549	203,856
Members of Impacted Host Communities Sub Total		416,488	312,366
Refugees and asylum seekers of other nationalities	Men	16,725	7,250
	Women	15,301	7,451
	Boys	5,219	2,504
	Girls	4,922	2,501
Sub Total		42,167	19,704
Grand Total Population In Need		706,204	535,926

In the 2021 MSNA host community households in KR-I primarily reported sourcing drinking water from networks, either communal (50 percent) or private (40 percent), whereas Syrian refugee households in KR-I also reported purchasing drinking water (29 percent) or sourcing drinking water from a shared tank (10 percent). The fact that Syrian refugees in KR-I more frequently reported purchasing water for drinking from a shop compared to host communities in KR-I, despite living in the same region, raises questions in term of differences in water quality and general access to water networks in their localities, perhaps due to a difference in types of neighbourhoods or housing. This hypothesis was supported by 51 percent of Syrian refugee households living in KR-I reporting experiencing issues with water quality, compared to 32 percent among host communities. Nationwide, Syrian refugee households most frequently reported having unclear water (38 percent) among the possible quality issues. Most Syrian refugee households nationwide reported having access to adequate sanitation facilities and sufficient amounts of soap and disinfectant.

Access to sufficient water in camps remains a challenge due to reduced hours of electricity, drying of aquifers and surface water sources, and high salinity of ground water sources. The issue of illegal water connections in camps led to low or negative pressure in the water networks, resulting in unpredictable needs for water trucking. Wastewater and solid waste management remains a challenge in most refugee camps due to lack of available wastewater treatment plants and a lack of proper solid waste disposal/management approach. In 2022, the WASH Sector aims to sustain services both inside and out of camps, ensuring the health, dignity, rights and safety of refugee populations while supporting the transition of some service provision in camps to local authorities and instead prioritizing resilience projects that will meet the needs of refugees in and out of camp, as well as affected host community members. The WASH sector will support roughly 95,000 refugees residing inside camps while targeting areas near refugee camps in Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah.

WASH SECTOR

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

The protracted nature of the Syrian crisis implies that Syrian refugees are likely to stay in KR-I given the lack of interest and poor prospects for return. Therefore, the water and sanitation services response inside camps should become part of the strategy that aims to transform camps into self-sufficient settlements or neighborhoods of surrounding towns, including transition of the management of services inside the camps to local authorities.

Efforts will continue to find sustainable solutions to challenges in the WASH response. Unsustainable practices, such as wastewater collection with desludging trucks, are operationally challenging, costly and potentially risky to the environment. The WASH Sector will therefore continue to explore avenues to integrate WASH services inside the camps into public WASH services available in the surroundings of the camps. WASH partners will strengthen the resilience of refugees and focus on durable interventions that empower host communities and build the capacities of government directorates, especially the DoW and DoM. Within refugee camps, the response will focus on efforts to further develop durable water and sanitation systems and to improve the existing infrastructure, as well as focus on sustainable and climate sensitive interventions such as solar pumps to decrease the reliance on generators.

The WASH Sector continues to prioritize needs at household level such as the access to safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion. Other priorities include improving the access to its services, particularly related to privacy, dignity and security for women and girls and access for people with special needs. WASH partners aim to improve the financial and environmental sustainability of services. WASH committees and other community groups will be empowered to manage and maintain facilities to foster local ownership and financial sustainability of water sources in the long term. WASH facilities and services in schools will continue to be supported. The response aims to sustain standards of WASH services and to strengthen hygiene practices to mitigate waterborne disease outbreaks. Hygiene practices will be communicated at household, school and child friendly space level, including dissemination of key messages as required to ensure health, dignity and well-being of communities.

Even though handing over of service delivery to local authorities remains challenging, the WASH Sector has made efforts to directly engaging with local water authorities as one of the measures to sustain WASH service provision in camps, and achievements have been made in handing over services. Partners will begin full handover of the maintenance of WASH facilities and services at household and facility/institution level, while closely monitoring the response to ensure no decrease in service provision. Increasing advocacy with donors and government to support long term durable WASH intervention needs of both refugees and impacted communities is essential to long term sustainability of the refugee response. Furthermore, the WASH Sector will work closely on monitoring water scarcity issues, including working on capacity building of effective response mechanisms through the Water Scarcity Taskforce established in 2021.

WASH SECTOR

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency



AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2022 (USD)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2022
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	403,000	1,585,000	1,988,000
ACTED	1,689,000	210,000	1,899,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	1,145,000	8,760,554	9,905,554
TOTAL	3,237,000	10,555,554	13,792,554

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
	Total for 2022
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	3,237,000
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	10,555,554
TOTAL	13,792,554

Annex



PROTECTION SECTOR

Click for more data

1. PROTECTING PEOPLE

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
1.1 Access to territory, asylum and basic rights for refugees is secured	1. Refugees and Asylum Seekers enjoy access to effective protection in Iraq and have their basic rights respected	1.1 Advocacy to promote access to territory, reduce the risk of refoulement, and prevent detention conducted	1.1.1 # of successful advocacy interventions made to prevent/reduce risk of refoulement of refugees and asylum seekers	12	444,287
			1.1.2 # of advocacy interventions made to release refugees and asylum seekers from detention	400	
		1.2 Individual registration is undertaken for identified persons of concern and documentation is issued	1.2.1 # of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis with minimum set of data required	289,000	3,744,287
		1.3 Access to legal assistance and legal remedies supported	1.3.1 # of refugees and asylum seekers receiving legal assistance	12,000	3,244,287
		1.4 Profiling of Refugees planned and undertaken	1.4.1 # of refugees and asylum seekers reached for protection monitoring / individual assessments	21,771	1,444,287
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					8,877,147

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
1.1 Access to territory, asylum and basic rights for refugees is secured	1. Refugees and Asylum Seekers enjoy access to effective protection in Iraq and have their basic rights respected	1.5 Government capacity to conduct quality registration and documentation issuance for persons of concern is strengthened	1.5.1 # of capacity development initiatives targeting Government institutions aimed at further enhancing systems and mechanisms	3	744,287
			1.6 Policy and strategies developed/strengthened ensuring inclusion of refugees	1.6.1 # of MOUs and Government Strategies adopted/signed or revised related to refugee inclusion.	3
		1.6.2 # of workshops with government entities conducted related to refugee protection and inclusion		5	
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					1,188,573

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
1.2 Expanding efforts to nurture community protection and refugee-host community cohesion	2. Community empowerment and self-management strengthened through community-based mechanisms	2.1 The community feedback mechanism and two-way communication between communities and service providers is strengthened to enhance accountability	2.1.1 # of individuals reached by community-based mechanisms for awareness raising and sensitization	100,000	2,200,600
			2.1.2 # of face-to-face complaints and feedback received from community-based info platforms	8,000	
			2.1.3 # of written complaints and feedback received from community-based info platforms	3,200	
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					2,200,600

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
1.2 Expanding efforts to nurture community protection and refugee-host community cohesion	2. Community empowerment and self-management strengthened through community-based mechanisms	2.2. Refugees benefit from enhanced relationships with host communities through promotion of and support to the community-led protection response and social cohesion initiatives	2.2.1 # of community-based activities fostering social cohesion organized	700	900,000
			2.3.1 # of activities targeted at individuals living with disabilities organized	30	1,200,600
		2.3.2 # of PwSN identified and referred directly to services through community-based mechanisms	3,000		
		2.3.3 # of community assessments conducted	1,200		
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					2,100,600

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
					Total for 2022	Adolescent /Youth Budget for 2022*		
1.3 GBV is prevented and the risk of its occurrence mitigated	3. The risks and consequences of Gender-Based Violence experienced by refugees and affected host community members are reduced and mitigated, and the access to quality services has been improved	3.1 Refugees and vulnerable host community members have increased access to safe, confidential and quality multi-sectoral GBV services adapted to their age, gender and diversity	3.1.1 # individuals at risk who received GBV case management services	5,100	5,953,786	1,455,136		
			3.1.2 # individuals at risk who received GBV-related individual and/or group structured psychosocial support (not including recreational activities).	10,500				
			3.1.3 # of women and girls of reproductive age accessing dignity kits.	176,000				
			3.1.4 # individuals at risk referred to other service providers.	1,500				
		3.2 Risks to SGBV mitigated and reduced through community based initiatives	3.2.1 # of individuals reached with GBV prevention awareness raising activities	73,000	2,654,715	937,814		
			3.2.2 # of community initiatives established and supported on GBV prevention and survivor-centered protection	102				
			3.2.3 # of community members trained on SGBV prevention, and/or risk mitigation and/or response.	320				
			3.2.5 # of Safety Audits conducted in and out of camps.	1,600				
		Total Budgetary requirements at output level					8,608,501	2,392,950

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
					Total for 2022	Adolescent /Youth Budget for 2022*
1.3 GBV is prevented and the risk of its occurrence mitigated	3. The risks and consequences of Gender-Based Violence experienced by refugees and affected host community members are reduced and mitigated, and the access to quality services has been improved	3.3 Capacity of government and non-government actors and services in all sectors are strengthened to effectively respond to GBV	3.3.1. # of female and male governmental staff trained on GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response	240	935,429	241,629
			3.3.2. # of female and male GBV specialized service providers (non-governmental) trained on GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response	1,130		
			3.3.3. # of female and male non-specialized service providers (non-governmental staff) trained on GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response	1,710		
		3.4. Increased access for women and girls at risk to empowerment and livelihoods opportunities	3.4.1. # of women and girls at risk benefiting from life skills and/or vocational training opportunities provided by specialized GBV actors	5,320	776,643	245,993
			3.4.2 # of girls/women who received cash (Support referrals and immediate survivors needs)	2,400		
		3.5. National GBV prevention and response policies exist and are in line with international frameworks and standards	3.5.1. # of advocacy and capacity building initiatives with the government counterparts on strengthening the national legal system and framework to address GBV	3	45,000	15,000
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					1,757,072	502,622

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
					Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022*
1.4 Scale and scope of specialized child protection services expanded	4. Increased and more equitable access for boys and girls affected by the Syria crisis to quality Child Protection interventions	4.1. Community-based child protection and psychosocial support interventions are available for girls and boys affected by the Syria crisis in targeted locations	4.1.1. # of refugee girls and boys participating in structured and sustained psychosocial support programmes	10,900	3,237,518	971,255
			4.1.2. # of female and male caregivers participating in parenting programmes	2,675		
		4.2. Specialized child protection services for girls and boys affected by the Syria crisis are available in targeted locations.	4.2.1. # of refugee girls and boys at risk supported with Child Protection specialized services	6,060	3,959,143	1,185,043
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					7,196,661	2,156,298

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
					Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022*
1.4 Scale and scope of specialized child protection services expanded	4. Increased and more equitable access for boys and girls affected by the Syria crisis to quality Child Protection interventions	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	1,425	2,120,537	654,911
			4.3.2. # of government workers received coaching (continuous one-on-one mentoring) on core Child Protection activities	300		
			4.3.3. # of staff of Child Protection actors and community members (mayors, police, teachers, etc.) trained on Child Protection approaches	2100		
			4.3.4. # of community-based structures supported to be part of Child Protection system	70		
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					2,120,537	654,911

2. PURSUING DURABLE SOLUTIONS

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
2.3. Increased Durable Solutions	2.3. Refugees are able to secure a sustainable and adequate solution that guarantees their rights and allows them to realize their potential	5.1 Resettlement and complementary pathways solutions are identified and supported	5.1.1 # of individuals submitted for resettlement	3,000	2,738,537
			5.1.2 # individuals identified and supported in accessing other complementary pathways	150	
		5.2 Voluntary, safe and dignified return is supported without incentivizing other returns	5.2.1 Number of refugees who receive return counseling and voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin.	10,000	1,586,927
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					4,325,464

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
2.3. Increased Durable Solutions	5. Refugees are able to secure a sustainable and adequate solution that guarantees their rights and allows them to realize their potential	5.3. Comprehensive area-based programming and solutions strategies developed/updated promoting inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers into national services	5.3.1 # of Area-Based Programming for Protection and Solutions (A2PS) benefiting local and displaced communities implemented	9	13,382,342
			5.3.2 # of strategy(ies) developed or updated	3	
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					13,382,342



EDUCATION SECTOR

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3. SUPPORTING DIGNIFIED LIVES

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
3.6. Access to quality formal and non formal education for refugees and host communities is improved	1. Increase equal and sustainable access to formal and non-formal education for refugee children, adolescents and youth	1.1 Refugee children and adolescents enrolled in formal and non-formal education	1.1.1 # of refugee children enrolled in formal primary education	37,100	1,904,030
			1.1.2 # of refugee children enrolled in formal secondary education	6,000	
			1.1.3 # of refugee children enrolled in non-formal education	9,120	
			1.1.4 # of refugee children (girls prioritized) attending formal education remedial classes	1,340	
			1.1.5 # of refugee children between 3 and 5 years old enrolled in Early Childhood Care and Education and pre-primary education	500	
		1.2 Back to Learning Campaigns activities	1.2.1 # of out of school children enrolled in formal/non-formal education as a result of Back to Learning (B2L) campaign	18,630	600,800
		1.3 Provide Alternative Education	1.3.2 # of refugee children individually supported through home-visits in context of alternative education	19,220	1,196,783
			1.3.3 # of caregivers reached with parents' guidance brochures, video, or others on alternative education	14,870	
			1.3.4 # of schools disinfected	290	
			1.3.5 # of schools supported with WASH packages	70	
			1.3.6 # of schools provided with thermometers	101	
			1.4.1 # of feedback mechanisms established and available for learners at schools	53	
		1.4 Feedback mechanisms established and available for learners at schools	1.4.1 # of refugees and asylum seekers reached for protection monitoring / individual assessments	101	51,218
		Total Budgetary requirements at output level			

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
3.6. Access to quality formal and non formal education for refugees and host communities is improved	1. Increase equal and sustainable access to formal and non-formal education for refugee children, adolescents and youth	1.5 Support refugee children and Teachers to increase access and quality of education	1.5.1 # of refugee children receiving language classes in Kurdish language	7130	3,285,260
			1.5.2 # of refugee children and teachers supported with transportation to and from school	1,200	
			1.5.3 # of refugee children receiving learning materials	66,048	
			1.5.4 # of schools receiving education teaching aids	95	
		1.6 # of classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated and children benefiting from them	1.6.1 # of schools constructed to support access to education	12	3,493,800
			1.6.2 # of classrooms rehabilitated to support access to education	213	
			1.6.3 # of refugee children between 5-17 years benefitting from classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated	1,6740	
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					6,779,060

4. ENHANCING NATIONAL AND LOCAL CAPACITIES

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
Outcome 4.2 Response capacities of national public institutions and services strengthened through training, material and technical support	2. Improve the quality of formal and non-formal education for refugee children, adolescents and youth for improved literacy, numeracy and resilience	2.1 Catch-up classes activities provided to refugee children in need	2.1.1 # of refugee children (girls prioritized) attending catch-up classes	8,230	359,889
		2.2 Recreational kits distributed in schools	2.2.1. # of recreational kits distributed to refugee children to improve quality of education	12	2,856
		2.3 Refugee children meeting the grade appropriate minimum literacy and numeracy requirements	2.3.1 # of refugee children meeting the grade appropriate minimum literacy and numeracy requirements	3,470	282,697
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					645,442

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
Outcome 4.2 Response capacities of national public institutions and services strengthened through training, material and technical support	2. Improve the quality of formal and non-formal education for refugee children, adolescents and youth for improved literacy, numeracy and resilience	2.4 # of school personnel trained in pedagogy, life-skills and psychosocial support	2.4.1 # of teachers trained in pedagogy, life-skills and psychosocial support	1,315	603,361
			2.4.2 # of non-teaching personnel trained in life-skills and psychosocial support (PSS) and child safe guarding	182	
	3. Strengthen the capacity of the education system to plan and deliver a timely, appropriate and evidence-based education response	3.1 Education actors and partners capacitated on developing policy planning and sector coordination	3.1.1 # of education government personnel trained on policy, planning and sector coordination	244	642,542
			3.1.2 # of education government personnel trained on data collection and reporting	62	
			3.1.3 # of education counselors (social worker) trained on providing support to students	90	
			3.1.4 # of School Management Committees developing and implementing School Improvement Plan (SIP)	66	
			3.1.5 # of School Management Committees members trained on development and implementation of School Improvement Plan (SIP)	382	
	3.2 Advocacy intervention and coordination strengthened	3.2.1 # of workshops and advocacy efforts to effectively implement refugee education integration policy and improve quality education for refugee children	18	346,773	
		3.2.2 # of Education Sector coordination meetings and workshops organized	32		
	Total Budgetary requirements at output level				



HEALTH SECTOR

Click for more data

3. SUPPORTING DIGNIFIED LIVES

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
3.5 Access to quality health care services for refugees and host communities is improved	1. Improve access to Primary Health Care services for refugees and hosting communities	1.1 Regular medical consultations are provided at primary health care facilities	1.1.1 # of primary health care consultations	282,650	5,685,702
			1.1.2 # of mental health consultations	5,000	
		1.2 Increased child survival through provision of comprehensive of Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) services	1.2.1 # of children under 1 in camps immunized against measles	3,651	650,000
			1.2.2 # of children under 5 in camps immunized against polio	37,903	
		1.3 Referral system for secondary and tertiary care including specialized services such as disability is strengthened	1.3.1 # of referrals from Primary Health Care centres to secondary and tertiary medical care	14,150	1,900,000
		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) service	14,107	250,000
		1.5 Promotion of appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF)	1.5.1 # of targeted lactating mothers of children aged 0-23 months with access to Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF) counselling for appropriate feeding	5,642	200,000
		Total Budgetary requirements at output level			

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
3.5 Access to quality health care services for refugees and host communities is improved	1. Improve access to Primary Health Care services for refugees and hosting communities	1.6 Diseases outbreaks are detected early and responded to in a timely manner	1.6.1 % of outbreak alerts detected and responded to within 72 hours	100%	350,000
		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	296	3,243,500
			1.7.2 # of Primary Health Care centres with integrated Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP) - both training and supervision	11	
			1.7.3 # of MHPSS staff trained and supervised on advanced counselling skills	27	
			1.7.4 # of individuals participating in mental health and psychosocial support group activities (host plus refugee)	11,960	
			1.7.5 # of community outreach volunteers trained and supervised on scalable psychological methodologies (PM+)	60	
			1.7.6. # of individuals benefiting from one on one psychological sessions	5436	
		1.8 Supporting Health promotion through community based outreach activity	1.8.1 # of individuals reached by community based outreach and advocacy activities related to health promotion	144152	320,000
		1.9. Protection of Syrian refugees against COVID-19	1.9.1 #of eligible Syrian refugees (male and female) vaccinated against COVID-19	58,736	1,500,000
		Total Budgetary requirements at output level			

4. ENHANCING NATIONAL AND LOCAL CAPACITIES

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
Outcome 4.2 Response capacities of national public institutions and services strengthened through training, material and technical support	2. Strengthen health institutions including service delivery capacity, coordination, transparency and accountability of health partners	2.1 Capacity building on Community Based Health and Outreach work in impacted urban settings is strengthened with the support of related line ministries and departments	2.1.1 # of health workers trained on primary health care	120	900,000
			2.1.2 # of newborns reached in refugee camps through the newborns home visit.	3,651	
		2.2 Health Information System strengthened	2.2.1 # of public facilities supported in impacted areas on strengthening health information system	10	270,000
		2.3 Health coordination mechanisms strengthened at national and governorate levels	2.3.1 # of health coordination meetings at the governorate level	36	90,000
		2.4 Material support to public health care facilities in affected areas	2.4.1 # of supported public PHC facilities	23	2,200,000
		2.5 Integration of camp Primary Health Care (PHC) services with the national health system	2.5.1 Integration of camp Primary Health Care (PHC) services with the national health system	4	662,452
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					4,122,452

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
Outcome 4.2 Response capacities of national public institutions and services strengthened through training, material and technical support	3. Strengthening Reproductive Health Services in camps and impacted areas	3.1 Provision and maintenance of comprehensive reproductive health services including emergency obstetric care provided for Syrian refugees in camps	3.1.1. # of refugee women residing inside refugee camps attending first antenatal care	4,920	756,000
			3.1.2. # of refugee women residing inside refugee camps accessing Reproductive Health services	25,800	
			3.1.3. # of deliveries referred to Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC) facilities for refugees inside camps	1,080	
			3.1.4. # of refugee women attending awareness sessions on Reproductive Health topics in refugee camps	3,000	
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					756,000

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
Outcome 4.2 Response capacities of national public institutions and services strengthened through training, material and technical support	3. Strengthening Reproductive Health Services in camps and impacted areas	3.2. Provision and maintenance of comprehensive reproductive public health services including emergency obstetric care provided for Syrian refugees outside camps	3.2.1. # of public health facilities providing Reproductive Health services with operational support outside camps	32	604,800
			3.2.2. # of public health facilities providing Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC) services for refugees outside camps	4	
			3.2.3. # of deliveries supported through Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC) facilities for refugees outside camps	4,500	
			3.2.4. # of service providers trained on Reproductive Health topics	75	
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					604,800


BASIC NEEDS SECTOR

Click for more data

3. SUPPORTING DIGNIFIED LIVES

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
3.1 Ensure that refugee population can meet their basic needs and prevent them from resorting to negative coping strategies	Objective 1. Support vulnerable refugee households to meet their basic needs, decrease the likelihood of resorting to negative coping strategies and graduate from dependency to self-reliance.	1.1 Core relief items are provided	1.1.1. # of households receiving core relief items	22,000	4,747,453
		1.2 Population has access to basic goods and services (including cash, seasonal/winterization, and others)	1.2.1. # of households receiving cash grants	23,449	78,847,454
			1.2.2 # # households receiving winter and/or seasonal support	28,499	
			1.2.3 # of persons receiving Emergency Protection Cash Assistance	300	
		1.3 Post-distribution monitoring and surveys undertaken	1.3.1 # PDM surveys conducted	10	2,747,453
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					86,342,359

5. CROSS CUTTING

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
5.1 3RP contribution to the HDP Nexus operationalization	Objective 2. Support the gradual transition from humanitarian cash transfer to inclusion of refugees into social protection scheme	2.1 Strengthened alignment of humanitarian cash transfers with public social protection schemes	1.4.1 # of studies conducted to align MPCA for refugees with public social protection schemes	1	100,000
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					100,000



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE SECTOR

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3. SUPPORTING DIGNIFIED LIVES

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
3.1 Ensure that refugee population can meet their basic needs and prevent them from resorting to negative coping strategies	1. Support access to food for the most vulnerable population impacted by the Syrian crisis	1.1. Food assistance provided to most vulnerable refugee households inside camps through various transfer modalities (cash, voucher, in-kind)	1.1.1 # of vulnerable refugees residing inside camps received food assistance	72,000	20,500,000
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					20,500,000

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
Outcome 3.1 Ensure that refugee population can meet their basic needs and prevent them from resorting to negative coping strategies	1. Support access to food for the most vulnerable population impacted by the Syrian crisis	1.2. Support income generating activities for most vulnerable refugee households and host community members	1.2.1 # of individuals received food assistance in context of Food Assistance for Training programme	19,200	12,950,000
			1.2.2 # of individuals involved in cash for work and cash for assets to safeguard food security	30,000	
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					12,950,000

4. ENHANCING NATIONAL AND LOCAL CAPACITIES

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
4.3 Capacities of businesses to create and maintain decent employment opportunities strengthened	2. Promote food availability and support sustainable food production	2.1. Enhance small scale and family farming production to increase food security	2.1.1 # of Individuals increasing food production through small scale and family farming production support	30,000	1,530,000
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					1,530,000



LIVELIHOODS SECTOR

Click for more data

3. SUPPORTING DIGNIFIED LIVES

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
					Total for 2022	Adolescent /Youth Budget for 2022
3.4 Economic opportunities for refugee and host communities expanded	1.Improve economic opportunities for refugees and affected host communities	1.1. Increased employment opportunities for refugees and affected host communities	1.1.1 # of individuals benefited from temporary employment activities (3-12 months)	2,099	1,885,200	1,039,223
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					1,885,200	1,039,223

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
					Total for 2022	Adolescent /Youth Budget for 2022
3.3 Employability of refugees and host communities are improved	2.Improve employability of refugees and affected host communities with marketable skills	2.1. Facilitation mechanisms for job opportunities provided	2.1.1 # of individuals participated in professional skills, vocational or business development training courses	2,270	1,839,747	847,563
			2.1.2 # of individuals benefitting from job referral mechanisms	3,380		
			2.1.3 # of individuals benefitting from direct and permanent job placement	718		
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					1,839,747	847,563

4. ENHANCING NATIONAL AND LOCAL CAPACITIES

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		
					Total for 2022	Adolescent /Youth Budget for 2022	
Outcome: 4.3 Capacities of businesses to create and maintain decent employment opportunities strengthened	3. Increase availability of information to allow for evidence-based interventions	3.1 Increased availability of accurate information on market systems and business environment	3.1.1 # of market and business environment assessments conducted and shared	5	56,000	-	
		3.2 Capacity of training institutions mapped and assessed	3.2.1 # of mapping exercises on employment and technical and vocational training institutions conducted	6	165,644	-	
	4. Strengthen capacity of private sector and government institutions to create and maintain decent employment opportunities	4.1 Small businesses promoted, established and sustained	4.1.1 # of individuals supported to establish or scale up businesses	1,028	2,063,500	1,180,500	
		4.2 Partnerships with private sector strengthened	4.2.1 # of signed partnership agreements with private sector to facilitate employment and market linkages	169	402,500	-	
		4.3 Capacity building support provided to national and private sector training and employment institutions	4.3.1 # of government and private sector institutions that received support to enhance their training capacity	20	1,274,527	-	
	Total Budgetary requirements at output level					3,962,171	1,180,500


SHELTER SECTOR

Click for more data

3. SUPPORTING DIGNIFIED LIVES

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
3.2 Minimum standard of housing of refugees inside camps is improved, including access to shelter water, sanitation and electricity	Objective 1. Sustainable and gender appropriate access to adequate shelter and infrastructure is available, improved and maintained inside refugee camps	1.1 Refugees provided with improved shelter solutions inside refugee camps	1.1.1 # of new improved shelter plots constructed (including concrete slabs, kitchen, family latrine and shower, walls of 60 cm height and roof with tent) inside refugee camps	0	0
		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) inside refugee camps	20	1,200,000
	Objective 3. Camp coordination and management support provided to the local government	3.1 Roles and responsibilities of camp managers and service providers defined and agreed	3. 1.1 # of camp management/administration staff employed inside refugee camps	130	3,781,739
			3.1.2 # of camp managers trained on roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders inside refugee camps	10	
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					4,981,739

A. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
3.2 Minimum standard of housing of refugees inside camps is improved, including access to shelter water, sanitation and electricity.	Objective 1. Sustainable and gender appropriate access to adequate shelter and infrastructure is available, improved and maintained inside refugee camps	1.3 Long term permanent shelter provided and sustained using local goods services and labour inside refugee camps	1.3.1 # of tents upgraded to more durable shelter (Shelter Upgrade) inside refugee camps	1,190	5,692,053
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					5,692,053

4. ENHANCING NATIONAL AND LOCAL CAPACITIES

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
4.2 Response capacities of municipalities and other local authorities to deliver basic services and foster social cohesion strengthened	2. Sustainable adequate shelter is available for vulnerable Syrian refugee households outside refugee camps	2.2 Community infrastructure provided, rehabilitated, maintained and/or improved using local services and labour outside refugee camps	2.2.1 # of infrastructure projects (roads, electricity, public buildings, health centers, schools, etc.) constructed/improved/maintained outside refugee camps	20	13,434,634
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					13,434,634



WASH SECTOR

Click for more data

3. SUPPORTING DIGNIFIED LIVES

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
3.2 Minimum standard of housing of refugees inside camps is improved, including access to shelter water, sanitation and electricity.	1. Refugees have equitable and sustained access to sufficient quantity of safe water to meet basic drinking, cooking and personal hygiene needs	1.1 Emergency water supply is assured for refugees households living inside camps	1.1.1 # of refugees residing inside camps accessing water through water trucking	12,337	220,000
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					220,000

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
3.2 Minimum standard of housing of refugees inside camps is improved, including access to shelter water, sanitation and electricity.	1. Refugees have equitable and sustained access to sufficient quantity of safe water to meet basic drinking, cooking and personal hygiene needs	1.2 Sustainable, durable water sources, water supply are assured for refugees living in camps	1.2.1 # of refugees residing inside camps accessing water through an improved water network, system or source	123,560	2,670,000
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					2,670,000

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
3.2 Minimum standard of housing of refugees inside camps is improved, including access to shelter water, sanitation and electricity.	2. Refugees residing inside camps have equitable and sustained access to cultural-appropriate, gender-appropriate, and safe sanitation facilities and services that ensure a dignified and healthy living environment	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	85,151	1,042,000
			2.1.2 # of camp residents benefited from rehabilitation of bathing spaces	50,264	
		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	61,421	602,000
			2.2.2 # of camp residents with access to desludging of cesspools/septic tanks	15,921	
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					1,644,000

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
3.2 Minimum standard of housing of refugees inside camps is improved, including access to shelter water, sanitation and electricity	2. Refugees residing inside camps have equitable and sustained access to cultural-appropriate, gender-appropriate, and safe sanitation facilities and services that ensure a dignified and healthy living environment	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 inside refugee camps	12,337	250,000
			2.3.2 # of newly upgraded showers inside refugee camps	12,337	
			2.3.3 # of septic tanks/holding tanks upgraded inside refugee camps	15,337	
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					250,000

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
3.2 Minimum standard of housing of refugees inside camps is improved, including access to shelter water, sanitation and electricity.	3. Refugees residing inside camps are enabled to continue good hygiene practices in order to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being	3.1 Refugee households in camps are enabled to adopt good hygiene practice	3.1.1 # of camp residents reached through hygiene promotion activities	12,337	1,373,000
			3.1.2 # of camp residents with access to COVID-19 kits	59,017	
			3.1.3 # of camp residents with access to NFI kits	12,337	
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					1,373,000

4. ENHANCING NATIONAL AND LOCAL CAPACITIES

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
Outcome 4.2 Response capacities of municipalities and other local authorities to deliver basic services and foster social cohesion strengthened	4. Refugees inside camps 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	4.1 Sufficient WASH services for refugee children in schools in camps and primary health care centres	4.1.1 # of refugees accessing WASH facilities in schools inside refugee camps	59,400	1,275,920
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					1,275,920

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Inter-Sectoral Outcome	Sector Objective	Outputs (aligned with Sector Objective)	Output Indicators (IDENTIFIED LOCALLY)	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)
					Total for 2022
Outcome 4.2 Response capacities of municipalities and other local authorities to deliver basic services and foster social cohesion strengthened	5. Refugees and host communities have equitable and sustained access to sustainable and safe water supply and sanitation through long term infrastructure projects to mitigate the impact of water scarcity in and around refugee camps	5.1 Long-term and environmentally sustainable water supply and sanitation infrastructures are maintained/installed inside and outside refugee camps	5.1.1 # of refugees and host communities residing inside and outside refugee camps benefiting from long- term and sustainable water supply and sanitation infrastructure projects.	178000	6,359,634
			5.1.2 # of water supply system and sanitation infrastructure projects benefiting both refugees and host communities in and out of camps	6	
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					6,359,634

Budget Summary

COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY (BY SECTOR)

Sector	Total Jan-Dec 2022 (USD)		
	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget
General Protection	15,403,211	16,671,516	32,074,727
GBV	8,608,501	1,757,072	10,365,573
Child Protection	7,196,661	2,120,537	9,317,198
Education	4,398,273	8,371,736	12,770,009
Health	9,441,702	10,140,752	19,582,454
Basic Needs	86,342,359	100,000	86,442,359
Food Security	20,500,000	14,480,000	34,980,000
Livelihood	-	7,687,118	7,687,118
Shelter	4,981,739	19,126,687	24,108,426
WASH	3,237,000	10,555,554	13,792,554
Total requirements	160,109,446	91,010,972	251,120,418

COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY (BY AGENCY)

Sector	Total Jan-Dec 2022 (USD)		
	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	123,473,023	51,827,739	175,300,762
World Food Program (WFP)	20,500,000	10,400,000	30,900,000
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	5,149,542	6,117,508	11,267,050
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	5,986,000	1,089,800	7,075,800
World Health Organization (WHO)	2,313,250	3,435,000	5,748,250
Peace Winds Japan (PWJ)	-	4,897,259	4,897,259
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	-	4,080,000	4,080,000
Relief Hope Recovery (ZOA)	-	2,820,000	2,820,000
International Labour Organization (ILO)	-	2,182,468	2,182,468
ACTED	1,689,000	309,100	1,998,100
International Organization of Migration (IOM)	-	1,132,000	1,132,000
Save The Children International (SCI)	551,631	524,848	1,076,479
Mercy Corps	-	615,000	615,000
Terre des Hommes Italia (TDH ITA)	415,000	15,000	430,000
Fed. Organis. Crist. di Servizio Internazionale Volontario (FOCSIV)	-	345,700	345,700
Solidarites International (SI)	-	325,000	325,000
CEVSI	-	247,000	247,000
People in Need (PIN)	-	201,450	201,450
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	32,000	127,000	159,000
Viyan Organization for Medical Relief & Development (Viyan-MRD)	-	128,500	128,500
Polish Humanitarian Action (PAH)	-	90,000	90,000
The Swedish Development Aid organization (SWEDO)	-	46,400	46,400
World Vision International (WVI)	-	35,700	35,700
Near East Foundation (NEF)	-	18,500	18,500
Total requirements	160,109,446	91,010,972	251,120,418

Donors

THE WORK OF 3RP PARTNERS WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE WITHOUT THE EXTREMELY GENEROUS SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT COUNTERPARTS AND DONORS.



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

Additional Information

[3RP Syria Crisis Website](#)

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

[Iraq Portal Syria Situation Portal](#)

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

[3RP Iraq Dashboard](#)

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

[Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment Iraq Dashboard](#)

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

[UNHCR IRAQ 2021 Participatory Assessment Refugees and Asylum Seekers](#)

In 2021 UNHCR undertook a Participatory Assessment (PA) across ten governorates to ensure meaningful participation through structured dialogue. This PA represents the first in Iraq since 2017 and following COVID-19 disruptions. The 2021 PA centers on five thematic areas: Registration & Documentation, Child Protection (including education) & Gender-based Violence, Livelihoods, Self-Reliance, and Mental Health.

[UNHCR Iraq 2020 Protection Monitoring Dashboard](#)

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

[Iraq Information Centre](#)

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

[Help.UNHCR Website](#)

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

Contact



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