



End 2014 Balance Sheet

persons have benefited from participation in employment assistance, income generation activities or business development projects



Persons have received vocational trainings or skills development programs



■ Achieved ■ Gap

JANUARY HIGHLIGHTS:

The number of people who have been assisted through livelihoods support has been slightly lower in January than previous months due to the winter season.

Job seeker support center opened in Kasnazan, Erbil in January 2015:

Within the first week of opening, over 104 non-camp Syrian refugees visited the Job Seeker Support Center in Kasnazan, Erbil. The centre has been a result of the community mobilization activities for refugees and host communities in Kasnazan and therefore, there is major interest from the Kasnazan population. Out of the 104 refugees who visited the center in January, 44 have been connected to short-term work or training opportunities which are to take place in February 2015.



Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis:

In January, the findings from the labor market EMMA (Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis), assessment were shared with stakeholders. The objective of the EMMA was to identify local labor markets with the capacity to absorb medium to low skilled IDP and Refugee workers.

The study covered KRI, including Syrian refugees living in camps and non-camp locations in 3 Governorates; Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Duhok. Two market sectors were identified for the study, construction and services (hospitality, retail). Given the constraints of the labor market the EMMA recommendations included supporting formal credit lines to support small scale businesses, identifying new markets (agricultural processing) and building the capacity of local businesses to establish formalized recruitment processes. The results of the study are being used by the various actors supporting livelihoods in KRI to

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

According to the Needs Assessment conducted for camp-refugees in April 2014, **47 per cent of the respondents among camp residing refugees reported no source of cash/income for their household.**

The survey response in Basirma, Darashakran and Gawilan camps exhibited much lower figures of households having any income, 28 per cent, 35 per cent and 36 per cent respectively, which indicates refugees living in remote areas are in a disadvantageous position relative to other camps due to distance from urban areas and the additional burden of transportation costs.

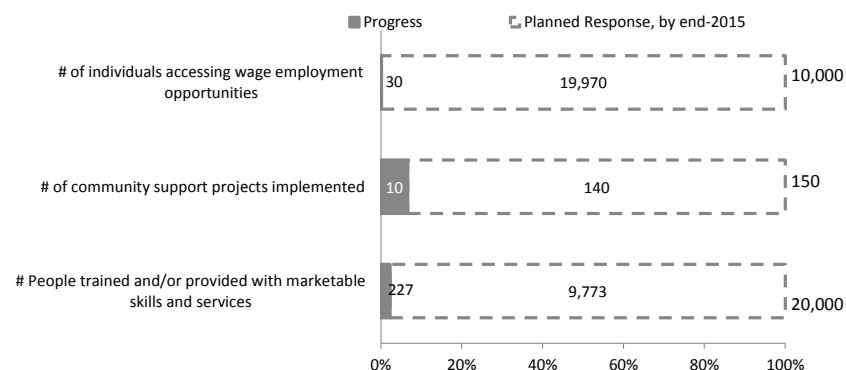
To ensure access to sustainable employment, it is vital to equip refugees and vulnerable local populations, including women, people with disabilities, the poor and the youth, with the skills that the markets demand. According to the same study, only 6% of refugee households across all camps indicated having benefited from vocational trainings. Well-structured vocational training on marketable skills that can directly enhance employability needs to be provided to the disadvantaged populations, such as camp refugees in remote areas, women, the youth, and people with specific needs.

Special attention needs to be paid to the **refugees with vulnerability and special needs**, such as women, youth, and people with disability.

The MSNA study indicated that only **18 per cent of female members of non-camp households are earning an income.** The Rapid Needs Assessment on refugees with disabilities in Domiz camp conducted by Handicap International in support of UNICEF indicates **99 per cent of refugees with disabilities were not working in comparison to 86 per cent of the non-disable control group.**

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY 2015S

End-Year Target



Planned response based on full funding of 3RP for an expected direct beneficiary population of 250,000 Syrian refugees and 1.5 million members of impacted local communities by end-2015.