Iraq Country Chapter 2023-2024

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List of Acronyms

A2PS	Area-based Programming for Protection and Solutions
AAP	Accountability to Affected populations
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AGD	Age, Gender and Diversity
BCF	Barzani Charity Foundation
BWA	Baghdad Women Association
BWO	Better World Organization for Community Development
CESVI	Coperazione e Sviluppo
CFB	Complaint and Feedback Boxes
CFM	Complaint and Feedback Mechanisms
CLCI	Cash and Livelihood Consortium of Iraq
CP	Child Protection
CwC	Communication with Communities
DCVAW	Directorate for Combatting Violence Against Women
DHRD	Democracy and Human Rights Development Centre
DoH	Directorate of Health
DoLSA	Directorate of Labour and Social Affairs
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ECCI	Erbil Chamber of Commerce and Industry
EWARN	Early Warning and Alert Response Network
FCS	food consumption score
FSOM	Food Security Outcome Monitoring
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GBVIMS	Gender-Based Violence Information Management System
GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
GoI	Government of Iraq
Harikar	Heartland Alliance International
HLP	Housing Land and Property
HRP	Humanitarian Residency Permits
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IFP	Information Feedback Points
IIC	Iraq Information Centre
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISWG	Inter-Sector Working Group
JCCC	Joint Crisis, Coordination Centre
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
KR-I	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
KRSO	Kurdistan Region Statistics Office
LCN	Legal Clinic Network
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
MoMT	Ministry of Municipalities and Tourism
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MPCA	Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance
MSNA	Multi Sector Needs Assessment
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NES	North-East Syria
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights
OSAC	One-Stop Assistance Centers
PC-MoI	Permanent Committee for Refugees
PHCC	Primary Health Care Centers
PIN	People in Need
PMT	Proxy Means Testing
PW	Peace Wind
PWJ	Peace Winds Japan
RAIS	Refugee Assistance Information System
RCO	Resident Coordinators Office
REIP	Refugee Education Integration Policy
RWANGA	RWANGA
SCI	Save The Children
SSN	Social Safety Net
TdH Italy	Terre des Hommes Italy
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education Training
UNCT	United Nations Country Team Sustainable Development Goals
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
UNSDCF	UN Strategic Development Cooperation Framework
UPP	Un Ponte Per
VAT	Vulnerability Assessment Tool
VNG	International Cooperation Agency of the Association of Netherlands Municipalities
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Vision Statement

In Iraq, over the years, the inclusion of refugees into public services and policies has been gradually achieved in almost all sectors. Refugees have access to public services and have their rights fulfilled on par with the local community. The majority of refugees are hosted in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), of which 36 per cent are in camp settings. Almost all of them are of Kurdish origin which may explain the high degree of acceptance by both authorities and the local population and thus, of inclusion. The Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) has been exemplary in including refugees in its public services, such as access to health and now education, in line with the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and of the 3RP.

As has been reflected in the Iraq 3RP Chapters over the last years, remaining partners have shifted, where feasible, from parallel humanitarian interventions to programs that strengthen the resilience of affected communities and that support authorities to enhance and expand their public service delivery. Therefore, in the context of Iraq, individual humanitarian interventions are largely no longer the most relevant and appropriate approach to complete refugee inclusion. This may in particular explain the sharp decrease of engagement by 3RP (humanitarian) partners. Development partners have indeed preferred to work bilaterally with relevant line Ministries or decentralised service providers to finalise refugee inclusion in public policies, which has proven to be the appropriate approach given its positive results.

This Iraq 3RP Chapter covers 2023 and 2024 and includes an overview of the critical remaining humanitarian and protection needs and activities, while focusing on further advancing, if not completing, the inclusion agenda through advocacy and capacity building activities. The Chapter focuses on the remaining steps to further advance government ownership and inclusion of refugees in government-led policies, programmes and coordination structures.

The latter also aligns with the de-activation of the cluster coordination mechanisms linked to the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) covering internally displaced Iraqis (IDPs) as of January 2023. Inter-agency humanitarian interventions for the IDP response have been handed over to government counterparts and other relevant development partners, which on the side of the UN, are coordinated under the UN Strategic Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). As highlighted in the 3RP 2022 chapter, it is a key priority that the 3RP aligns with the coordination mechanisms set up under this HRP transition, especially as a number of refugee actors were double hatting their coordination functions for refugees and IDPs through a unique mechanism. With the end of the clusters, the government, especially federal authorities will coordinate amongst themselves, including the KRG, and the UN the development response. However, as noted earlier, in the KR-I, the coordination with relevant public authorities will continue to be led bilaterally by relevant partners, mainly UN Agencies, in the sectors where refugees are yet to be fully included in the government policies and services, mainly education and in relation with public services in refugee camps.

3RP partners will continue to work with, and support, the KRG and Government of Iraq (GoI), including through their support under the framework of the UNSDCF. The mid-term

review process of the UNSDCF in 2023 will assess progress, discuss achievements and good practices and modify where necessary the remaining programmes through 2024. 3RP partners will use this momentum to further ensure the inclusion of refugee inclusion in this process. This includes advocacy efforts with development partners and donors alike, to utilise development funding suitable for the context of Iraq, as well as sharing of relevant data and analysis to help partners capture the specific needs and opportunities of refugees so as to inform their programmatic and other interventions.

The objectives and activities of the Iraq 3RP Chapter are strategically aligned with, and contributing, to the KRG Vision 2030, SDGs and the UNSDCF. This alignment will support further engagement and advocacy in 2023 with national and development actors to advance refugees' inclusion in their planning, programming, relevant coordination fora and M&E mechanism.

Based on the above, it is timely to phase out of the 3RP framework in the context of Iraq to reflect the current operational and inter-agency coordination context, not least because the 3RP interventions heavily rely on one single appealing partner (UNHCR). This Chapter will present the revised coordination structure in Iraq and the remaining steps required to include refugees in relevant development frameworks. It reflects consultations that took place with regional and national stakeholders throughout 2022.

These changes are not without challenges. The foreseen decrease in global humanitarian funding, including for Iraq, remains a risk and might jeopardize the capacity of humanitarian partners to successfully further national ownership, which is called for given the few remaining areas where refugee inclusion is yet to be achieved. Iraq is facing challenges to shift from recovery to long-term sustainable development despite having the necessary fiscal space and what appears as renewed political commitments. Weak institutional capacity and rule of law, political instability, over-dependence on the civil service as the main employability scheme, poor private sector diversification and risks posed by climate change remain of concern. These risks should be mitigated by responsible disengagement, through continued support from donor countries, development actors, the private sector and international financial institutions to the KRG in particular as well as the GoI and 3RP partners. This will allow 3RP partners to maintain and enhance the protection space while building on existing capacities and advance and complete access to public services and socio-economic inclusion of refugees.

Addressing these challenges, as will also be elaborated upon below, falls outside the scope of the 3RP. However, while these challenges are being addressed, there are key opportunities to enhance refugee inclusion given the current context. The revised strategy builds on advances already made in relation to refugee inclusion and is aligned to the government ownership which is already the practice. Additionally, it allows 3RP partners to focus their efforts on strengthening the capacities of relevant authorities to continue delivering public services, and closing the gap where inclusion has not been completed, versus continuing parallel humanitarian interventions.

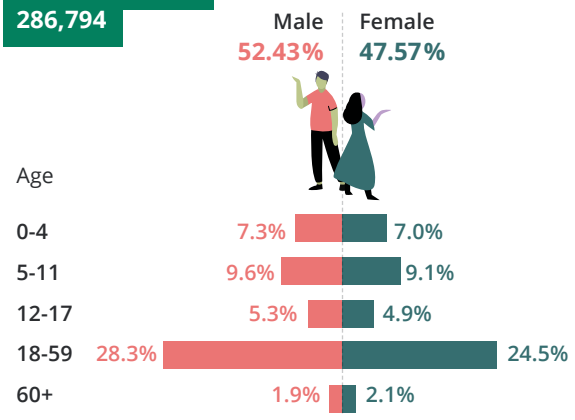
This 3RP Chapter has been developed by UNHCR, jointly with the Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) and is endorsed by the ISWG. Consultations on the content have taken place with the KRG, as well as key donors.

Context

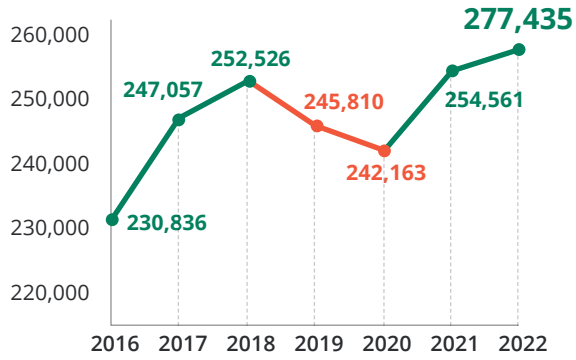
As of 31 January 2023, 258,471 Syrian refugees reside in Iraq, of which 94.5 per cent reside in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I). Iraq also hosts 28,323 refugees from amongst others Türkiye, Iran and Palestine. Most Syrian refugees (64 per cent) reside outside of camps, included in local communities, and share public services with local and/or other displaced communities, covering their living expenses and contributing to the local economy while 36 per cent resides across the nine refugee camps established by the KRG at the onset of the influx. Local authorities and host communities remain very accommodating towards the refugee population; less than two per cent of refugees reported feeling unwelcomed by host communities in both 2020 and 2021 MSNA, indicating high levels of social cohesion and acceptance.

Border crossings for the sake of seeking asylum in Iraq/KRI remain closed to date, and limited arrivals are expected through irregular means given these are dangerous routes and, in some instances, complications to regularise the stay after such entry. The situation in North-East Syria (NES) remains volatile and will continue to be monitored for a possible influx of refugees. Spontaneous voluntary returns to Syria, via the Peshkhabour border in Duhok, have been in steady decline since early 2020, mainly due to the overall deterioration of the security, human rights, and economic situation in NES, temporarily influenced by border restrictions due to COVID-19.

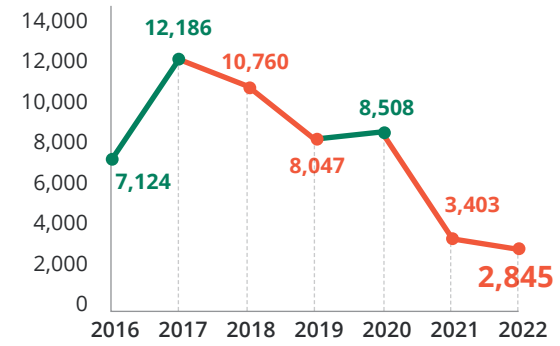
Total Refugees
286,794



Syrian population changes in Iraq
2016-2022



Voluntary returns from Iraq
2016-2022



The 2022 Survey on Syrian Refugees' Perceptions and Intentions to Return indicates that only 12.2 per cent of refugees in Iraq have hope to return within the next five years, and only 0.3 per cent within the next 12 months, the lowest overall intention to return recorded among Syrian refugees in the region. However, limited spontaneous returns to Syria continue to take place with an average of 2,378 spontaneous returns per year.

Iraq's context is characterised by protracted humanitarian and development needs, as well as a complex and volatile political and security environment. Despite the substantive expansion of the government's fiscal space due to increases in oil revenues and the completion of reparation payments to Kuwait, the socio-economic situation remains fragile, especially in KRI due to tensions on budget and oil revenues with Baghdad authorities. As flagged above, Iraq continues to face a myriad of challenges that can only be met through development interventions. This includes the weak institutional capacity, over-dependence on the civil service as the main employability scheme, and limited private sector diversification. Despite the difficult political and economic situation, the protection environment for refugees in the KR-I continues to be extremely favourable – especially when compared to Syrian refugees in the region, with local authorities and communities remaining welcoming and accommodating. The past three years have been relatively stable, particularly in the KR-I where most refugees reside, creating space for 3RP partners to focus on strengthening resilience and inclusion of refugees in public services and policies.

Given that most refugees continue to express the intention to stay in Iraq in the coming years, the main solution strategy of the refugee response in Iraq is to build on existing initiatives and achievements to further advance economic and social inclusion of refugees in existing public services and systems, as well as job opportunities. This includes advancing the gradual inclusion of services and administration of refugee camps into the surrounding neighbourhood, to be managed and administered by local municipalities and relevant public service providers (governorates or KRG). Over the next two years, 3RP partners will continue monitoring and addressing the remaining critical humanitarian and protection needs while focusing on strengthening resilience of refugees and their inclusion in public services through further shifting to longer-term, development approaches. Return to Syria will continue to not be facilitated by UNHCR and partners, as long as the protection thresholds for a sustainable return to Syria are not met. UNHCR and partners continue to monitor return movements to ensure refugees are well informed about the conditions upon return and the implication for their residency permits in Iraq/KRI. Lastly, UNHCR will continue to submit resettlement applications within the quota allocated to Iraq, while complementary pathways opportunities for refugees will be further explored and expanded.

Considering the slight increase of new arrivals recorded in 2022, mainly from Syria, as well as a natural increase of the refugee population due to new-borns, the projected refugee population in Iraq is expected to increase to almost 298,150 in 2023 and 310,100 in 2024. Refugees and asylum-seekers of other nationalities are integrated into the overall programming of UNHCR and other 3RP partners as appropriate, as part of the one refugee approach. The total number of members of the impacted host communities are expected to be 416,400 in 2023. This is based on 2021 Multi Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), estimating that, in areas with high concentration of refugees, 35 per cent of host communities live below the poverty line.

Population Group

		2023		2024	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	78,118	78,118	81,421	81,421
	Women	71,058	71,058	74,062	74,062
	Boys	57,122	57,122	63,582	63,582
	Girls	61,002	61,002	59,535	59,535
Sub Total		**267,300**	**267,300**	**278,600**	**278,600**
Refugees and asylum seekers of other nationalities	Men	10,244	10,244	10,466	10,466
	Women	9,004	9,004	9,199	9,199
	Boys	4,356	4,356	4,450	4,450
	Girls	4,096	4,096	4,185	4,185
Sub Total		**27,700**	**27,700**	**28,300**	**28,300**
Members of Impacted Host Communities		416,400	416,400	416,400	416,400
Grand Total		**711,400**	**711,400**	**723,300**	**723,600**

The needs of the refugee population in Iraq have been identified based on consultation with 3RP partners across all sectors and the MSNA 2021. The MSNA is a bi-annual assessment, consisting in household surveys assessing the cross-sectorial humanitarian needs of refugees in Iraq and including a representative sample from the host community. Additionally, this was complemented by UNHCR Participatory Assessments undertaken in 2021 among refugee communities. The 2023 MSNA exercise will aim to address remaining data gaps, especially in relation to barriers to access services on par with local communities.

Status of inclusion of refugees in public services

Over the years, 3RP partners in Iraq have been gradually shifting emergency humanitarian response to a longer-term solutions approach, with a focus on the inclusion of refugees into public systems and services. The KRG has been exemplary in including refugees in public services and policies, in line with the Global Compact on Refugees. This allowed 3RP partners to replace, where feasible, humanitarian interventions with programs that strengthen the resilience of affected communities and that support authorities to enhance and expand the available service delivery, benefiting refugees and local communities alike.

Protection services and legal frameworks

Iraq lacks a comprehensive legal framework governing the status and protection of refugees, in line with relevant international standards. However, the KRG's recognition of the continued armed conflict in Syria has led to a general commitment and practice of protecting Syrian refugees in Iraq. In 2018, the Ministry of Interior in KR-I issued a Decree to grant humanitarian residency to all Syrians who entered KR-I irregularly and who have been registered with UNHCR. Accordingly, they de facto enjoy the right to remain on the territory, as well as access to health care, education, and work. Furthermore, UNHCR continues to undertake advocacy with, and provide technical assistance to, the GoI and KRG authorities to align asylum application processes to international legal standards and practice, pending the adoption of an updated refugee law. Through a combination of longer-term capacity building, advocacy and localization efforts, protection partners are further strengthening Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Child Protection legislation and services, which are largely accessible to refugees on par with the local population. However, gaps remain, and humanitarian actors continue to support in areas such as complementary case management services and to improve the overall quality of these services, including for the local population under the UNSDCF framework.

Photo © UNICEF

Acces to Health services

Syrian refugees are entitled to free access to health services on par with nationals. Comprehensive primary health care services are provided by the Directorate of Health (DoH) with support from UN agencies and I/NGOs through camp-based Primary Health Care Centers (PHCCs), while public health services at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels are available and accessible for all refugees living in urban areas. In line with the strategy to provide services through public systems, throughout 2022 and 2023, camp-based Primary Health Care Centers (PHCC) are gradually being integrated within the health services in urban areas, servicing local communities and refugees alike. Refugees have been included in the Iraq National Deployment and Vaccination Plan for COVID-19 and have free access to public COVID-19 services.

Access to Education services

Since the onset of the Syria crisis, the KRG Ministry of Education (MoE) administered a parallel refugee education system in both camp settings and urban areas, offering a KRG curriculum in Arabic language through Syrian refugee teachers. Teacher incentives have been supported by humanitarian partners in a system parallel to the public school system. As of the academic year 2022/2023, the Refugee Education Integration Policy (REIP) is being implemented. This is a landmark decision by the KRG to integrate refugee children, and most commendably qualified refugee teachers, in the public system. This presents a shift from a parallel education system and integration in the public education systems, through a range of activities, including school construction and rehabilitation, as well as training for teachers. The REIP commenced with grade 1 to 4, and 3RP partners are providing support to the MoE to expand to other grades. Education partners are preparing for the next phase (grade 5 to 9) for the 2023 back-to-school activities.

Photo © UNICEF / Anmar

Refugee Camps

At the onset of the crisis in Syria, the KRG established refugee camps reportedly to support the most vulnerable, who would otherwise not be able to cover their living expenses on their own. The KRG provided the land free of charge and compensated private landowners while also constructing electrical networks in all camps. All camps are managed by the KRG and provided with water, electricity and shelters free of charge. 3RP partners have been able to considerably shift away from parallel humanitarian systems for services in camps (such as health, education and WASH) and have ensured through advocacy and technical and financial support that refugee camps be serviced by relevant public services, in particular municipalities and governorate departments. For example, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services inside camps have been handed over to local authorities in 2022, following a gradual transition and 3RP partners' shift to structural WASH projects benefiting both refugees and host communities. Work to fully include camp settings into public services is still ongoing, through area-based programmes. This entails both providing services outside of camp-settings, ensuring they are accessible to refugees, as well as making services in refugee camps accessible to the local community. In 2022, an important step has been achieved with the inclusion of three refugee camps in Erbil within the hosting municipalities' local development plans. These plans outline the main drivers for development and investments required in the municipalities and cover both the local population, and the refugee camps.

Economic Inclusion

The KRG issuing of HRPs provides refugees with the right to work, open a business, and access employability services. However, barriers to access decent and sustainable work remain mainly due to the overall difficult economic situation in KR-I, and sometimes varying interpretation of the documentation required to access formal work. Of note, beyond the public sector where most of the Iraqi Kurds are employed, which is not an option for refugees, most Iraqi Kurds work in the informal sector similarly to refugees and, it seems, under the same conditions as refugees. While humanitarian assistance continues to be necessary and provided to the most vulnerable, including cash and food assistance, steps have been taken to link these services to ongoing initiatives of promoting government-led social protection and employability services supported by development actors. A major milestone was achieved in 2022 with the inclusion of refugees in a Social Safety Net (SSN) pilot developed by the KRG Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MoLSA) with the support of the World Bank and UNHCR under the PROSPECTS partnership, which will commence in earnest in 2023. The pilot will include unconditional cash transfers to poor local communities, IDPs and refugee households in the Duhok governorate and represents an important precedent for the inclusion of refugees in public social protection schemes.

Remaining needs

Protection needs

Despite the positive steps undertaken by the KRG, protection concerns persist primarily in relation to access to territory and freedom of movement within Iraq. Barriers remain due to the border with North East Syria remaining closed to asylum seekers despite renewed advocacy given the situation in Syria that warrants safe access to international protection. Risks of arrest, detention and deportation for asylum seekers lacking documentation, and restrictions on freedom of movement, specifically between the KR-I and Federal Iraq, continue to be the object of UNHCR's and protection actors' advocacy and interventions. Access to the Iraqi territory for asylum remains extremely limited, especially for nationalities other than Syrians or ethnicity other than Kurdish. The lack of a comprehensive legal framework for refugees and asylum-seekers, presents a barrier to long-term integration.

Overall findings from the MSNA and Participatory Assessments conducted in 2021, confirmed that economic vulnerabilities are the root cause of harmful coping mechanisms although more work must be done to analysis positive coping mechanisms, including community support and solidarity. In 2021, 90 per cent of refugee households reported lack of access to sustainable income generation opportunities as the main protection concern. In 2022, GBV incidents increased by nine per cent compared to previous years, mainly due to the socio-economic pressure on families as reported by them through the GBVIM platform. GBV incidents remain underreported due to established social and cultural norms, fear of retaliation and gaps in services. In 2021, 67 per cent of refugee households reported not knowing where to report GBV incidents and access support, indicating that awareness raising, and outreach services are still a priority. Legislation related to GBV and Child Protection still fails to meet international standards, and government-led protection systems have limited capacity, still requiring substantial technical and financial support for both local and refugee survivors of such violence.

Economic self-reliance

Lack of decent and stable income-generation opportunities is mainly due to the unfavourable economic environment in Iraq, where the private sector consists of only 40 per cent of the economy and is mostly informal. Loss of income during the COVID-19 pandemic, a devaluation of the Iraqi Dinar in 2021 and the impact of the war in Ukraine further deteriorated the socio-economic situation of Iraqi and refugees alike. Further analysis will be undertaken in 2023 to see whether refugees have been uniquely impacted. However, the 2021 MSNA showed a higher rate of refugees (93 per cent) reporting loss of income as a result of COVID-19 compared with host communities (58 per cent), due to a reduction of daily labour opportunities. Similarly, findings showed higher use of harmful coping mechanisms among refugees (90 per cent) than host communities (44 per cent). With the end of the restrictions linked to the fight against the pandemic, a closer look at the current situation is now required to see whether refugees have returned to the pre-COVID situation in terms of access to such livelihood opportunities and coping mechanisms. The MSNA identified a considerable deterioration of food security among the refugee population, which is slightly higher among in-camp refugees. Of the in-camp

refugees only 14 per cent scored as food secure in 2021 compared with 36 per cent in 2020, indicating that 77 per cent of in-camp refugees are vulnerable to food insecurity. Further analyses and research is required as WFP's food assistance only targets refugees in camps.

Refugees are more likely to be employed in temporary work (93 per cent) compared with host communities (50 per cent). This should also be considered conjunctly with their lack of access to public sector employment which is the main employment opportunity for Iraqi nationals (with up to 38% of Iraqis in working age are employed as civil servants). Given that temporary labour pays less and is less secure than regular employment, this disparity explains refugees' higher reliance on debt (84 per cent) compared with host communities (58 per cent), and lower average household income (IQD 425,000) compared to host communities (IQD 714,000). There are few financing options available for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) development in Iraq. Refugees face additional challenges due do administrative barriers on opening bank accounts and being less able to meet loan collateral requirements, given the limited possession of valuable physical assets, unstable incomes, and lack of land ownership rights.

Access to public services

Public health care at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels has suffered from shortages in human resources, medicines, and limited funds to maintain and expand health infrastructure. Among the 74 per cent of Syrian refugee households who reported having required health services in 2021, more than half (53 per cent) reported barriers to access health care, mainly related to lack of available treatment and medicines at public facilities. A higher rate (60 percent) among host communities reported similar barriers. This indicates the overall stretched capacity of public services to provide access to healthcare for all, and the need to support the public system to provide access to refugees and local communities alike.

The enrolment of the 75,000 school aged refugee children has been a standing concern. As a result of the implementation of the REIP, the number of Syrian refugee children enrolled in schools in the 22/23 academic year increased by 11 per cent, which is an extremely positive outcome. It remains however to be seen whether the retention rate will remain as high at the end of the school year. As a result, 46,000 Syrian children are enrolled in the public school system, including 26,000 children directly targeted by the first phase of the REIP implementation covering grade 1 to 4. Due to capacity constraints, 3RP partners will continue to support the MoE to reach more refugee children, increasing both enrolment and retention rates, and to expand the implementation of the REIP to the remaining grades in the 2023-2024 academic year.

The remaining shelter and WASH needs of Syrian refugees, both in camp and out of camp, require a longer-term development approach, as most humanitarian needs are met. In 2021, almost all Syrian refugees nationwide reported having access to adequate and functional handwashing facilities (100 per cent), sufficient amounts of soap and disinfectant (97 per cent), and access to electricity (100 per cent). With 96 percent of the shelters across the refugee camps fully upgraded, the majority of refugees reported living in houses (80 per cent) and apartments (17 per cent). Almost all refugees out of camp reported covering for rent and bills using their own resources, and reporting on threats of eviction remains low (five per cent). Majority of refugees report no shelter issues (68 percent) and the remaining issues reported are mainly related to leakages and wall problems, also most reported by host communities. While the provision of WASH services inside

refugee camps has been successfully handed over to the KRG authorities, water scarcity and quality issues remain a standing concern due to the impact of climate change in Iraq. This is compounded by the overall poor status of water and waste management infrastructures across the country. Major investments are still needed to respond to water scarcity and to strengthen environmentally sustainable water supply and sanitation infrastructures. However, these issues cannot be tackled through humanitarian responses, but require a more comprehensive and holistic development response. Administratively, major milestones have been achieved for the inclusion of refugee camps in local municipalities. However, further work is required in the next two years to scale up and expand existing initiatives, including further engagement of development actors.

Development needs

While the remaining critical humanitarian needs will continue to be met by 3RP partners, in order to reach full inclusion of refugees in public services and policies on par with local communities, broader development challenges would also need to be addressed. While outside of the scope of the 3RP, this includes governance and capacity building activities to service providers as well as in some instances, legal/policy reforms.

This includes amongst others the development of effective, transparent governance with clear national budgetary allocations for support to key sectors. This includes financial accountability, and to enhance public revenue base and inclusion of refugees in contributing to this same public revenue system. In this respect, as already two-third of refugees pay rent, utilities and taxes for the use of public services, 3RP partners will explore whether refugees in camps would be in a position to similarly contribute financially on par with the local population.

From the perspective of the 3RP partners this requires ensuring refugees are included in all budgeting and planning in terms of access to public services, and proper allocations of budget to KRI public service providers. This requires national investment in physical social infrastructure development (education, health, public spaces, water, energy, waste, roads). This facilitates not only a sustainable urban development process of cities in KRG but also the inclusion of refugee camps to gradually become part of the urban, social, and cultural fabric of cities, towns and villages.

Additionally, this requires the development of a resilient market economy led by a dynamic private sector by addressing structural economic challenges on both the supply and demand sides for local communities and refugees. This includes, among other things, diversifying the economy and reducing oil dependency, improving access to finance, promoting formal and decent employment and labour rights, and bolstering the digital economy.

Strategic Direction

Through the course of 2022, 3RP coordinators have held consultations with sector-leads, often double hatting as Cluster leads, on the way forward of the 3RP. It was generally agreed that the 3RP had minimal operational relevance given the high degree of inclusion of refugees on par with local communities, the limited remaining critical humanitarian needs, and the heavy reliance on a few appealing partners. It was also noted that government counterparts had very limited engagement and coordination of partners through the 3RP, but rather through bilateral engagement with key UN Agencies and NGOs. Furthermore, at field level, particularly in areas with a high presence of camp population, strong field/camp coordination is in place outside the 3RP coordination framework.

Therefore, 3RP partners in Iraq have recommended to phase out of the 3RP. This is in line with the overall strategy and direction taken in Iraq to advance and integrate refugees' inclusion in overarching UN-processes, such as the UNSDCF, and to fully operationalize the Humanitarian Development Nexus under the refugee response. The focus of 3RP partners is to address remaining barriers of full access to rights and services on par with the local community. This entails providing support to the Government, and particularly the KRG to enhance full government ownership and leadership in the provision of services to refugees and include them in social and economic policies on par with local communities.

The following milestones are identified for 2023 and 2024 that will further secure inclusion of refugees in public services and policies, development frameworks, as well as achieve a gradual and responsible phase out of the 3RP framework in Iraq.

The main objectives to be achieved during this transitional phase for the 3RP are:

- **Phase-out of the 3RP coordination framework.**
- **Inclusion of refugees in development framework and plans by the UN and the government, including KRG.**
- **Strengthening of public services and policies (particularly SSN, health and education) to fully ensure refugees to access public services on par with local communities, elaborated upon in the sector chapters.**
- **Inclusion of refugees and the localities in which they reside, in all layers of governance and planning (national, sub-national, district).**
- **Access to development funding to the KR-I to provide services and programmes that address remaining needs better addressed through development approaches.**

Phase-out of the 3RP coordination framework

- **De-activation of sectors with only one remaining active appealing partner, inclusion of refugee needs in government-led coordination structures.**
  This is further elaborated in the Coordination section below, and pertains to the General Protection, Food, Shelter, Basic Needs and Shelter Sectors. Additionally for the other sectors, coordination functions have been largely included in government-led coordination structures, of which the implementation will be monitored throughout 2023. Former Sector-leads and implementing partners will continue to coordinate with government counterparts at operational level where required. A full transition out of the sectoral coordination structures will be achieved by the end of 2023.

- **Monitoring of financial requirements will cease.**
  In 2024 the financial requirements will not be monitored, given the already heavy reliance on only one appealing partner within the Iraq 3RP momentarily. Therefore, the funding requirements will not be included in the Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO) through the 3RP Framework. The first step in this regard is already undertaken for this year as there is no WASH appeal within the 3RP, given the complete handover of humanitarian activities to public services. Funding requirements can be submitted individually through respective agencies. To be transitioned out of by 2024.

Inclusion of refugees in development frameworks, plans and public services

- The further inclusion of the 3RP activities within the UNSDCF across its four strategic priorities will be pursued (the fifth strategic priority of the UNSDCF being solely dedicated to solutions for IDPs). Almost all 3RP partners are active participants in the UNSDCF, and 3RP activities are largely included in the UNSDCF given the heavy reliance of the framework on UNHCR, whose activities are fully included under the UNSDCF. Additional consultations with amongst others the Resident Coordinators Office (RCO) is required to further advance the inclusion particularly through the relevant Strategic Priority Working Groups 1, 2 and 3 (related to protection, economy and public service delivery - see further outline in table below). 3RP Coordinators will undertake a mapping exercise in 2023 to map the inclusion of the 3RP framework in the revision of the Joint Workplan, which is taking place in the first half of 2023. This will be an opportunity to further map relevant development programming within the Framework to formulate tangible key asks to the UNCT pertaining to refugee inclusion. **To be finalized by Q3 2023.**

- Additionally, the 2023 MSNA will be adapted to shift from assessing humanitarian needs to have a stronger focus on levels of inclusion and access to services on par with host communities. Furthermore, work will be undertaken to align the survey with national statistics and assess barriers to the achievement of SDGs. This will also include host communities to shed further light on disparities and common challenges, and eventually uncover obstacles specific to refugees. This will be done in collaboration with the Kurdistan Region Statistics Office (KRSO). **To be finalized by Q4 2023.**

- Additional benchmarks pertaining to development outcomes are elaborated upon in the sector chapters, and include the remaining steps to be taken to achieve full inclusion of refugees in public services such as health and education, the full transition out of the WASH sector, and progress on inclusion of refugees in social protection schemes and employability services.

Inclusion of refugees and the localities in which they reside, in all layers of governance and planning (national, sub-national, district).

- Throughout 2023, 3RP Coordinators will undertake further assessments and consultation with relevant government counterparts, the UNCT, development actors, and 3RP partners to identify remaining challenges and opportunities. As a result of the process, further recommendations to these stakeholders will be provided and feed into the final recommendations on the phase out of the 3RP, including short and long terms actions to accelerate inclusion.

- The "Appraisal Tool on the Inclusion of Forcibly Displaced and Stateless Persons in National Frameworks for the Achievement of the SDGs" will be used as a methodological framework to further map and advocate for the inclusion of refugees in the planning and budgeting processes in all layers of government, be it national, sub-national or at district level.

This work will includes amongst others the following components:

1. Inclusion of refugees in relevant national development plans, including SDGs action plans and government sectoral strategies and policies.
Further engagement with the KRG is required to fully assess the inclusion of refugees in governmental planning strategies and policies, including the SDGs action plan. The KR-I Vision 2023 is currently still in draft, and while the 3RP framework is aligned to the draft, once approval is finalized a review will have to be undertaken how to strengthen component of inclusion of refugees within the implementation.

3RP Coordinators will focus on further mapping of national and sectoral development policies and strategies contributing to the achievement of SDGs and assess legal, administrative, and practical remaining barriers to provide further high-level recommendations and actions to include refugees in relevant development frameworks.

2) Inclusion in local development plans.
Throughout a range of area-based programming, and support to relevant line ministries, a gradual inclusion of refugee camps in the public service provision is taking place. Through partnerships with development actors' initiatives with local municipalities, such as VNG, important precedents have been established on the inclusion of some refugee camps in local development plans. Further efforts will be required in 2023 to further map local development plans in areas hosting a high number of refugees and the remaining steps for local inclusion across both camps and urban areas.

Advocacy components outside of the scope of the 3RP

To achieve the above-mentioned strategic objectives, partners outside of the 3RP framework have to be engaged to provide support based on their relevant areas of expertise. While outside of the scope of the 3RP this will include;

- Advocacy with development partners, International Financial Institutions and donors to provide different (development) funding streams to primarily the KRG to ensure the continuation of public services to refugees, and ensure their inclusion in planning and budgeting at all levels of government.

- Advocacy within UN-sister agencies that are not a part of the 3RP framework to ensure their programmes and plans are fully inclusive of refugee needs and requirements, including through their work under the UNSDCF, especially when relevant to the KRI.

- Advocacy with the Government of Iraq and the KRG to achieve full inclusion of refugees in public services and the adoption of legal frameworks in line with international law, and to address remaining needs and gaps through development approaches. This includes advocacy in the run up to the next Global Refugee Forum to showcase the achievements of the KRG and, where relevant, GoI, on refugee inclusion and formulate pledges to further strengthen this.

As referenced in the vision statement, the prospect of the attainability of the proposed plan will be contingent on developments in Iraq as a whole. This particularly pertains to the remaining volatile security situation and factors that stand in the way of further addressing development needs, and increasing self-reliance, such as the limited development of the private sector, weak institutional capacities, and governance challenges. However, while these structural barriers influence humanitarian needs, these will not be addressed through the 3RP framework, but rather through development and governance programming, which falls outside of the scope of the 3RP. Additionally, as in the past, these broader developments have not impeded on the level of inclusion of refugees in public services.

Sectoral overview of inclusion in public services & coordination structures

Sector — **Protection**

Current Status

- Lack of comprehensive refugee framework in line with international law
- Lack of harmonised procedures on asylum/Freedom of Movement between KR-I and Federal Iraq
- Refugees are granted Humanitarian Residency Permits in KR-I/Registered with PC-MoI in Federal Iraq (which grants them different rights)
- Registration done by UNHCR and government services
- Border restrictions in place limiting access to territory

Next steps to achieve access to services on par with local communities / main advocacy points

- Establishment of refugee framework, solidifying amongst others asylum application procedures, in line with international law
- Capacity building of government registration services
- Provision of registration and legal assistance for refugees to access documentation and public services
- Continued advocacy for access to territory

Final prospects

- Legal framework related to refugee protection is strengthened and in line with international law
- Refugees have access to effective and sustainable domestic registration services
- Refugees have freedom of movement
- Access to territory for those seeking international protection is granted

Alignment UNSDCF — **Strategic Priority 1:** "Achieving Social Cohesion, Protection and Inclusion"

Coordination structure — Protection Sector de-activated as of January 2023, refugee needs are integrated in the Protection Platform led by UNHCR/ OHCHR. The Platform has an advisory role to Priority Working Group 1 under UNSDCF.

Sector — **GBV/Child Protection**

Current Status

- GBV and CP public services are available to refugees on par with local communities
- Complementary (mainly case management) services provided by 3RP partners
- The National Strategy to Combat Violence against Women (2018-2023) and National Child Protection Policy (2017-2027) in place. However, National GBV and CP legal framework remains weak

Next steps to achieve access to services on par with local communities / main advocacy points

- Enhanced capacity of public GBV and CP services
- Advocacy and technical support to enhance GBV and CP legal frameworks
- Complementary awareness raising and case management services to be handed over by humanitarian actors in the long-term

Final prospects

- Refugees access effective and sustainable public GBV/CP services
- Refugees included in the GBV/CP laws and policies e.g., Child Act for refugees to be endorsed by the KRG

Alignment UNSDCF — **Strategic Priority 1:** "Achieving Social Cohesion, Protection and Inclusion"
Strategic Priority 3: "Promoting effective, Inclusive and Efficient Institutions and Services"

Coordination structure — GBV and CP Coordination Groups are led by MoLSA KRG

Sector — **Education**

Current Status

- MoE administers a partly parallel refugee education system (including staffing costs)
- Refugee Education Integration Policy (REIP) endorsed - Refugee children (grade 1-4) integrated in the public education system, on par with the local community.
- Within REIP, refugee teachers integrated in the public education system.
- Low enrolment and retention rate among refugee children

Next steps to achieve access to services on par with local communities / main advocacy points

- REIP implementation expanded, integration of children from grade 5 to 9.
- Integration of remaining qualified refugee teachers in the public system
- Increased absorption capacity of the education system through rehabilitation/ construction of schools
- Expansion of non-formal education
- Advocacy to ensure budget allocation by Ministry of Finance to the MoE to increase absorption capacity of the education system

Final prospects

- Refugees are fully integrated in the public education system (pre-primary, primary, secondary and higher education) on par with local communities
- Public system has sufficient absorption capacity and budget allocation to enrol all refugee children
- Qualified refugee teachers are integrated in the public education system

Alignment UNSDCF — **Strategic Priority 3:** "Promoting effective, Inclusive and Efficient Institutions and Services"

Coordination structure — Education Sector led by MoE KRG

Sector — **Health**

Current Status

- Refugees have access to free primary and secondary health care services on par with local communities
- All camp based PHCCs run by DoH with limited financial support from humanitarian agencies.
- 4 out of 9 camp based PHCCs fully integrated with public PHCCs

Next steps to achieve access to services on par with local communities / main advocacy points

- Integration of the remaining camp based PHCCs within the public health system.
- System strengthening, provision of material and technical support to public health services to service refugees and local communities alike
- Expansion of MHPSS services

Final prospects

- Refugees access sustainable health services provided by the Ministry of Health on par with local communities

Alignment UNSDCF — **Strategic Priority 3:** "Promoting effective, Inclusive and Efficient Institutions and Services"

Coordination structure — Health sector led by Ministry of Health KRG

Sector — **Basic Needs / Food Security**

Current Status
- UNHCR (cash assistance for urban) and WFP (food assistance for in-camp) provide cash assistance to the most vulnerable refugees

Next steps to achieve access to services on par with local communities / main advocacy points
- Ongoing provision of cash and food assistance
- Refugees, in limited numbers, will be included in MoLSA's Cash Transfer pilot to revamp KRG SSN scheme
- Re-targeting exercise and alignment of humanitarian cash transfers with government-led social protection schemes
- Strengthen referrals to Livelihood Programming

Final prospects
- Social Protection Services supported by more diversified actors, including government led schemes
- Refugees are able to meet their basic needs and to graduate out of dependency from humanitarian assistance.

Alignment UNSDCF — **Strategic Priority 1:** "Achieving Social Cohesion, Protection and Inclusion"

Coordination structure — Basic Needs and Food Security Sectors de-activated as of January 2023. Refugees included in the Iraq Cash Forum – advisory role to Priority Working Group 1 under UNSDCF.

Sector — **Livelihoods**

Current Status
- Refugees can access work - mainly informal and no public employment
- Refugee access government employability services but limited provision/ awareness
- Lack of access to banking and financial services
- Limited sustainable and decent livelihood opportunities

Next steps to achieve access to services on par with local communities / main advocacy points
- Expanded livelihoods support to enhance self-reliance
- Capacity building and advocacy to advance inclusion of refugees in government-led employability services (e.g Digital Employment Platform)
- Advocacy with the Central Bank of Iraq to facilitate refugees access to banking and financial services.

Final prospects
- Refugees have increased access to sustainable and decent jobs
- Refugees increased access to government-led employability and training services
- Refugees have access to financial services, e.g. micro-finance to support SME

Alignment UNSDCF — **Strategic Priority 2:** 'Growing the Economy for All'

Coordination structure — Sector led by UNDP but few remaining actors.

Sector — **Shelter**

Current Status

- 95% of shelters upgraded
- Camp management run by KRG, funded by UNHCR
- Camp services partially integrated with public services
- Services inside camp free of charge
- 3 out of 9 camps included in local development plans
- Unsecure Tenure rights for refugees and land issues

Next steps to achieve access to services on par with local communities / main advocacy points

- Upgrade of remaining shelters
- Full inclusion of refugee camps in remaining public services
- Further inclusion of camps in local masterplans and development plans

Final prospects

- Camps are incorporated in the local governance and service delivery mechanisms of surrounding municipalities

Alignment UNSDCF

Strategic Priority 1: "Achieving Social Cohesion, Protection and Inclusion"
Strategic Priority 3: "Promoting effective, Inclusive and Efficient Institutions and Services"

Coordination structure

Shelter Sector De-activated as of 1 Jan 2023.
Camp management structures still in place.

Sector — **WASH**

Current Status

- Camp WASH services fully transferred to the government with few remaining gaps
- Issues pertaining to water scarcity and quality, and waste management infrastructures
- Almost all refugees have access to adequate and sufficient hygiene services

Next steps to achieve access to services on par with local communities / main advocacy points

- Advocacy for government budget allocation to municipalities for the provision of WASH services.
- Long term WASH infrastructure investments supported by diversified funding streams

Final prospects

- Camp WASH services fully integrated in the public system
- Improved Water Supply and Waste management infrastructure for both refugees and local communities

Alignment UNSDCF

Strategic Priority 3: 'Promoting effective, Inclusive and Efficient Institutions and Services'
Strategic Priority 4: 'Promoting Natural Resource and Disaster Risk Management, and Climate Change Results'

Coordination structure

Sector de-activated/No Appeal as of January 2023.
WASH Working Group led by MoMT/DoSW.

Partnership and Coordination in 2023

At the end of 2022, HRP clusters that often double-hatted to include refugee coordination were deactivated, in line with the broader UN transition on the IDP response. Consultations took place throughout 2022 to ensure refugee needs are fully represented in relevant government-led and development coordination structures, including within the UNSDCF coordination structure as part of the SDG Agenda to 'leave no one behind.

In addition, given that longer-term development approaches are more applicable in the current context in Iraq, and the high levels of inclusion already achieved, the current refugee coordination model has little operational relevance in Iraq. This is reflected by the few numbers of UN and NGO partners appealing or presenting their strategic interventions in the 3RP, or participation in coordination fora. For instance, in the WASH sectors a complete transition out of the humanitarian assistance has taken place. In others, only one or two active appealing organization remains with respect to the refugee response (Basic Needs, General Protection, Shelter, Food), or the coordination structure has been fully transferred to government-led structures (Education, CP/GBV, Health). Therefore, as of January 2023, several sectors under the 3RP will be de-activated as a coordination structure. Operationally, the organisation having a lead, mostly UNHCR, will continue to coordinate with all relevant stakeholders, including relevant governmental institutions and NGOs, in the implementation of their humanitarian and development programmes servicing refugees.

The following will be applicable in 2023 regarding the active sectors in Iraq:

- GBV and CP sub-sectors | Coordination roles will be included in government-led GBV and CP working groups, where 3RP partners will support refugee inclusion.
- Health | Sector is fully led the Ministry of Health and will continue to operate with the support of 3RP partners.
- Education | Sector will gradually be included in government-led structures.
- Livelihood | Sector coordination needs will be reviewed through the course of 2023, pending inclusion of refugees in the government-led structures.
- UNHCR and UNDP will continue to lead the Iraq 3RP, in close collaboration with the KRG Ministry of Planning and through Inter Sector Working Group meetings including all organisations with an operational footprint.

Accountability Framework

Accountability to Affected populations (AAP) and the mainstreaming of Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) will remain central in the response to ensure programming is informed by and adapted to the needs of refugees. This will be achieved through a range of activities to ensure communication with and participation of communities. In 2022, the Iraq Information Centre (IIC), managing feedback and complaint mechanisms for both IDPs and refugees, has been de-activated in line with the overall cluster de-activation. However, long-standing complaint and feedback mechanisms (CFM), Complaint and Feedback Boxes (CFBs), Information Feedback Points (IFPs), community-based outreach and mobile teams will be maintained, and all services will be integrated into the Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS) run by UNHCR. UNHCR's help.unhcr.org platform will continue to be updated with information for refugees on rights and services, expanding the digital outreach in all relevant languages.

In 2023, 3RP partners will continue to use the 3RP inter-sectoral M&E framework and to report progress on activities through the Activity Info Platform, and through the internal M&E processes of each 3RP partner. In parallel, additional and more in-depth monitoring mechanisms and IM systems have been established or are being developed at sector level by either UN agencies or government counterparts.

Examples are the IM systems run by the MoE to monitor refugee children's enrollment and retention rate, including the implementation of the REIP and the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) used by GBV providers. Separate Post-Distribution Monitoring surveys and activities are conducted by UNHCR and WFP to monitor the impact of cash-based interventions, further informing programming. Additionally, while refugees are already included in MOLSA's employability, child protection and GBV services, further capacity building activities are ongoing on system strengthening, including data collection and monitoring.

Moreover, considering the high reliance of the refugee response on UNHCR, most 3RP activities are already included in the UNSDCF, including its M&E framework. Further consultation will take place in 2023 to include disaggregated data on refugees under the UNSDCF reporting. This will be part of the overall strategy to shift away from parallel humanitarian M&E systems and advance inclusion of refugees in development and national M&E activities and statistic. As part of the SDG Appraisal Tool, a desk review and consultation will be conducted in 2023 to map initiatives and opportunities to further include refugees in regional and national data collection systems related to both access to services and achievement of SDGs.

Country Requirements Summary by Sector

Sector	Total Jan-Dec 2023 (USD)		
	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget
General Protection	$14,086,605.49	$38,783,747.32	$52,870,352.81
Child Protection	$6,436,965.10	$2,634,905.10	$9,071,870.20
GBV Protection	$1,750,000.00	$13,961,210.20	$15,711,210.20
Education		$15,397,129.96	$15,397,129.96
Health		$21,103,954.96	$21,103,954.96
Shelter and Infrastructure		$10,625,228.12	$10,625,228.12
Food security	$11,212,157.00		$11,212,157.00
Basic Needs	$72,363,682.44	$500,000.00	$72,863,682.44
Livelihoods		$2,457,432.86	$2,457,432.86
Total requirements	$105,849,410.03	$105,463,608.52	$211,313,018.55

Country Requirement by Agency

Agency	Refugee	Resilience	Total
DRC | Danish Refugee Council		$180,108.45	$180,108.45
SCI | Save The Children International		$298,742.00	$298,742.00
UN-UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund		$15,394,000.00	$15,394,000.00
UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	$92,358,893.03	$74,615,700.02	$166,974,593.05
UN-UNICEF | United Nations Childrens Fund	$2,278,360.00	$5,880,975.00	$8,159,335.00
UN-WFP | World Food Program	$11,212,157		$11,212,157
UN-WHO | World Health Organization		$4,611,500.00	$4,611,500.00
CESVI | Cooperazione e Sviluppo		$482,581.53	$482,581.53
PW | Peace Winds		$4,000,001.52	$4,000,001.52
Total requirements	$105,849,410.03	$105,463,608.52	$211,313,018.55

SECTOR

Protection

Click here for logframes

Photo © UNHCR

LEAD AGENCY	Save The Children (SCI) The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
APPEALING PARTNERS	The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
OTHER PARTNERS	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) , Al Mesalla, Baghdad Women Association (BWA), Better World Organization for Community Development (BWOCD), Democracy and Human Rights Development Centre (DHRD), Directorate for Combatting Violence Against Women (DCVAW), Directorate of Labour and Social Affairs (DoLSA), Harikar, Heartland Alliance International, International Rescue Committee (IRC), INTERSOS, Joint Crisis, Coordination Centre (JCCC), Kurdistan Save the Children, Legal Clinic Network (LCN), Mercy Hands, Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Save The Children (SCI), REACH, Terre des Hommes Italy (TdH Italy), The Lotus Flower, Zhian Organization
SECTORAL OBJECTIVES	1. **Refugees and asylum seekers enjoy access to effective protection in Iraq and have their basic rights respected** 2. **Community empowerment and self-management strengthened through community-based mechanisms** 3. **The risks and consequences of gender-based violence experienced by refugees and affected host community members are reduced and mitigated, and the access to quality services has been improved** 4. **Increased and more equitable access for boys and girls affected by the Syria crisis to quality child protection interventions** 5. **Refugees are able to secure a sustainable and adequate solutions that guarantee their rights and allows them to realize their potential**
GENDER MARKER	4
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	**2023**
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 22,273,571
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 55,379,863
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2023	**USD 77,653,433**

Achievements and Needs

Refugee Legal Framework

1971 Political Refugee Law

Iraq is not a signatory to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees nor its 1967 Protocol. Under the 1971 Political Refugee Bill, the Federal Ministry of Interior, represented by the Permanent Committee for Refugees (PC-MoI), is responsible for all matters that concern asylum seekers and refugees in Iraq. Currently, the definition of a refugee falls short of international norms and standards, particularly in relation to the rights and obligations of refugees, the principle of non-refoulement, and the process through which asylum claims are processed. The Political Refugee Law only applies to political and military refugees and does not extend to persons seeking asylum for reasons of race, religion, ethnicity, membership of a particular social group or those fleeing conflicts or wars. As a result, most refugees are technically excluded from its scope. UNHCR and partners are continuing their advocacy to amend the legal framework to be in line with international law.

Despite the lack of a comprehensive refugee legal framework, refugees enjoy a favourable protection environment, particularly in the KR-I, where the majority reside. In 2018, the KRG issued a decree to grant Humanitarian Residency Permits (HRP) to all Syrians who enter the KR-I irregularly and who are registered with UNHCR. Accordingly, refugees de facto enjoy the right to access public services such as health care and education, as well as work opportunities. UNHCR has continuously supported the GoI to update the existing legal framework and to draft a new Refugee Law to align it with international standards. Following the rejection of an updated bill by the Parliament in 2020, UNHCR engaged in a range of capacity building and advocacy initiatives to enhance the knowledge of parliamentarians and create momentum around a revised refugee law. Alongside these efforts, UNHCR has been supporting both the GoI and the KRG to draft Administrative Instructions (AI), which seek to provide further clarity on the procedural safeguards related to asylum applications in line with international law, pending the adoption of an updated refugee law. The KRG AI seeks to harmonize and codify, for the first time, the procedure for issuing HRPs to asylum seekers of all nationalities across the KR-I. The GoI AI represents an important entry point to further engage federal authorities on legal reform while addressing existing gaps in the processing of asylum-seekers that prevent PC-MoI to register asylum-seekers in the KR-I. In 2023, UNHCR has engaged in renewed attempts by the MoI to draft a new refugee law. An initial draft was shared with UNHCR in February 2023, and UNHCR is providing technical support to advance the draft so that it is in line with international standards. Furthermore, in 2022, UNHCR extended the validity of UNHCR certificates to two years instead of one, as first step to remove practical barriers to renew HRPs on a yearly basis and therefore facilitate access to work.

GBV and CP legal framework and services

Significant progress has been made by 3RP partners and the KRG on enhancing GBV legal frameworks, policies and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). The National Strategy to Combat Violence against Women (2018-2023) has been developed and provides a legal and policy framework for the protection of all women and girls, including refugees. Additionally, capacities of government and local organizations have been supported in strengthening the necessary skills to provide GBV services to refugees. However, services remain stretched due to limited funding and capacities, an issue faced by refugees and local communities alike. Therefore, the few remaining 3RP partners will continue to provide technical support and complementary awareness raising and case management services, while further addressing systemic issues through the UNSDCF.

- ***In 2022, a total of 4,987 individuals*** *have been trained by 3RP partners on GBV prevention and response, including health care providers, police officers, judges, communities, social workers, and policy makers.*
- *One out of four* ***One-Stop Assistance Centers (OSAC)*** *and 20 out of 55* ***Women Centres*** *have been fully transferred to MoLSA as of 2023.*

The existing Child Welfare Act is outdated, and subsidiary legal framework and standard operating procedures are required. A National Child Protection Policy (2017-2027) has been issued by the GoI providing a strategy for the protection, prevention, rehabilitation, and response to Child Protection concerns. A new Child Protection Law is under review by the GoI Parliament and a comprehensive Child Rights Act, integrating the rights of refugee children in the existing legal framework, is currently pending endorsement by the KRG Parliament. Further steps to strengthen CP services have been taken by MoLSA KRG through the establishment of Child Protection Units and centres with designated child protection workforce available to refugees. Despite advancement in the legal and regulatory framework and a stated commitment by authorities in the provision of Child Protection services including refugees, public sector investment in child protection is limited and the institutional capacity remains weak. 3RP partners will continue to work with MoLSA on system strengthening and providing complementary case management services.

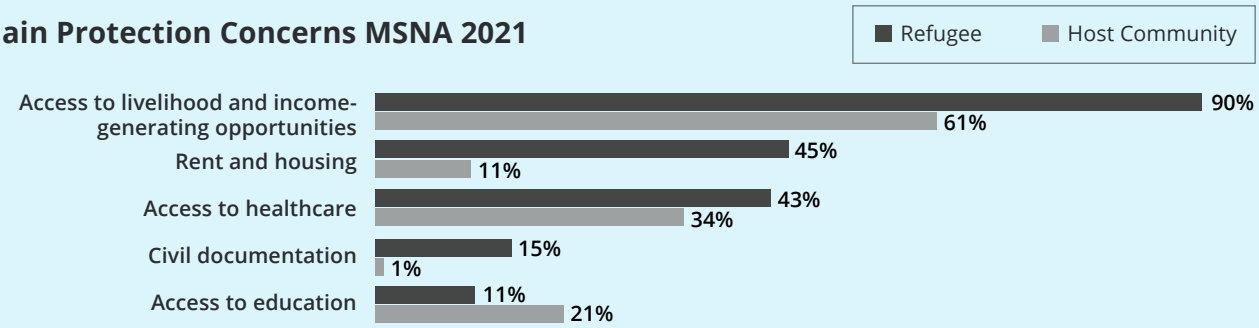
Protection Risks and Concerns

Despite the overall progress and favourable protection environment, protection concerns persist in relation to barriers to access territory from Syria due to border restrictions, risks of arrest, detention and deportation for asylum seekers lacking documentation, and restrictions on freedom of movement, specifically between the KR-I and Federal Iraq. Similarly, access to the Iraqi territory for asylum remains extremely limited, especially for nationalities other than Syrians or ethnicity other than Kurdish. Access to legal assistance and registration services remain a key need among refugees as highlighted by 2021 MSNA.

- ***64 percent*** *of Syrians reported one family member with missing* ***documentation.***
- ***20 percent*** *reported missing* ***legal residency****, of which 82 percent in Federal Iraq.*
- ***Fear of arrest and detention*** *remain under-reported but slightly higher in Federal Iraq (3 per cent) mainly due to missing and expired documentation resulting in violations of GoI's residency regulations.*

Data from 2021 MSNA

Main Protection Concerns MSNA 2021



Limited livelihood opportunities and economic hardship have led to women and girls resorting to harmful coping mechanisms, including forced/child marriage. Female-headed households residing out of camps are at heightened risk of GBV due to their economic vulnerability. GBV incidents remain underreported due to established social and cultural norms, fear of retaliation, gaps in services and lack of awareness on where to seek support.

- *In 2022, the GBVIM system recorded a* ***nine percent*** *increase in domestic violence.*
- *In 2021,* ***67 percent*** *of refugee households reported not knowing where to report GBV incidents and access support.*

Data from 2021 MSNA

Durable Solutions

In 2022, UNHCR continued to submit resettlement applications within the quota allocated to Iraq, while focusing on expanding access to Complementary Pathways. UNHCR and partners continued to provide border protection monitoring and counselling to refugees spontaneously returning to Syria. Spontaneous return trends have been in sharp decline, mainly due to a deterioration of the security and socio-economic situation in NES. Inclusion of refugees in the public services and policies, to access services on par with local communities, remained the key solution strategy for refugees in Iraq. Local authorities and host communities remain accommodating towards the refugee population; less than 2 per cent of refugees reported feeling unwelcomed by host communities in both 2020 and 2021 MSNA, indicating good levels of social cohesion. In line with this, UNHCR advanced the implementation of its Area-based Programming for Protection and Solutions (A2PS) targeting areas hosting refugees to support local municipalities with a range of cross-sectorial interventions to strengthen public services for both refugees and host communities and a gradual administrative transformation of camps. In 2022, an important milestone was achieved with the inclusion of three refugee camps in Erbil Governorate in the municipalities' development plans through collaboration with the International Cooperation Agency of the Association of Netherlands Municipalities (VNG)

- *In 2022, 2,842 Syrians spontaneously returned to Syria (17 percent decline from 2021).*
- *The immediate intention to return within the next 12 months decreased from 4.4% to 0.3% in 2022.*
- *The long-term hope to return in the future also declined from above 50 per cent in 2021 to 25 percent in 2022.*

Photo © UNHCR / Shaza Shekfeh

Population Table

Population Group		2023		2024	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	78,118	78,118	81,421	81,421
	Women	71,058	71,058	74,062	74,062
	Boys	57,122	57,122	63,582	63,582
	Girls	61,002	61,002	59,535	59,535
Sub Total		**267,300**	**267,300**	**278,600**	**278,600**
Refugees and asylum seekers of other nationalities	Men	10,244	10,244	10,466	10,466
	Women	9,004	9,004	9,199	9,199
	Boys	4,356	4,356	4,450	4,450
	Girls	4,096	4,096	4,185	4,185
Sub Total		**27,700**	**27,700**	**28,300**	**28,300**
Grand Total		**295,000**	**295,000**	**306,900**	**306,900**

The Protection Sector targets refugees of all nationalities through registration, legal and community- based programming, GBV prevention and response, and child protection activities. These activities directly and indirectly benefit impacted host communities through area-based programming and strengthening capacity of services. Women and girls, are specifically targeted through tailored programming given the higher risks of exploitation, violence and discrimination. Analysis of data collected through registration by UNHCR are the foundation upon which authorities, UNHCR, and partners issue documentation and design, plan and deliver adequate and relevant programmes for refugees.

Photo © UNHCR / Firas Al-Khateeb

Strategic Direction & Response Plan

UNSDCF Alignment

Activities within the Protection Sector are aligned with ***UNSDCF Strategic Pillar 1 on "Protection, Social Cohesion and Social Protection"*** *and* ***Pillar 3 on "Promoting effective, Inclusive and Efficient Institutions and Services".*** *The response contributes to the achievement of* ***SDG 5, 10, 13, and 16****.*

- **Advocacy and strengthening the asylum system.**
  Through its advocacy, UNHCR will focus on maintaining, and where possible increasing, the asylum and protection space in Iraq. This includes legal and policy reforms to strengthen the domestic asylum mechanisms, advocacy to enforce the principle of non-refoulement and seek alternatives to detention, maintenance and re-opening of borders, access to safety and asylum, and freedom of movement for new arrivals. Through legal and technical support, UNHCR will continue to work in parallel on the AIs and a new Refugee Law, with the aim to establish a domestic asylum system in line with the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol. The support of UNHCR to the implementation of these AIs will be contingent on their alignment with international law and practice. UNHCR will continue providing support to the Iraqi government on registration and identity management. Priorities include accurate and timely registration of asylum-seekers and enabling relevant authorities to issue residency documentation. To operationalize this collaboration, PC-MoI and UNHCR have a partnership agreement, covering the scope of cooperation between the two parties on registration, documentation, and biometrics to strengthen the identity management system. UNHCR will also enhance the PC-MoI capacity for the registration of refugees throughout the country.

- **Legal assistance.**
  Provision of legal assistance to asylum seekers and refugees in urban locations and camps across Iraq will continue to enable their access to the identity, civil and residency documentation necessary for the exercise of their fundamental rights.

- **Expansion of Community Based Protection mechanisms.**
  UNHCR will continue to support established community structures to play a key role in maintaining community-based support to displaced populations, reducing their exposure to risks while also facilitating their access to public services through dissemination of information and referral mechanisms. Age, gender, and diversity (AGD) representation will be further incorporated into the composition of these structures (community outreach volunteers, community representation committees, and community-based organizations). Identification and referral of persons with specific needs, and targeted programming for persons with disabilities, older persons, and persons with a diverse sex, sexual orientation, or gender identity will also expand, alongside mainstreaming of CP, GBV, and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS).

- **Supporting capacity of public GBV services.**
  The GBV sub-sector aims to reinforce the resilience of refugee women and girls on preventing GBV and reducing GBV risks. This will be achieved by enhancing access to specialized GBV services, and by supporting the capacity of the government and local organizations to prevent and respond to GBV. Advocacy efforts with government counterparts will continue to strengthen protection mechanisms as per international standards. GBV government service providers, including Women Centres which are now fully run through public services, will receive technical support to improve access and quality of services to GBV survivors. GBV partners will strengthen community-based mechanisms working with women's and adolescent groups and leveraging influential community leaders to support GBV activities, women's empowerment, and access to services. GBV partners will scale up GBV outreach activities, and case management service provision to ensure that refugees are aware of the consequences of GBV and know how to access specialized GBV services.

- **Supporting capacity of CP services.**
  3RP partners will continue to support the government to address critical child protection needs for refugee and local community children through provision of lifesaving child protection services, including case management, psychosocial support, and referral services. Parenting education programs will be provided to address underlying drivers of violence, abuse and exploitation Child Protection partners will continue to enhance the capacity of public child protection services while advancing the inclusion of refugee children into government-led child protection systems and initiatives. This will include training of social services workforce and continued advocacy for the inclusion of refugees in the child protection agenda, legal and policy frameworks, including the enactment of the Child Act by the KRG.

- **Return** to Syria will continue not to be facilitated as long as the protection thresholds for a sustainable return to Syria are not met. UNHCR and partners will monitor that spontaneous return is voluntary and informed through counselling and protection monitoring activities at the border.

- **Resettlement opportunities.**
  Resettlement remains a critical protection tool in Iraq, allowing UNHCR to find solutions for refugees facing immediate protection concerns, including refugees of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities, survivors of violence and torture, children, and women and girls at risk. Resettlement is also a vital protection intervention for those with severe and life-threatening medical conditions requiring treatment that is unavailable in Iraq. Strong referral systems and close cooperation among UNHCR offices across Iraq enable the operation to identify and prioritize those with the most compelling protection needs for resettlement. Resettlement thus continues to play a vital role in Iraq for those in urgent need of international protection and with no prospect for other durable solutions. For 2023, UNHCR will submit 3,000 refugees for resettlement processing to various resettlement countries, as per the projected quotas. UNHCR Iraq will also continue to implement a country-wide Complementary Pathways strategy, including family reunification, third country education opportunities, labour mobility and (private) sponsorships.

- **Area-based programming.**
  Building on the extensive progress already made to gradually integrate camp services with public service delivery, UNHCR will continue to implement area-based programming (A2PS). This includes coordination with other sectors, development actors and local authorities to further advance the transformation of refugee camps in settlements fully serviced and administered by relevant public services, as the key solution strategy for the remaining refugee camps, as well as further inclusion of refugees in public services on par with local communities.

Strategic Direction & Response Plan

- UNHCR is the only active appealing agency within the General Protection Sector, which therefore will be de-activated as coordination mechanism. UNHCR will continue to bilaterally coordinate with relevant authorities and implementing partners.

- Refugees have been included in the newly established Protection Platform. This Platform has taken over some of the remaining functions of the Protection Cluster which has also been de-activated. This strategic forum, co-led by UNHCR and OHCHR, includes the participation of UN entities, INGO and NNGO representatives. It will play an advisory role and strategically engage with the UNSDCF Priority Working Group 1 on “Protection, Social Cohesion and Social Protection”.

- The GBV and CP sub- sectors, previously included in the respective sub-clusters and led by UNFPA and UNICEF, are included in the Child Protection Coordination Group and a GBV Coordination Group, both led by MoLSA at national level and by the respective directorates at governorate level. The established coordination structures will continue to monitor GBV and CP needs to strengthen provision of services targeting IDPs, local communities and refugees. 3RP partners, together with local actors, will participate and support MoLSA in the delivery and monitoring of the response.

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

General Protection

Summary by Agency	Refugee	Resilience	Total
UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	$14,086,605	$38,783,747	**$52,870,353**
	$14,086,605	**$38,783,747**	**$52,870,353**

Child Protection

Summary by Agency	Refugee	Resilience	Total
UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	$4,908,605	$1,908,605	**$6,817,210**
UN-UNICEF | United Nations Childrens Fund	$1,528,360	$726,300	**$2,254,660**
	$6,436,965	**$2,634,905**	**$9,071,870**

GBV Protection

Summary by Agency	Refugee	Resilience	Total
UN-UNICEF | United Nations Childrens Fund	$750,000	$250,000	**$1,000,000**
UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	$1,000,000	$4,317,210	**$5,317,210**
UN-UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund		$9,394,000	**$9,394,000**
	$1,750,000	**$13,961,210**	**$15,711,210**

SECTOR

Education

Click here for logframes

Photo © UNICEF

LEAD AGENCY	The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Save the Children International (SCI)
APPEALING PARTNERS	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
OTHER PARTNERS	Barzani Charity Foundation (BCF), INTERSOS, Ministry of Education- GoI Ministry of Education- KRG, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), People in Need (PIN), RWANGA, United Nations Educational, Save The Children International (SCI), Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Terre des Hommes (TDH) Italy
SECTORAL OBJECTIVES	1. **Increase equal and sustainable access to formal and non-formal education for refugee children, adolescents and youth** 2. **Improve the quality of formal and non-formal education for refugee children, adolescents and youth for improved literacy, numeracy and resilience** 3. **Strengthen the capacity of the education system to plan and deliver a timely, appropriate and evidence-based education response**
GENDER MARKER	4
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	**2023**
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 0
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 15,397,130
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2023	**USD 15,397,130**

Achievements and Needs

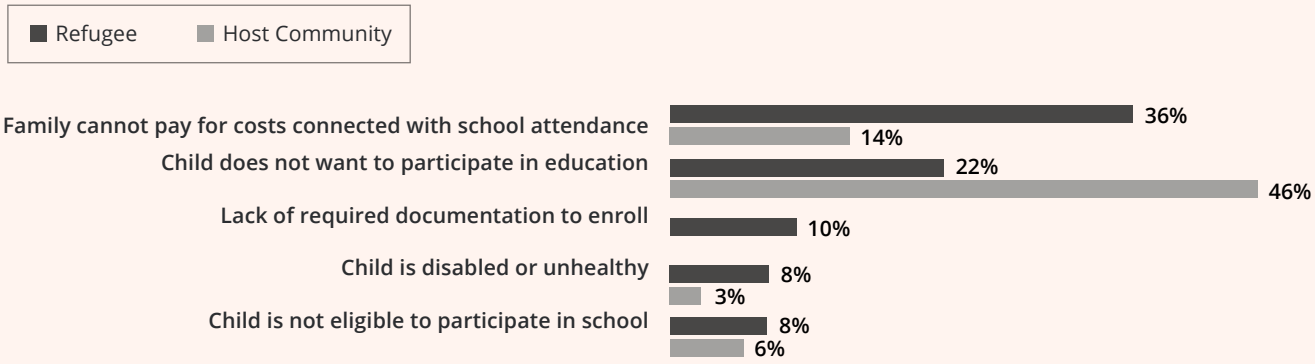
Education system and barriers to education

Since the onset of the Syrian crisis, the KRG Ministry of Education (MoE) administered a parallel refugee education system in both camp and urban areas, offering a KRG curriculum and learning materials, taught in Arabic by Syrian refugee teachers. As these teachers were not part of the KRG civil servant corps, financial incentives and capacity building needs have been supported by UN Agencies, with administrative functions and infrastructure maintained in parallel to existing KRG-run schools. From late 2019, the KRG took the responsibility for the payment of Syrian refugee teachers' incentives but still outside of the MoE's civil servants 'payroll system.

Access to formal education and retention has been a serious challenge over the years due to socio-economic pressures on families and concerns over quality of education of the parallel system. Equalization barriers, gaps in teaching and non-teaching capacity and overcrowding are some of the most common barriers. Furthermore, enrolment rates have been negatively impacted by disruption of education due to COVID-19 and boycotts from refugee teachers in the academic year 2021/2022 due to delays in payment of incentives and lack of terms and conditions of employment.

- *The KR-I hosts 71,000 school-aged Syrian refugee children.*
- *In the academic year 2021/2022, only 41,000 school age children were enrolled.*

Most reported reasons for non-attendance MSNA 2021



REIP implementation – early achievements and gaps

Refugee Education Integration Policy (REIP)

The KRG MoE devised the Refugee Education Integration Policy (REIP) in consultation with education partners and communities, with the aim to integrate refugee children and teachers into the KR-I public education system. The REIP was endorsed by the MoE and the KRG Council of Ministers in November 2021, representing a major milestone on refugees' inclusion in the national education system. Particularly the inclusion of qualified refugee teachers in the public system is exemplary and commendable, and the REIP serves as an inspiring model for the region and beyond. The policy aims to minimize the need for disruptive, costly, temporary measures to sustain parallel schooling for refugees; foster social cohesion between refugee and host communities and address child protection risks. On July 2022, the MoE officially announced the launch of the REIP and its implementation starting with the academic year 2022/2023. This showcases the KRG's standing as a government advancing refugee protection and rights for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal 4, ***which recognizes that education is one of the most important ways to build self-reliance and resilience for refugee and host community children and youth****.*

In September 2022, the KRG MoE started the implementation of the REIP, with the support of Education partners, starting with refugee children from grades one to four attending integrated schools with Kurdish language curriculum, and the inclusion of qualified refugee teachers in the public system. Implementation is following a gradual approach with the aim of the remaining grades to be integrated in subsequent academic years, reaching full inclusion of the humanitarian system in the public education system. Education partners are supporting the MoE with the implementation through the provision of training for teachers, Kurdish language classes, catch-up and remedial classes, and infrastructure assessments to identify construction and rehabilitation needs of classrooms. Moreover, communication activities with communities have been delivered by partners to raise awareness on the REIP and promote children's enrolment.

Early monitoring and focus group discussions with communities highlight positive trends in terms of social cohesion, reducing costs of transportation for children who can now attend the closest public schools, and anticipated better prospects related to accessing education and employment by learning in the Kurdish language.

However, enrolment rates remain a concern and the MoE, as well as education partners, will have to double the efforts to reach more refugee children and strengthen the MoE's capacity to expand implementation of the REIP to the remaining grades in upcoming academic years. Further support is required to increase the absorption capacity of integrated schools. This will be done by providing additional teaching and learning material, training, support to re-qualification to address shortages of teaching and non-teaching staff and rehabilitation and construction of additional classrooms. The need to increase awareness raising among communities on the benefits of the REIP and to expand the provision of Kurdish and remedial classes was also identified through discussion with communities.

- *The KRG recruited and integrated **68 percent of refugee teachers** (400 in total) as lecturers, with salaries and terms of contract on par with host community.*
- *November 2022, the number of Syrian refugee children enrolled in schools increased by **11 per cent**, reaching 46,000, including 26,000 children enrolled in grades one to four.*

Population Table

Population Group		2023		2024	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Boys (5-17)	39,821	35,839	41,997	37,798
	Girls (5-17)	37,471	33,724	36,006	32,404
Sub Total		**77,292**	**69,563**	**78,003**	**70,202**
Refugees and asylum seekers of other nationalities	Boys (5-17)	6,114	5,503	6,297	5,668
	Girls (5-17)	5,748	5,173	5,921	5,329
Sub Total		**11,862**	**10,676**	**12,218**	**10,996**
Grand Total		**89,154**	**80,239**	**90,221**	**81,198**

Education partners target all school-aged Syrian refugee children (5-17 age group) in nine camps and out-of-camp, of which 48 per cent are girls. The implementation of the REIP is indirectly benefiting children from the local community and other displaced children. Implementation of the REIP will target refugee children from grade one to four in the academic year 2022/2023 while partners are working on the possibility to expand the REIP to grade five to nine in 2023/2024. The target population also includes 5-year-old children benefiting from one year of pre-primary education and grade 10 to 12 as part of education partners' activities. In addition, teachers, and non-teaching staff, including MoE's personnel, will be targeted with training and capacity building activities. Teachers and parents will also be targeted with Kurdish language classes.

Photo © UNHCR / Rasheed Hussein Rasheed

Strategic Direction & Response Plan

UNSDCF Alignment

*Activities within the Education Sector are aligned with the **UNSDCF Strategic Pillar 3 on "Promoting effective, Inclusive and Efficient Institutions and Services"**. The response contributes to the achievement of **SDG 4**.*

Education partners will continue to support the MoE to implement the REIP, through a phased approach, as per commitments made under the REIP implementation plan. The MoE is leading in the implementation and coordination, including budget and workforce allocation, monitoring of partners' activities.

2023-2024 Priorities and Benchmarks

- The **rehabilitation and constructions of additional classrooms** in schools included in the REIP implementation plan, in order address overcrowding and increase the absorption capacity of integrated schools. This includes provision of teaching and learning material, including equipment.

- The **expansion of non- formal education** through the provision of catch-up and remedial classes for out-of-school children, and additional Kurdish language classes for children, parents and teachers to support the shift to a Kurdish language curriculum as part of the REIP.

- The **capacity building of teachers and administrators**, including social workers through training in pedagogy and psychosocial support. Partners will prioritize the capacity building needs identified among the 400 refugee teachers that have been integrated in the education system and recruited by MoE. Additionally, further advocacy and capacity building will be required for the remaining refugee teachers that need to be integrated, including allocation by the MoE of additional workforce to address the shortage of staffing identified.

- The **continuation of awareness raising and CwC activities** to promote children's enrolment and sensitize the community about the benefit of the REIP, targeting both students, parents, teaching and non-teaching staff, Parents Teaching Associations (PTA), education committees and community structures.

- **System strengthening** through further training of MoE and DoE's personnel on policy, planning, coordination, data collection, monitoring and reporting. This includes further enhancing of the MoE's system which monitors enrolment and attendance data of refugee students (E-Pawarda). The MoE is leading in monitoring the implementation of the REIP in collaboration with education partners, and several tools are under development by the MoE, to monitor key indicators related to the REIP and coordinate partners' activities.

- The **development by the KRG of effective placement test mechanisms** and addressing of equalization issues for children that are out of education.

- **Advocacy with the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Finance** to ensure consistent allocation of resources for refugee education, especially for staffing and payment of refugee teachers.

Further priorities and steps required in 2023-24 will be identified based on lessons learnt through 2023 and will inform further advocacy and the implementation of the second phase of the REIP. Support from international donors in the next two years will be key to enable education partners to continue the support the MoE in the implementation of the REIP. This will require further engagement of development actors through UNSCDF and other partnerships that operate outside of the 3RP framework to attract further support for the REIP.

Coordination

As of 2023, the Education Cluster, double hatting as Education Sector, has been de-activated in line with the Cluster transition. As a result of consultations which took place throughout 2022, the KRG MoE will assume full coordination leadership. The MoE supported the deactivation of the cluster and will lead the Education Sector while establishing de-centralized coordination structures with allocated focal points within the different MoE and DoEs' departments. Education partners will continue supporting the capacity of the MoE on sector coordination, including the REIP.

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

Summary by Agency	Refugee	Resilience	Total
UN-UNICEF | United Nations Childrens Fund		$3,654,675	**$3,654,675**
UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		$11,742,455	**$11,742,455**
		$15,397,130	**$15,397,130**

SECTOR

Health

Click here for logframes

Photo © UNICEF / Anmar

LEAD AGENCY	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) World Health Organization (WHO)
APPEALING PARTNERS	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) World Health Organization (WHO)
OTHER PARTNERS	Directorate of Health (DoH) Un Ponte Per (UPP) Wchan Organization for Victims of Human Rights Violations
SECTORAL OBJECTIVES	1. **Improve access to PHCC care services for refugees and hosting communities.** 2. **Strengthen health institutions including service delivery capacity, coordination, transparency and accountability of health partners.** 3. **Strengthening Reproductive Health Services in camps and impacted areas.**
GENDER MARKER	3
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	**2023**
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 21,103,955
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2023	**USD 21,103,955**

Achievements and Needs

Inclusion in public Health care services

Despite the overall progress and favourable protection environment, protection concerns persist in relation to barriers to access territory from Syria due to border restrictions, risks of arrest, detention and deportation for asylum seekers lacking documentation, and restrictions on freedom of movement, specifically between the KR-I and Federal Iraq. Similarly, access to the Iraqi territory for asylum remains extremely limited, especially for nationalities other than Syrians or ethnicity other than Kurdish. Access to legal assistance and registration services remain a key need among refugees as highlighted by 2021 MSNA.

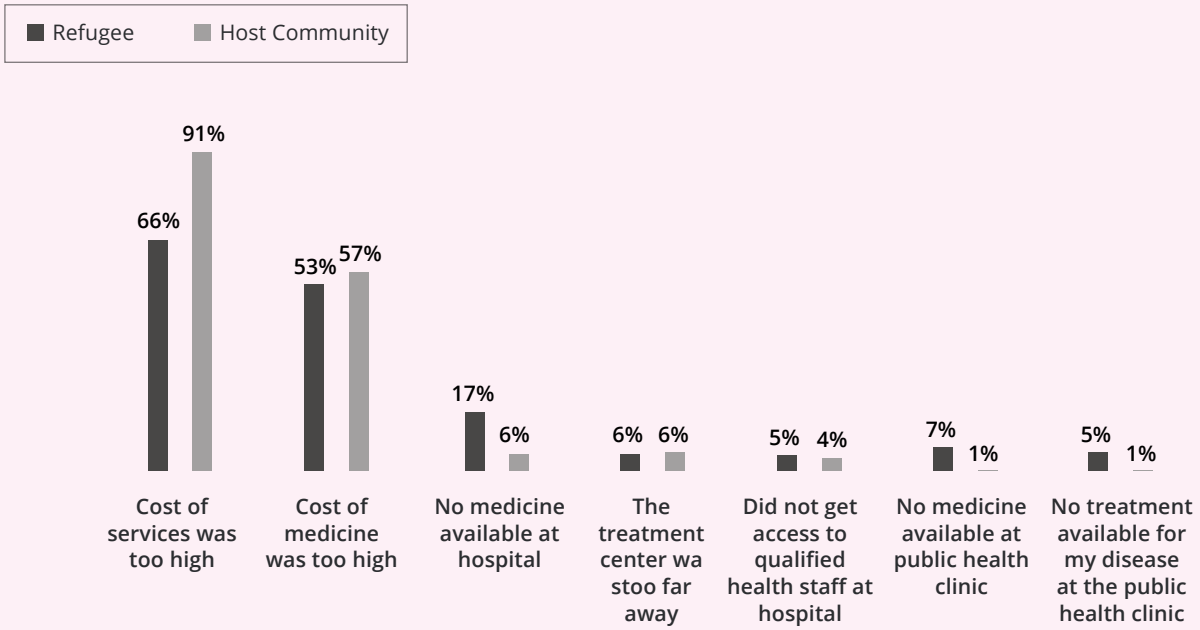
- *Syrian refugees are included in the **Iraq National Deployment and Vaccination Plan for COVID-19** and have free access to public COVID-19 services.*
- ***COVID-19 vaccination units** have been opened by the DoH in each refugee camp to ensure high coverage of vaccination among refugees in camps.*

Health Needs and Barriers

Based on the 2021 MSNA, most Syrian refugees rely on public health providers, while only half of host community households in KR-I reported using public services, relying more on semi-private/private services. Reported barriers to access health care are related to cost of services and medicines due to lack of specific treatment or medication being available at public health facilities, causing additional costs, including transportation, to resort to other providers. A higher rate among host communities reported similar barriers. This indicates that challenges related to access and quality of health care services are due to the overall stretched capacity of public services and that, at times, there is slightly better quality at public facilities inside and near refugee camps where humanitarian actors have heavily invested. One notable difference in reported barriers between general and psychological health services was the reported distance as a barrier for those seeking psychological support (19 per cent). This is in part as these services are more specialized and less available. The need for psychological support among refugees remains high, as identified through Participatory Assessments.

- ***73 per cent** of refugees reported relying on **public health care** services vs 48 per cent from host communities*
- ***53 percent** of refugees reported **barriers to access** health services vs 60 per cent of host communities reporting similar barriers*
- ***86 per cent** of refugees reported **increased stress levels** because of COVID-19/socio-economic pressure.*

Health Barriers: MSNA 2021



Strengthening public health services

Overall, public health services have suffered the impact of COVID-19, compounded by the need to absorb additional population over the years, including internally displaced and refugees. The strategy of the health sector has focused on strengthening the capacity of public health services through training, technical and material support. Since 2021, the Health Sector started a gradual integration of camp based PHCCs with public PHCCs in surrounding areas as a key strategy to improve access to health services for all. The process included a gradual handover and delivery of training and design of policies and guidelines, including rehabilitation of public health infrastructure and provision of equipment – setting up a model that will be scaled up for the remaining five camps through 2023.

Four camp PHCCs (Akre, Arbat, Kawrgosk and Basirma) *have been integrated in the public system through two types of approaches. Two camps PHCCs have been closed, strengthening capacity of the PHCCs outside the camps, allowing refugees to access these services on par with the host community. Two other camp PHCCs have been fully integrated as public health facilities, therefore also available to the host community.*

Population Table

Population Group		2023		2024	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	78,118	78,118	81,421	80,954
	Women	71,058	71,058	74,062	73,636
	Boys	57,122	57,122	63,582	63,216
	Girls	61,002	61,002	59,535	59,194
Sub Total		**267,300**	**267,300**	**278,600**	**278,600**
Refugees and asylum seekers of other nationalities	Men	10,244	10,244	10,466	10,466
	Women	9,004	9,004	9,199	9,199
	Boys	4,356	4,356	4,450	4,450
	Girls	4,096	4,096	4,185	4,185
Sub Total		**27,700**	**27,700**	**28,300**	**28,300**
Grand Total		**295,000**	**295,000**	**306,900**	**306,900**

The Health Sector aims to support, directly and indirectly, the entire refugee population and vulnerable local community members through its interventions both in camp-based health care centres and through enhancing the capacity, rehabilitation and system strengthening of the PHCCs outside camps.

Photo © UNHCR / Shaza Shekfeh

Strategic Direction & Response Plan

UNSDCF Alignment

*Activities within the Health Sector are aligned with the **UNSDCF Strategic Pillar 3 on "Promoting effective, Inclusive and Efficient Institutions and Services"**. The response contributes to the achievement of **SDG 3**.*

In the next two year, 3RP partners will continue to advance the integration of the remaining camp-based health services within the public system while also expanding support to public health facilities in urban areas to improve access and quality of health services for both refugees and local communities. The KRG MoH has been leading in the provision of services to refugees on par with local communities.

2023-2024 Priorities and Benchmarks

- **Integration of the remaining five camp based PHCCs** in Domiz 1, Domiz 2, Gawilan, Qushtapa and Darashakran will be completed by the end of 2023. This will be achieved through either the closure of camp based PHCCs while adding capacity, including rehabilitation and material support, to the surrounding PHCCs or by fully integrating the PHCCs in more isolated camps within the public health system. This will include the discontinuation of staff incentives by 3RP partners as of June 2023 to further transfer remaining responsibilities to MoH and shift focus to system strengthening.

- **The capacity of the public health system** to deliver health services to refugees and impacted communities will be enhanced by supporting and upgrading PHCCs and hospitals in areas with a high concentration of Syrian refugees, supporting maternity facilities, ensuring the provision of medicines, vaccines, supplies, and equipment.

- **Strengthening & expanding Psychosocial support services though** training for health staff, integration of MHPSS into public PHCCs and supporting the Early Warning and Alert Response Network (EWARN). Efforts will be made to expand and enhance the skills of already established specialised networks of community MHPSS workers trained to respond to complex mental health conditions. Community workers and volunteers will be further trained in Psychological First Aid and Basic Psychosocial Skills to enable them to facilitate support groups for refugees with mental health conditions. To strengthen resilience among refugee communities', brief psychological therapies will be delivered by non-specialized staff trained by 3RP partners and receiving clinical supervision by mental health professionals at public facilities.

Coordination

The Health Sector is fully led by the MoH and relevant DoHs at governorate level with the support and participation of 3RP partners and other government and local stakeholders. Since the onset of the crisis, the KRG MoH had been exemplary in taking ownership and leadership in the provision of health services to refugees. Partners such as UNHCR have already included their activities within UNSDCF and further areas of engagement with development actors, especially on area-based programming, will be explored within the existing coordination structures.

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

Summary by Agency	Refugee	Resilience	Total
UN-WHO | World Health Organization		$4,611,500	**$4,611,500**
UN-UNICEF | United Nations Childrens Fund		$1,250,000	**$1,250,000**
UN-UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund		$6,000,000	**$6,000,000**
UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		$9,242,455	**$9,242,455**
		$21,103,955	**$21,103,955**

SECTOR

Basic Needs

Click here for logframes

Photo © WFP

LEAD AGENCY	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
APPEALING PARTNERS	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
OTHER PARTNERS	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) REACH Impact Initiatives Terre Des Hommes (TDH) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) World Bank
SECTORAL OBJECTIVES	1. **Support vulnerable refugee households to meet their basic needs, decrease the likelihood of resorting to negative coping strategies and graduate from dependency to self-reliance** 2. **Support the gradual transition from humanitarian cash transfer to inclusion of refugees into social protection scheme.**
GENDER MARKER	2
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	**2023**
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 72,363,682
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 500,000
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2023	**USD 72, 863,682**

Achievements and Needs

Economic Vulnerability and Harmful Coping Strategies

Loss of income during the COVID-19 pandemic, a devaluation of the Iraqi Dinar in 2021 and the impact of the war in Ukraine further deteriorated the socio-economic and purchasing power of Iraqi and refugees alike. Employment opportunities are limited due to the high dependency of the country on public employment and limited diversification of the private sector. Further analysis is required to see whether refugees have been uniquely impacted in 2022, however the 2021 MSNA showed the higher impact of COVID-19 on the income of refugees as the majority rely on daily and informal labor, and they do not have access to public employment. The loss of livelihoods, coupled with price hikes, exacerbated economic vulnerability and use of harmful coping mechanisms to cover for basic needs.

Refugees continue to show higher reliance on debt, including lower capacity to repay debt due to lower and less stable average household income. Refugees mainly rely on informal loans due to barriers to accessing financial services and tend to rely on debt to cover most immediate basic needs.

- ***93 per cent of refugees*** *and 58 per cent of host community members reported* ***loss of income*** *due to COVID-19.*
- ***90 per cent of refugees*** *and 44 per cent of host community members reported using* ***harmful coping strategies*** *to cover their basic needs.*

Photo © UNHCR / Houssam Hariri

Cash Assistance

UNHCR continues to be the main humanitarian actor providing large-scale Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) to refugees outside camps. In parallel, WFP targets in-camp refugees at risk of food insecurity with food assistance. MPCA aims to meet basic needs, and mitigate the risk of resorting to harmful coping strategies. In 2022, UNHCR provided 250 USD per month (for a period of 12 months) to 41,000 refugees and one-off payment of 240,000 IQD for winterization support to 85,000 refugees. In the last years, UNHCR extended cash assistance to a 12-month cycle to facilitate the use of cash as consumption support while facilitating access to income- generating activities. However, availability of livelihood services, referral mechanisms and monitoring the impact of this approach will need further strengthening in the coming years

Impact of MPCA

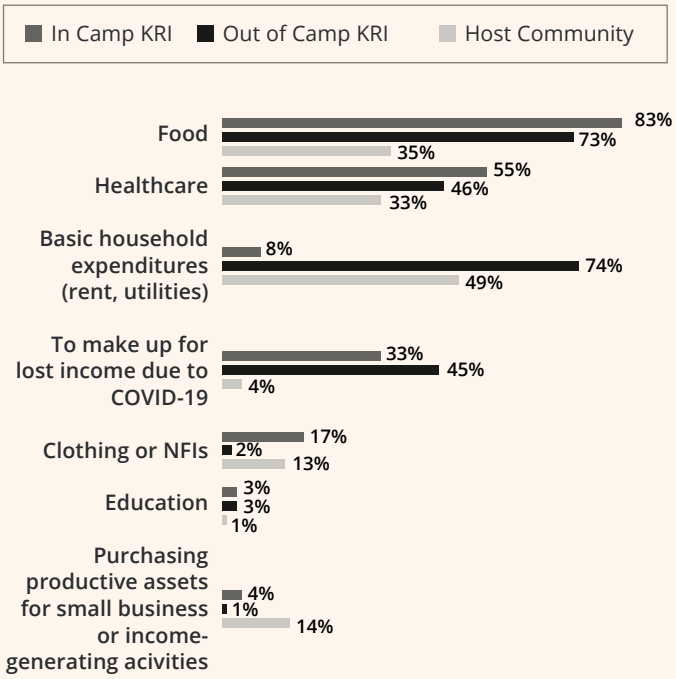
Through an analysis of post-distribution baseline and end-line assessments between 2020 and 2021, positive trends have been identified on the impact of MPCA on the socio-economic vulnerabilities of refugees.

- *29 per cent increase of HHs reporting better ability to afford food.*
- *30 per cent increase of HHs obtaining an acceptable food consumption score (FCS).*
- *68 percent increase of HHs reporting their children are able to regularly attend education.*

Social Safety Net (SSN)

As part of the strategy to include refugees in public policies, refugees have been included in a pilot project to be implemented in 2023 by MoLSA, with the financial and technical support of the World Bank and UNHCR. The pilot will target vulnerable households among refugee, IDPs and local communities with a cash transfer and represents an important precedent for the inclusion of refugees in social protection schemes. Furthermore, the pilot will be a strategic opportunity to further align the humanitarian cash targeting with the government methodology in preparation for a gradual transition from humanitarian assistance to inclusion of refugees in government led SSN schemes. Simultaneously, 3RP partners will continue to advocate to include refugees in these government-led SSN schemes.

Top reasons for taking debt



Population Table

Population Group		2023		2024	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	78,118	21,707	81,421	21,707
	Women	71,058	23,696	74,062	23,696
	Boys	57,122	24,310	63,582	24,310
	Girls	61,002	23,081	59,535	23,081
Sub Total		**267,300**	**92,794**	**278,600**	**92,794**
Refugees and asylum seekers of other nationalities	Men	10,244	3,853	10,466	3,853
	Women	9,004	3,773	9,199	3,773
	Boys	4,356	2,355	4,450	2,355
	Girls	4,096	2,237	4,185	2,237
Sub Total		**27,700**	**12,218**	**28,300**	**12,218**
Grand Total		**295,000**	**105,012**	**306,900**	**105,012**

In 2023 and 2024, UNHCR will continue to target vulnerable households residing out of camps with MPCA. Eligibility for MPCA for refugees residing out-of-camps is assessed using Proxy Means Testing (PMT), which is based on data collected during the Vulnerability Assessment Tool (VAT) of 2019 and a vulnerability prediction based UNHCR registration data. This prediction model categorizes households into six groups ranging from food insecure to self-reliant. Households which are categorized into the most vulnerable groups will receive multi-purpose cash assistance for 12 months. After 12 months, households will be re-assessed for re-inclusion/eligibility and/ or referred to other services.

Photo © UNHCR / Firas Al-Khateeb

Strategic Direction & Response Plan

UNSDCF Alignment

*Activities within the Basic Needs Sector are aligned with the **UNSDCF Strategic 1 on "Protection, Social Cohesion and Social Protection"**. The response contributes to the achievement of **SDG 1**.*

2023-2024 Priorities and Benchmarks

- **Delivery of multi-purpose cash assistance.** UNHCR will continue to support the most vulnerable out-of-camp refugees with cash transfers as the preferred modality by refugees as it allows them to utilize the assistance based on their family needs and priorities. While ensuring meeting basic needs, cash assistance contributes to the local economy.

- **Inclusion of refugees in social protection schemes.** UNHCR will continue to provide technical support to MoLSA KRG on the implementation of the SSN cash transfer pilot in Duhok, in collaboration with the World Bank as part of the PROSPECTS Partnership. The inclusion of refugee beneficiaries into this pilot is a steppingstone to promote longer-term inclusion of refugees in the KRG SSN. Further engagement with other development actors and MoLSA will be required to further include refugees in relevant initiatives aiming to strengthen the social protection system in Iraq, such as the EU-funded Social Protection Programme implemented by ILO, WFP and UNICEF.

- **Re-targeting exercise and alignment with government-led social protection schemes.** A re-targeting exercise will be undertaken in 2023 to revise the current MPCA model run by UNHCR. This will be based on a large socio-economic survey conducted in 2022 correlating socio-economic and food security indicators with bio-data collected by UNHCR at registration. The re-targeting exercise will also be an opportunity to further align humanitarian cash targeting with models used in government led social protection schemes.

- **Strengthening referrals to livelihood assistance.** UNHCR will also strengthen its collaboration with livelihood actors to strengthen referrals of MPCA beneficiaries to livelihood assistance to support a pathway to self-reliance.

- **Enhancing monitoring and evaluation.** Ongoing post-distribution monitoring of cash assistance will be enhanced to focus not only on the immediate impact of assistance on basic needs but also on the overall well-being of households by examining direct and indirect programme contributions through an impact analysis study. This will include monitoring the effectiveness of cash assistance to facilitate graduation from dependency on humanitarian assistance to self-reliance by better capturing referrals to livelihood programming and related outcomes.

Coordination

UNHCR is the only appealing agency providing cash assistance to refugees in Iraq. As a result, the Basic Needs Sector has been de-activated as of January 2023 as a coordination mechanism. UNHCR will continue to coordinate bilaterally with implementing partners, agencies on the ground and local authorities. UNHCR will engage and include refugees in the newly established Iraq Cash Forum that, following the de-activation of clusters, has replaced the previous Cash Working Group. The Forum will be strategic to coordinate with national and development actors on alignment of humanitarian cash assistance with social protection schemes, to advocate for inclusion of refugees in existing initiatives such as the EU-funded Social Protection Programme and to further map social protection initiatives in the country. The group will be also strategic to further advance inclusion of refugees in the UNSDCF as the Forum will play an advisory and advocacy role to the Priority Working Group 1 on "Protection, Social Cohesion and Social Protection".

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

Summary by Agency	Refugee	Resilience	Total
UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	$72,363,682	$500,000	**$72,863,682**
	$72,363,682	**$500,000**	**$72,863,682**

SECTOR

Livelihoods

Click here for logframes

Photo © UNHCR

LEAD AGENCY	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
APPEALING PARTNERS	CESVI Coperazione e Sviluppo (CEVSI) Danish Refugee Council (DRC) Peace Wind (PW) Save the Children (SCI)
OTHER PARTNERS	Cash and Livelihood Consortium of Iraq, Chamber of Commerce Iraq , GIZ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA), Ministry of Planning (MoP), NRC, Oxfam
SECTORAL OBJECTIVES	1. **Improve economic opportunities for refugees and affected host communities** 2. **Improve the employability of refugees and affected host communities with marketable skills** 3. **Strengthen capacity of private sector and government institutions to create and maintain decent employment opportunities**
GENDER MARKER	2
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	**2023**
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 0
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 2,457,433
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2023	**USD 2,457,433**

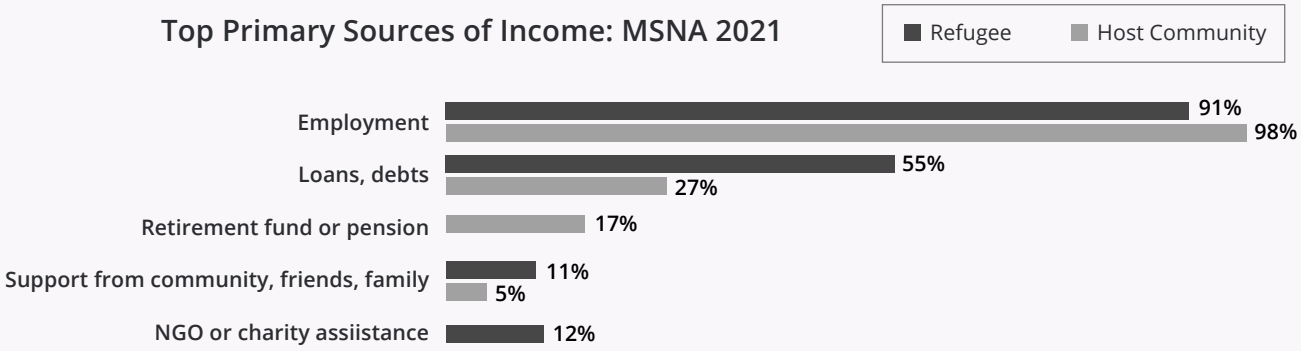
Achievements and Needs

Right and Access to Work

In past years, the KRG has made substantial progress towards improving the access of refugees to the labour market and self-employment opportunities. Despite the lack of a comprehensive refugee legal framework, the KRG issued HRPs provides refugees with the right to work, open a business, and access employability services, with some restrictions in place such as not being able to work in the public sector. Although employment is accessible for refugees, there are still residual barriers and limitations. Some documentation-related challenges remain in place such as fees attached to delays in HRPs' renewals, lengthy bureaucratic processes to register a business, restrictions on opening bank accounts and obtaining licenses and qualifications required for specific professions.

Socio-Economic Vulnerability

Top Primary Sources of Income: MSNA 2021



Overall findings from the 2021 MSNA and Participatory Assessments, confirmed that economic vulnerabilities are the root cause of harmful coping mechanisms and most overarching needs. The majority of refugees (91 per cent) reported employment as the primary source of income, showing a high level of participation in the labour market. However, this is not matched with increased level of income and improved working conditions. The general lack of access to stable and reliable income-generating opportunities in Iraq is mostly caused by the country's high informality rate, where the private sector consists of only 40 percent of the economy. Refugees are more likely to be employed in temporary work compared with local communities, due to their lack of access to public sector employment. Given that temporary labour pays less and is less secure than regular employment, this disparity explains refugees' higher reliance on debt and lower income compared with host communities. Host communities' higher access to regular employment was also indicated by 17 per cent who reported relying on pension compared with zero per cent among refugees. Female refugees face additional difficulties to access livelihood opportunities due to lower levels of qualifications and literacy, transportation barriers and traditional gender norms related to expectations and responsibilities.

- ***93 per cent*** *of refugees rely on temporary work vs 50 per cent of host community members.*
- ***84 per cent*** *of refugees rely on debt vs 58 per cent of host community members*
- *Refugee average household income (**IQD 425,000**)*
- *Host community average household Income (**IQD 714,000**)*
- ***Only 4 per cent*** *households with a female member working vs 89 per cent with a male member working.*

Economic inclusion

Both refugees and Iraqis generally have low trust towards the banking system, while financing options available for SMEs' development remain limited. Refugees, however, face additional challenges because of administrative barriers to open bank accounts, being less able to meet loans' collateral requirements due to their less stable income, and lower likelihood of owning valuable physical assets including lack of land ownership rights. 2021 MSNA indicates a higher rate of host community members (14 per cent) resorting to debt to purchase productive assets compared with two per cent among refugees who tend to rely more on debt (mostly informal) to cover for their basic needs. This indicates the host community's slightly better access to financial services, such as loans, to invest in income-generating activities due to their overall better access to stable income, and high-value assets.

Employability and Training Services

Government employability services (job centers, TVET, etc.) are accessible to refugees, however, limited capacity remains a barrier. 3RP partners supported MoLSA KRG in enhancing their capacity to deliver quality services to refugees and local communities in amongst others TVET, life skills, and computer skills. However, provision of government-led employability and TVET services remain stretched, especially in proximity of refugee camps where the number of humanitarian partners providing livelihood assistance has declined.

Partnerships

In 2022, the Livelihood Sector strengthened partnerships and collaboration with actors operating outside of the 3RP framework, as the coordination needs for the refugee response in the double-hatted cluster coordination structure was not fully met. The engagement allowed to expand collaboration and info sharing with a broader range of actors running employability, financial inclusion, and capacity building programming relevant to refugees such as GIZ, the PROSPECTS partnership, and the Cash and Livelihood Consortium of Iraq (CLCI). Refugees will also be included in the Digital Employment Platform that will be designed by ILO as part of the EU-funded Social Protection Programme aimed to strengthen the capacity of MoLSA to collect relevant socio-economic data of jobseekers and increase their access to MoLSA's job centers, TVET and opportunities with the private sector.

Within the PROSPECTS partnership, refugees were included, for the first time, in the programming of a national micro-finance institution (Al- Thiqa) to access microfinancing for SME's development.

Population Table

Population Group		2023		2024	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	46,155	2,674	41,115	2,571
	Women	39,130	2,432	37,821	2,338
	Boys	6,173	6,173	6,173	2,008
	Girls	5,431	5,431	5,431	1,880
Sub Total		**96,889**	**17,235**	**90, 540**	**8,797**
Refugees and asylum seekers of other nationalities	Men	12,631	3,438	10,872	1,102
	Women	8,764	3,127	6,832	1,002
	Boys	9,543	2,684	7,400	860
	Girls	9,450	2,513	7,745	805
Sub Total		**40,388**	**11,762**	**32,849**	**3,770**
Grand Total		**137,277**	**28,997**	**123,389**	**12,567**

3RP partners target beneficiaries based on vulnerability and specific criteria, including existing skills and assets required for different programs ranging from cash for work, employability support, training and business development. The inclusion of women, youth and persons with disabilities in programming is prioritized and ensured through a tailored approach. Partners are also running integrated services including members of local communities, in addition to other displaced communities. As part of the overall strategy to shift from parallel humanitarian systems, partners work in strong collaboration and coordination with MoLSA to identify host and refugee communities registering with their services and in need of employability support.

Strategic Direction & Response Plan

UNSDCF Alignment

*Activities within the Livelihood Sector are aligned with **UNSDCF Strategic Pillar 2 on "Economic Growth"**. The response contributes to the achievement of **SDG 1 and 8**.*

The Livelihood Sector will build on the overall welcoming attitude of the KRG towards refugees to further advance their economic inclusion by expanding access to government and development actors' employability and micro-financing schemes. This is part of a long-term strategy to link the overall remaining humanitarian activities with longer term programming. The Livelihood Sector partners are promoting a partnership approach with a variety of traditional and less traditional stakeholders. Livelihood actors will work with MoLSA to continue the inclusion of vulnerable refugees and other displaced populations into services available at government and private sector side.

2023-2024 Priorities and Benchmarks

- **Provision of Livelihood Assistance.** The Livelihoods Sector will continue to provide livelihood assistance to refugees, including job placements promotion, business development and vocational trainings to increase both the employability and the entrepreneurship skills of refugees.

- **Strengthening capacity of MoLSA employability and training services.** Partners will continue a range of capacity building initiatives to strengthen the capacity of TVET and Job centres run by MoLSA by aligning humanitarian interventions and delivering through government services. Collaboration with ILO and MoLSA will be a priority in the design of a centralised Digital Employment Platform aiming to link jobseekers, including refugees, with Job and TVET Centres and with private employers. Inclusion of refugees in the platform will be an important benchmark to strengthen MOLSA's capacity to monitor and improve refugees' access to their employability services, including better access to relevant socio-economic data. Service mapping from the humanitarian side will also be incorporated in the platform. Key will be the dissemination of information and linking the platform with existing community centres and CwC activities available at the humanitarian side to increase awareness among refugees on services available.

- **Building synergies with the private sector.** Partnerships will be built and strengthened with the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Erbil Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ECCI) to build the capacity and management skills of refugee entrepreneurs, including increasing job placement opportunities for refugees.

- **Increasing income opportunities within the Agriculture Sector.** Based on existing collaboration with Food actors and the Ministry of Agriculture, further opportunities will be explored regarding expanding employment creation in farming,

- harvesting and processing for refugees with a background in agriculture. Options will be assessed to coordinate with private and government landowners to use their land for agriculture to overcome barriers presented by refugees not being able to own land.

- **Facilitating financial inclusion.** Based on ongoing collaboration within the PROSPECTS partnership, the Livelihood Sector will continue to explore opportunities to include refugees in micro-financing programming, including dialogue with the Central Bank of Iraq and MoLSA, to facilitate refugees' access to bank accounts, financial services and government loans' scheme for small entrepreneurs.

- **Enhancing targeting and referrals mechanisms.** The Livelihoods Sector will continue efforts to strengthen linkages with the Protection Sector, in particular Child Protection, GBV, and Education through case referrals and the inclusion of vulnerable youth and women in its programming. To provide evidence-based market-oriented programming and strengthen targeting and referrals, the Livelihood Sector will focus on skills and market assessments to improve understanding of refugee's skills, assets, and practical barriers to access the labor market. Opportunities will also be explored to harmonize and strengthen livelihood actors targeting and referrals mechanisms, including alignment with MoLSA' and with UNHCR's data collection efforts at registration to obtain up to date and relevant socio-economic data on the refugee population.

- **Expanding the right and access to work.** The Livelihoods Sector will continue to coordinate with UNHCR on its ongoing advocacy and technical support to the KRG and GoI on the overall refugee legal framework to address the remaining barriers refugee face in relation to access to decent work. UNHCR's decision to extend UNHCR certificates to two years is already a step to remove practical barriers to obtain the documentation required to work and livelihood actors will build on this to further address the remaining practical barriers linked to documentation.

Coordination

In line with the decision of the UNCT, the Emergency Livelihood Cluster, double-hatting as Sector, has been de-activated and starting form 2023, the remaining coordination activities have been taken up by different fora, including MoLSA GoI and the Livelihood Sub-Group established under the Durable Solution Coordination structure. While the sector will maintain synergies with these fora, they largely do not cover the refugee population. Therefore, UNDP will continue to bilaterally lead the Livelihood Sector and coordinate with the remaining 3RP livelihood actors. Under the acknowledgment that most livelihood and development actors operate outside the 3RP framework, 3RP actors will continue to strategically engage with them for further inclusion through for instance the PROSPECTS partnership and through the UNSDCF Priority Working Group 2 on Economic Growth.

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

Summary by Agency	Total
DRC | Danish Refugee Council	**$180,108**
PW | Peace Winds	**$1,496,001**
SCI | Save The Children International	**$298,742**
CESVI | Cooperazione e Sviluppo	**$482,582**
	$2,457,433

SECTOR

Food Security

Click here for logframes

Photo © UNHCR

LEAD AGENCY	World Food Programme (WFP)
APPEALING PARTNERS	World Food Programme (WFP)
OTHER PARTNERS	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
SECTORAL OBJECTIVES	1. **Support access to food for the most vulnerable population impacted by the Syrian crisis**
GENDER MARKER	2
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	**2023**
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 11, 212,157
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2023	**USD 11, 212,157**

Achievements and Needs

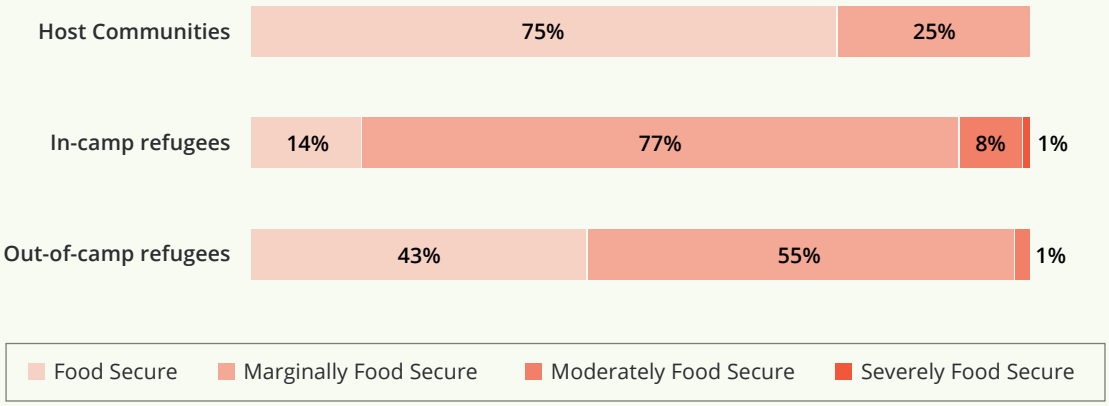
Food Security and Agriculture in Iraq

Iraq continues to face significant challenges in the areas of food security and nutrition. Overall, the sharp decline of economic activity in 2020 due to COVID-19, the devaluation of the Iraqi Dinar, and the increase in food prices exacerbated threats to food security by eroding the purchasing power of vulnerable population groups. Food security has been further exacerbated by two consecutive years of drought and related crop failure in rainfed areas, particularly in the Ninewa governorate and the KR-I. The war in Ukraine further deteriorated the situation with low domestic production and high global food prices, leading to high import costs. Those who participate in agriculture are usually the elder population which calls for increased agricultural capacity among younger generations. Food production and processing should be developed both to increase agriculture's economic importance and to enhance food security.

Compared to January 2020, the price of WFP's Food Basket used for Cash Based Transfers, increased by 42 per cent in January 2023.

Food Security among refugees

Food Security Index - MSNA 2021 - KR-I only



These developments have been affecting the refugees directly especially through reduced employment opportunities, as many work on daily labor opportunities and in the agricultural sector. The 2021 MSNA identified a considerable deterioration of food security among the refugee population, in particular among in-camp refugees. The increase is largely linked to the use of harmful coping strategies such as resorting to debt to procure food. Furthermore, the WFP's Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) conducted in March and November 2022 revealed a 12 per cent increase in the percentage of in camp refugees falling under the Food Insecure and Vulnerable to Food Insecurity category. This deterioration was identified through a re-targeting exercise WFP implemented among in camp refugees. Cash transfer for food assistance are still required for vulnerable refugee families as it allows families to prioritize their own needs while upholding their dignity and making them less likely to resort to harmful coping strategies. As food security in Iraq is mainly linked to economic vulnerability, purchasing power is vital to ensure households can access sufficient and adequate food. Several challenges persist for refugees in terms of access to food, including the need to strengthen self- reliance and resilience through home food production and further integration in the labour market.

Food Security among in-camp refugees

- *As of November 2022, 84 per cent scored as Food Insecure and Vulnerable to Food security compared with 77 per cent in March 2022.*
- *Food consumption remained stable at 97 per cent in 2022.*
- *Expenditure Share of Food (65 per cent) deteriorate by 8 per cent.*

WFP FSOM 2022

Photo © UNHCR / Ahmed Ayad

Population Table

Population Group		2023		2024	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	23,762	10,320	24,449	10,320
	Women	23,949	2,432	24,641	10,200
	Boys	23,483	10,200	24,161	10,000
	Girls	21,992	9,480	22,627	9,480
Sub Total		**93,186**	**40,000**	**95,878**	**40,000**
Grand Total		**93,186**	**40,000**	**95,878**	**40,000**

In 2023, WFP is aiming to target 40,000 refugees inside camps with food assistance, while strengthening collaboration with UNHCR and partners to revise targeting, complaint, and redress mechanisms.

Photo © UNHCR / Shaza Shekfeh

Strategic Direction & Response Plan

UNSDCF Alignment

*Activities within the Food Security Sector are aligned with the **UNSDCF Strategic 1 on "Protection, Social Cohesion and Social Protection"**. The response contributes to the achievement of **SDG 2.***

The Food Sector strategy and response plan are aligned with government priorities regarding food security and agriculture in Iraq and consistent with the findings of relevant national planning processes.

2023-2024 Priorities and Benchmarks

- **Provision of food assistance to improve food security.** Assistance to in-camp refugees and affected host communities to increase access to life-saving and nutritious food will be delivered either in-kind or through cash-based transfers. The latter is also intended to additionally boost local demand for increased domestic food production and supplies. The combination of cash and in-kind inputs will grant farmers the dignity of choice to use the cash to meet their most urgent needs, while also ensuring farmers have access to high quality inputs despite supply chain bottlenecks.

Photo © WFP

- **Involvement of communities.** WFP will keep ensuring an active involvement of communities in all aspects of programming through the existing community-based committees and feedback mechanisms structures, including redress mechanisms to re-assess cases of inclusion and exclusion from food assistance.

Coordination

WFP is the only appealing agency providing food assistance to refugees in Iraq. As a result, the Food Security Sector will be de-activated as of January 2023 as a coordination mechanism while WFP will continue to coordinate bilaterally with relevant authorities and agencies, including UNHCR.

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

Summary by Agency	Refugee	Resilience	Total
UN-WFP | World Food Program	$11,212,157		**$11,212,157**
	$11,212,157		**$11,212,157**

SECTOR

Shelter

Click here for logframes

Photo © UNICEF / Anmar

LEAD AGENCY	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
APPEALING PARTNERS	Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
OTHER PARTNERS	Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Planning (MoP), Ministry of Municipalities, Ministry of Electricity, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Construction and Housing, Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCCC), KURDS, International Cooperation Agency of the Association of Netherlands Municipalities (VNG)
SECTORAL OBJECTIVES	1. **Sustainable and gender-appropriate access to adequate shelter and infrastructure is available, improved, and maintained in camps.** 2. **Camp coordination and management support provided to the local government**
GENDER MARKER	2
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	**2023**
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 10,625,228
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2023	USD 10,625,228

Achievements and Needs

Overview of Refugee Camps in KR-I

Most Syrian refugees (64 per cent) reside outside of camps and share the public space and services with local and other displaced communities, covering their own costs and contributing to the local economy. 36 per cent of Syrian refugees resides across the nine refugee camps established by the KRG at the onset of the crisis. All camps are managed by the KRG and provided with water, electricity and shelter free of charge. UNHCR and partners have invested extensively in the infrastructures of these camps and to support the KRG with camp management activities, resulting in refugee camps of relatively high standards. Therefore, partners further shifted to longer-term area-based programming targeting municipalities hosting camps to strengthen public services and infrastructures benefiting both local communities and refugees. This is in line with the overall strategy of incorporating the camps in the local governance and service delivery mechanisms of the surrounding towns and municipalities.

Shelter Needs

Most shelters across the refugee camps have been upgraded (including concrete slabs with block walls and roofs, kitchens, and WASH facilities). The remaining shelters will be upgraded in 2023, inclusive of additional plots that will be made available in Gawilan camp to host the most vulnerable refugees still residing in the Bardarash transit camp. Bardarash will be closed and maintained only as a transit site for new arrivals which will be supported to either relocate to urban areas or to Gawilan, in line with an “out of camp” approach.

The remaining shelter needs of refugees, both in camp and out of camp, require a long-term development and solution-oriented approach aimed at addressing the protracted situation. Majority of refugees report no shelter issues (68 percent) while the remaining challenges reported concern common housing issues, such as roof water leakages and wall problems, also most commonly reported by host communities.

While reports of fear of eviction remain low, most refugees have limited Housing Land and Property (HLP) rights, due to gaps in both the legal framework, national and customary laws regulating HLP rights and existing HLP issues in the country. Refugees are not able to own land and they have the right to use shelters within the camps (free of charge) and arrange rental agreements outside of camps. Tenure rights are mostly unsecure and relying on informal agreements and the overall welcoming environment in the KR-I.

- ***96 per cent*** *of the shelters across the refugee camps have been upgraded*
- *Majority of refugees live in houses (80 per cent) and apartments (17 per cent)*
- ***100 per cent*** *have access to electricity, mainly through communal or municipal connection*

Inclusion of camps in local governance structures

While Shelter partners continued select repair and maintenance infrastructure activities inside the camps, a range infrastructure and rehabilitation projects have been implemented to further integrate camp-based services with the surrounding municipalities, with the aim of strengthening public services for all. Interventions are aligned with sectoral strategies on inclusion, such as the REIP and integration of camp-based PHCCs, and the handover of WASH services in 2022. Interventions have been designed to mainstream green energy and environmental sustainability. For instance, solar streetlights have been installed within refugee camps and surrounding areas, decreasing protection risks, and increasing security by lightening roads and connecting refugee camps with the surrounding towns and services.

To ensure sustainability and strengthen resilience, refugees have been trained to carry out the repair and maintenance of shelters and are regularly involved in the identification and prioritization of projects, in coordination with the local authority and communities. Four Tool Service Centres have been established Erbil refugee camps providing tools and trainings to equip refugees to conduct their own repairs and engage in livelihood related activities.

Inclusion in Local Development Plans

In 2022, a major milestone has been achieved, with the inclusion of three refugee camps (Basirma, Qushtapa and Kawergosk) in the development plans and catalogues of investments of the hosting municipalities, achieved through UNHCR's collaboration with VNG and the Ministry of Municipalities and Tourism. This is an important precedent on the inclusion of refugees in local development plans in Iraq and showcases UNHCR's contribution to supporting local municipalities to provide services to both refugees and host communities. Furthermore, this is a steppingstone for further advocacy required to include refugee camps in the local development and master plans.

While major milestones have been achieved for the integration of refugee camps in local municipalities, further work is required in the next two years to scale up and expand existing initiatives to gradually ensure camps are fully administered and serviced by local municipalities.

Population Table

Population Group		2023		2024	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	27,590	27,590	28,390	28,390
	Women	27,893	27,893	28,698	28,698
	Boys	27,271	27,271	28,057	28,057
	Girls	25,602	25,602	26,341	26,341
Sub Total		**108,356**	**108,356**	**111,486**	**111,486**
Grand Total		**108,356**	**108,356**	**111,486**	**111,486**

The Shelter Sector is directly targeting refugees residing inside camps with care and maintenance of infrastructures, including shelter upgrades for the remaining plots, while investing in infrastructure projects outside refugee camps indirectly benefiting refugees and local communities in surrounding areas.

Photo © UNHCR / Shaza Shekfeh

Strategic Direction & Response Plan

UNSDCF Alignment
*Activities within the Shelter Sector are aligned the **UNSDCF Strategic Pillar 3 on "Promoting effective, inclusive and efficient institutions and services"**. The response contributes to the achievement of **SDG 3 and 13**.*

2023-2024 Priorities and Benchmarks

The Shelter Sector's objective is to continue building on efforts already undertaken for camps to camps be serviced by relevant public services, in particular municipalities and governorate departments, ensuring enhanced access to services for both refugees and local communities. Building on existing area- based programming and in coordination with the relevant sectors, UNHCR will continue to implement social and community infrastructure projects that enhance camp integration, prioritizing geographical locations with high concentrations of refugees.

- **Strengthening partnership & consultation processes.** Shelter partners will continue to conduct all interventions in consultation and collaboration with communities, development agencies and governmental counterparts at the regional, governorate, and district levels. This will be with a specific focus on key technical line-Ministries at the Directorate level (Municipality, Housing, and Construction, Urban Planning, Electricity, etc.) to ensure interventions are aligned with development plans of government institutions. Shelter partners will continue to align with governmental quality standards in all construction works to ease the future infrastructure handover to the authorities.

- **Further advancements of including camps in local governance structures and public services.** A stocktaking exercise will be undertaken in 2023 to map all services across camps that have been integrated and the remaining steps to further advance public service inclusion and, when feasible, administrative and legal transformation of camps into the local administration.

- **Advocating for the inclusion of camps in local development plans and masterplans.** UNHCR will build on the collaboration with VNG under the LoGOREP Project to potentially scale up the initiative in other locations. Further engagement with government counterparts and development actors will be required to assess the feasibility of including camps within the masterplans of the municipalities.

- **Increasing the sustainability of shelters repairs within the camps.** The shelter sector will scale up the successful operation of four Tool Service Centers in Erbil refugee camps and expand the initiative to other camps in the Duhok Governorate. Furthermore, refugee camps in Duhok and Erbil will be targeted with individual shelter upgrades and camp-based infrastructure work to improve accessibility for persons with disabilities and elderly. The proposed shelter and infrastructure upgrades will utilize a cash-for-work modality, providing income to 2,734 beneficiaries across the two years.

- **Out of camp refugees.** Outside camps, refugee households that face difficulties in paying for their living expenses are supported by the Basic Needs Sector with multi-purpose cash assistance. Additionally, the Shelter partners will continue to liaise with Protection partners to put stronger mechanisms in place to protect those at risk of forced eviction, exploitation, or abuse derived from lack of rental agreements.

Coordination

UNHCR is the main operational partner supporting the KRG in camp management and coordinating area- based programming with local authorities and other stakeholders that operate outside the 3RP framework. As result, the Shelter sector has been de-activated as a coordination mechanism while government-led camp management coordination structures remain in place. Furthermore, UNHCR will build on existing area-based Committees set up in Duhok and Erbil to further engage and expand collaboration with local authorities and development actors on area-based interventions aimed to support local development and camp integration.

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

Summary by Agency	Total
UNHCR	**$8,121,227**
PWJ	**$2,504,001**
	$10,625,228

SECTOR

WASH

Achievements and Needs

Overview of Humanitarian WASH Interventions

In the last years the WASH Sector focused on durable long-term interventions in all refugee camps and surrounding areas, including empowering local communities and refugees, and strengthening capacities of local authorities to deliver WASH services. Since the onset of the crisis, WASH actors, in close collaboration with government counterparts, sustained adequate WASH services in all refugee camps, while the KRG provided all camps with water free of charge. Activities included operating, maintaining and upgrading water supply and sanitation facilities; improving water quality through water treatment; waste management; and promotion of hygiene activities. Capacity strengthening of government counterparts was undertaken to support a gradual transfer of WASH services inside camps to local authorities. Investments in the resilience pillar within the 3RP has been increased in past years to finance long-term water supply and sanitation infrastructure projects, both inside and outside refugee camps, to support local municipalities to improve WASH services for both refugees and local communities.

Transfer of Camp WASH Services to Local Authorities

Work on a sustainable handover of operation and maintenance of WASH services in refugee camps to local authorities started in 2021 with a phased approach in pilot locations such as Domiz 1 and Domiz 2 in Duhok, through a gradual reduction of support to the authorities. The WASH Sector continued efforts to strengthen the public WASH governance system and facilities to support the capacity of local authorities. They have been funded and trained to improve care and maintenance activities of public water, sewerage, solid waste collection and disposal systems and to reinforce WASH systems in schools. In 2022 all WASH services in refugee camps have been handed over to local authorities. This was also achieved through joint advocacy of UNICEF and UNHCR with the Ministry of Finance to ensure budget allocation to the Ministry of Municipalities and Tourism (MoMT) and the Directorate of Sewerage and Water, which have taken over the provision of WASH services.

Photo © UNHCR / Shaza Shekfeh

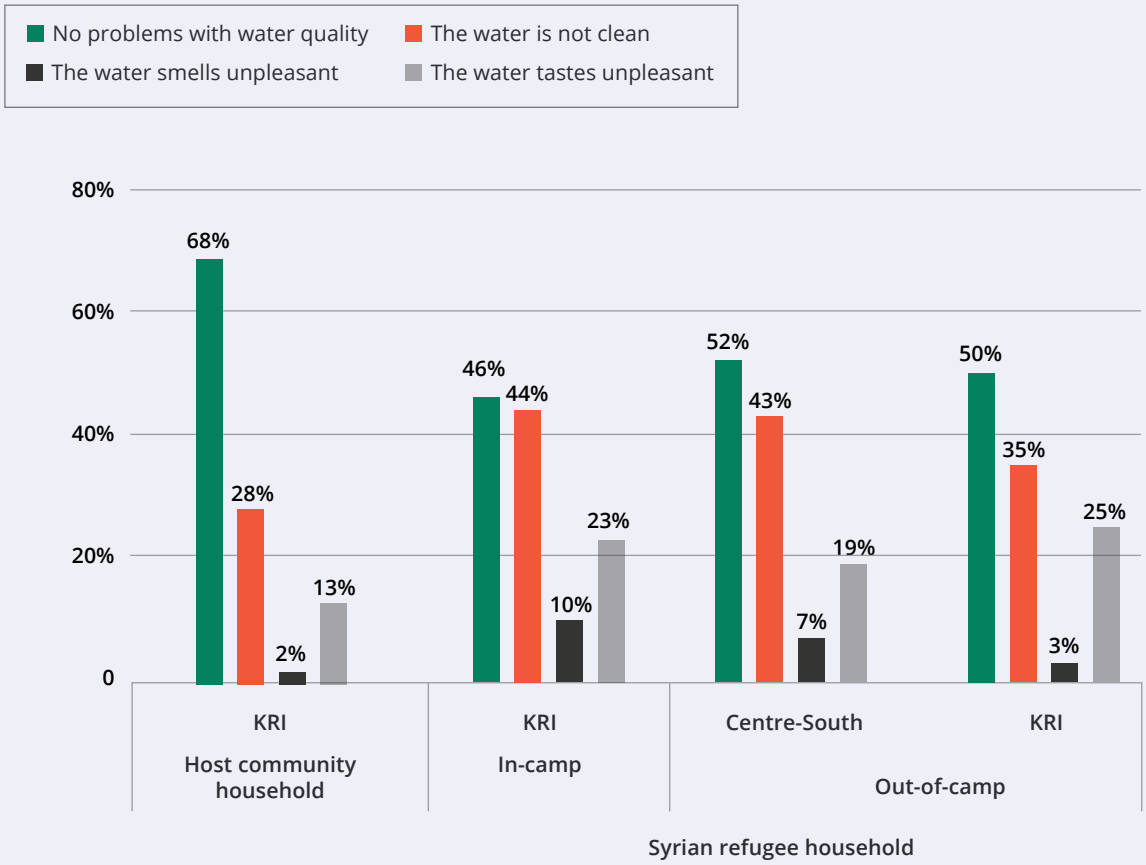
WASH Needs

The transition builds on years of interventions and capacity support, with the understanding that WASH needs have shifted to long term development needs. Water scarcity and quality issues remain a standing concern due to the impact of climate change in Iraq, compounded by the overall poor status of water and waste management infrastructures across the country. Major investments by development actors are still needed by the KRG to monitor and respond to water scarcity issues and to strengthen environmentally sustainable water supply and waste management infrastructure, which will be addressed through the UNSDCF.

2021 MSNA

- ***100 per cent*** *of refugees reported access to adequate and functional handwashing facilities*
- ***97 per cent*** *of refugees reported access to sufficient amounts of soap and disinfectant*
- ***96 per cent*** *of refugees reported access to appropriate menstrual hygiene items*

Top issues with household water quality: MSNA 2021



Strategic Direction & Response Plan

As referenced above, all the refugee camps have been handed over to local authorities for daily WASH service provision and government counterparts are now the primary responsible entity for both WASH service provision and coordination.

2023-2024 Priorities and Benchmarks

- No WASH 3RP appeal. No appeal from 3RP partners will be submitted in 2023-2024 under the WASH sector as current remaining needs are more suitable to be addressed by the government and development actors through different funding streams.

  Long term development investments in WASH infrastructures. 3RP partners, mainly UNHCR and UNICEF, will continue to monitor the success of the transfer of WASH services and mobilising other funding streams to invest in long term area-based infrastructure projects to strengthen WASH infrastructures and address water scarcity and management issues. Some of these projects have already been identified through A2PS programming and are included in the local development plans and catalogues of investments of local municipalities. Both UNICEF and UNHCR will support local authorities to explore venues to attract investments to finance these projects through engagement of development actors and government counterparts. Key will be further engagement within the UNSDCF to further include refugees in the Strategic Pillar 3 and Pillar 4.

Coordination

The WASH sector successfully advocated for the establishment of a government-led Wash Working Group which will take over the WASH Cluster and Sector coordination functions and responsibilities in the KR-I in relation to refugees, IDPs and host communities in camp and urban settings. The Working group will be under the leadership of the Ministry of Municipalities and Tourism and led by the Directorate of Water and Sewerage, linked to sub-national working groups. Primary responsibility of the Working Group will be to monitor water scarcity issues and devise preparedness plans while monitoring WASH service provision, gaps and coordinate the remaining development long term programming to improve WASH infrastructures. UNICEF will continue technical support to the working group.

Annex

PROTECTION SECTOR

General Protection

REGIONAL STRATEGIC DIRECTION

2023 | 1. Protecting People

Sector Objectives	Output	Organization	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Indicators	Target
Access to territory, asylum and basic rights for refugees is secured	Individual registration is undertaken for identified persons of concern and documentation is issued.	UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	$10,817,210		$10,817,210	# of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis with minimum set of data required	317,400
	Access to legal assistance and legal remedies supported			$5,017,210	$5,017,210	# of refugees and asylum seekers receiving legal assistance	12,000
	Government systems and mechanisms including quality registration and documentation issuance for persons of concern is strengthened			$1,408,605	$1,408,605	# of capacity development initiatives targeting Government institutions aimed at further enhancing systems and mechanisms	5
	Policy and strategies developed/strengthened ensuring inclusion of refugees			$608,605	$608,605	# of MOUs and Government Strategies adopted/signed or revised related to refugee inclusion.	5
						# of workshops with government entities conducted related to refugee protection and inclusion	5

Sector Objectives	Output	Organization	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Indicators	Target
Expanding efforts to nurture community protection and refugee-host community cohesion	Community feedback mechanism and two-way communication between communities and service providers is strengthened to enhance accountability (Communication with Communities) and support community-led protection response and social cohesion initiatives	UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		$5,539,966	$5,539,966	# of individuals reached by community-based mechanisms for awareness raising and sensitization	100,000
	Community self-management, representation, and leadership is supported by engaging community across the AGD spectrum	UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		$4,039,966	$4,039,966	# of PwSN identified and referred directly to services through community-based mechanisms	250
						# of community assessments conducted	600

REGIONAL STRATEGIC DIRECTION

2023 | 2. Pursuing Durable Solutions

Sector Objectives	Output	Organization	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Indicators	Target
Increased Durable Solutions	Resettlement and complementary pathways solutions are identified and supported	UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	$3,269,395		$3,269,395	# of individuals submitted for resettlement	4,000
						# of individuals identified and supported in accessing other complementary pathways	300
	Comprehensive area-based programming and solutions strategies developed/updated promoting inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers into national services	UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		$11,084,698	$11,084,698	# of areas where comprehensive programming/ interventions are implemented	9
	Projects supporting integration of PoCs are implemented	UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		$11,084,698	$11,084,698	# of infrastructural projects benefiting local and/or displaced communities implemented	100
			$14,086,605	**$38,783,747**	**$52,870,353**		

Child Protection

REGIONAL STRATEGIC DIRECTION

2023 | 1. Protecting People

Sector Objectives	Output	Organization	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Indicators	Target
Scale and scope of specialized child protection services expanded	UN-UNICEF | United Nations Childrens Fund	UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		$586,300	$586,300	# of refugee girls and boys participating in structured and sustained psychosocial support programmes	12,140
						# of female and male caregivers participating in parenting programmes	30
	UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		$1,908,605	$1,908,605	# of government workers participated in trainings on Child Protection approaches	1,000
						# of governmemt workers received coaching (continuous one-on-one mentoring) on core Child Protection activities	1,000
						# of staff of Child Protection actors and community members (mayors, police, teachers, etc.) trained on Child Protection approaches	1,000
						# of community-based structures supported to be part of Child Protection system	35
	UN-UNICEF | United Nations Childrens Fund	UN-UNICEF | United Nations Childrens Fund		$140,000	$140,000	# of government workers participated in trainings on Child Protection approaches	80
	UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	$4,908,605		$4,908,605	# of refugee girls and boys at risk supported with Child Protection specialized services	4,000
	UN-UNICEF | United Nations Childrens Fund	UN-UNICEF | United Nations Childrens Fund	$1,528,360		$1,528,360	# of refugee girls and boys at risk supported with Child Protection specialized services	3,750
			$6,436,965	**$2,634,905**	**$9,071,870**		

Summary Overview:
Total of selected indicators targets and budget by sector

Sector Objectives	Output	Indicator	Target	Refugee	Resiliance	Total Budget
Increased and more equitable access for boys and girls affected by the Syria crisis to quality Child Protection interventions	Increased capacity of existing child protection systems and strengthened policy and legal framework for Child Protection	# of government workers participated in trainings on Child Protection approaches	1,080		$2,048,605	$2,048,605
		# of governmemt workers received coaching (continuous one-on-one mentoring) on core Child Protection activities	1,000			
		# of staff of Child Protection actors and community members (mayors, police, teachers, etc.) trained on Child Protection approaches	1,000			
		# of community-based structures supported to be part of Child Protection system	35			
	Child protection specialized services and support through the engagement of families and communities, are provided for children at risk	# of refugee girls and boys at risk supported with Child Protection specialized services	7,750	$6,436,965		$6,436,965
	Community-based child protection and psychosocial support interventions are available for girls and boys affected by the Syria crisis in targeted locations	# of refugee girls and boys participating in structured and sustained psychosocial support programmes	12,140		$586,300	$586,300
		# of female and male caregivers participating in parenting programmes	30			
				$6,436,965	**$2,634,905**	**$9,071,870**

REGIONAL STRATEGIC DIRECTION

2023 | 1. Protecting People

GBV Protection

Sector Objectives	Output	Organization	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Indicators	Target
GBV is prevented and the risk of its occurrence mitigated	Risks to GBV mitigated and reduced through community based initiatives	UN-UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund	$0	$5,240,000	$5,240,000	# of individuals reached with GBV prevention awareness raising activities	70,364
						# of community initiatives established and supported on GBV prevention and survivor-centered protection	70,364
		UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		$2,408,605	$2,408,605	# of individuals reached with GBV prevention awareness raising activities	20,000
						# of community initiatives established and supported on GBV prevention and survivor-centered protection	18
		UN-UNICEF | United Nations Childrens Fund		$200,000	$200,000	# of individuals reached with GBV prevention awareness raising activities	12,480
	Increased access for women and girls at risk to empowerment and livelihoods opportunities	UN-UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund		$2,000,000	$2,000,000	3.4.1 # of women and girls at risk benefiting from life skills and/or vocational training opportunities provided by specialized GBV actors	3,000
		UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		$1,908,605	$1,908,605	# of women and girls at risk benefiting from life skills and/or vocational training opportunities provided by specialized GBV actors	652

Sector Objectives	Output	Organization	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Indicators	Target
GBV is prevented and the risk of its occurrence mitigated	National and sub-national institutional and civil society capacity to respond to and prevent GBV is strengthened	UN-UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund		$2,154,000	$2,154,000	# of female and male governmental staff trained on GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response	500
						# of female and male GBV specialized service providers (non-governmental) trained on GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response	500
		UN-UNICEF | United Nations Childrens Fund		$50,000	$50,000	# of female and male governmental staff trained on GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response	65
	Refugees and vulnerable host community members have increased access to safe, confidential and quality multi-sectoral GBV services adapted to their age, gender and diversity	UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	$1,000,000		$1,000,000	# of individuals at risk who received GBV case management services	6,000
						# of individuals at risk who received GBV-related individual and/or group structured psychosocial support (not including recreational activities).	6,000
		UN-UNICEF | United Nations Childrens Fund	$750,000		$750,000	# of individuals at risk who received GBV case management services	1,000
						# of individuals at risk who received GBV-related individual and/or group structured psychosocial support (not including recreational activities).	12,140
			$1,750,000	**$13,961,210**	**$15,711,210**		

EDUCATION SECTOR

Sector Objectives	Output	Organization	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Indicators	Target
	Refugee children and adolescents enrolled in formal and non-formal education	UN-UNICEF | United Nations Childrens Fund		$600,000	$600,000	# of children enrolled in formal education (primary)	30,000
						# of children enrolled in formal education (secondary)	10,000
						# of children enrolled in non-formal education (primary)	10,000
						# of refugee children (girls prioritized) attending formal education remedial classes	5,000
						# of children enrolled in non-formal education (secondary)	1,000
	Back to Learning Campaigns activities	UN-UNICEF | United Nations Childrens Fund		$375,000	$375,000	# of out of school children identified or enrolled in formal/ non-formal education (secondary)	500
						# of out of school children identified or enrolled in formal/ non-formal education (primary)	1,000
	Support refugee children and Teachers to increase access and quality of education	UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		$3,621,227	$3,621,227	# of individuals receiving language classes in the local language	5,200
		UN-UNICEF | United Nations Childrens Fund		$490,000	$490,000	# of individuals receiving language classes in the local language	10,000
						# of schools receiving teaching and learning material/equipment (primary)	20,000
						# of schools receiving teaching and learning material/equipment (secondary)	150

Sector Objectives	Output	Organization	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Indicators	Target
	Schools and classrooms rehabilitated/ constructed/ established and available for refugee children, adolescent and youth	UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		$8,121,227	$8,121,227	# of schools constructed to support access to education (primary)	10
		UN-UNICEF | United Nations Childrens Fund		$1,301,175	$1,301,175	# of schools constructed to support access to education (primary)	2
						# of classrooms rehabilitated to support access to education (primary)	20
						# of children benefitting from classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated (primary)	30,000
						# of schools constructed to support access to education (secondary)	1
						# of classrooms rehabilitated to support access to education (secondary)	10
						# of children benefitting from classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated (secondary)	30,000

REGIONAL STRATEGIC DIRECTION

2023 | 4. Enhancing national and local capacities

Sector Objectives	Output	Organization	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Indicators	Target
Response capacities of national public institutions and services strenghtened through training, material and technical support	Education actors and partners capacitated on developing policy planning and sector coordination	UN-UNICEF | United Nations Childrens Fund		$547,500	$547,500	# of MoE personnel trained on education planning and management topics	500
						# of Parents Teacher Associations (PTA) / School Management Committees (SMC) reactivated or established (primary)	40
						# of School Management Committees members trained on development and implementation of School Improvement Plan (SIP) and Parents Teacher Associations (PTA) (primary)	30
						# of Parents Teacher Associations (PTA) / School Management Committees (SMC) reactivated or established (secondary)	15
						# of School Management Committees members trained on development and implementation of School Improvement Plan (SIP) and Parents Teacher Associations (PTA) (secondary)	400
	Advocacy intervention and coordination strengtened	UN-UNICEF | United Nations Childrens Fund		$10,000	$10,000	# of Education Sector coordination meetings and workshops organized	10

Sector Objectives	Output	Organization	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Indicators	Target
Response capacities of national public institutions and services strenghtened through training, material and technical support	School personnel trained on psychosocial support, pedagogy and life skills	UN-UNICEF | United Nations Childrens Fund		$331,000	$331,000	# teachers trained in pedagogy, life-skills and psychosocial support (primary)	1,000
						# of non-teaching personnel trained in life-skills and psychosocial support (PSS) and child safe guarding (primary)	250
						# teachers trained in pedagogy, life-skills and psychosocial support (secondary)	120
						# of non-teaching personnel trained in life-skills and psychosocial support (PSS) and child safe guarding (secondary)	165
				$15,397,130	**$15,397,130**		

Summary Overview:
Total of selected indicators targets and budget by sector

Sector Objectives	Output	Indicator	Total Target	Resiliance Total
Increase equal and sustainable access to formal and non-formal education for refugee children, adolescents and youth	Refugee children and adolescents enrolled in formal and non-formal education	# of children enrolled in formal education (primary)	30,000	$600,000
		# of children enrolled in formal education (secondary)	10,000	
		# of children enrolled in non-formal education (primary)	10,000	
		# of refugee children (girls prioritized) attending formal education remedial classes	5,000	
		# of children enrolled in non-formal education (secondary)	1,000	
	1Back to Learning Campaigns activities	# of out of school children identified or enrolled in formal/non-formal education (secondary)	500	$375,000
		# of out of school children identified or enrolled in formal/ non-formal education (primary)	1,000	
	Support refugee children and Teachers to increase access and quality of education	# of individuals receiving language classes in the local language	15,200	$4,111,227
		# of schools receiving teaching and learning material/ equipment (primary)	20,000	
		# of schools receiving teaching and learning material/ equipment (secondary)	150	
	Schools and classrooms rehabilitated/ constructed/ established and available for refugee children, adolescent and youth	# of schools constructed to support access to education (primary)	12	$9,422,402
		# of classrooms rehabilitated to support access to education (primary)	20	
		# of children benefitting from classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated (primary)	30,000	
		# of schools constructed to support access to education (secondary)	1	
		# of classrooms rehabilitated to support access to education (secondary)	10	
		# of children benefitting from classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated (secondary)	30,000	

Sector Objectives	Output	Indicator	Total Target	Resiliance Total
Improve the quality of formal and non-formal education for refugee children, adolescents and youth for improved literacy, numeracy and resilience	School personnel trained on psychosocial support, pedagogy and life skills	# teachers trained in pedagogy, life-skills and psychosocial support (primary)	1,000	$331,000
		# of non-teaching personnel trained in life-skills and psychosocial support (PSS) and child safe guarding (primary)	250	
		2# teachers trained in pedagogy, life-skills and psychosocial support (secondary)	120	
		# of non-teaching personnel trained in life-skills and psychosocial support (PSS) and child safe guarding (secondary)	165	
Strengthen the capacity of the education system to plan and deliver a timely, appropriate and evidence-based education response	Education actors and partners capacitated on developing policy planning and sector coordination	# of MoE personnel trained on education planning and management topics	500	$547,500
		# of Parents Teacher Associations (PTA) /School Management Committees (SMC) reactivated or established (primary)	40	
		# of School Management Committees members trained on development and implementation of School Improvement Plan (SIP) and Parents Teacher Associations (PTA) (primary)	30	
		3# of Parents Teacher Associations (PTA) /School Management Committees (SMC) reactivated or established (secondary)	15	
		# of School Management Committees members trained on development and implementation of School Improvement Plan (SIP) and Parents Teacher Associations (PTA) (secondary)	400	
	Advocacy intervention and coordination strengthened	# of Education Sector coordination meetings and workshops organized	10	$10,000
				$15,397,130

HEALTH SECTOR

REGIONAL STRATEGIC DIRECTION

2023 | 3. Supporting Dignified Lives

Sector Objectives	Output	Organization	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Indicators	Target
Access to quality health care services for refugees and host communities is improved	Regular medical consultations are provided at primary health care facilities	UN-UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund		$3,000,000	$3,000,000	# of primary health care consultations	71,638
		UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		$5,121,227	$5,121,227	# of primary health care consultations	282,650
						# of mental health consultations	12,916
		UN-WHO | World Health Organization		$1,111,500	$1,111,500	# of primary health care consultations	222,300
	Increased child survival through provision of comprehensive of Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) services	UN-UNICEF | United Nations Childrens Fund		$250,000	$250,000	# of children under 1 in camps immunized against measles	15,000
	Referral system for secondary and tertiary care including specialized services such as disability is strengthened	UN-WHO | World Health Organization		$100,000	$100,000	# of referrals from Primary Health Care centres to secondary and tertiary medical care	3,000
	Nutrition services provision for children under the age of five years	UN-UNICEF | United Nations Childrens Fund		$200,000	$200,000	# of children under 5 provided with access to growth monitoring (nutrition screening) service	15,000

Sector Objectives	Output	Organization	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Indicators	Target
Access to quality health care services for refugees and host communities is improved	Improve access to mental health and psychosocial support services at the primary and community level in camp and non-camp settings	UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		$4,121,227	$4,121,227	# of community outreach volunteers in camp and out of camp trained on mental health and psychosocial support services including referral	50
						# of MHPSS staff trained and supervised on advanced counselling skills	48
						# of individuals participating in mental health and psychosocial support group activities (host plus refugee)	11,000
						# of community outreach volunteers trained and supervised on scalable psychological methodologies (PM+)	13
						# of individuals benefiting from one on one psychological sessions	4,503

REGIONAL STRATEGIC DIRECTION

2023 | 4. Enhancing national and local capacities

Sector Objectives	Output	Organization	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Indicators	Target
Response capacities of national public institutions and services strenghtened through training, material and technical support	Capacity building on Community Based Health and Outreach work in impacted urban settings is strengthened with the support of related line ministries and departments	UN-UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund		$1,000,000	$1,000,000	# of health workers trained on health programmes/topics	15
		UN-UNICEF | United Nations Childrens Fund		$300,000	$300,000	# of health workers trained on health programmes/topics	150
		CO320 | UN-WHO | World Health Organization		$400,000	$400,000	# of health workers trained on health programmes/topics	400
	Health Information System strengthened	UN-UNICEF | United Nations Childrens Fund		$100,000	$100,000	# of public facilities supported in impacted areas on strengthening health information system	20
		UN-WHO | World Health Organization		$250,000	$250,000	# of public facilities supported in impacted areas on strengthening health information system	50
	Material support to public health care facilities in affected areas	UN-WHO | World Health Organization		$2,600,000	$2,600,000	# of supported public PHC facilities	15
	Integration of camp Primary Health Care (PHC) services with the national health system	UN-UNICEF | United Nations Childrens Fund		$400,000	$400,000	# of camp PHCs integrated in to the national health system	10
		UN-WHO | World Health Organization		$150,000	$150,000	# of camp PHCs integrated in to the national health system	5
	Provision and maintenance of comprehensive reproductive public health services including emergency obstetric care provided for refugees outisde camps	UN-UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund		$2,000,000	$2,000,000	# of service providers trained on Reproductive Health topics	15
				$21,103,955	**$21,103,955**		

Summary Overview: Total of selected indicators targets and budget by sector

Sector Objectives	Output	Indicator	Total Target	Resiliance Total
Improve access to Primary Health Care services for refugees and hosting communities	Regular medical consultations are provided at primary health care facilities	# of primary health care consultations	576,588	$9,232,727
		# of mental health consultations	12,916	
	Increased child survival through provision of comprehensive of Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) services	# of children under 1 in camps immunized against measles	15,000	15,000
	Referral system for secondary and tertiary care including specialized services such as disability is strengthened	# of referrals from Primary Health Care centres to secondary and tertiary medical care	3,000	3,000
	Nutrition services provision for children under the age of five years	# of children under 5 provided with access to growth monitoring (nutrition screening) service	15,000	$200,000
	Improve access to mental health and psychosocial support services at the primary and community level in camp and non-camp settings	# of community outreach volunteers in camp and out of camp trained on mental health and psychosocial support services including referral	50	$4,121,227
		# of MHPSS staff trained and supervised on advanced counselling skills	48	
		# of individuals participating in mental health and psychosocial support group activities (host plus refugee)	11,000	
		# of community outreach volunteers trained and supervised on scalable psychological methodologies (PM+)	13	
		# of individuals benefiting from one on one psychological sessions	4,503	
2Strengthen health institutions including service delivery capacity, coordination, transparency and accountability of health partners	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 health programmes/topics	565	$1,700,000
	Health Information System strengthened	# of public facilities supported in impacted areas on strengthening health information system	70	$350,000
	Material support to public health care facilities in affected areas	# of supported public PHC facilities	15	$2,600,000
	Integration of camp Primary Health Care (PHC) services with the national health system	# of camp PHCs integrated in to the national health system	15	$550,000
Strengthening Reproductive Health Services in camps and impacted areas	Provision and maintenance of comprehensive reproductive public health services including emergency obstetric care provided for refugees outisde camps	# of service providers trained on Reproductive Health topics	15	$2,000,000
				$21,103,955

BASIC NEEDS SECTOR

REGIONAL STRATEGIC DIRECTION

2023 | 3. Supporting Dignified Lives

Sector Objectives	Output	Organization	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Indicators	Target
Ensure that refugee population can meet their basic needs and prevent them from resorting to negative coping strategies	Population has access to basic goods and services (including cash, seasonal/ winterization, and others)	UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	$72,363,682		$72,363,682	# of households receiving cash grants (MPCA)	23449
						# of persons receiving Emergency Protection Cash Assistance	150

REGIONAL STRATEGIC DIRECTION

2023 | 5. Cross Cutting

Sector Objectives	Output	Organization	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Indicators	Target
3RP contribution to the HDP Nexus operationalization	Strengthened alignment of humanitarian cash transfers with public social protection schemes	UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		$500,000	$500,000	# of studies conducted to align MPCA for refugees with public social protection schemes.	1
				$500,000	**$72,863,682**		

LIVELIHOODS SECTOR

REGIONAL STRATEGIC DIRECTION

Sector Objectives	Output	Organization	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Indicators	Target
Employability of refugees and host communities are improved	Facilitation mechanisms for job opportunities provided	DRC | Danish Refugee Council		$148,492	$148,492	# of individuals participated in professional skills, vocational or business development training courses	45
						# of individuals benefitted from direct and permanent job placement	45
Economic opportunities for refugee and host communities expanded	Increased employment opportunities for refugees and affected host communities	DRC | Danish Refugee Council		$19,947	$19,947	# of individuals benefited from temporary employment activities	30
		PW | Peace Winds		$1,496,001	$1,496,001	# of individuals benefited from temporary employment activities	8,000

2023 | 4. Enhancing national and local capacities

Sector Objectives	Output	Organization	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Indicators	Target
Capacities of businesses to create and maintain decent employment opportunities strengthened	Small businesses promoted, established and sustained	SCI | Save The Children International		$190,108	$190,108	# of individuals supported to establish or scale up businesses	261
		CESVI | Cooperazione e Sviluppo		$482,582	$482,582	# of individuals supported to establish or scale up businesses	141
	Partnerships with private sector strengthened	SCI | Save The Children International		$54,317	$54,317	# of signed partnership agreements with private sector to facilitate employment and market linkages	75
	Capacity building support provided to national and private sector training and employment institutions	DRC | Danish Refugee Council		$11,670	$11,670	# of government and private sector institutions that received support to enhance their training capacity	135
		SCI | Save The Children International		$54,317	$54,317	# of government and private sector institutions that received support to enhance their training capacity	75
				$2,457,433	**$2,457,433**		

Summary Overview:
Total of selected indicators targets and budget by sector

Sector Objectives	Output	Indicator	Total Target	Resiliance Total
Improve economic opportunities for refugees and affected host communities	Increased employment opportunities for refugees and affected host communities	# of individuals benefited from temporary employment activities	8,030	$1,515,947
Improve employability of refugees and affected host communities with marketable skills	Facilitation mechanisms for job opportunities provided	# of individuals participated in professional skills, vocational or business development training courses	45	$148,492
		# of individuals benefitted from direct and permanent job placement	45	
	Small businesses promoted, established and sustained	# of individuals supported to establish or scale up businesses	402	$672,690
Strenghten capacity of private sector and government insititutions to create and maintain decent employment opportunities	Partnerships with private sector strengthened	# of signed partnership agreements with private sector to facilitate employment and market linkages	75	$54,317
	Capacity building support provided to national and private sector training and employment institutions	# of government and private sector institutions that received support to enhance their training capacity	210	$65,987
				$2,457,433

FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

REGIONAL STRATEGIC DIRECTION

2023 | 3. Supporting Dignified Lives

Sector Objectives	Output	Organization	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Indicators	Target
Ensure that refugee population can meet their basic needs and prevent them from resorting to negative coping strategies	Food assistance provided to most vulnerable refugee households inside camps through various transfer modalities (cash, voucher, in-kind)	UN-WFP | World Food Program	$11,212,157		$11,212,157	# of vulnerable refugees residing inside camps received food assistance	40,000
					$11,212,157		

SHELTER AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

REGIONAL STRATEGIC DIRECTION

2023 | 3. Supporting Dignified Lives

Sector Objectives	Output	Organization	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Indicators	Target
Minimum standard of housing of refugees inside camps is improved, incuding access to shelter, water, sanitation and electricity.	Long term permanent shelter provided and sustained using local goods services and labour inside refugee camps	PW | Peace Winds		$2,504,001	$2,504,001	# of tents upgraded to more durable shelter (Shelter Updgrade) inside refugee camps	606
		UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		$4,121,227	$4,121,227	# of tents upgraded to more durable shelter (Shelter Updgrade) inside refugee camps	412
		UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees				# of structures repaired (excl. shelters)	35
	Roles and responsibilities of camp managers and service providers defined and agreed	UN-UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		$4,000,000	$4,000,000	# of camps with management structures and maintenance provided	10
				$10,625,228	**$10,625,228**		

Summary Overview:
Total of selected indicators targets and budget by sector

Sector Objectives	Output	Indicator	Total Target	Resiliance Total
Sustainable and gender appropriate access to adequate shelter and infrastructure is available, improved and maintained inside refugee camps	Long term permanent shelter provided and sustained using local goods services and labour inside refugee camps	# of structures repaired (excl. shelters)	35	$6,625,228
		# of tents upgraded to more durable shelter (Shelter Updgrade) inside refugee camps	1,018	
Camp coordination and management support provided to the local government	Roles and responsibilities of camp managers and service providers defined and agreed	# of camps with management structures and maintenance provided	10	$4,000,000
				$10,625,228

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