

**3RP
COUNTRY
CHAPTER**

2019/2020

IRAQ



3RP

REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE PLAN

IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS

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INTRODUCTION & CONTEXT

In 2018, Iraq underwent several staggering political and socio-economic events directly and indirectly affecting the situation of the close to 252,526 Syrian refugees living in the country, as well as 1.8 million Iraqis who remain internally displaced persons (IDPs) and four million recent IDP returnees. Despite the challenging political climate in Iraq, the protection environment in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), where the majority of Syrian refugees reside, remained favourable in 2018. However, the absence of a legal framework for refugee protection in Iraq continues to preclude longer-term residency rights to stay and other legal benefits for Syrian refugees. The deteriorated economic situation and protracted presence of Syrian refugees in Iraq has negatively affected the livelihoods opportunities of Iraqis and Syrians alike, has stretched the existing public services and capacities of the hosting authorities, and has put the social cohesion between host and refugee communities under pressure. In line with the evolving situation on the ground, humanitarian assistance in Iraq continued to gradually transition from an emergency context to a longer-term development approach.

The Syrian refugee population in Iraq remained stable and new arrivals continued to be admitted on humanitarian grounds. Some 99 per cent of the Syrian refugee population is located in the KR-I, while the remaining one per cent resides in the Center and South. The vast majority of Syrians in Iraq are of Kurdish ethnicity. Some 37 per cent of the Syrian refugee population is living in one of the nine refugee camps across KR-I and 63 per cent resides in the host community. In 2018, 24,501 Syrian new arrivals were monitored at Peshkhabour border point and 22,128 Syrian refugees got registered with UNHCR, of which 12,180 new registration. Through the same border 54,241 Syrians were readmitted to Iraq.

The number of Syrian refugees in Iraq is expected to slightly decrease to 240,000 individuals in 2019, and to 235,000 individuals in 2020. Some spontaneous returns are projected to take place in the next two years, mainly among refugees living outside of camps in urban, peri-urban and rural areas.

As per the findings of recent return intention surveys, voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity remains the preferred durable solution for Syrian refugees across the region. All refugees have the fundamental human right to return in safety and dignity to their country of origin at a time of their own choosing. However, while some Syrian refugees will return in the short term, the return intention surveys also highlighted that many Syrian refugees are likely to remain in host countries for the medium term. Nevertheless, in 2018, 10,762 individuals spontaneously returned from KR-I to Syria (in comparison with 12,186 in 2017) through the only official border crossing at Peshkhabour. Reasons for return include family-related issues, lack of livelihoods opportunities in the KR-I, medical reasons. Documentation, checking on property, education, onward migration to other countries and improved security in the place of return were also mentioned as reasons for return.

The majority of Syrian refugees in the KR-I enjoy a relatively favourable protection environment as authorities have granted temporary residency permits, freedom of movement and the right to work. Despite budget constraints and the economic crisis, the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and host community remain accommodating to the refugee population. However, the needs of refugees, particularly those living in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, have increased due to the persistently poor socio-economic situation and reduced livelihood opportunities. This decline in self-reliance has also sparked an increase in the number of refugees seeking relocation to camps. According to the 2018 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment's (MSNA), 79 per cent of the Syrian households are in debt.

Syrian refugees also face increasing obstacles in regularizing their legal status. Formal registration as asylum-seekers in the KR-I has become more difficult as a result of security-related, political and administrative oversight and requirements. Advocacy will continue to adopt and implement the Iraqi Refugee Law, in line with international refugee and human rights standards.

Resettlement opportunities are also constrained, with 1,300 resettlement places available in 2018, of which 1,000 for Syrians refugees. Advocacy continued for a higher acceptance and flexibility in target groups of the relevant resettlement programmes. In 2019 the project Resettlement target is less than 1,000 individuals.

Resources for resilience and solution oriented programmes are required to target refugees in camps and in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, empowering communities and capacitating government directorates to deliver essential services. Constant monitoring on potential factors for social tensions and continuing support to foster dialogue among different social groups is also required.

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group		2019		2020	
		Population In Need	Target Population ¹	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians Refugees	Men	75,500	75,500	72,500	72,500
	Women	61,000	61,000	60,500	60,500
	Boys	52,500	52,500	51,500	51,500
	Girls	51,000	51,000	50,500	50,500
Sub Total		240,000	240,000	235,000	235,000
Members of Impacted Communities	Men	55,599	55,599	55,599	55,599
	Women	57,881	57,881	57,881	57,881
	Boys	48,130	48,130	48,130	48,130
	Girls	45,848	45,848	45,848	45,848
Sub Total		207,458¹	207,458	207,458	207,458
Palestine Refugees from Syria (if applicable)	Men	80	80	80	80
	Women	70	70	70	70
	Boys	30	30	30	30
	Girls	25	25	25	25
Sub Total		205	205	205	205
Grand Total		447,663	-	442,663	-

¹ Members of impacted communities in need of humanitarian assistance are estimated at 207,458 individuals, a figure which is expected to remain stable through 2019. Unlike last year, the number is calculated based on OCHA's poverty rate by district and not only poor people within 2km distance from refugee camps, the calculation of people in need for the Humanitarian Response Plan also considered only the districts hosting more than 1,000 refugees. The age breakdown calculation was based on the Demographic Survey Kurdistan Region of Iraq conducted by IOM and KRSO and published on 13 Sep 2018.



Photo: Chalaine Chang

World Refugee Day activities in Domiz 1, June 2018

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES, AND TARGETING

The 2018 MASN looked into priority needs, assistance gaps and vulnerabilities among Syrian refugees in urban, peri-urban and rural locations. The majority of Syrian refugees reported economic challenges and high living costs as a challenge. Although the majority of refugee households have at least one employed family member, the average monthly income of households is superseded by the average monthly expenditure, with over three quarters of refugee households relying on debt to cover basic household items, food and healthcare costs.

The most vulnerable families that are in need of cash assistance are identified through household visits using a Vulnerability Assessment Tool (VAT) and are selected based on socio-economic and protection criteria. Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) can be deployed swiftly to respond to the survival and basic needs of the most vulnerable families.

In 2018, some 10,448 household-level assessments were conducted, of which 3,260 households were found eligible for and received cash assistance. The provision of cash assistance is monitored through partner field missions, as well as through Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM). PDM reports show that the recipients of cash assistance, on average, increase their expenditure on food, rent, and healthcare after receiving cash assistance. In addition, reports show an 8 per cent decrease in the use of severe coping mechanisms (selling off key family assets normally used as a guarantee for loans or to gain income, taking children out of school, missing meals, decrease care practices for children, child labour and marriage).

Through a Joint Monitoring and Targeting Exercise conducted by WFP and UNHCR, all Syrian refugee households living in the nine refugee camps across KR-I are given the chance to request a monitoring visit during which data is collected through a

standardized questionnaire to assess their vulnerabilities and needs. Based on the data collected, eligibility for food assistance is assessed and referrals to other types of assistance and services are automated.

To ensure that children continue to access quality education there is a need for financial incentives for refugee teachers in 2019. Similarly, the provision of textbooks, policy formation on certification, documentation, student/teacher transportation provision and placement tests are also needed for refugee children and teachers.

The protracted nature of the refugee displacement exacerbates all protection risks, in particular child protection ones such as psychological distress, child labour, and sexual violence for children both in and out of camps. For adolescent boys and girls, the most frequently cited reasons for non-attendance highlighted household economic insecurity.

Economic hardship and the lack of gender sensitive livelihood programs have forced women and girls to resort to negative coping mechanisms, including survival sex and/or forced prostitution and child marriage. Gaps still exist in terms of coverage of gender sensitive livelihoods, self-reliance, and income generation interventions.

According to the MSNA 29 per cent of the Syrian households has at least one member suffering from a chronic illness. Syrian refugees continue to have access to free primary health care services either through public health facilities and hospitals for refugees living in urban, peri-urban and rural areas or through camp-based primary health care (PHC) centres for camp-based refugees.

Nine camps comprised of a total 18,000 plots are hosting 37 percent of the refugee population in Iraq. However, due to growing vulnerabilities of refugees, more families are seeking shelter in camps due to their inability to meet rental costs in urban, peri-urban and rural areas.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION & RESPONSE PLANS

This response plan is reflecting the Government's priorities and is also consistent with the findings of relevant national planning processes like the KRG's Regional Strategic Development Vision for 2020 and the KRG's Reform Program among others.

The overall 3RP response strategy is driven towards seeing people of concern not as beneficiaries of assistance or social programs, but as dynamic and economically active populations, contributing to the economy and society as a whole. It should aim to include people of concern in national policies and programs, and to improve their access to and enjoyment of rights, enabling them to live a dignified, productive lives, under equal conditions as nationals, regardless of the type of

solution they seek. The Strategy should work across legal, economic, socio-cultural and civil dimensions, which are mutually reinforcing and take into account the fight against discrimination and xenophobia, and the mainstreaming of an Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) approach.

3RP partners will prioritize continued advocacy with the GoI and KRG to develop and implement a national legal framework for refugee protection, the provision of technical support to the authorities to maintain a favourable approach in terms of access to territory and safety, the enhancement of the protection environment for Syrian refugees, and refugees and asylum-seekers of other nationalities, such as Turks, Iranians, Palestinians, Sudanese and others.

Among others, the strategy will focus on mainstreaming SGBV prevention and risk mitigation across all sectors. This is in addition to strengthening community based interventions in order to influence decision-makers to prevent, mitigate and respond to SGBV and to raise awareness, increase trust in available services and reduce stigma among the community on issues related to SGBV. Interagency advocacy efforts and capacity building initiatives with government counterparts on strengthening

the national legal system and response framework to address SGBV will continue.

Child Protection (CP) partners will promote a strategic shift from direct service provision to a more sustainable approach of enhancing a protective environment in families and communities where adolescent boys and girls access education and livelihood opportunities and are protected from hazardous labour and other harmful or exploitative situations. This will involve empowering caregivers through parenting programs and linking them to livelihoods; strengthening community CP structures; and, applying community-based CP referral pathways while increasing the level of government engagement and build their capacity.

The implementation of a Community Based Approach promotes meaningful engagement with communities through better understanding of their dynamics, sense of belonging, community-generated solutions, and protection-sensitivity in each area of response, as well as addressing root causes and the pursuit of solutions. These community based initiatives illustrate once more the overwhelming importance of the role of communities in the response.

Education partners will strengthen advocacy with the Ministry of Education to implement the Refugee Education Integration Policy, which is anchored and aligned to the KRG Education Development Plan (2017-2020). The plan focuses on 5 priority areas: ensuring access to all levels of education; providing high quality of education; increasing relevance and success of technical and vocational education and training (TVET); increasing transparency and accountability; and building on improvements in higher education. Sustainability of refugee education is promoted through coordination with local authorities and relevant education actors to ensure that refugee education is considered at all stages of the education system (planning, development, implementation, and monitoring). The DAFI scholarship program will support refugees to access tertiary education, which includes provision of tuition fees and scholarships. UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, Ministry of Education and Higher Education will continue working together in promoting the sustainability of refugee education.



Vulnerable refugee families in camps will receive support to upgrade their shelters to more durable shelters where needed. This will provide more privacy and dignity, and protection against climatic factors such as rain, wind and heat. Construction of new shelter plots is also planned. Outside camps, the most vulnerable will be supported with MPCA, which will enable them to pay rent, along with awareness raising activities concerning formal rental agreements. Protection concerns such as inadequate housing and infrastructure and lack of security of tenure will be monitored and addressed. The Shelter sector will work with national institutions (municipalities, government technical departments, local NGOs) to transfer camp management as part of the settlement strategy, one of the purposes of which is to enable refugees to obtain permanent shelter solutions while transforming the camps into integrated establishments within the host community, which have access to national services.

The WASH Sector strategically focuses on building resilience of refugees and strengthening of durable long term WASH activities for refugees in camps and in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. This will also include empowering vulnerable host communities and strengthening capacities of government directorates especially the Directorate of Water to deliver essential durable WASH services. For refugees in camps, emphasis shall be on strengthening resilient building in WASH services by transitioning to durable water and sanitation systems and improving existing water and sanitation infrastructure. In respect of the WASH needs of refugee households in the host community, acknowledging the limited financial resources available, efforts will focus on supporting water and sanitation facilities and services in schools. Special focus shall be on bringing WASH services up to standard, and promoting good hygiene practices to mitigate any waterborne disease outbreak. Targeting will be undertaken

in close coordination with the Education Sector to maximise benefits and ensure that institutions most in need of assistance are supported.

Livelihoods sector actors provide economic empowerment to refugees by increasing their options to establish livelihoods, through vocational training, skills development, job placement, and entrepreneurship training, micro finance support, and supporting access to markets.

The Health sector will ensure the provision of primary health care, immunization, Tuberculosis (TB) care, reproductive health, growth monitoring and mental health services. The sector's response aims to: prevent excess morbidity and mortality among Syrian refugees; support the KR-I Ministry of Health (MOH) and governorate Directorates of Health (DOH) to continue to meet the needs of refugees and of the host population; minimize the impact on the host community in order to promote peaceful co-existence; and, promote male and female refugee participation and engagement. The capacity of the health system will be strengthened to deliver health services to Syrian refugees and impacted communities. Provision of agricultural skills, rehabilitation of farmlands and agricultural infrastructure will be prioritized. Access to life-saving and nutritious food will be ensured, either in-kind or through cash-based transfers. Training, rebuilding assets, and recovering livelihoods of vulnerable Syrian refugees and conflict-affected communities to improve household income-generating capacities are among the Food Security sector responses.



Photo:
UNHCR / Samma Gammah

The harvest of crops in Gawilan refugee camp, Duhok

DURABLE SOLUTIONS STRATEGY

The durable solutions strategy seeks to address the increasingly protracted Syrian refugee situation. Advocacy will continue with the Government of Iraq and the KR-I authorities to maintain open borders and ensure access to safety and asylum especially for the most vulnerable, for those fleeing conflict, and for family reunification. Resettlement remains limited and spaces available are a fraction of overall requirements focused on heightened protection profiles (e.g. SGBV survivors, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI), and children at risk) as well as individuals with potential negative copying mechanisms (e.g. labour exploitation) and survivors of torture. The Protection Sector will pursue increased resettlement spaces and complementary forms of legal admission to third countries, as a responsibility-sharing measure in recognition that many Syrian refugees may not be able to return home and can benefit from programmes in receiving countries.

Although spontaneous movement back to Syria of some 12,000 Syrians took place in 2017, the prospect for large-scale repatriation is not foreseen. According to a Return Intentions Survey in 2018, some 6-7 per cent are expressed their willingness to return within next 12 months. The right to return is a fundamental human right, based on free, informed and voluntary nature. Those who decide to return can exercise their rights, just like those who decide not to return. At this stage, UNHCR is not facilitating return but is continuing to monitor the situation relating to certain protection thresholds and parameters for refugee return to Syria.

Most refugees in KR-I have expressed intentions to stay where they are in the near future. Given the very welcoming environment created by authorities and the access of refugees to formal employment based on their residency permits, advocacy will focus on a further elimination of any existing barriers, to enable refugees to fully access existing national services and systems. Key to this approach will be a continued support to decentralised ministries, directorates and implementing agencies, supporting the development of a harmonised approach and a joint economic inclusion strategy benefitting both host and refugee communities. This approach will capitalise on the extraordinary support of donors and the great efforts conducted by development partners.

UNHCR has developed a roadmap that led towards the development of multiyear Comprehensive Solutions Strategy. The vision was embedded in the detailed planning of UNHCR's strategy for coming years. The objective is to set the track for innovative thinking focused on areas that enable further inclusion. The strategy consists of legal, economic, civil and social dimensions: a. Legal dimension, with the objective of facilitating and consolidating access to asylum, documentation and justice; b. Economic dimension, with the objective of achieving self-reliance by generating livelihoods opportunities and strengthening their capacities and skills; c. Civil dimension, with the objective of securing equality under the law and; d. Socio-cultural dimension, with the objective of preventing discrimination and facilitating access to health, education and adequate housing.

PARTNERSHIPS & COORDINATION

The response is a collaborative effort between the Government of Iraq (GoI), the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), UN agencies, national and international NGOs, as well as the refugee and host communities. It is implemented under the overall leadership of the GoI, the KRG, and UN Agencies, in close coordination with the donor community.

During the planning process, all stakeholders were consulted to refine the objectives and outputs of the plan. Additional efforts were made, namely through the MSNA to reflect the priorities of refugees living in urban, peri-urban and rural areas.

UNHCR and UNDP will continue to lead the coordination of the integrated response to the Syrian refugee emergency by co-chairing, with the Ministry of Planning, regular inter-sector working group meetings. Since 99 per cent of the Syrian refugee population is in the KR-I, the refugee coordination structure exists only at the KR-I level and is not replicated nationally.

A vital component of the 3RP is the resilience component aimed at self-reliance of refugees and host communities, and at institutional capacity building. There will be a greater focus on economic empowerment and livelihood opportunities, while creating stronger synergies between sectors through an area-based approach. Participatory assessments, focus group discussions, vulnerability assessments and protection monitoring will ensure that vulnerable communities are engaged and that their needs are met. Furthermore, engagement and capacity building of local authorities will be carried out where possible across all sectors.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The current monitoring system will be maintained while strengthening the participation of refugees and Government counterparts in monitoring activities. Communication with Communities (CwC) is mainstreamed in most humanitarian actors' programs, with a CwC coordination forum allowing for regular exchanges on messaging as well as good practices with a view for actors achieving greater accountability. These include regular consultations with refugees, through participatory assessments and thematic focus group discussions. As a core element of activities, CwC partners maintain complaints and feedback mechanisms in refugee camps and urban areas. Community Outreach Volunteers provide another critical element in the accountability framework by ensuring consistent linkages between humanitarian organizations and refugees in urban areas. Accountability to affected populations (AAP) is therefore an essential element of quality assurance across an operation's activities (in programming, monitoring and evaluation, reviews, organizational learning), alongside AGD and protection.

Moreover, monthly dashboards for each sector are published, with information on the capacity and occupation of each camp and a gap analysis. The use of "ActivityInfo" as an inter-agency planning, monitoring and reporting tool allows for updated information about the implementation of programmes in the field as well as the production of the above-mentioned dashboards. Well established coordination mechanisms at the regional and governorate levels are achieved through regular meetings at sector and inter-sector levels, the maintenance of the Iraq site on the [Interagency Information Sharing Portal](#) as well as continuous communication with sector members on various strategic and operational issues.

Multidisciplinary teams comprising implementing partners and community personnel are involved in the design, planning, collecting and compilation or analysis of data. Capacity building will also be offered to selected partners to improve their systems for data collection, analysis and use of Monitoring and Evaluation results for their internal programming and learning. Multiple approaches and tools, including household surveys using structured interviews, direct observation, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, resource mapping and surveys, will be used for data collection to provide cross-method and cross-data verification.



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

Country Financial Requirements Summary by Agency

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2019 (USD)			Budgetary Requirements 2020 (USD)		
	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget
FAO	-	20,000,000	20,000,000	-	20,000,000	20,000,000
WFP	7,831,832	2,502,788	10,334,620	7,831,832	5,005,576	12,837,408
UNHCR	133,955,749	28,712,357	162,668,106	135,352,754	29,296,943	164,649,697
BFC	280,000	357,500	637,500	260,000	-	260,000
IOM	20,133,445	2,940,285	23,073,730	20,133,445	2,940,285	23,073,730
NRC	700,000	78,000	778,000	476,000	68,000	544,000
RNVDO	144,300	23,000	167,300	182,000	29,000	211,000
SCI	2,293,135	477,103	2,770,238	1,850,571	313,284	2,163,855
SFO	110,000	-	110,000	110,000	-	110,000
UNESCO	197,000	313,000	510,000	197,000	313,000	510,000
UNICEF	12,448,150	4,747,500	17,195,650	11,582,650	4,527,500	16,110,150
WHO	2,200,000	800,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	800,000	2,800,000
UNFPA	1,755,000	970,000	2,725,000	1,630,000	874,000	2,504,000
PWJ	3,517,475	3,510,400	7,027,875	-	2,824,284	2,824,284
QANDIL	600,000	810,000	1,410,000	600,000	795,000	1,395,000
WVI	-	1,664,900	1,664,900	-	1,298,600	1,298,600
REACH	-	912,700	912,700	-	879,500	879,500
Rwanga	-	561,000	561,000	-	676,000	676,000
Bojeen	-	232,000	232,000	-	195,000	195,000
UNDP	-	2,400,000	2,400,000	-	1,900,000	1,900,000
Mercy Corp	136,500	483,204	619,704	-	-	-
RI	-	6,235,000	6,235,000	-	6,235,000	6,235,000
TOTAL	186,302,586	78,730,737	265,033,323	182,206,252	78,970,972	261,177,224

Country Financial Requirements Summary by Sector

Sector Summary	Total Jan-Dec 2019 (USD)			Total Jan-Dec 2020 (USD)		
	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget
Protection	18,941,232	10,388,743	29,329,975	22,363,657	9,840,415	32,204,072
Food Security	7,831,832	22,502,788	30,334,620	7,831,832	25,005,576	32,837,408
Education	15,080,124	3,146,500	18,226,624	14,399,406	3,032,500	17,431,906
Health	9,658,910	2,272,209	11,931,119	9,249,942	2,214,365	11,464,307
Shelter	12,992,725	10,935,952	23,928,677	8,820,590	11,533,569	20,354,159
Basic Needs	115,077,335	-	115,077,335	113,520,397	-	113,520,397
WASH	6,720,428	12,185,757	18,906,185	6,020,428	11,810,428	17,830,856
Livelihood	-	17,298,788	17,298,788	-	15,534,119	15,534,119
Total Requirements	186,302,586	78,730,737	265,033,323	182,206,252	78,970,972	261,177,224



Photo: Chalaine Chang

CRI Distribution, Domiz 1 Camp, June, Qandil



Photo: UNHCR/Claire Thomas



PROTECTION SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies	UNHCR	
Appealing Partners	Save the Children International (SCI); Mercy Corps, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	
Other Partners	AL Masala, CDO, DCVAW, DOLSA, Harikar, Civil Development Organization (CDO), Terre des Hommes Italia (TDH), International Medical Corps (IMC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), INTERSOS, Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society (KURDS), Legal Clinic Network (LCN), Mercy Hand (MH), Public Aid Organization (PAO), QANDIL Swedish Humanitarian Aid Organization (QANDIL), UN Women, REACH/IMPACT, Social Transformation & Educational Prosperity (STEP), Triangle GH, Un Ponte Per (UPP) Women's Rehabilitation Organisation (WRO)	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, seek asylum and can enjoy their basic rights. 2. Communities are engaged in the identification of and response to protection needs while specialized services are provided to individuals with specific needs. 3. The risks and consequences of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) experienced by women, girls, boys and men are prevented and reduced and access to quality multi-sectoral services is improved. 4. Increased and more equitable access for boys and girls affected by the Syrian crisis to quality child protection interventions. 	
Gender Marker	2a	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2019	2020
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$ 28,374,607	\$ 27,730,000
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$ 10,979,825	\$ 10,751,078
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2019-2020	\$ 39,354,432	\$ 38,481,078

CURRENT SITUATION

The Protection Sector continues to implement a comprehensive response, including advocacy on access to the territory, improving access to registration and documentation, assistance to persons with specific needs, including children at risk and survivors of SGBV, and a focus on solutions. While access to the territory and documentation remains favourable in the KR-I, the prolonged nature of the displacement has resulted in protection risks for the refugee population, including an increase in negative coping strategies.

Despite the implementation of quality protection and assistance programmes, the lack of access to socio-economic and livelihood opportunities, shrinking resources, and reduced humanitarian assistance, has resulted in increased risk of SGBV for refugee women, girls, and to lesser extent men and boys. The scope and coverage of governmental services to address SGBV remains a challenge due to a lack of resources and expertise. Limited funding has meant that the humanitarian response is primarily focused on: provision of life saving services through survivor-centered case management (including psychosocial support (PSS), legal assistance, health and physical security); strengthening the capacity of the Directorate for Combating Violence Against Women (DCVAW) and other institutions to expand coverage and improve quality of service provision; and, supporting community awareness raising and training on SGBV prevention, mitigation and response, with a particular emphasis on male engagement. Gender sensitive livelihoods, self-reliance and income generation programmes are extremely limited.

Based on the Sustainable Child Protection Programming Framework, child protection (CP) actors focused on building capacities of community-based structures and government entities in 2017-18. While community structures in the camps are relatively well organized, community-based approaches out of camps need to be strengthened. Case management capacity building of Department of Labour and Social Affairs (DoLSA) has been initiated for a small number of social workers who will continue to require on-the-job mentoring to maintain the quality of services.

Community engagement remains a strategic approach that will continue to be implemented in a more structured manner by protection partners in implementing information and feedback mechanisms and service provision. In 2018, protection partners used community centres and safe spaces as a means of promoting interaction with host communities, delivering specialized services such as legal assistance, and strengthening the resilience and psycho-social well-being of refugee communities through provision of courses and vocational training, mainly for women.

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group	2019		2020		
	Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population	
Syrians Refugees	Men	75,500	75,500	72,500	72,500
	Women	61,000	61,000	60,500	60,500
	Boys	52,500	52,500	51,500	51,500
	Girls	51,000	51,000	50,500	50,500
Sub Total	240,000	240,000	235,000	235,000	
Grand Total	240,000	240,000	235,000	235,000	

Protection sector has scaled-up efforts through various approaches. Participatory assessment (2017), Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (2018), surveys and assessments, focus group discussions promoted participation and consultation with communities, information on community needs and preferences in a regular manner. Increased needs in documentation as a mean for freedom of movement and access to work is indicated as priority.

Women and children represent 68% of the registered refugee population in Iraq. SGBV continues to be reported mostly by women (48%) and girls (27%), with low reporting by men (13%) and boys (12%). Fear of stigma, retaliations and lack of legal redress limit access of the survivors to services. Gender sensitive livelihoods programming, self-reliance and income generation interventions were indicated by the survivors as one of the most effective tools for further prevention of SGBV and efficient coping strategy.

The protracted nature of the refugee displacement exacerbates protection risks, in particular child protection risks such as psychological distress, child labor, and sexual violence for children in and out of camps. Household economic security is the main reason for non-attendance of school for adolescent boys and girls. 36% boys aged 12 to 17 and 56% of girls aged 12 to 14 years have to work due to lack of funds. Addressing overall household economic vulnerability may address low education attendance rates.



Photo: UNHCR / Andrew McConnell

Syrian mother of five Ronia Metwali lives with her children at their home in Domiz refugee camp, northern Iraq. Ronia's husband died two years ago and she is raising five daughters alone.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

Refugees and asylum seekers remain in protracted displacement, with the vast majority having no intention to move to another location at the present time.

Advocacy with the GoI and KRG to develop and implement a national refugee protection legal framework and technical support to the authorities to maintain access to the territory and safety, and the favourable protection environment will be prioritized. Capacity development for respective Government authorities will be continued, particularly the provision of technical expertise and support. Improved access to asylum procedures and reception conditions through access to registration and documentation for refugees and asylum-seekers, which opens more avenues for sustainable solutions, integration, access to jobs and services remain in focus.

2019-2020 implementation will focus on mainstreaming SGBV prevention and risk mitigation across all sectors, improved safe and ethical SGBV related data collection, analysis and use through GBVIMS, multi-channel AGD-tailored awareness raising, strengthening community based interventions in order to influence decision-makers to prevent, mitigate and respond to SGBV, increase trust in available services and reduce stigma among the community on issues related to SGBV. Access to economic empowerment opportunities (vocational training and livelihood opportunities) are critical and will target those with increased economic vulnerabilities (WGMB). Interagency advocacy efforts and capacity building initiatives with government counterparts on strengthening the national legal system and response framework to address SGBV will continue.

CP partners are promoting a strategic shift from direct service provision to a more sustainable approach of enhancing the protective environment in families and communities, where adolescent boys and girls access education and livelihood opportunities and are protected from hazardous labour, other harmful or exploitative situations. Central to this approach is empowering caregivers through parenting programs and linking them to livelihoods opportunities, strengthening community Child Protection structures and referral pathways and increasing the level of government engagement and building their capacity. The endorsed structured PSS models will be scaled up at national level as well as creating strong linkages with the education sector.

Durable solutions will be implemented based on availability means and resources. The Protection Sector will continue to work on durable solution possibilities available to refugees, particularly resettlement as a protection tool for heightened protection profiles (e.g. SGBV survivors, LGBTI, children at risk) and survivors of torture. Cases will be prioritized for resettlement submission according to the urgency of their needs.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

Protection actors use different outreach methods to strengthen the two-way communication and collaboration with refugees for effective response and feedback. Communities are consulted during the design and implementation of the different Protection responses, such as Child Protection, SGBV, PSEA and assistance to people with specific needs and assist with building partnerships.

Through the Age Gender and Diversity (AGD) mainstreaming process, the sector continues ensuring that all protection and assistance programmes are effective and accessible for each woman, man, girl and boy of every age and from all diversity groups within the populations served.

As part of accountability commitments, the Protection Sector seeks to ensure that persons of concern are able to meaningfully participate in the decision-making processes that affect their lives. As a result, Protection actors regularly engage with persons of concern in all aspects of the programming cycle, including assessments,

prioritization, design, implementation, and, where relevant, monitoring and evaluation. Communication with Communities activities help in reinforcing outreach capacity and the implementation of the Accountability Framework. Two-way communication, including access to safe and confidential feedback and complaints mechanisms on quality service provision, have strengthened protection responses by fully engaging and empowering refugees through community-based entities.

Currently existing hot lines (responding to refugees' questions on registration, legal issues, and documentation issues), have been supplemented by the recently opened DCVAW hotline (with support from UNFPA), that provides SGBV services to all refugees, host communities and IDPs. The IDP Call Centre accepts toll-free calls from the refugees as well, providing referrals the respective actors.



Photo:
UNHCR / Claire Thomas

Seven-year-old Sima sits inside her home in Qushtapa refugee camp. Originally from Derki, her family fled from Syria to Iraq in September 2013. "When the conflict started in Syria the economic situation was very bad," explains Sima's father. "That's why we came to Iraq." Her father now works in a bakery inside the camp. Sima and her two sisters attend school inside the camp, but they miss their friends in Syria, which affects their studies, explains her father.

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Access to territory							Q1: Does the output reinforce and /or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, seek asylum and have their basic rights respected.	BASELINE:	246,434 (100%)	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	250000 (100%)	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	245000 (100%)	3	3	3	2

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020*				
1.1 Access to territory and international protection is improved, protection space preserved, risk of refoulement reduced and basic rights are respected.	1.1.1 # of Syrian refugees registered during continuous registration activities. (disaggregated by age and gender)	240,000	230,000	6,107,492	1,832,248	8,122,989	2,436,896	3	3	3	2
	1.1.2. # of household protection assessments conducted with refugees and asylum-seekers (PMT)	50,000	50,000								
	1.1.3. # of PoC received protection counselling at Deraboun Centre. (disaggregated by gender)	14,400	16,800								
	1.1.4. # of advocacy interventions made to promote respect of the principles of non-refoulement	24	24								
1.2 Access to legal assistance and remedies improved.	1.2.1 # of refugee children issued with an official birth certificate within 12 months of their birth (disaggregated by gender)	7,000	6,500	3,045,994	913,798	3,868,090	1,160,427	3	3	3	2
	1.2.2 # of refugees receiving legal assistance (individual counselling and representation in legal proceedings)(disaggregated by gender)	120,000	120,000								
	1.2.3 # # of advocacy interventions made to promote access to entry points and detention centres	24	24								
1.3 Resettlement and protection solutions are identified	1.3.1 #of Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or other admission pathways to third countries	7,000	7,000	541,148	162,344	902,555	270,767	3	3	3	2
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				9,694,634	2,908,390	12,893,634	3,868,090				

OBJECTIVE 2:	Community Based Protection							Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:	Extent communities identify protection solutions as agents of protection and get engaged in the process with their voices heard and assets and capacities recognized.	BASELINE:	30% (68,100)	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	45% (105,750)	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	50% (120,000)	3	3	4	3

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020				
2.2 Mechanisms for the identification of persons with special needs are enhanced and encouraged so that individuals are identified and referred to appropriate intervention/services.	2.2.1 # of activities events organized with an aim to include persons with specific needs	15	15	1,873,032	561,910	2,578,727	773,618	3	3	4	3
	2.2.2. # of projects targeted at PoC with specific needs conducted by UNHCR, partner and government agencies	12	15								
	2.2.3 # of persons with specific needs are identified and referred through the community-based mechanisms	10,000	10,000								
2.3. Community self management, representation and leadership is promoted and supported in urban, peri-urban, rural and camp settings, by engaging the community entities and members in the protection programming process.	2.3.1 # of community entities identified	30	30	1,291,756	387,527	1,719,151	515,745	3	3	4	3
	2.3.2 # of PoCs involved in peace-building in community management mechanisms (disaggregated by age and gender)	200	200								
	2.3.3 # of community consultations (e.g. FGD, Dialogues) conducted activities	40	40								
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				3,164,788	949,437	4,297,878	1,289,363				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020				
2.4. Refugee benefit from enhanced relationships with host communities through the promotion of and support to the community-led protection response and social cohesion initiatives.	2.4.1 # of community initiatives on protection response and social cohesion supported	100	100	3,333,494	1,000,048	3,207,853	962,356	3	3	4	4
	2.4.2 # of projects benefiting local and displaced communities implemented (QIPs)	80	80								
	2.4.3 # Community peace education and social cohesion projects implemented included under QIPs.	6	6								
2.5 The community feedback mechanism and two-way communication between the communities and service providers is strengthened to enhance accountability (Communication with Communities)	2.5.2 # of individuals reached by outreach volunteers, community mobilization, awareness or information campaigns	75,000	75,000	1,985,765	595,726	1,883,977	565,193	3	3	3	4
	2.5.3 # of community awareness and sensitization campaigns/ sessions	150	150								
	2.5.5 # of complaints and feedback received from community based information platforms	15,000	15,000					3	3	3	4
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				5,319,259	1,595,774	5,091,830	1,527,549				

OBJECTIVE 3:	The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men (WGBM) are reduced / mitigated and the access to quality services is improved.	Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:	% of at risk people accessing specialised SGBV services (Women, Girls, Boys and Men)	BASELINE: 10% (23,000)	TARGET 2019: 24% (56,000)	TARGET 2020: 23% (56,000)	3

OBJECTIVE 4:	Increased and more equitable access for boys and girls affected by the Syria crisis to quality child protection interventions	Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4:	% of children who receive specialized child protection services	BASELINE: 3% (3,000)	TARGET 2019: 3% (3,000)	TARGET 2020: 3% (3,000)	3

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?		
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019					Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020
3.1 Refugees and most vulnerable amongst the impacted populations have increased access to safe, confidential and quality multi-sectoral SGBV services adapted to their age, gender and diversity.	3.1.1 # of PoCs s accessing services after receiving information on SGBV and available relevant services. (disaggregated by age/ gender)	40,000	40,000	1,900,763	570,229	1,804,663	541,399	3	3	3	3
	3.1.2 Extent known SGBV survivors receive appropriate support. (qualitative indicator)	95%	95%					3	3	3	3
3.2 Risks to SGBV mitigated and reduced through community based initiatives	3.2.1 # Extent community is active in SGBV prevention and survivor centred protection.	40%	40%	1,164,984	349,495	1,106,083	331,825	3	3	3	3
	3.2.2 # of at risk persons reached with GBV awareness activities (disaggregated by age/gender)	70,000	70,000					3	3	3	3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				3,065,746	919,724	2,910,746	873,224				

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?		
				Total for 2019	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019					Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020
4.1: Community-based child protection and psychosocial support interventions are available for girls and boys affected by the Syria crisis in targeted locations	4.1.1 # of girls and boys participating in structured and sustained psychosocial support programmes	23,455	14,010	3,016,064	1,091,237	2,261,399	719,283	3	3	3	3
	4.1.2 # of caregivers participating in parenting programmes	4,502	3,400					3	3	3	3
4.2: Specialized child protection services for girls and boys affected by the Syria crisis are available in targeted locations.	4.2.1 # of girls and boys at risk supported with child protection specialized services	3,000	2,800					3	3	3	3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				3,016,064	1,091,237	2,261,399	719,283				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?		
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019					Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020
3.3 Capacity of government and non-government actors and services in all sectors are strengthened to effectively respond to SGBV.	3.3.1 # of staff trained on SGBV prevention and response by cadre (government, non-government actors) (disaggregated by Gender)	1,000	1,000	1,012,790	303,837	956,390	286,917	3	3	3	4
	3.3.2 # of individuals trained on mainstreaming SGBV prevention and response into non-protection sectors (particularly on 2015 IASC GBV Guidelines), disaggregated by gender/ sector-	1,700	2,000					3	3	3	4
3.4 National policies that address SGBV prevention and response exist and are in line with international frameworks / standard.	3.4.1 # of advocacy and capacity building initiatives with the government counterparts on strengthening the national legal system and framework to address SGBV.	4	5	258,585	77,576	244,185	73,256	3	3	3	4
3.5 Increased access to empowerment opportunities that strengthen capacities of women and girls to recover and thrive.	3.5.1 # of individuals (disaggregated by WGBM) who have knowledge of, access to, and benefit from empowerment opportunities .	7,000	7,500	883,498	265,049	834,298	250,289	3	3	3	4
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				2,154,873	646,462	2,034,873	610,462				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?		
				Total for 2019	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019					Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020
4.3: Increased capacity of existing child protection systems and strengthened policy and legal framework for child protection	4.3.1 # of government workers trained on CP approaches (social work force, teachers, MoE staff, police etc)	305	225	2,914,611	213,127	2,713,712	134,610	3	3	3	4
	4.3.2 # of staff and community members trained on CP approaches.	686	525					3	3	3	4
	4.3.3 # of community based structures supported to be part of child protection system	74	54								
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				2,914,611	213,127	2,713,712	134,610				

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
	Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: REFUGEE COMPONENT	18,941,232	5,868,788	22,363,657	6,749,960
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: RESILIENCE COMPONENT	10,388,743	2,455,363	9,840,415	2,272,621
Total	29,329,975	8,324,151	32,204,072	9,022,581

Per Agency	Budgetary Requirements 2019			Budgetary Requirements 2020		
	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget
UNHCR	15,840,596	9,304,560	25,145,156	20,172,686	9,077,131	29,249,817
UNICEF	1,518,000	485,000	2,003,000	1,060,000	340,000	1,400,000
SCI	291,136	107,103	398,239	130,971	53,284	184,255
Mercy Corp	136,500	2,080	138,580	-	-	-
UNFPA	1,155,000	490,000	1,645,000	1,000,000	370,000	1,370,000
Total Requirements	18,941,232	10,388,743	29,329,975	22,363,657	9,840,415	32,204,072



Photo: UNHCR / Samma Gammah

Children playing at public garden-playground during the opening event, Domiz1 camp, Duhok, March 2018



Photo:
UNHCR/Claire Thomas



FOOD SECURITY SECTOR RESPONSE

LEAD AGENCIES	World Food Program and Food and Agriculture Organization	
APPEALING PARTNERS	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) World Food Program (WFP)	
OTHER PARTNERS	Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) Ministry of Planning (MoP) Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support access to food for the most vulnerable populations impacted by the Syrian crisis 2. Promote food availability and support sustainable production 3. Enhance household access to adequate food and ensure an effective food security response 	
GENDER MARKER	2A	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2019	2020
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$ 8,202,260	\$ 8,202,260
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$ 22,502,788	\$ 25,005,576
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2019-2020	\$ 30,705,048	\$ 33,207,836

CURRENT SITUATION

Over the last decade Iraq has made significant progress towards improving health and general human development indicators. From a macro level perspective, food supplies are adequate, and the per capita GDP growth rate has steadily increased at an average of 4 per cent per annum in constant prices. However, the country continues to face significant challenges in areas of food security and nutrition although the large-scale operations against extremists have ended.

The 2016 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment confirmed that the number of undernourished people in Iraq increased from 6.5 million in 2002 to a high of 10.1 million in 2016. The assessment also reported a high child wasting rate, with poor nutrition status and high levels of anemia among children under five years of age and women of reproductive age.

Iraq's domestic agricultural production continues to be hampered by insecurity, an unpredictable political environment, and harsh climatic conditions. The annual growth rate for domestic agricultural production is yet to catch up with the country's population growth. This has significantly contributed to a sustained high food import bill and Iraq's food import dependency for strategic and basic agricultural commodities. Significant investments in the agricultural sector are needed to reverse this trend.

The current macro-economic downturn in Iraq has been (among other factors) largely attributed to the protracted conflict with extremists that reversed the entity's previous gains but also affected a significant portion of the country's population. The combined repercussions from the current economic downturn and recent conflict caused rising consumer prices, large-scale population displacement, reduced livelihood and employment opportunities, and a general reduction in living standards of the most vulnerable. The conflict created localized and transient food shortages. In addition, there is also a growing set of longer-term issues such as unfavourable agro-climatic conditions, uneven domestic cereal production, disruptions in Iraq's Public Distribution System (PDS), and adverse agricultural investment and policies. Much of this has contributed to increases in population migration, food prices and unemployment, and increasing the risk to household food security in Iraq.

To alleviate the impact of this situation on Syrian refugees, internally displaced populations and conflict affected communities, partners in the Food Security and Agriculture Sector envisage to implement the following activities over the 2019-2020 3RP period;

- Assist food insecure Syrian refugees, IDPs and conflict affected to get access to life-saving and nutritious food
- Assist vulnerable Syrian refugees and conflict affected communities to rehabilitate agricultural lands, rebuild agricultural assets, and recover livelihoods to improve household food security and household incomes



Photo: IOM / Dr Ismael Taha

Food package delivery for family beneficiary, Domiz Camp, Duhok, Oct 2018

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group	2019		2020		
	Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population	
Syrians Refugees	Men	75,500	20,047	47,800	21,754
	Women	61,000	21,220	50,595	23,026
	Boys	52,500	23,724	56,568	25,744
	Girls	51,000	23,080	55,031	25,047
Sub Total	240,000	88,071	210,000	95,571	
Members of Affected Communities	Men	21,851	8,991	19,120	10,698
	Women	23,133	9,518	20,239	11,324
	Boys	23,133	9,518	20,239	11,324
	Girls	25,157	10,351	22,013	12,317
Sub Total	96,000	39,500	84,000	47,000	
Grand Total	-	127,571	-	142,571	

The 2018 National Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition in Iraq (Towards Zero-Hunger) stated that the 23 per cent unemployment rate among youths in rural and urban areas was among the key driving factors for food and nutrition insecurity in Iraq. The review also found Iraq's agricultural productivity to be the lowest in the region.

The WFP / UNHCR / KRSO 2018 Joint Vulnerability Assessment found food insecurity to be higher among refugees living in camps than among refugees residing outside the camps. To the effect of skilling refugees to boost household income generating capacities, the joint assessment recommended vocational / livelihood-oriented capacity building interventions and that these be tailored to prevailing labor market demands.

Underfunding has been undermining the ability of the Food Security and Agriculture Sector (FFS) programming to mitigate further impoverishment of refugees and host communities and to prevent risks associated with increasing poverty. Diminished livelihoods programming, also due to underfunding in that sector, means that families with extreme vulnerability will continue to struggle, which in turn will increase pressure to utilize negative coping strategies.

Those key findings highlighted the challenges in the sector and how they are impacting the most vulnerable in the society including refugees, IDPs and affected communities. In the process of targeting the most vulnerable for assistance, partners in the FSS working group intend to continue focusing on activities that; rehabilitate agricultural lands and infrastructure; training vulnerable youths and women to improve household income generating capacities; and boosting household food security for targeted vulnerable groups through in-kind and cash-based transfers.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

The Food Security and Agriculture Sector strategy and response plan are in sync with Government’s priorities in Food Security and Agriculture Sector of the country. As referenced earlier, the strategy is also consistent with the findings of relevant national planning processes like the 2018 National Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition in Iraq among others.

The FSS comprehends the dichotomy between meeting ever-increasing humanitarian needs and shrinking resources to meet those needs. In the context of this dichotomy, partners in FSS plan to maintain a common strategy in implementing the sector’s response plan that maximizes impact of interventions on vulnerable groups. This will be achieved through initiatives like (but not limited to); harmonized targeting approaches to avoid duplication, information sharing, and operating and communicating as one.

In responding to challenges in the agriculture sector the FSS will prioritize:

- Rehabilitation of farmlands especially for refugees residing in areas where returnees were affected by war
- Rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure including irrigation canals and communal assets to improve production
- Support to extension services and agricultural input provision especially to refugees and returnee farmers to contribute to improved agricultural productivity
- Agricultural skills training for youths and women among Syrian refugees and affected communities to boost household income generating capacities

In addressing household food insecurity and nutrition challenges, partners in FSS intend to prioritize:

- Livelihood training, rebuilding assets and recovering livelihoods of vulnerable Syrian refugees and conflict affected communities to improve household income generating capacities
- Provision of Cash through Cash for Work and Cash for Assets/for Food
- Access to nutritious food to Syrian refugees to improve immediate household food security
- Access to nutritious food to internally displaced persons in affected areas to improve immediate household food security;

The provision of agricultural skills to youths and women, rebuilding of assets and recovering of livelihoods are activities intended to address resilience building needs of vulnerable individuals and affected communities. Upon acquiring mobile skills, trainees will be enabled to apply such skills wherever they go either as refugees or IDPs or as returnees in their original places of abode to boost individual and household incomes. Assistance to Syrian refugees and the affected community in respect of 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 supply.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

Membership of the Food Security and Agriculture Sector also includes representatives from key government ministries like Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Agriculture. Similar engagement has been undertaken with active participation of equivalent authorities from the Kurdistan Regional Government where almost all Syrian refugees in Iraq reside.

Partners of the FSS closely collaborate with community leaders, sister agencies, government authorities, and national and international NGOs in the process of delivering assistance to affected populations. Partners, community representatives, Government authorities and other relevant stakeholders are regularly involved in the planning, implementation and monitoring of interventions.

Partners in FSS will ensure that their monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plans are harmonized to ensure that the response plan is uniformly implemented, and the working group is equally enabled to respond effectively to the needs of targeted vulnerable groups. Monitoring will include monitoring of indicators for both outputs and outcomes, either in-person or remotely for all modalities of assistance. Regular process monitoring of distribution points, partner voucher shops, and transfer agents will also be conducted. Food Security and Agriculture Sector partners will insure the inclusion of women and girls in their response as an essential facet in ensuring that gender equality is adequately integrated and thus making humanitarian efforts more effective and efficient. Without a concerted effort to provide women with essential services and basic needs, the impact of the response would not be equitable.

In several areas where continuing security limitations and access restraints render it necessary, partners will outsource those monitoring activities to third parties. Monitoring tools will include post-distribution monitoring household surveys, on-site monitoring checklists and beneficiary contact monitoring questionnaires.



Photo: UNHCR / Claire Thomas

A man sells fruit and vegetables inside the Qushtapa camp which currently houses 7,788 Syrian refugees.

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Support access to food for the most vulnerable population impacted by the Syrian crisis						
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	% of targeted population who receive food assistance	BASELINE:	78%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	100	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	100

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020*
1.1. Food assistance provided to most vulnerable through various transfer modalities (cash, voucher, in-kind)	# of individuals received cash and voucher	-	-	7,831,832	-	7,831,832	-
	# of SYR living in camps/in communities who receive food assistance	32,571	32,571				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				7,831,832	-	7,831,832	-

ACTIVITIES	Locations of activities	Partners	Target of population of Activities in 2019	Target of population of Activities in 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		
					Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	
Provision of general food assistance to vulnerable Syrian refugees	Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah	1	32,571	32,571	8,202,260	-	8,202,260

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2019	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*
1.2. Support income generating activities for most vulnerable	# of individuals received Food Assistance for Training (FFT)	15,000	30,000	2,502,788	-	5,005,576	-
	# of individuals involved in Cash for Work and Cash for Assest	50,000	50,000	12,000,000	-	12,000,000	-
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				14,502,788	-	17,005,576	-

ACTIVITIES	Locations of activities	Partners	Target of population of Activities in 2019	Target of population of Activities in 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		
					Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	
Provide income generation activities to reduce vulnerability of refugees and host communities, improve infra structures and rehabilitate productive assets	Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah	TBC	50,000	50,000	12,000,000	-	12,000,000
Vulnerable people will benefit from human capital development activities, such as Tech for Food and other vocational training	Countrywide	Multiple	15,000	30,000	2,502,788	-	5,005,576

OBJECTIVE 2:	Promote food availability and support sustainable production						
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:	% increase of food available through market based interventions	BASELINE:	40%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	48%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	48%

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2019	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*
2.1. Enhance small scale and family farming production	# of individuals with increase food production in target population	30,000	30,000	8,000,000	-	8,000,000	-
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				8,000,000	-	8,000,000	-

ACTIVITIES	Locations of activities	Partners	Target of population of Activities in 2019	Target of population of Activities in 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		
					Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	
Enhance food production and rural households' income	Erbil, Duhok, Sulaimanyah and Baghdad	TBC	30,000	30,000	8,000,000	-	8,000,000

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

OBJECTIVE 3	Enhance access to adequate food and ensure effective food security response						
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:	Food Consumption Score maintained or improved	BASELINE:	90%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	Greater than 90%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	Greater than 90%

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2019	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*
3.1 Assess food diversity in targeted population	# of persons who received training	-	-	-	-	-	-
	# of conducted interviews by phone or home visit (PDM / assessments)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				-	-	-	-

By Sector	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
	Total for 2019	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: REFUGEE COMPONENT	7,831,832	-	7,831,832	-
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: RESILIENCE COMPONENT	22,502,788	-	25,005,576	-
TOTAL	30,334,620	-	32,837,408	-

Per Agency	Budgetary Requirements 2019			Budgetary Requirements 2020		
	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget
FAO	-	20,000,000	20,000,000	-	20,000,000	20,000,000
WFP	7,831,832	2,502,788	10,334,620	7,831,832	5,005,576	12,837,408
UNHCR	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	7,831,832	22,502,788	30,334,620	7,831,832	25,005,576	32,837,408



Photo: UNHCR/Claire Thomas



EDUCATION SECTOR RESPONSE

LEAD AGENCIES	UNICEF and Save the Children International	
APPEALING PARTNERS	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, IOM, BCF, RNVDO, SFO, NRC and SCI	
OTHER PARTNERS	Other Partners KRG MoE	
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase equal and sustainable access to formal and non-formal education for refugee and conflict affected 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. 	
GENDER MARKER	2a Gender mainstreaming	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2019	2020
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$14,965,606	\$14,399,406
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$3,146,500	\$3,032,500
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2019-2020	\$18,112,106	\$17,431,9061

CURRENT SITUATION

More than 80,000 refugees residing in the KR-I are school-aged children representing 33 per cent of the total refugee population. The KR-I continues to play a central role in addressing the needs of refugees, but due to an ongoing financial crisis in the region, resources to provide basic services, particularly education for refugee children, are limited. The presence of both Iraqi IDP and Syrian refugee children in KR-I represents a double burden on already over-stretched resources, and the capacity of schools. Refugee parents are often unable to fulfil their role as duty bearers and some don't send their children to school due to financial constraints. Years of displacement have depleted refugee families' savings and their ability to afford the cost of education for their children, which include transportation, fees costs and school supplies. Due to this, refugee children and youth often face a trade-off between attending school and supporting their families by working or helping in the household. Even in 2018, Arabic schools where Syrian refugee children could attend remained few in number. For instance, Erbil has a total of 20 Arabic primary schools and only four Arabic secondary schools, which limits access to education for refugee children, especially youth. Other challenges associated with these schools include overcrowding and long distances to access them.

According to the 2018 MSNA, which focuses primarily on refugees, 26 per cent of children are not attending school, and the largest proportion of children out of school are in the 15-17 age group. Statistics show that only 39 per cent of girls and 37 per cent of boys in the above-mentioned age group attend formal school. The main reasons for children not attending school include household inability to afford education related costs (55 per cent for primary education and 61 per cent for secondary education). Another reason is security as the distance to access schools is problematic for girls, whose parents are often not willing to let them travel long distances to attend Arabic schools. Children living with disabilities

are also vulnerable and this is reflected in their inability to access basic services such as education. Disability and illness is still a barrier for at least seven per cent of the school-age population. Recent assessment reports indicate that there are limited educational services available for children with disabilities in schools in refugee camps and within host communities, especially regarding teachers' knowledge and skills to support children with special needs.

The quality of education received by the refugee children who are fortunate to access it needs to be improved vastly as many children are not able to read, write or exhibit simple numeracy skills. Surveys done by partners indicate that large numbers refugee children do not possess basic literacy and numeracy skills which are the foundation of academic success. The Annual Status of Education Report assessment from Save the Children on the literacy and numeracy skills of 1,731 children across 5 conflict affected governorates in Iraq including refugee locations, established that less than half (48 per cent) of children aged 14 were able to read at second grade level, with literacy rates worsening by age group: 41 per cent of 13 year olds, 33 per cent of 12 year olds, 22 per cent of 11 year olds and less than 10 per cent of 10 year olds.

There are many reasons that account for the failure of refugee children to acquire these basic skills. Firstly, there are insufficient teachers available and education partners are relying on volunteers who have had no educational training. As an example, education partners are paying incentives to 1,230 teachers, the majority of them from Syria, for the refugee response and ploughing huge investments into teacher training initiatives to build up their skills to an acceptable level. In the current 2018/2019 academic year, partners are already struggling to raise funds to cover incentives. A more sustainable solution needs to be sought but, in the short-term, funding is required to cover the cost of incentives, or over 30,000 Syrian

refugee children will be unable to attend school. Another cause of poor academic achievement can be associated with the huge class sizes which impact the quality of teaching, as does the lack of teaching and learning materials in refugee schools. Lastly, the impact of exposure to conflict and living in displacement at a young age can have a serious psycho-social impact on learning.

As mentioned above, adolescents are particularly vulnerable when it comes to accessing education. Transition rates are low and dropout rates are high for this particular group. One concern raised by Syrian children and their parents is on the recognition of certificates issued in KR-I when they return to Syria. In response to this concern, the KR-I MoE has since confirmed with the Syrian MoE that certification issued in KR-I at all levels will be recognized by the Syrian government.

Similarly, participation in tertiary education is also low because of financial constraints and parents' inability to pay post-secondary tuition fees. The education sector is however bridging the gaps in tertiary education by promoting access to quality tertiary education in collaboration with the Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE), Ministry of Education (MoE) and Darya by providing a comprehensive scholarship programme through the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI). The number of scholarships provided under this initiative has increased from 120 in the 2016- 2017 academic year to 280 for 2017-2018, including both Syrians and non-Syrians. The scholarship includes payment of university tuition fees, a monthly allowances for the students, and continuous counselling and follow up with the students and universities.

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group		2019		2020	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Women	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Boys	52,500	40,055	51,500	37,387
	Girls	51,000	38,484	50,500	35,922
Sub Total		103,500	78,539	102,000	73,309
Members of Affected Communities	Men	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Women	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Boys	/	2,007	/	2,007
	Girls	/	1,853	/	1,853
Sub Total			3,860		3,860
Palestine Refugees from Syria (if applicable)	Men	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Women	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Boys	30	/	30	/
	Girls	25	/	25	/
Sub Total		205		205	
Grand Total		103,705	82,399	101,905	77,169

In 2018, a total of 154,402 school aged children were in need of education support (62,622 Refugees children and 71,780 children from the impacted host communities). The overall Education Sector target for 2019 is 63,699 school-aged children (59,809 refugee children and 3,860 children in impacted communities). The drop can be attributed to the difficult funding environment that partners find themselves in. In addition, it is hoped that the KR-I MoE's Refugee Integration policy will absorb more children.

Disparities remain in the provision and accessibility of education services in camp and out of camp settings. In general children who reside in camps have better access to education. The MSNA 2018 found enrolment rates of 70 per cent in camps, with boys making up 64 per cent of those enrolled and girls making up 36 per cent for both primary and secondary education. In non-camp settings, however, school attendance in impacted communities generally decreases the further the schools move away from urban areas, due to increased transportation costs.

The education sector targeting priority for 2019/20 will be refugees in urban, peri-urban and rural areas and out-of-school children. There is a need for financial incentives for refugee teachers to ensure that all children continue to access education, as the current funding will end by the end of 2018. Apart from this, the provision of textbooks, policy on certification, documentation, student and teacher transportation, and placement tests are also among the highest needs for refugee children and teachers.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

For 2019 and 2020, education partners will need to follow a slightly different approach to programming given the protracted nature of the response. Some Syrian refugees have been in Iraq for close to 6 years and an Education in Emergencies (EiE) approach may not be relevant anymore. Education partners need to focus more on systems strengthening which allows refugee learners who are able to integrate into Kurdish Education System to do so. An approach that also supports adolescents and youth to be ready for tertiary education or employment should also be explored. A stronger position on supporting national efforts for strengthening inclusive systems such as the Refugee Integration Policy needs to be taken. Advocacy is therefore required to push for government financing of such inclusive policies.

In 2019, education partners plan to provide education support to 63,669 school-aged children and youths (including refugees and members of impacted communities) through implementing activities under the following objectives:

Objective 1:

Increase equal and sustainable access to formal and non-formal education

- Improvement of learning spaces particularly in host community schools which will accommodate refugee learners, including equipment, renovation or expansion of the learning spaces
- Provision of teaching and learning materials
- Back-to-learning campaigns to improve enrolment for boys and girls
- Provision of transport allowances for students and teachers to and from learning spaces
- Increased opportunities for secondary, post-secondary and vocational education
- Community mobilization to increase boys' and girls' enrolment into the secondary education
- Kurdish language support for learners and teachers to integrate into government support Kurdish host community schools
- Payment of teacher incentives only in areas where MoE and DoE are unable to and for a specified timeframe and identification of alternative, sustainable mechanisms to support teachers.

Objective 2:

Improve the quality of formal and non-formal education

- Teacher training on pedagogy, child protection, gender sensitivity and inclusivity in the classroom
- Continued professional development and coaching on effective classroom management, positive discipline and pedagogy
- Support MoE KRI in strengthening curriculum to encompass more skills training
- Peace building and community cohesion interventions to foster resilience and positive relationship with the host community.
- Development of a teacher Code of Conduct
- Development of standardized learning assessment tools

Objective 3:

Support education systems strengthening

- Work closely with the MoE/DoEs on assessments and educational planning and data management
- Strengthening / establishing community support structures for education such as Parent Teacher Associations (PTA) and School Management Committees (SMC)
- Training of SMC and PTAs
- Establishing referral mechanisms in learning spaces with supporting social worker for children in need of further support and psycho social care
- Advocacy on adequate budget allocation for the refugee education

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

Accountability is supported by a decentralized education coordination system which aims at getting the views and inputs from affected populations as well as implementing partners. These decentralized structures assist in the smooth flow of information, allowing for the genuine participation of all partners involved in the response. Additionally, Education partners conduct a range of Accountability Framework activities which include Focus Group Discussions (FGDs),

awareness raising sessions, home visits, household-level assessments and surveys, and post-distribution monitoring. Partners work closely with community committees established in all refugee camps, as well as in urban, peri-urban and rural areas to support community participation and empowerment. Education partners also account to donors by periodically reporting their progress on beneficiaries reached through the use of Activity Info, an online platform used by all 3RP partners.



Photo: UNHCR / Claire Thomas

Seven-year-old Vinda holds a drawing she made of a wedding house. Originally from Qamishli, her family fled Syria when she was three-years-old due to the economic crisis that resulted from the conflict. Vinda hopes to become a teacher in the future.

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Increase equal and sustainable access to formal and non-formal education for refugee children, adolescents and youth						
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	Increase equal and sustainable access to formal and non-formal education for refugee children, adolescents and youth	BASELINE:	-	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	-	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	-

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2019	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020
1.1 Children and adolescents enrolled in formal and non-formal education	1.1.1 # of children enrolled in formal primary education	29,500	29,500	7,572,856	-	7,360,456	-
	1.1.2 # of children enrolled in formal secondary education	12,953	10,033				
	1.1.3 # of children enrolled in non-formal education	8,826	8,096				
	1.1.4 # of adolescents (15-24 years) enrolled in Technical & Vocational Education & Training (TVET)	2,600	1,620				
	1.1.6 # of Syrian refugee children enrolled in Kurdish schools	5,550	5,950				
	1.1.7 # of children (3-5 years, g/b) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	320	320				
1.2 Children receiving language classes in Kurdish language.	1.2.1 # of children receiving language classes in Kurdish language.	3,640	3,540	502,000	-	492,000	-
1.3 Children receiving cash assistance for education	1.3.1 # of children receiving cash assistance for education	6,250	5,250	1,540,000	-	1,320,000	-
1.4 Children and teachers supported with transportation to and from school	1.4.1 # of children supported with transportation to and from school	1,514	1,484	428,800	-	423,800	-
	1.4.2 # of teachers supported with transportation to and from school	250	250				
1.5 Teachers and children receiving learning materials	1.5.1 # of children receiving learning materials	47,047	37,807	1,135,900	-	1,073,900	-
	1.5.2 # of teachers receiving teaching materials	1,390	1,365				
1.6 Back to Learning Campaigns conducted	1.6.1 # of Back to Learning Campaigns conducted	9	10	260,000	-	263,000	-
1.7 Back to Learning Campaigns activities	1.7.1 # of children reached through B2L campaign activities	2,300	2,000	20,300	-	11,000	-
1.8 Feedback mechanisms established and available for learners at schools	1.8.1 # of feedback mechanisms established and available for learners at schools	3	5	2,000	-	5,000	-
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				11,461,856	-	10,949,156	-

OBJECTIVE 2	Improve the quality of formal and non-formal education for refugee children, adolescents and youth for improved literacy, numeracy and resilience						
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:	Improve the quality of formal and non-formal education for refugee children, adolescents and youth for improved literacy, numeracy and resilience	BASELINE:	-	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	-	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	-

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2019	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020
2.1 Teachers and non-teaching staff receiving incentives	2.1.1 # of teachers receiving incentives	1,390	1,440	3,423,750	-	3,350,250	-
	2.1.2 # of non-teaching staff receiving incentives	360	335				
2.2 Children (6-18 years) receiving textbooks	2.2.1 # of children (6-18 years) receiving textbooks	8,000	10,000	80,000	-	100,000	-
2.3 Recreational kits distributed	2.3.1 # of recreational kits distributed	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 Children meeting the grade appropriate minimum literacy and numeracy requirements	2.4.1 # of children meeting the grade appropriate minimum literacy and numeracy requirements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				3,503,750	-	3,450,250	-

OBJECTIVE 3	Strengthen the capacity of the education system to plan and deliver a timely, appropriate and evidence-based education response						
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:	Strengthen the capacity of the education system to plan and deliver a timely, appropriate and evidence-based education response	BASELINE:	-	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	-	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	-

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020
3.1 # of MoE, General DoE, and DoE personnel trained on policy, planning and sector coordination	3.1.1 # of MoE, General DoE, and DoE personnel trained on policy, planning and sector coordination	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 # of MoE, G/DoE, and DoE personnel trained on data collection and reporting	3.2.1 # of MoE, G/DoE, and DoE personnel trained on data collection and reporting	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3.2.2 # of training provided to MoE, G/DoE, and DoE personals on data collection and reporting	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.3 # of Parents Teacher Associations (PTA) /School Management Committees (SMC) reactivated or established	3.3.1 # of Parents Teacher Associations (PTA) /School Management Committees (SMC) reactivated or established	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3.3.2 # of PTAs/SMCs trained	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				-	-	-	-

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020
1 # of MoE, General DoE, and DoE personnel trained on policy, planning and sector coordination	3.1.1 # of MoE, General DoE, and DoE personnel trained on policy, planning and sector coordination	40	40	27,000	-	27,000	-
2 # of MoE, G/DoE, and DoE personnel trained on data collection and reporting	3.2.1 # of MoE, G/DoE, and DoE personnel trained on data collection and reporting	210	220	127,500	-	128,500	-
	3.2.2 # of training provided to MoE, G/DoE, and DoE personals on data collection and reporting	5	5	-	-	-	-
3 # of Parents Teacher Associations (PTA) / School Management Committees (SMC) reactivated or established	3.3.1 # of Parents Teacher Associations (PTA) /School Management Committees (SMC) reactivated or established	51	48	140,000	-	137,000	-
	3.2 # of PTAs/SMCs trained	10	10	-	-	-	-
4 # of classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated and childrens benefiting from them	4.1 # of schools constructed	28	28	-	-	-	-
	4.2 # of classrooms and other school facilities rehabilitated	126	121	2,083,000	-	1,998,000	-
	4.3 # of children (5-17 years, g/b) benefiting from classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated	15,840	12,672	-	-	-	-
5 # of teachers trained in pedagogy, life-skills and Psychosocial Support	5.1 # of teachers trained in pedagogy, life-skills and Psychosocial Support	1,530	1,530	-	-	-	-
	5.2 # of non-teaching personnel trained in life-skills and Psychosocial Support (PSS), Child safe guarding	15	40	769,000	-	742,000	-
	5.3 # of children (5-17 years, g/b) benefiting from teachers training on pedagogy, life skills, Psychoisaical and child safeguarding	23,125	18,500	-	-	-	-
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				3,146,500	-	3,032,500	-

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Per Agency	Budgetary Requirments 2019			Budgetary Requirements 2020		
	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget
BCF	280,000	-	280,000	260,000	-	260,000
IOM	118,800	-	118,800	118,800	-	118,800
NRC	700,000	78,000	778,000	476,000	68,000	544,000
RNVDO	144,300	23,000	167,300	182,000	29,000	211,000
SCI	2,002,000	370,000	2,372,000	1,719,600	260,000	1,979,600
SFO	110,000	-	110,000	110,000	-	110,000
UNESCO	197,000	313,000	510,000	197,000	313,000	510,000
UNHCR	4,685,375	-	4,685,375	4'570'856	-	4,570,856
UNICEF	6,842,650	2,362,500	9,205,150	6,765,150	2,362,500	9,127,650
Total requirements	15,080,125	3,146,500	18,226,625	14,399,406	3,032,500	17,431,906

By Sector	Budgetary Requirment (USD)			
	Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: REFUGEE COMPONENT	14,965,606	-	14,399,406	-
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: RESILIENCE COMPONENT	3,146,500	-	3,032,500	-
TOTAL	18,112,106	-	17,431,906	-



Photo:
UNHCR/Claire Thomas



HEALTH SECTOR RESPONSE

LEAD AGENCIES	WHO, UNHCR	
APPEALING PARTNERS	WHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM	
OTHER PARTNERS	Directorate of Health (DOH) in Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah, Un Ponte Per (UPP)	
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve access to Primary Health Care (PHC) services for refugees and hosting communities. 2. Strengthen health institutions including service delivery capacity, resilience, coordination, transparency and accountability of health partners. 3. Strengthen Reproductive Health services for refugees and hosting communities. 	
GENDER MARKER	1	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2019	2020
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$9,527,778	\$9,249,942
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$2,272,209	\$2,214,365
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2019-2020	\$ 11,799,987	\$ 11,464,307

CURRENT SITUATION

The Government of Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRG) continued in providing free access to health services for Syrian refugees living in the region, as for the nationals. The health services are provided by Directorate of Health (DOH) and international organizations through camp-based Primary Health Care (PHC) Centers for in-camp refugees or public health facilities for refugees in host community whether in urban, peri-urban or rural areas. The high number of Syrian refugees in camps and within the host community, as well as the ongoing arrival of IDPs since 2014 due to military operations, in addition to the current financial crisis in the region, all affected the provision of health services at public health facilities including primary, secondary and tertiary facilities. Health services were already affected by a shortage of human resources, medicine and medical supplies, and limited funds to maintain and expand health abilities.

Despite the increasingly difficult working environment, the health partners in coordination and collaboration with DOH have insured accessibility to health services during 2018. IOM became a new strategic player and contributed to the provision of PHC services to refugees, with main focus on comprehensive and integrated management of tuberculosis (TB) cases inside the camps. Furthermore, 11 confirmed TB cases have been notified and full package support has been provided (awareness sessions for 11,880 individuals, initial screening for 1,188 and transportation for 352 refugees).

During the first eight months of this year, a total of 177,328 medical consultations were provided to Syrian women, men, girls, and boys in camps. The Health Utilization Rate (HUR) was 2.9 visits/person/year which lies within the expected range of 1-4. In addition, 10,200 patients were referred from camp-based PHC centers to secondary and tertiary health facilities for further investigations, diagnosis, treatment and/or hospitalization. The handover of primary health services in camps from NGOs to DOH has been accomplished in the nine refugee camps except for Mental Health and Psychosocial services (MHPSS) in the four Erbil camps, in which UPP is still the main service provider. The goal of the handover is to integrate camp-based PHCC within the national health system. It is worth mentioning that all refugee camps in Iraq have been free from any outbreaks, similar to the Measles outbreak in 2018 and the Cholera outbreak in 2015.



NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group	2019		2020		
	Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population	
Syrians under temporary protection	Men	75,500	75,500	72,500	72,500
	Women	61,000	61,000	60,500	60,500
	Boys	52,500	52,500	51,500	51,500
	Girls	51,000	51,000	50,500	50,500
Sub Total	240,000	240,000	235,000	235,000	
Grand Total	240,000	240,000	235,000	235,000	

The Health Sector will continue to focus on the most vulnerable groups of women, men, boys, girls and elderly people by addressing their special needs including access to essential health care services. Health sector partners will work on reinforcing immunization services, particularly polio, in high-risk areas like borders and areas with low routine immunization coverage in addition to provision of comprehensive care support for TB patients.

The Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, conducted among Syrian refugees residing in host communities discovered that across the KR-I, 29% of households had at least one member suffering from a chronic illness at the time of interview, the vast majority of whom reportedly took medication and received treatment regularly (93%). A further 13% of households reported that at least one household member suffered from a health issue in the two weeks prior to interview. The majority of these households reportedly sought professional medical treatment (85%); of these households, 85% visited a public health facility.

Dr. Mohammed Issa, 33, from Hassakeh in northern Syria, visits a patient in Darashakran Camp, near the city of Erbil, capital of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

Photo: UNHCR / Claire Thomas

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

The health sector will ensure comprehensive primary health care services are provided in all refugee camps by DOH, to ensure access to curative, preventive and promotional services including maternal and child health care. The comprehensive package includes; the provision of primary health care, immunization, TB care, reproductive health, growth monitoring and mental health services in addition to strengthening the secondary health care facilities.

The overall aims of the response are to: prevent excess morbidity and mortality among Syrian refugees; support the MOH/DOH to continue to meet the needs of refugee women, girls, boys and men and of the host population; minimize the impact on the host community in order to promote peaceful co-existence; and, promote male and female refugee participation and engagement. The overall response is based on the implementation of the primary health care approach and strategy to ensure that essential health services are provided in a timely manner and are guided by proper assessment of needs, challenges and resources, appropriate organization and coordination of public health and medical services delivery. Health sector will support and strengthen secondary health care facilities in the host communities to ensure the access of the refugees both in camp and non-camp settings to advanced health care services. The Health sector will ensure that all births in hospitals or maternity units receive birth notifications.

Involve local authorities in capacity building (training and supervision) to empower local health system aimed at a handover of services to authorities (MoH and DoH). Community health promotion sessions will be delivered to mitigate against illness and seek appropriate referrals.

The health sector interventions under the refugee component will focus on the provision of primary health care services with an emphasis on lifesaving activities. The strategy will be implemented by DOH with support from UN agencies and NGOs through PHC centre in each camp. The primary health care package will include: treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases, routine immunization, growth monitoring and management of acute malnutrition, promotion of proper feeding practices including Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF), prevention and control of outbreak, reproductive and child care including family planning and SGBV, a functional referral system, provision of mental health and psychosocial support.

Under the resilience component, the health sector will focus on strengthening the capacity of the national health system to deliver health services to Syrian refugees and impacted communities. Supporting and upgrading PHCCs in areas with high concentration of Syrian refugees, supporting maternity facilities, ensuring provision of medicines, vaccines, supplies and equipment. Capacity building for health staff, integration of Mental Health into national PHCCs, supporting Early Warning and Alert Response Network (EWARN).

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The Health Sector will ensure that an appropriate and timely effective response is delivered to Syrian refugees and impacted communities through provision of quality PHC services based on needs assessments. Complaints boxes are placed in refugee camp PHCC and hotlines are available in public health facilities. Findings and plans are shared with the representatives of the refugees and the health authorities and their viewpoints always taken into consideration in decision making. This continues to be done through regular meetings at the governorate and camp levels as needed. These meetings will ensure effective coordination and complementarity of services among all partners.

Regular weekly and monthly visits will be conducted to the health clinics in refugee camps and other impacted and targeted health facilities by support.

Monthly Health Information System (HIS) reports will be shared with all partners and health authorities while transparent discussions and analysis of findings will be carried out with concerned partners. Communicable diseases will be monitored through the EWARN system, unusual alerts or trends will be communicated immediately to partners, coordination groups and other relevant actors through appropriate communication channels.



Photo: UNHCR / Alejandro Staller

A kid plays in Qushtapa Camp for refugees after finishing his daily school classes.

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Improve access to PHC care services for refugees and hosting communities							Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	# of consultations per person per year (refugee camps)	BASELINE:	2.5	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	2 To 4	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	2 To 4	3	3	3	3

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) services in primary health care are strengthened, including addition of rotavirus, pneumococcal, hepatitis A and necessary vaccinations in the country	# of US children vaccinated against polio	15,000	15,000	300,000	-	300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity building on Community Based Health and Outreach work in impacted urban settings is strengthened with the support of related line ministries and departments	# of health workers trained on primary health and TB care	460	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	# of new or existing community health volunteers/workers trained	30	30	305,000	-	305,000	-	2	2	2	2
	# of newborns reached in refugee camps through the newborns home visit.	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Information System strengthened	# of public facilities supported in impacted areas on strengthening health information system	9	9	320,428	-	314,019	-	2	2	2	2
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				8,133,482	-	7,700,923	-				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
Diseases outbreaks are detected early and responded to in a timely manner	% of outbreak alerts detected and responded to within 72 hours	80%	80%	200,000	-	200,000	-	3	3	3	3
Improve access to mental health services at the primary and community level in camp and non-camp settings	# of people trained on psychosocial support services including referral	350	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	# of PHCs with integrated mhGAP	9	9	826,100	-	821,578	-	3	3	3	3
	# of individual participating in group activities	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supporting Health promotion through community based outreach activity	# of Male and Female who were reached by community based outreach and advocacy activities	136,500	136,500	250,000	-	250,000	-	3	3	3	3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				1,276,100	-	1,271,578	-				

OBJECTIVE 2	Strengthen health institutions including service delivery capacity, coordination, transparency and accountability of health partners							Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:	# of public health facilities supported	BASELINE:	10%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	90%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	50%	3	3	3	3

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) services in primary health care are strengthened, including addition of rotavirus, pneumococcal, hepatitis A and necessary vaccinations in the country	# of US children vaccinated against polio	15,000	15,000	300,000	-	300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity building on Community Based Health and Outreach work in impacted urban settings is strengthened with the support of related line ministries and departments	# of health workers trained on primary health and TB care	460	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	# of new or existing community health volunteers/workers trained	30	30	305,000	-	305,000	-	2	2	2	2
	# of newborns reached in refugee camps through the newborns home visit.	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Information System strengthened	# of public facilities supported in impacted areas on strengthening health information system	9	9	320,428	-	314,019	-	2	2	2	2
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				925,428	-	919,019	-				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
Health coordination mechanisms strengthened at national and governorate levels	# of health coordination meetings at the governorate level	36	36	116,109	-	113,787	-	3	3	3	3
Material support to public health care facilities in affected areas	# of supported public PHC facilities with necessary materials	109	59	400,000	-	325,000	-	3	3	3	3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				516,109	-	438,787	-				

OBJECTIVE 3	Strengthening Reproductive Health Services in camps and impacted areas							Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:	% of public health facilities supported with Reproductive Health services	BASELINE:	45%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	55%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	55%	3	3	3	3

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
Provision and maintenance of comprehensive reproductive health services including emergency obstetric care provided for Syrian refugees in camps	# of women in camps attending to 1st ANC	4,000	4,100	600,000	-	630,000	-	2	2	2	2
	# of women in camps accessing RH services	21,000	21,500								
	# of deliveries referred to UNFPA supported EmONC facility	800	900								
	of women attended awareness sessions on RH topics in refugee camps	2,400	2,500								
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				600,000	-	630,000	-				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
Provision and maintenance of comprehensive reproductive health services including emergency obstetric care provided for Syrian refugees in impacted communities (non camps)	# of health facilities providing RH services supported by UNFPA with operational support	67	67	480,000	-	504,000	-	3	3	3	3
	# of facilities providing EMONC services for refugees and impacted areas in non camp setting.	7	7								
	# of deliveries from supported facilities	5,000	5,250								
	# of service providers trained by UNFPA on RH topics	60	60								
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				480,000	-	504,000	-				

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Per Agency	Budgetary Requirements 2019			Budgetary Requirements 2020		
	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget
UNHCR	5,022,910	342,209	5,365,119	4,793,942	335,365	5,129,307
WHO	2,200,000	800,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	800,000	2,800,000
UNICEF	1,437,500	500,000	1,937,500	1,427,500	425,000	1,852,500
UNFPA	600,000	480,000	1,080,000	630,000	504,000	1,134,000
IOM	398,500	150,000	548,500	398,500	150,000	548,500
Total Requirements	9,658,910	2,272,209	11,931,119	9,249,942	2,214,365	11,464,307

By Sector	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
	Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: REFUGEE COMPONENT	9,658,910	-	9,249,942	-
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: RESILIENCE COMPONENT	2,272,209	-	2,214,365	-
TOTAL	11,931,119	-	11,464,307	-



Photo:
UNHCR/Claire Thomas



BASIC NEEDS SECTOR RESPONSE

LEAD AGENCIES	UNHCR	
APPEALING PARTNERS	UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR	
OTHER PARTNERS	EJCC, QANDIL, YAO	
OBJECTIVES	Enhance capacities of vulnerable families to improve living conditions, meet primary domestic needs, reinforce ability to withstand difficult economic conditions, prioritize their own needs, upholding dignity and contributing to support local markets through monetized assistance.	
GENDER MARKER	2A	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2019	2020
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$ 112,710,246	\$ 113,459,974
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$ 0	\$ 0
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2019-2020	\$ 112,710,246	\$ 113,459,974

CURRENT SITUATION

Some 250,000 Syrian refugees are living in Iraq out of which 99 per cent live in Kurdistan Region of Iraq: 37 per cent in 9 camps and 63 per cent in urban areas. The temperature during the winter season in KR-I (from November to February) drops close to and below zero.

The economic downturn in KR-I continues since June 2014 and has a direct impact on the overall living conditions and wellbeing of refugees and IDPs as well as the host community. As reported by IDPs and Refugees, through community meetings, focus group discussions, and regular field visits, the lack of livelihoods opportunities remains one of the major gaps, especially in urban areas. Syrian refugees face challenges in covering rent, food, transportation and health costs.

The humanitarian situation amongst the refugee population is dire. Refugee families have been increasingly unable to meet essential needs and services, especially basic non-food items. Despite ongoing assistance programmes, the needs of refugees are increasing year-on-year due to limited socio-economic and livelihood opportunities. For refugee families, winter becomes a trial of hardship and survival. Under freezing conditions, staying warm inside poorly insulated shelters, within which most refugees live, is a struggle. Children are especially vulnerable to the cold and to respiratory infections. Keeping children warm in sub-zero temperatures is a challenge for families due to lack of access to electricity, fuel and poorly insulated shelters and schools.

While actors have delivered multi-sectoral assistance for Syrian refugees both in camps and for those living out-of-camp, those in urban areas and those who have recently arrived continue to struggle to meet basic needs. While many refugees and asylum seekers have relatively good access to markets, many continue to have to make trade-offs when trying to cover accommodation and basic needs. Given the wide dispersion of the target population, and their ability to access markets, adopting an increasingly cash-based approach

allows for beneficiaries to prioritize their needs while allowing partners to cover more target locations. Restricted cash/vouchers for seasonal assistance allows for partners to ensure that target populations are protected from the harsh environment, while still allowing them to be more flexible in choosing the items and quantities they need. In addition, restricted cash/vouchers will support the local economy, as items will be purchased locally instead of imported, also contributing to better integration of refugees into the host communities.

One of the main objectives of the sector is to ensure that vulnerable refugee families are equipped to survive the cold weather. To restart their lives in their new locations (camps or urban areas), newly-arrived refugees are provided with basic non-food items. Also, vulnerable families are supported during summer (summerization), when temperatures can rise to over 50 degrees Celsius.

Adequate support is critical at a time when national and international service providers in camps, across sectors are already stretching their means. The sector is committed to providing Basic Needs support to some 100,000 households and 10,500 children in both camps and urban areas. Experiences show the need for early planning in order to deliver an efficient and timely response before freezing temperatures grip the region.

Winter items assistance in Camps and urban areas includes:

- Camps: providing winter core relief items (CRIs) comprising of 5 high thermal blankets per household, 1 plastic sheeting, 1 jerry can, 1 water jerry can, 1 stove and kerosene.
- Out of camps: Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) targeting some 25,000 socio-economically vulnerable families. The MPCA is intended to meet basic needs, provide immediate relief and to prevent negative coping mechanisms of extremely vulnerable Syrian refugees residing out of camps.

In the KR-I, an extensive number of vulnerable Syrian refugee families remain in critical need of assistance to fulfill their most basic needs. The most prioritised primary needs reported by beneficiaries in the 30 days prior to the receipt of cash assistance were rent (36 per cent), followed by health care (31 per cent) and debt repayment (22 per cent).

Cash-Based Interventions (CBI) have proven to be amongst the most cost-effective and dignified forms of assistance, with minimal administrative costs. They enable refugees to purchase the goods and services they need the most, in accordance to their own priorities, contributing at the same time to local markets and boosting the economy of the host community.

Post distribution monitoring reports continue to show high satisfaction with cash assistance. The majority of beneficiaries reported the assistance to be useful in meeting their primary needs (63 per cent).

Overall, 54 per cent of beneficiaries experienced an improvement in their households' living situation, primarily because MPCA improved their economic situation (47 per cent) and reduced the use of negative coping strategies such as borrowing money to meet basic needs, skipping rent payments, relying on donations, spending savings to purchase food and basic goods, limiting meal portions, relying on humanitarian aid, sending children to work and selling household items to buy food or basic goods.

The most frequently reported impact of CBI is that it improved the ability of beneficiary households to meet basic household needs (51 per cent), repay debts (48 per cent), and avoid eviction (37 per cent).

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group	2019		2020		
	Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population	
Syrian Refugees	Men	75,500	62,917	72,500	61,658
	Women	61,000	50,833	60,500	49,817
	Boys	52,000	49,000	51,500	52,125
	Girls	51,000	47,750	50,500	50,900
Sub Total		698,500	210,500	235,000	214,500
Grand Total		698,500	210,500	235,000	214,500

A multi-sectoral assessment of refugees indicates that 23 per cent of households have been unable to meet their basic needs at some point since arriving in their current location. As per Post-Distribution Monitoring reports on distribution of vouchers for clothes for children from previous winter response, the sector delivered winter clothes remained the only winter assistance received by (95 per cent) of the vulnerable Refugee children living in camps.

Many refugees or asylum seekers, in particular out-of-camp, struggle to meet accommodation and basic needs. High rental costs mean that many families must make trade-offs when attempting to meet other needs. This is especially so for those who have no additional income, live in critical or substandard shelter, and have additional vulnerabilities, such as single-headed households, large families, people living with disabilities, and people living with chronic diseases, who need additional support to be able to meet their most urgent needs in the short and medium term.

Unrestricted and unconditional Multi-Purpose Cash assistance (from 1-3 months in duration) will be targeted to the most vulnerable, using socio-economic and protection criteria. Seasonal assistance will be based on an additional vulnerability assessment to ensure those with the highest needs are assisted. The most vulnerable will also be referred to other programmes, such as livelihood programmes to enable them to meet their needs after the cash assistance finishes.

Identification of candidates for cash assistance happens through a variety of means, including registration centre databases, hotlines, listening centers, partner referrals, protection monitoring and field visits, outreach volunteer referrals, registration interviews, and during counselling.

Once a refugee family with extreme vulnerability is identified (and verified as a person of concern by the program) partner field staff conducts a detailed interview with the family/ individual to determine the extent of vulnerability and the assistance necessary.

As per the main findings for the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) conducted in October 2018,

- The majority of households assessed are currently in debt, with the reasons reported for debt primarily related to daily expenses such as household items and food.
- Not being able to cover basic expenditures also highlights an inability to cover additional expenses, such as medical care or fixing shelter problems, and could potentially contribute to children dropping out of school to help with income-generating activities.
- With sparse economic resources, an identified shortage of heating fuel in the last winter period and shelter problems as reported by a majority of HHs, levels of HH vulnerability could potentially intensify this coming winter period, thereby highlighting a need for continued support.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

The sector's response will maintain its focus on the needs of the most vulnerable refugees, as informed by the outcome of the afore-mentioned assessments. While newly arrived refugees will receive core relief items to cover their immediate and basic needs, the provision of assistance to existing refugees will be based on vulnerability criteria, applied to both refugees in camps and urban, peri-urban and rural areas. Seasonal (e.g. winter) and protection/emergency needs will be covered through cash or in-kind assistance. The former modality will be increasingly preferred, as expressed by refugees in the course of focus group discussions and participatory assessments. Distribution mechanisms will also continue to integrate measures aimed at addressing the needs and condition of refugees with specific needs (e.g. older persons, persons with disabilities, etc.). Through post-distribution monitoring and enhanced information/communication mechanisms, sector partners will be able to continuously review and adjust their response.

Over the past four years there has been an attempt to shift towards a higher resilience budget in the 3RP (all actors). However, the main strategy of the Basic Needs sector is to prioritize in providing immediate response to the most vulnerable refugee population. Therefore, the sector's funding requirement remain only in refugee component.

A new vulnerability criteria and targeting approach has been developed and families will receive support for 12 months, excluding winterization assistance. Therefore, the budget requirements for MPCA is tripled from last year. This intervention will be based on refugee households' 'multidimensional vulnerability score' in a variety of sectors, including basic needs, health, education, food security, livelihoods and shelter. This is designed to address the growing need to adjust assistance to meet households' needs and match households' vulnerabilities arising from the protracted crisis.



People walk past market stalls set up inside Qushtapa camp for Syrian refugees.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

Various tools have been put in place by the sector working group members to monitor the accountability vis-à-vis to both Syrian refugees and donors.

The sector working group has a robust processes for its monitoring, evaluation and partner reporting. There are dedicated Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Units in each participating agency that ensure an overarching cross-programmatic oversight. Outcomes are monitored against indicators on a continuing basis. Third party monitors are used to monitor progress in hard-to-reach areas in addition to direct monitoring by agency staff. In addition, as part of the winter response, the working group members conduct post distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys with beneficiaries in order to provide real time information on the effectiveness of assistance in relation to beneficiary satisfaction, registration and distribution processes. The agencies regularly review the findings of the PDMs to ensure corrective measures are put in place to address issues emanating from the post distribution monitoring. In camp settings, the agencies coordinate their

winter response activities with the camp managers and through existing Help Desks, where beneficiaries are given the helpline phone number which they can call in case of grievances.

Also, the Sector has undertaken Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) of its cash assistance and Core Relief Items (CRIs) for Syrian refugees since 2014. The purpose of the PDM is to ascertain how far the cash assistance is useful to meet the basic needs of the Syrian refugees and to understand beneficiaries' experience with the processes involved in cash assistance i.e. identification, cash delivery and its utilization.

The PDMs are carried out through different modalities including focus group discussions, individual and household (HH) interviews/surveys, household visits and phone calls.

The minimum process indicators are, common to all CBI in Iraq, are related to safety of the delivery mechanisms, accountability and accessibility. The outcomes of the CBI monitoring programmes in Iraq:

- If beneficiaries are meeting sector specific objectives through CBIs
- If beneficiaries were fully or partially able to meet basic needs
- If beneficiaries have reduced the use of negative coping strategies
- What goods and services beneficiaries have purchased with the cash assistance?
- The monitoring activities are implemented by third part agencies to avoid bias by the agencies providing assistance.

Moreover, monitoring assesses the implementation quality of partners in terms of access to information, complaint mechanisms, and treatment of beneficiaries by staff.

Another accountability framework used by the field offices is the Feedback and Response Mechanism (FRM) and Communication with Communities (CwC).

Beneficiary Communication, Feedback Complaint and Response Mechanisms apply to MPCA, aiming to inform qualified beneficiaries on the programme's phases and modalities, to allow beneficiaries to report issues, difficulties, challenges, and to express their opinions about the assistance. Moreover, the mechanism is designed to assist the MPCA staff to find the gaps in services, fix or correct issues, and/or improve the programme services to meet beneficiary needs. This system acts as a control to ensure transparency and integrity in services provided to beneficiaries. Feedback and complaints are collected through three channels: field visits, PDM via telephone and via Cash Focal Points (CFP).

Community Outreach Volunteers (COVs): Syrian COVs reach out to refugee families on monthly basis. The COVs identify cases with special needs including, women at risk, drop-outs, and those with physical disabilities and psychological problems.

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	1. Enhance capacities of vulnerable families to improve living conditions, meet primary domestic needs, reinforce ability to withstand difficult economic conditions, prioritize their own needs, upholding dignity and contributing to support local markets through monetized assistance						Q1: Does the output reinforce and /or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?	
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	% of households whose needs for basic and domestic are met	BASILINE:	95%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	100%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	-	2	2	2	2

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020*				
1.1. Provision of Core Relief Items (CRIs) in-kind	1.1.1 # of newly arrived households received CRIs	15,000	14,700	3,000,000	-	2,940,000	-	-	-	-	-
1.2. Seasonal support (winterization) for CRIs provided	1.2.1. # of households received replenishment/ complementary CRIs	3,000	2,980	19,187,518	-	19,283,768	-	-	-	-	-
	1.2.2. # of vulnerable households received CRIs in-kind for winter support	25,000	24,500								
	1.2.3. # of children provided with e-vouchers for winter clothes	10,500	18,500								
	1.2.4. # of vulnerable households received Cash for CRIs for winter support	10,000	10,000								
1.3. Seasonal support (summerization) Cash provided for CRIs	1.3.1. # of vulnerable households received Cash for CRIs for summer support	10,000	10,000	4,285,715	-	4,285,715	-	-	-	-	-
1.4. Provision of Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance	1.4.1. # of refugee households received Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (cash grants)	25,000	24,700	88'604'102	-	87,010,914	-	-	-	-	-
	1.4.2. # of households assessed who received Basic Needs Assistance (Post-Distribution Monitoring).	5,975	5,863								
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				115,077,335	-	113,520,396	-	-	-	-	-

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2019			Budgetary Requirements 2020		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2019	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2020
UNHCR	96,846,905	-	96,846,905	94,909,967	-	94,909,967
IOM	17,730,430	-	17,730,430	17,730,430	-	17,730,430
UNICEF	500,000	-	500,000	880,000	-	880,000
TOTAL	115,077,335	-	115,077,335	113,520,397	-	113,520,397

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
	Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: REFUGEE COMPONENT	115,077,335	-	113,520,397	-
TOTAL	115,077,335	-	113,520,397	-



Photo: Oneill Majid

World Refugee Day 2018, June



Photo:
UNHCR / Claire Thomas



SHELTER SECTOR RESPONSE

LEAD AGENCIES	UNHCR	
APPEALING PARTNERS	UNHCR, PWJ, QANDIL, IOM	
OTHER PARTNERS	EJCC, BRHA, KURDS, NRC	
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable and gender appropriate access to adequate shelter and infrastructure is available, improved and maintained in camps 2. Sustainable adequate shelter is available for vulnerable Syrian refugees in non-camp setting 3. Refugees and host communities benefit from adequate infrastructure in non-camp setting 	
GENDER MARKER	2A	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2019	2020
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$129,927,25	\$8,820,590
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$109,359,52	\$11,533,569
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2019-2020	\$23,928,677	\$20,354,159

CURRENT SITUATION

The situation of Syrian refugees is stable since only few arrivals are being registered and there are few return movements of refugees to Syria. The impact of the influx remains important, however, as large numbers of Syrian refugees reside in many of the same host communities in addition to Iraqi IDPs, putting a massive strain on the local economy and infrastructure, which already faced challenges before the crisis. This is particularly noticeable in the areas of housing, electricity and other facilities support, including water and sanitation, and solid waste management.

Refugees in camps

Regarding access to improved and upgraded shelters (which are complete with tent slabs, kitchens and WASH facilities) the conditions in the nine camps are improving as more than 89 per cent of Syrian refugees living in these camps have access to this type of shelter. That includes the finalization of 150 upgraded shelters in Domiz 1 camp in Duhok governorate and the ongoing construction of 254 shelters in Kawergosk camp, Erbil governorate. Repair and maintenance of infrastructures such as roads, drains, fencing, electrical connections and public buildings continues in all refugee camps.

To date, the accommodation status of the refugees' households is as follows:

- 22,635 Households (HHs) live in shelter units in camps where 17,705 shelters have been improved as of October 2018, including 14,755 shelters which have been upgraded.
- 57,792 Households (HHs) live in rented dwelling in non-camps (urban and rural areas among host community) Refugees outside camps

The majority of families (93%) are living in independent houses – 92 per cent in Duhok, 95 per cent in Erbil, and 92 per cent in Sulaymaniyah (MSNA IV, 2018). In addition, across all three governorates, the majority (87%) of cases are living in rented accommodation even though only a minority (41%) on average across three governorate reported possessing a written rental contract.

The lack of formal rental agreements may contribute to increasing levels of vulnerability among refugee households in terms of eviction. In fact, 4% of HHs were reportedly threatened with eviction in the 3 months preceding data collection of the MSNA IV survey. (MSNA IV, 2018). The rent costs represent a burden for vulnerable households because 30% of total monthly expenditure is spent on rent, on average, by households. On average, 23% of all households reported having shelter issues – although this proportion was higher in Dohuk (39%). These issues relate to house leaking, broken windows, poor insulation, damp walls, etc.

Land and space to extend camps to take care of camp population growth remains a major challenge as most of the camps are already full to their design capacity, while there is still demand for more shelter plots in the camps, to take care of the waiting list of refugees living out of camp, who wish to be admitted to camps due to the shelter challenges experienced in the urban, peri-urban, and rural area. In any case, the continued expansion of refugee camps is contrary to the “alternative to camps approach” as several studies have shown that permanent encampment keeps refugees in a chronic state of dependency. Thus, the future strategy will have to take into account the integration of the existing camps into settlements with all services provided, while maintaining support to refugees living outside the camps to access affordable and adequate housing.

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group	2019		2020		
	Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population	
Syrian Refugees	Men	75,500	45,300	72,500	43,500
	Women	61,000	36,600	60,500	36,300
	Boys	52,500	31,500	51,500	30,900
	Girls	51,000	30,600	50,500	30,300
Sub Total	240,000	144,000	235,000	141,000	
Members of Affected Communities	Men	55,599	18,348	55,599	18,348
	Women	57,881	19,101	57,881	19,101
	Boys	48,130	15,883	48,130	15,883
	Girls	45,848	15,130	45,848	15,130
Sub Total	207,458	68,461	207,458	68,461	
Grand Total	447,458	212,461	442,458	209,461	

Camp population is increasing due to normal population growth. In addition, some vulnerable refugees choose to settle in camps due to housing problems outside camps. For example, in Domiz 1 (Duhok), the construction of 150 upgraded shelters including all facilities allowed the admittance of 150 families who have been on the waiting list. Overcrowded camps which need to be expanded to provide acceptable living conditions for refugees, results in additional needs for land for shelters and the sector has been engaged in advocacy with authorities in this respect. The local authorities in Duhok have granted extra space for the construction of 154 shelters at Domiz 2.

The total shelter needs in refugee camps to be upgraded is 3,500, the shelter partners are working to address some of these needs within their respective budgets. However, this work will continue in 2019 and 2020. In addition, the sector continues the repair and maintenance of infrastructures such

as roads, electrical connections and public buildings in all refugee camps.

The growing need for electricity has necessitated the extension of solar lighting in the camps, particularly which helps to reduce the energy needs from the public network. Since 2017, the installation of several solar panels for the street lighting and a shift of borehole power from diesel to solar panels by has been initiated.

For vulnerable refugee families living in rented accommodation, the availability of economic opportunities which will allow them to afford to reside in host communities remains crucial, highlighting the intersection with other parts of the response, particularly the livelihoods sector.

For 2019 and 2020, the criteria for targeting beneficiaries, which is already based on vulnerability criteria set by camp management and reception committee decisions, will be reviewed to make sure that

the most vulnerable families will receive due priority in the shelter allocation.

Long-term shelter needs of refugees should be considered in a settlement approach in which existing refugee camps become peripheral neighborhoods of the cities to which they are currently attached. The design of this settlement approach has begun and will continue in a participatory and concerted manner with municipal authorities. However, the approach to support the refugees to stay within host communities will be developed in parallel as a measure that can foster the integration of those who wish to remain in Iraq.

Shelter sector activities will also have some positive impacts on host communities. Through the infrastructure support outside camps, some 68,461 members of host communities will have access to improved infrastructures in the education, health, WASH and social cohesion sectors.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

Continuing the approach of consultation at regional, governorate and district levels, the sector will engage with key technical Ministries at the Directorate levels (Municipality, Housing and Construction, Urban Planning, Electricity, etc.) to consider the plans of those Government institutions.

The private sector (though the Board of Investment) and academic intuitions will be approached to guide on long term investment opportunities and knowledge generation in the sector respectively.

Likewise, the advice of land and housing experts will be sought from technical and legal perspectives.

In 2019, it is planned to support 2,000 vulnerable refugee families to upgrade their shelter from tents to more durable shelters out of the 3,500 shelter in need of upgrading. In addition, 200 new shelter plots will be constructed. The upgrade of shelters will provide more privacy and dignity especially to women and girls. It will also provide protection against climatic factors such as rain, wind and heat.

Outside camps, the most vulnerable will be supported with MPCA under the basic need component which will enable them to afford rent. Various awareness raising activities will be implemented together with other sectors in relation to the importance of formal rental agreements. Also during 2019 and 2020 690 of the most vulnerable households outside camps, living in critical shelters, will be targeted with shelter repair support.

Protection concerns such as inadequate housing and infrastructure, lack of security of tenure (including cases where refugees squat on private property), and the exhaustion of funds for rent and other resources will be monitored and addressed.

Resilience Component

The shelter sector will work with national institutions (municipalities, government technical departments, local NGOs) to transfer camp management as part of the settlement strategy, one of the purposes of which is to enable refugees to obtain permanent shelter solutions while transforming the camps into integrated establishments with the host community which have access to national services.

Some key considerations will be the following:

- The strategy focuses on a gradual integration of existing refugee camps in neighborhoods, where applicable, with services integrated in the national systems (such as electricity).

- Governmental minimum standards, specifically those of the Ministry of Construction, Housing, Municipalities, and Public Work, will be used in all future construction instead of humanitarian standards. This is to ease future handover of infrastructure to the authorities. The technical ministries will be associated with the visits to the camps in order to become familiar with and get ready to take over the investments done in the refugee camps.

- As it is the case at present, shelter and settlement planning should be integrated, linking infrastructure and services, and persons of concern should have access to essential services in all types of settlements. These services include water, energy, sanitation, roads, infrastructure, community spaces, shelter, health, nutrition, education, etc.

- Housing Land and Property (HLP) considerations are fundamental in planning and implementing settlement activities. Mechanisms should be in place to protect persons of concern from forced eviction, exploitation or abuse derived from a lack of tenure rental agreement.

At camp level, refugees will be guided on how to carry out repair and maintenance of shelter as one of their responsibilities. Local authority and government representatives will be involved throughout the camp planning and extension, where needs arises.

To ensure sustainability of shelters and other projects, beneficiaries were involved in the process of choosing projects through participatory assessment to identify the most widespread problems and prioritizing projects through a voting process, all 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 it is the case for host communities and refugees living outside camps.

Implementation of social and community infrastructure projects that can foster social cohesion, such as Quick Impact Projects (QIPs), will also be carried out. These projects will prioritize geographical locations with high concentrations of refugees.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The current community participatory approach will be maintained and strengthened. In fact, during the upgrading of shelters and other infrastructure projects, it is ensured that Syrian refugees are consulted and represented through a refugee committee. Throughout the project period, dedicated meetings are held at camp level where refugee representatives are present and act as a bridge between refugees and humanitarian organizations and the government. More specifically, the design of infrastructure is jointly approved by UN agencies, NGOs and dedicated Government technical entities such as the Directorate of Electricity and General Directorate of Sewerage and Water Supply.

Shelter upgrading is periodically monitored by sector partners in collaboration with different stakeholders, with direct interactions with refugees. Problems raised at regular camp management meetings are immediately addressed primarily through joint field visits and candid discussions with refugees. Also, before project approval, the government commitment and involvement of the host community and beneficiaries will be sought.

Shelter activities are monitored daily by partners, camp officials (government) and refugees. Monthly dashboards for 3RP partners and external partners are produced with information on the capacity and occupation of each camp, in addition to a monthly update on the status of shelter activities with information on the achievements of construction activities in and out of the camps.

All participating agencies in the shelter activities are committed to the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP). Therefore, the shelter programming will include mainstreaming SGBV into sectoral programming and response like NFI, shelter and camp management sectors. The strategy of Communication with Communities (CwC), Feedback and Complaint mechanisms established in each agency will be implemented to reach more accountability to the people we serve.



Photo:
UNHCR / Andrew McConnell

Syrian mother of five Ronia Metwali lives with her children at their home in Domiz refugee camp, northern Iraq. Ronia's husband died two years ago and she is raising five daughters alone.

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Sustainable and gender appropriate access to adequate shelter and infrastructure is available, improved and maintained in camps						Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	% of Targeted population who have access to appropriate shelter and infrastructure in camp settings	BASELINE:	95%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	99%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	-	-	-	-

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
1.1 Refugees provided with improved shelter solutions (concrete slabs, Kitchen, family latrine and shower, walls of 60 cm height and roof with tent).	1.1.1 # of new improved shelter plots constructed	4,000	2,000	4,469,750	-	2,234,875	-	4	3	3	3
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)	35	25	2,441,832	-	825,000	-	4	4	4	3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				6,911,582	-	3,059,875	-				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
1.3 Long term permanent shelter provided and sustained using local goods services and labour (raising the walls to 2.8 m high and change the roof-tent to a weatherproof roof)	1.3.1 # of tents upgraded to more durable shelter (Shelter Upgrade).	3,340	3,381	8,741,667	-	9,934,284	-	4	4	4	4
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				8,741,667	-	9,934,284	-				

OBJECTIVE 2	2. Sustainable adequate shelter is available for vulnerable Syrian refugees in non-camp setting						Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:	% improved shelter conditions in non-camp settings	BASELINE:	89% (120,150)	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	90% (121,770)	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	-	-	-	-

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
2.1 Shelter upgrades completed in urban area	2.1.1 # of households receiving shelter upgrade (MHH/FHH)	690	690	2,260,715	-	2,260,715	-	4	4	4	3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				2,260,715	-	2,260,715	-				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
2.2 Community infrastructure provided, rehabilitated, maintained and/or improved using local services and labour	2.2.1 # of infrastructure projects (roads, electricity, public buildings, health centers, schools,... Etc.) constructed/improved/maintained (QIP's and CSP's).	28	15	2,194,285	-	1,599,285	-	3	4	3	4
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				2,194,285	-	1,599,285	-				

OBJECTIVE 3	Camp coordination and management support provided to the local government					Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?		
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:	% of camps with proper camp	BASELINE:	100	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	100	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	-	4	4	3	4

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
3.1 Roles and responsibilities of camp managers and service providers defined and agreed	3.1.1 # of camp management / administration staff employed (F/M)	136	136	3,820,428	-	3,500,000	-	4	4	3	4
	3.1.2 # of camp management / administration staff employed (F/M)	10	10								
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				3,820,428	-	3,500,000	-				

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2019			Budgetary Requirements 2020		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2019	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2020
UNHCR	6,989,535	5,901,267	12,890,802	6,334,875	7,200,000	13,534,875
PWJ	3,517,475	3,510,400	7,027,875	-	2,824,284	2,824,284
QANDIL	600,000	810,000	1,410,000	600,000	795,000	1,395,000
IOM	1,885,715	714,285	2,600,000	1,885,715	714,285	2,600,000
TOTAL	12,992,725	10,935,952	23,928,677	8,820,590	11,533,569	20,354,159



Photo: Chalaine Chang

World Refugee Day activities, June 2018, Qandil

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
	Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: REFUGEE COMPONENT	12,992,725	-	8,820,590	-
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: RESILIENCE COMPONENT	10,935,952	-	11,533,569	-
TOTAL	23,928,677	-	20,354,159	-



Photo:
UNHCR / Claire Thomas



WASH SECTOR RESPONSE

LEAD AGENCIES	UNICEF / UNHCR	
APPEALING PARTNERS	<p>UN Agencies: UNICEF, UNHCR</p> <p>NGOs: Qatar Red Crescent Society (QRCs), Red Cross (FRC), Peace Winds Japan (PWJ), Première Urgence Internationale (PU-I), Relief International (RI), German Federal Agency for Technical Relief (THW)</p>	
OTHER PARTNERS	<p>Government partners: Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA), Erbil Refugee Council (ERC), Directorate of Surrounding Water (DoSW), Directorate of Sanitation (DoS), Directorate of Municipalities (DoM), Directorate of Education (DoE) and Directorate of Health (DoH)</p>	
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Affected women, girls, boys and men have timely, equitable and sustainable access to a sufficient quantity of safe water to meet basic drinking, cooking and personal hygiene needs 2. Affected women, girls, boys and men have equitable and sustainable access to culturally, gender appropriate, safe sanitation facilities and services that ensure a dignified and healthy living environment 3. Affected women, girls, boys and men are enabled to continue good hygiene practice in order to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being 4. Affected women, girls, boys and men attending schools, child friendly spaces and health centres have reduced risk of WASH-related disease through equitable and sustainable access to safe, gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities and services and hygiene promotion activities 	
GENDER MARKER	2A	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2019	2020
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$6,720,428	\$6,020,428
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$12,185,757	\$11,810,428
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2019-2020	\$18,906,185	\$17,830,856

CURRENT SITUATION

The main objective of the WASH sector is to provide sustainable, sufficient quantities of safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation facilities and improved hygiene practices to the refugees in camps, out of camp and in education and health facilities. In 2018/2019, with about \$14m out of \$17.3m WASH prioritised safe water provision, maintaining water and sanitation facilities. The WASH sector was able to reach about 82,294 refugees (87 per cent of targeted population) with sustainable, sufficient quantities of safe water in the nine refugee camps in KRI hosting some 38 per cent of Syrian refugees in Iraq (i.e. four in Duhok, four in Erbil and one in Sulaymaniyah), also reaching refugees in out-of-camp settings, in education and health facilities. 1,146 refugees received safe drinking water through water trucking as a supplement to sustainable water sources, 45,243 refugees benefited from appropriate sanitation facilities and 8,421 with improved hygiene practices (messages include personal hygiene, proper handwashing etc.) including 12,587 children in schools, child friendly spaces and visitors to health facilities. In camps, safe drinking water provision exceeded the WASH sector minimum standard of 50 litres per person per day. For instance, the refugee population in Erbil camps received 108 litres person per day, 76 litres person per day for refugees in Duhok and 100 litre per person per day was available for refugees in Sulaymaniyah. The water provided was provided through water trucking and sustainable water networks.

The repair / upgrade, operation and maintenance (O&M) of water networks, including water quality monitoring in all refugees' camps have been conducted WASH actors in close collaboration with the government counterparts such as DoSW, DoS, BRHA and ERC, whose capacities have been strengthened over the years. Some section of Domiz camp in Duhok still have water trucking due to low water pressure in some sections of the camps, 210m³ per day of water is provided to 1,370 individuals by trucking to specific households with vulnerable / disabled persons. Other routine major WASH activities mainly in Domiz camps during 2018/2019 include: desludging of waste water, solid waste/garbage management and cleaning open drainage channels, and upgrade of showers

& toilets, septic tanks, manholes, drainage, in addition to infrastructure expansion which includes provision of elevated tanks and extension of feeding pipelines. For Domiz 1 camp, partners are planning to construct a water treatment plant at Mosul Dam that will provide long term solution to the current water shortages.

Similar routine activities were conducted in Erbil camps such as upgrades of drinking water network and sanitation facilities, increasing water storage capacity at household levels, providing routine care and maintenance to the water supply system, which includes various activities such as daily water disinfection with chlorine chemicals, ensuring a proper regime of water quality monitoring through regular water quality tests (chemical & bacteriological analysis) at both water sources and households, installation of floating valves in storage tanks to control water losses and mobilization in camp communities to eliminate illegal connections on networks, improve efficient use and conservation of water and reduce on abuse and improper use of water facilities.

Through intense hygiene promotion activities in the camps, outbreak of cholera/ acute water Diarrhoea was prevented/ mitigated. Sector partners, along with EJCC (Erbil Joint Crisis Coordination) and DESW (Directorate of Erbil Surrounding), upgraded existing water supply systems at household level in Kawergosk and Darashakran refugee camps, Erbil governorate, benefiting 2,600 and 2,200 people respectively. Solar powered water systems are also installed in most refugee camps. There is plan to support communities hosting refugees and IDPs, in cooperation with Erbil Directorate of Water, by improving the existing water supply system in Kasnazan and Koya cities through electricity connection to the existing Booster Pumps and extending new main pipelines.

In Sulaymaniyah, WASH sector partners including the Directorate of Sulaymaniyah Surrounding Water continue operating water and sanitation systems, providing drinking water with 100 litres per person per day available 8,272 refugees in Arbat camp and weekly water quality testing with satisfactory results.

Hygiene and health promotion continued, with hygiene items provided to the most vulnerable. WASH services and hygiene promotion were reinforced in schools, Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) and health facilities. Improvements to WASH services and hygiene and health promotion were undertaken in coordination with the Health sector to mitigate against acute diarrhoea cases. In Duhok for instance, through partnership with Directorate of Preventive Health, community hygiene promoters were trained to reach out to 1,385 individuals in Domiz 1&2 camps raising awareness of the key messages of prevention of Acute Water diarrhea (AWD)/Cholera, and other priority messages of water conservation and menstrual hygiene management.

To ensure safe and good quality drinking water to the refugee population, water quality testing and monitoring are being carried out on regular basis by WASH actors. So far, most water samples tested, conform to minimum standard of 0.2-0.5 mg/l of Free Chlorine Residual (FRC) (at household level), and remedial actions for water points where results are below minimum standard have been taken to ensure compliance with quality standards. WASH Committees have also been established and empowered to ensure community management, and particularly promote water conservation efforts.

For refugees in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, modest gains were registered in promoting good hygiene practices, supporting local authorities to improve operation and maintenance of public water, sewerage, and solid waste collection and disposal systems serving impacted communities, and in reinforcing WASH systems in schools.

The conflict in Mosul and other cities in 2017/2018 increased humanitarian needs as result of increased number of displaced population and this stretched the partners and government's capacities to consistently address needs of affected population groups including refugees. This has also limited funding towards refugee responses. This large displacement also of IDPs in Iraq and limited funding to support refugees' humanitarian programs undermined the WASH response in refugee camps, affecting

sustainability and impacting service delivery and the ability of partners to sustain and expand support for the refugee population.

An increasing variability of the country's climatic and meteorological conditions also negatively impacts water resource availability. The impact of an increased variability in meteorological conditions includes inability to store water during heavy rain, an exacerbation of already diminishing discharge rates in the perennial rivers of Iraq. Coupled with over reliance on groundwater supply in the camps that has led to excessive abstraction, groundwater resources are dwindling and some boreholes dried up or do not to work to full capacity. So far 6 boreholes have closed since 2017 due to low

yield and high turbidity of 45 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) (above recommended threshold) and others due to presence of nitrates in the groundwater around the camp. This calls for integrated approach to sustainably manage the existing resources including use of alternative water sources. In particular, it has proven difficult to find out permanent solution for water provision to Basirma refugee camp whose borehole has dried up. It will require huge investment to the tune of \$0.5m to bring water from nine kilometres, where water quality and quantity is reliable.

However, some good practices emerged during 2018, such as support from government counterparts in humanitarian

interventions which presented an opportunity to build their capacity in programme implementation and WASH sector coordination leadership; WASH actors adopted a shift in strategy resulting in increased cost effectiveness and expansion of the scope of community involvement and participation for care and maintenance of WASH facilities at household level as well as hygiene promotion related activities. This was also helped by increased Intersectoral convergence and synergies with the Education and Health sectors, and child protection sub-sector, and the establishment of good coordination and collaboration among WASH actors, UN agencies, NGOs and government.



Photo:
UNHCR/ Samma Gammah

The harvest of crops in Gawilan refugee camp, Duhok

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group	2019		2020		
	Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population	
Syrian Refugees	Men	75,500	31,710	72,500	30,450
	Women	61,000	25,620	60,500	25,410
	Boys	52,500	22,050	51,500	21,630
	Girls	51,000	21,420	50,500	21,210
Sub Total	240,000	100,800	235,000	98,700	
Grand Total	240,000	100,800	235,000	98,700	

The refugee population shall remain highly vulnerable without access to adequate WASH services. During 2019/20 WASH sector, shall continue to sustain WASH services in and out of camp locations, ensuring the health, dignity and rights, and safety of the refugee population. Specific focus will be placed on strengthening the capacity of government/local authorities to repair/upgrade, operate and maintain WASH services for refugees in and out of camps. There is also a need to continue enhancing community involvement of refugee communities in managing water and sanitation facilities. Provision of adequate WASH services will continue in schools, child friendly spaces (CFS) and health facilities with attention to vulnerable groups (e.g. elderly, Person Living With Disability (PLWD)). In 2019/2020, WASH sector shall focus on supporting 88,800 in camp and 12,000 in non-camp location. Of the 100,800 refugees targeted, 25,620 are women (25 per cent) in need of WASH services and 43,470 (43 per cent) are children. The population targeted under the WASH response has been defined based the assumption that not many refugees will be returning in 2019 and hence, a stable number of refugees in camps shall remain through 2019/2020. This is what partners can realistically achieve in line with capacities, access and resources. For communities outside of camps, target governorates will remain Erbil, Dohuk and

Sulaymaniyah, mirroring the geographical coverage of partners working in camps.

Priority WASH needs at household level remains access to safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion services. Inadequate rainfall coupled with increases in temperature and high water demand is leading to excessive withdrawal of ground water and may have a long lasting effect on ground water levels in affected areas as well as put strains on existing facilities and put some boreholes out of use. The increase in temperature especially during summer months, often increases demand on water to beyond capacity. This, coupled with reduced hours of available electricity, makes it very difficult to provide water to meet the demand of refugees. Also, the challenge of illegal water connections which cause low pressure along some water networks leads to unpredictable needs for water trucking. Wastewater and solid waste management continues to be major priority into 2019/2020 until a more durable approach is found. In the meantime, unsustainable practices such as wastewater collection with desludging trucks are operationally challenging, costly and potentially risky to the environment.

The challenges to handover solid waste management to government particularly to the Directorate of Municipalities (DOM)

continue. This is an expensive intervention currently done through private service provider. A cost reduction strategy of direct implementation by directorate of municipalities using available assets of the government instead of contractor has been proposed and is under review by BRHA.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

The WASH Sector shall strategically focus on building resilience of refugees and strengthening of durable long-term WASH activities for refugees in camps and in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. This will also include empowering vulnerable host communities and strengthening capacities of government directorates, especially the Directorate of Water, to deliver essential durable WASH services. Constant monitoring on potential factors for social tensions and continuing support to foster dialogue among different social groups will be an integral aspect. For refugees in camps, emphasis shall be on strengthening resilience building in WASH services through transitioning to durable water and sanitation systems and improving existing water and sanitation infrastructure (e.g. scaling up solar powered services; wastewater treatment facilities; solid waste management; expanding water conservation efforts by addressing water losses/wastage, and supporting surface water harvesting). Focus shall continue to be on sustaining provision of a full WASH package to 100 per cent of refugees in the nine established camps in the KR-I to ensure standards are met. With strong involvement of the Government being key in sustaining WASH service provision, WASH sector partners will continue to support government in doing repair/upgrade, operation and maintenance of WASH facilities and services at both household level and in facilities/institution such as schools, Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) and health facilities. Other priorities will be on: improving access, quality and quantity, particularly related to privacy, dignity and security for women and girls and access for people with special needs; and, improving financial and environmental sustainability of services.

The WASH sector will also work towards mitigating the risk of drying of aquifers and surface water through promotion of integrated water resource approaches. Empowering government actors to develop groundwater mapping and modelling to analyse groundwater capacity and utilization, to guide usage/extraction. WASH Committees and other groups of people in communities shall continue to be empowered to manage and maintain facilities as a key strategy to foster local ownership and financial sustainability in the long term. Specific efforts to reinforce the national WASH governance system will include capacity enhancement of institutions, promoting water for business consumers in camps (water utility approach), piloting water metering system in some KRI refugee camps as part of the sustainability framework through cost recovery (this may include charging water fees from commercial shops inside camps). This will ensure that local authorities do not depend on funding from partners for operation and maintenance of facilities.

Concerning the WASH needs of refugee households living out of camp in the host community or villages neighbouring the camps, acknowledging the limited financial resources and opportunity to efficiently and effectively address WASH needs, efforts will focus on supporting water and sanitation facilities and services in schools. Special focus shall be on bringing WASH services up to standard, and promoting good hygiene practices to mitigate any waterborne disease outbreaks. Advocacy with the donor community and government to increase attention and funding for responses that address needs of refugees and impacted communities will also be pursued. Outside of camps, the WASH Sector will focus on reinforcing WASH services in schools serving refugees and impacted communities to ameliorate gains for these caseloads, and expand the impact of education interventions. Targeting will be undertaken in close coordination with the Education Sector to maximise benefit and ensure that institutions most in need of assistance are supported.

Sound hygiene practices will continue to be emphasised at household, school and CFS levels including dissemination of key messages as required (e.g. cholera prevention, safe handling and storage of water etc.) to ensure health, dignity and well-being of communities. Rather than blanket provision of hygiene items, the WASH sector shall promote cash/voucher system as for distribution for hygiene items only for extremely vulnerable households to phase out direct distribution of hygiene kits.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

Efforts will continue to involve the refugee population in planning and carrying out implementation of some WASH activities. Refugees who are in WASH committees and members of camp management who represent community-based management structures will continue to be empowered and involved in WASH service roles where they can affect decisions and manage resources. Through such arrangements, other groups of affected population will also be either directly or indirectly involved at all stages of WASH response. Efforts will also include promoting community engagement in service provision, including training in operation and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion, through which the community can ultimately assume responsibility for management and delivery of community level services, notwithstanding the overall responsibility of Government, as duty bearer, in delivering and sustaining essential services. The continuous use of the Call Centre mechanism represents an important means to get feedback from communities on services being provided, and enhance capacity to respond to any issues that may arise. Other feedback receiving mechanisms (focus group discussion, dialogue between partners and community entities) will also be adopted. Provision of adequate information for targeted and engaged communities will be included from the beginning of the process.

WASH Sector coordination, monitoring and reporting uses a harmonized toolkit of services for the Syrian refugee response, strengthening inter-sector coordination mechanisms for information sharing among partners and for course-correction where required. The monitoring of, and reporting on, progress of projects is overseen by the WASH Sector coordination team along with sector partners and government authorities. Technical monitoring is undertaken with support of field partners, and regular coordination meetings are facilitated at national and sub-national levels to ensure timely identification of common issues. Monthly response reporting takes place using the common information management platform, ActivityInfo, enabling analysis through response dashboards shared widely among partners, and with the public as part of information-sharing and accountability. The WASH Sector ensures that common indicators are tracked, that implementation bottlenecks are identified and investigated, and that steps are taken to resolve outstanding issues.



Photo: UNHCR / Claire Thomas

Seven-year-old Shaven stands for a photo outside her tent in Qushtapa camp. She and her family came to Iraq in 2013 after fleeing Qamishli in northeastern Syria. Shaven attends primary school inside the camp and hopes to be a doctor in the future. She has little hope of returning to Syria in the future. "I want to stay here because it's safer," she said.

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Affected women, girls, boys and men have timely, equitable and sustainable access to a sufficient quantity of safe water to meet basic drinking, cooking and personal hygiene needs						Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	# of affected people with access to adequate quantity of safe water	BASELINE:	92,821	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	95,000	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	95,000	-	-	-

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020*				
1.1. Sufficient, safe water supply is provided for refugee households in camps through the development of sustainable water systems	# of people with daily access to water of at least 50l / person/day through water trucking	95,000	95,000	2,270,428	-	2,270,428	-	5	5	4	4
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				2,270,428	-	2,270,428	-				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
1.2. Sustainable, durable water sources, water supply are assured for refugees living in camps	# of people accessing water through an improved water network, system or source	95,000	95,000	6,435,757	-	6,060,428	-	5	5	5	5
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				6,435,757	-	6,060,428	-				

OBJECTIVE 2	Affected women, girls, boys and men have equitable and sustainable access to culturally, gender appropriate, safe sanitation facilities and services that ensure a dignified and healthy living environment							Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:	# of affected people with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	BASELINE:	45,000	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	95,000	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	95,000	-	-	-	-

OBJECTIVE 3	Affected women, girls, boys and men are enabled to continue good hygiene practice in order to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being							Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:	# of affected people who have experienced a hygiene promotion session	BASELINE:	9,500	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	95,000	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	95,000	-	-	-	-

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
2.1. Sufficient, safe sanitation facilities and services are provided for refugee households in camps	# of camp residents benefited from rehabilitation of latrines	1,000	1,000	250,000	-	250,000	-	5	5	5	5
	# of camp residents benefited from rehabilitation of bathing spaces	1,000	1,000	250,000	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				500,000	-	500,000	-				

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
3.1. Refugee households in camps are enabled to adopt good hygiene practice	# of camp residents reached through hygiene promotion activities	95,000	95,000	1,150,000	-	1,150,000	-	5	5	5	5
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				1,150,000	-	1,150,000	-				

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020*				
2.2. Sufficient and safe systems for collection and disposal of solid waste are provided for refugee households in camps	# of camp residents with access to solid waste collection and disposal services	95'000	95'000	2'800'000	-	2'100'000	-	5	5	5	5
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				2'800'000	-	2'100'000	-				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
2.3. Sustainable, durable and appropriate sanitation facilities and services for refugees in camps are provided and being well operated and maintained	# of newly upgraded latrines	15,500	15,500	5,200,000	-	5,200,000	-	5	5	5	5
	# of newly upgraded showers	15,500	15,400					-	-	-	-
	# of septic tanks/holding tanks upgraded	6,000	6,000	200,000	-	200,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				5,400,000	-	5,400,000	-				



OBJECTIVE 4	Affected women, girls, boys and men attending schools, child friendly spaces and health centres have reduced risk of WASH-related disease through equitable and sustainable access to safe, gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities and services and hygiene promotion activities						Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4:	# of affected people attending schools, CFS with access to WASH services	BASELINE:	25,000	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	25,000	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	25,000	-	-	-

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
4.1. Sufficient WASH services for refugee children in schools	# of children accessing WASH facilities in schools	10,000	10,000	250,000	-	250,000	-	5	5	5	5
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				250,000	-	250,000	-				

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
4.2. Sufficient WASH services for refugee children in Child Friendly Spaces	# of children accessing WASH facilities in Child friendly Spaces	15,000	15,000	100,000	-	100,000	-	5	5	5	5
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				100,000	-	100,000	-				

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2019			Budgetary Requirements 2020		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2019	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2020
UNICEF	2,150,000	1,400,000	3,550,000	1,450,000	1,400,000	2,850,000
UNHCR	4,570,428	10,785,757	15,356,185	4,570,428	10,410,428	14,980,856
TOTAL	6,720,428	12,185,757	18,906,185	6,020,428	11,810,428	17,830,856

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
	Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: REFUGEE COMPONENT	6,720,428	-	6,020,428	-
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: RESILIENCE COMPONENT	12,185,757	-	11,810,428	-
TOTAL	18,906,185	-	17,830,856	-



Photo: UNHCR / Claire Thomas



LIVELIHOODS SECTOR RESPONSE

LEAD AGENCIES	United Nations Development Programme, ZOA	
APPEALING PARTNERS	International Organization for Migration (IOM) World Vision International (WVI) Rehabilitation, Education And Community Health (REACH) Rwanga Barzany Charity Foundation (BCF) Bojeen Organization UNHCR Relief International (RI) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Mercy Corps	
OTHER PARTNERS	ZOA Danish Refugee Council	
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase availability of information to allow for evidence-based interventions 2. Improve economic opportunities for affected populations of Syrian Refugees and host communities 3. Improve employability with marketable skills 	
GENDER MARKER	2A	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2019	2020
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	-	-
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$17,009,528	\$15,834,119
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2019-2020	\$17,009,528	\$15,834,119

CURRENT SITUATION

Most of the Syrian refugees in Iraq arrived at the end of 2012 through 2013 when the Syrian civil war increased in intensity. In 2014, Iraq too became insecure and unstable. The internal displacement of Iraqis resulting from the instability, multiplied the number of people in need, made livelihoods opportunities more difficult to access due to competition, and put a heavy strain on the local host communities' resources. The political, social, and security crises in Iraq caused continuous population movements and displacement that ultimately affected the refugee response efforts.

UNHCR figures indicate that 97% of Syrian refugees in Iraq reside in camps and urban areas in the Kurdistan Region (KR-I), in the north of the country. In 2011, the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG) granted Syrian refugees the right to work in the region and to enrol in public schools and universities. The socio-economic outlook in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq is favourable for Syrian refugees due to the ethnic and linguistic similarities.

This does, however, not mean that Syrian refugees, in general, have high levels of financial security. The 2018 Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) shows that, even though only about 7% of refugee households reported to have no livelihood opportunities in the last thirty days, access to employment (difficulties to access employment) is still reported as a top priority need (55%). In addition, the protracted displacement of Syrian refugees has caused many to exhaust coping strategies, and more than two-thirds of households are currently in debt.

While Syrian refugees demonstrated assertiveness and resilience early on, establishing shops in camps and integrating into the local economy, structural issues limit their ability to thrive. Camp residents, while having the right to obtain work permits, find themselves geographically isolated. Those who have opened businesses in the camps are, in some cases, either isolated from supply chains and thus have higher operating costs, or have not had the opportunity to develop market linkages. Access to informal sources of financing for business activities is more difficult for Syrian refugees than host community members, as they lack the extensive social networks. Youth whose education was interrupted by their displacement find it difficult to continue their education in institutions with differing language and curriculum, or the need to contribute to household income.

Exacerbated by the financial crisis in Iraq and the KRI, the market salary rate for low skilled Syrian refugees is often lower than the federal minimum wage. Skilled workers are often forced to take low skilled work, or even daily labour. Coinciding with a large number of host community members from the public sector entering the private sector due to the government's fiscal crisis, more competition for livelihoods opportunities is a potential cause of social tension. There is a risk that resentment towards refugees and IDPs alike will increase, encouraged by erroneous and unchallenged assumptions about the capacity of the labour market to absorb new workers and grow.

Despite the challenges of responding to Syrian refugee needs in Iraq while the country is between an emergency and recovery and resilience building, some innovative solutions to local problems have been successfully implemented. One example is a project that is restoring informal savings mechanisms, such as traditional savings groups. Small business owners from the host community and displaced populations build trust and help each other save for investments into their businesses. Similar to this strategy, is encouraging and supporting cooperative-style producer groups.

While there is no legal cooperative status in Iraq, independent producers and greenhouse farmers can cooperate to reduce market barriers and operational costs and provide much needed social support. Another example is a new approach to job placement that ensures fair treatment and stability for employers and employees. Informal employment and lack of merit-based hiring is being combated by providing direct job placement services whereby an organization establishes a partnership with private companies to find eligible employees, provide a fair employment contract and monitor adherence to the contract by both employer and employee. This type of intervention has helped women secure safe employment to confidently enter the workforce. Implementing new approaches to traditional livelihoods challenges in the Iraq context has increased the sustainability of interventions, cohesion among the displaced and host communities and resilience of the populations.

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group	2019		2020	
	Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians Refugees	Men	74,998	74,998	74,998
	Women	60,893	60,893	60,893
	Boys	53,802	53,802	53,802
	Girls	50,307	50,307	50,307
Sub Total	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
Members of Affected Communities	Men	38,773	38,773	38,773
	Women	47,557	47,557	47,557
	Boys	37,024	37,024	37,024
	Girls	34,756	34,756	34,756
Sub Total	158,110	158,110	158,110	158,110
Grand Total	398,110	398,110	398,110	398,110

Based on sectoral needs assessment done with national and international NGOs caring for Syrian refugees and providing livelihoods access, and based on initial findings on Livelihoods sector done by REACH initiative, there is an urgent need to ensure that sustainability and economic empowerment are at the core of each sector's response, by addressing the following gaps and issues:

- The three most frequently reported sources of income across governorate were employment (86%), followed by loans (50%) and savings (34%).
- The majority of HHs had at least one member working (86%), with the most frequently reported sources of employment at KR-I level being construction work (52%), work in the service industry (21%), followed by vocational job (18%).
- Average income per month across the KR-I was 690,222 IQD while average total monthly expenditure was 692,997 IQD, with the top

three items of expenditure being food, rent and healthcare.

- The majority of all households reported being in debt (79%) - average total amount of debt was 2,162,402 IQD.
- The top three reported reasons for being in debt were due to basic household expenditures, healthcare costs, and food.
- The majority of households in Erbil and Dohuk reported the closest market to be in less than 2 kilometers from their home (85% and 71% respectively), compared to half of the households in Sulaymaniyah (49%).
- Increasing numbers of refugees living outside camps requested relocation to camps, resulting in long waiting lists and negative coping mechanisms.
- Insufficient permanent and formal employment opportunities.

- Competition for labour and increased pressure on local food production: families resort to reducing their meal sizes, selling productive assets, or buying food on credit.
- The challenge to restore/provide alternative livelihoods to reduce long-term dependency on emergency food assistance.
- The majority of youths are out-of-school/unemployed and vocational training options remain very limited, particularly for girls.
- Refugees lacking residency permits have limited access to the formal labour market, pushing many to pay their rent late and become subject to evictions on a regular basis.
- Refugees with residency permits in KR-I cannot access jobs in humanitarian sector that require travel outside KR-I, and therefore job opportunities shrunk significantly after retaking Ninewa.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

Strategic livelihoods interventions are still required to address the needs and vulnerabilities of Syrian refugees living inside and out of camps in 2018 and beyond. There is a risk that the focus on IDPs and communities impacted by displacement from Mosul and other armed conflicts in northern Iraq will cause the livelihoods needs of Syrian refugees to be a reduced priority. Without the improvement of income security, refugees struggling to cover their basic needs will continue to rely on negative coping strategies such as taking on debt, which has negative implications for the camp and the wider economy, or engaging in exploitative employment practices.

Women, accounting for as many as 25% of household heads, are an especially vulnerable group with an employment rate of only about 16%. Interventions that take into account structural issues and limitations will have sustainable impacts. Livelihoods interventions supporting Syrian refugees in Iraq have been successful when focused on sustainability and resilience building. Specifically, interventions that aim to integrate refugees into the local workforce, create market linkages within established value chains, and enhance skills tailored to the needs of the private sector actors.

Outside of camps, where refugees cannot set up individual businesses, partnerships can be facilitated with host community members. Refugee entrepreneurs with business management experience or financial resources to contribute can create jobs and contribute to boosting the local economy. This will not only build resilience among the refugee population, but also social cohesion and mutual benefit with the impacted host communities. Local economic and development authorities and private sector actors are particularly suited to help facilitate these outcomes. The livelihoods sector will continue to engage with the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MoTI), as well as the Erbil Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ECCI), to build the capacity and management skills of refugee and host community entrepreneurs.

Refugees are more likely to be engaged in wage labour rather than salaried, contractual employment. Informal employment is almost the exclusive arrangement found in towns, and appears more in construction and retail sectors in the larger cities. While informality of employment is common in the KR-I, it is a critical issue displaced people are facing as it indicates lower income levels and less secure employment. There is a risk that, refugees become locked into a cycle of inferior access to services and inferior work and life opportunities.

Livelihood interventions are needed that work to counter this practice to protect workers from exploitative arrangements and income insecurity. Facilitating formal arrangements between Syrian workers and their host community employers can be mutually beneficial to both parties. This can include job placement services, skills improvement, and cash and asset grants to establish income generating activities.

Partnering with local businesses to implement training - including on-the-job and apprenticeships - and job placement has been a successful strategy to support sustainability of refugee support programmes, counter informality of employment and ensure protection from exploitative practices - which has enabled the inclusion of women.

While the local economy has struggled since 2014 due to insecurity and a fall in oil prices, this has caused economic actors, government officials and development and aid organizations to look into traditional sectors that have long been ignored in the KRI. Livelihoods interventions that focus on growing sectors, especially within agriculture, will see wide-ranging benefits for both the displaced and host populations in Iraq.

Local institutions, such as the MoTI and ECCI are also supporting the development of this sector. There is a lot of opportunity to develop the agriculture sector, which would necessitate vast employment creation in farming, harvesting, processing,

transportation, marketing, etc. of fruits, vegetables, herbs, flowers, honey, and other agricultural products.

The agriculture sector represents a unique opportunity to include women in employment, as they already have been actively participating in agricultural projects in the KR-I. A participatory approach for livelihood enhancement and business creation, infrastructure improvement, and other socio-economic interventions, engaging local authorities and business actors, will foster mutual trust and solidarity between different groups in the communities.

In 2019-2020 linkages between Livelihoods Sector and Child Protection/GBV Sub-Sector will be strengthened through:

- Referrals of vulnerable parents/families to receive support with employment or job training, if economic vulnerabilities lead to child marriage and child labor.
- Vocational training for youth.
- Diversification of vocational training - special need for diversified training for women and GBV victims.
- Supporting market access for women and youth.
- Provision of Child Protection training to Livelihood actors and vice versa.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The outputs and activities set forth in the Iraq Livelihoods 3RP align with the sector's evidence-based strategic objectives of promoting resilience of the Syrian refugee population. To guide decisions on areas and types of intervention, labour and market needs assessments will be conducted. To support the job placement objective, skills enhancement initiatives for refugees and creating partnerships with private sector employers are included. Finally, the 2019-2020 plan includes promoting small business development through providing grants of cash and productive assets. Cash for work temporary employment is also included.

Through the 3RP sector coordination mechanisms, the Livelihood Sector will ensure information sharing and reporting on all activities. The sector will strengthen its evidence-based reporting through ActivityInfo and the sector Dashboard.



Photo:
IOM / Bafrin Najib

Business enhancement training

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	1. Increase availability of information to allow for evidence-based interventions				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	# of Market assessments and mapping exercises conducted	BASELINE: -	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019: -	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020: -	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
Output 1.1 Increased Availability of Accurate Information on Market System and Business Environment	# of assessments conducted and shared	14	14	193,000	40,100	195,000	32,600	-	-	-	-
Output 2.1 Capacity of Training Institutions mapped, assessed, and strengthened	# of mapping exercises on training institutions conducted	20	22	202,500	192,500	212,500	202,500	-	-	-	-
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				395,500	232,600	407,500	235,100				

OBJECTIVE 2	2. Improve economic opportunities for affected populations of Syrian Refugees, host communities and non- Syrian refugees				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:	# of people who have access to new income earning opportunities through livelihood interventions	BASELINE: -	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019: -	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020: -	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
Output 2.1. Increased Employment Opportunities for Syrian refugees, Host Communities and non- Syrian refugees	# of individuals benefited temporary employment activities (cash for work etc.)	9,018	8,580	5,244,400	391,760	4,612,900	329,616	-	-	-	-
Output 2.2. Small businesses promoted, established and sustained	# of individuals supported to establish or scale up businesses (micro-finance, small grants, etc.)	4,552	4,260	4,936,000	601,200	3,905,500	400,200	-	-	-	-
Output 2.3. Partnerships with private sector strengthened	# of signed partnership agreements with private sector to facilitate employment and market linkages	401	210	1,090,124	127,924	933,000	20,000	-	-	-	-
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				11,270,524	1,120,884	9,451,400	749,816				



Photo: UNHCR/Claire Thomas

Dr. Mohammed Issa, 33, from Hassakeh in northern Syria, helps his five-year-old son Issa with his English homework in their home in Erbil, the capital of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

OBJECTIVE 3	3. Improve employability with marketable skills							Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:	# of people who received support in entering the job market	BASELINE:	-	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	-	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	-	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
Output 3.1. Facilitation mechanisms for job opportunities provided	# of individuals participated in professional skills, vocational or business development training courses	4,046	4,135	5,013,764	106,000	5,020,219	311,000	-	-	-	-
	# of individuals who benefited from job referral mechanisms (registered, job fairs, job portals, job newsletters, job centers)	3,960	5,363	619,000	38,000	655,000	66,000	-	-	-	-
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				5,632,764	144,000	5,675,219	377,000				

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
	Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	17,298,788	1,497,484	15,534,119	1,361,916
Total	17,298,788	1,497,484	15,534,119	1,361,916

SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2019			Budgetary Requirements 2020		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2019	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2020
IOM	-	2,076,000	2,076,000	-	2,076,000	2,076,000
WVI	-	1,664,900	1'664'900	-	1,298,600	1,298,600
REACH	-	912,700	912,700	-	879,500	879,500
Rwanga	-	561,000	561,000	-	676,000	676,000
BCF	-	357,500	357,500	-	-	-
Bojeen	-	232,000	232,000	-	195,000	195,000
UNHCR	-	2,378,564	2,378,564	-	2,274,019	2,274,019
RI	-	6,235,000	6,235,000	-	6,235,000	6,235,000
UNDP	-	2,400,000	2,400,000	-	1,900,000	1,900,000
Mercy Corps	-	481,124	481,124	-	-	-
Total	-	17,298,788	17,298,788	-	15,534,119	15,534,119

