



**UNHCR**

**United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees**

Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

# **Country Operations Plan 2008-2009**

## **Syrian Arab Republic**

## **Country Operations Plan BO DAMASCUS 2008-2009**

### **CONTEXT/STRATEGY**

The Syrian Arab Republic has maintained an open door policy towards Arab refugees and hosts the largest group of Iraqi refugees in the Middle East despite the strain on its economy. In addition to the Iraqis, the Somali population has also continued to increase. Syria is not a signatory party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol but has expressed its intention to do so. UNHCR continues to discuss with the Syrian government to accede to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol as well as to the two Statelessness Conventions. UNHCR has also offered to assist the government in drafting a National Asylum Law as well as in finding a solution for stateless individuals. According to the Syrian Government estimates there are currently over 1.5 million Iraqis are residing in Syria, in addition to half a million Palestinians and Internally Displaced Persons from the Golan Heights. In contrast to other Arab countries, Syria has a relatively low poverty rate. However, since the influx of refugees from Iraq, food prices have increased by 35%, electricity by 27%, water by 21% and real estate by up to 300% (according to the Syrian government) and crime rates have risen by 20%.

### **Populations of concern to be addressed in UNHCR programmes**

#### **Iraqis**

As of March 2007, a total of 63,575 Iraqis has been registered with UNHCR. It is estimated that the office could register 200,000 by the end of 2007. If the situation in Iraq remains unchanged or deteriorates, the number of refugees registering in 2008/2009 might rise further – up to half a million. As of March 2007, 27% of those registered are Christian, 22% Shia, and 41% Sunni. The majority of Iraqis live in and around Damascus. UNHCR issues refugee certificates to registered Iraqis. In the absence of work permits, Iraqis continue to fill low-paid jobs. Such a work force has no expectation of social and welfare benefits (such as health-insurance or pension) and is prepared to work for very low wages.

UNHCR Damascus is registering Iraqis approaching the Office in order to identify cases that need specific follow, including medical assistance, protection interventions and for some resettlement. UNHCR hopes to ensure the maintenance of the Protection space throughout 2008/9. We aim to support government services to refugees, increase outreach into the community and target and assist specific vulnerable groups and individuals.

#### **Somalis**

Currently Syria is host to 1,389 recognized Somali refugees and to 2,826 asylum-seekers. The Somalis live mainly in Damascus. They live in rented rooms with large families occupying small spaces. Somalis have the same rights as other Arabs. The overall situation in Somalia has been deteriorating since December 2006 and we have witnessed an increase in Somali arrivals in Syria (120%) and estimates that the increase will continue. Large numbers of Somali refugees have been recognized under the extended mandate and are entirely dependent on the assistance of UNHCR. Some of them have access to the informal job market. The large numbers of Iraqis seeking protection from UNHCR has had a detrimental affect on how quickly Somali claims are processed. There has been recent concern in the Somali community about UNHCR prioritizing Iraqi caseloads, with RSD appointments continuously delayed. In view of the continuing unstable situation in Somalia, it is perceived that, in 2008, Somalia will still be a refugee-producing country. The majority of the Somali caseload consists of Women-at-Risk, unaccompanied children and adolescents, survivors-of-torture and refugees without local integration prospects. Resettlement is the only current durable solution.

## **Sudanese**

There are 211 recognized Sudanese refugees in Syria and 832 asylum-seekers mostly from Darfur. Sudanese generally live in the outskirts of Damascus. Many large families occupy a single room. The situation in Sudan has remained unstable and it is unlikely that the security situation will improve in the near future. Many Sudanese have complained of racial discrimination and as a dispersed community, they often feel isolated. The majority of the Sudanese caseload consists of Women-at-Risk, refugees without local integration prospects, survivors-of-torture and refugees with legal and physical protection needs. The recognition rate is 26%, so it is expected that approximately 200 will be recognized during 2007. As with all African refugees, the Sudanese are gravely concerned, as they can easily be identified as non-Arab, and are more visible for having illegal residence. Resettlement remains the only international protection tool and viable durable solution for this refugee population; therefore 150 persons have been identified as being in need of resettlement. With the ongoing political and security situation in Darfur, we predict that Sudanese arrivals in 2008/9 will be mainly from Darfur. We believe that UNHCR must continue to provide protection and assistance to Sudanese throughout 2008/9. Prospects for return will continue to be discussed with our office in Darfur, but appear unlikely in the present context and in the absence of a peace agreement.

## **Afghans**

The majority of the UNHCR Afghan refugee population of 206 persons is long-stayers, and there are 362 asylum-seekers. For the most part, they live in the outskirts of Damascus. Afghan children face difficult language barriers when entering Syrian schools. UNHCR in cooperation with refugee teachers in the refugee communities established some Arabic classes in order to enable the children to manage in the Arabic-speaking school environment. Afghans do not have access to public education and cannot have legal work permits. Therefore, resettlement remains a valuable international protection tool and durable solution option. 130 persons are estimated to be in need of international protection.

## **Other Nationalities**

Other Nationalities seeking protection from UNHCR in Syria include Eritreans, Ethiopians, Arab Iranians and Palestinians.

## **Participatory assessment**

UNHCR Damascus will continue to reorient its 2008 - 09 assistance programme towards identifying new partnerships with charity organisations, NGO's and government ministries. In addition efforts will be made to improve the capacity of the refugee communities to reduce their dependency on external assistance. The continued relevance of UNHCR policy priorities in areas such as gender, age and diversity mainstreaming, HIV/AIDS action plan and combating sexual and gender-based violence, was reaffirmed. The participatory assessment for Iraqis as well as joint UN agency Iraq assessment findings indicated that child labour is increasing. Iraqi refugee children in particular are more subject to being forced to work in order to support the family with financial resources. Solutions proposed by refugees to some of the problems identified during the participatory assessments included having social counselors from the refugee communities themselves who would be present in the community centres. Such counselors would also act as intermediaries for UNHCR and the larger refugee communities with regard to children and adolescents.

## **COP 2008-2009**

### **OVERALL STRATEGY**

The Office will strive to ensure that current vital protection space is maintained for both refugees and asylum-seekers through:

- Support to Government
  - Material support to education and health departments;
  - Emphasis on need to recognize host country efforts and burden;
  - Encouragement of international burden sharing;
  - Capacity building in relation to asylum system and statelessness;
  - Finding and implementing mechanisms to deal with crisis (Iraqis);
- Support to refugees
  - Better reach out through registration;
  - Identification and targeted assistance to most vulnerable cases, including resettlement for some (now one of UNHCR's top 15 RSD operations);
  - Increased use of community centres and community participation;
  - Greater involvement of relevant domestic and international partners;
  - Inter-agency co-operation in prevention and response to SGBV;
- Advocacy
  - Lobby for accession to relevant international instruments

### **Achievements to date per programme as defined by population of concern or theme**

#### **THEME 1: Promotion of Refugee Protection – Care and maintenance**

Through UNHCR and its implementing partners, urban refugees in Damascus receive basic and reproductive health services including medical referral of most chronic cases. Through two community centres in Damascus, health education related materials are disseminated among refugees. These centers also provide legal and social counseling as well as recreational activities. Economically vulnerable refugees benefit from special feeding schemes and the distribution of limited relief items. Committed vulnerable youth, mostly women, are given vocational and skills training in an attempt to support self-sustainability. In addition to projects implemented through the Ministry of Education, registered refugee children were supported for their enrolment in primary schools through provision of uniforms and stationery through the Syrian Arab Red Crescent.

#### **THEME 2: Emergency assistance to new arrivals**

Syria continues to receive a large number of Iraqis. Although a large number of refugees were able to continue to enter in to Syria, most of them have little prospects of integration in Syrian society. Given the socio-economic realities in Syria, UNHCR supported some of the refugees in the form of skills development, food assistance, financial assistance and health care. 63,575 Iraqi refugees are currently registered in UNHCR Damascus; they are residing in several urban areas in Syria.

309 Palestinians in El Hol camp inside Syria as well as 350 Palestinians stranded in the buffer zone between Iraq and Syria receive material assistance by UNHCR while efforts continue to find an appropriate solution for them.

## **Protection and Solutions Strategy for 2008-2009 per programme as defined by population of concern or theme**

UNHCR Damascus will intensify its efforts to support local authorities in building national asylum related capacities, monitor the protection situation in the country and advocate in favour of accession to the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol.

Within the framework of UNHCR operations in Syria, we will endeavour to ensure that vital protection space is maintained for both refugees and asylum-seekers. At a minimum, the Office will work with the competent local authorities to ensure that principles of non-refoulement is respected and that access to basic medical care as well as to primary education is granted to all refugees and asylum-seekers. The national capacities will further be supported through provision of technical expertise and advice as well as through targeted funding of specific activities such as medical care, education. For most non-Iraqi refugees, resettlement will continue to be pursued as the most appropriate durable solution. In the area of asylum system development, UNHCR's role will focus on supporting the development of a national asylum system; reviewing legislation and providing opportunities for training for officials through joint programmes. UNHCR will engage in public awareness activities to broaden public support for the protection of asylum-seekers and refugees. The Office will also continue to carry out determination of refugee status under its mandate for the asylum-seekers. Refugees will be assisted in solving legal problems by accessing free legal advice services. UNHCR's direct assistance to refugees will be confined to providing medical and social support to a number of the most deserved vulnerable refugees, in particular female-headed families among the population. On a longer term basis, UNHCR in cooperation with UNICEF will continue its advocacy with the Ministry of Education to facilitate refugee children's free access to primary education. UNHCR will address access by refugees to health care from an affordability perspective. Health education including mother and child care programmes will be implemented with a view to enhance health conditions and prevent illnesses. In an inter-agency context, UNHCR will raise awareness of SGBV and identify serious SGBV cases to provide them with medical, financial assistance and possibly temporary shelter. The HIV/AIDS education program will be initiated in the Community centres and in other offices. So far additional activities in UNHCR Damascus have been successful in supporting HIV/AIDS awareness projects using group discussion and arranging trainers' workshops. While it is unlikely that the current refugee groups will be considering repatriation at this moment, UNHCR will stand ready to facilitate voluntary repatriation were conditions to be conducive to return.

### **THEME 1: Protection and Assistance to non-Iraqi asylum-seekers and refugees**

#### **Support and Monitoring**

The Office will further enhance and consolidate its co-operation with the Syrian Government, in particular through sub-agreements with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher Education, the Ministry of Health and the Red Crescent. UNHCR Syria will continue to seek approval by the Syrian Government to carry out border monitoring at the Iraqi-Syrian border.

The Office will continue to advocate in favour of accession to the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol by organising information sessions and workshops on various refugee law related topics. Activities leading to the preparation/drafting of a national refugee law will also be undertaken. It will continue to consolidate contacts, communication and information sharing with the refugee communities. In collaboration/consultation with its implementing and operational partners, BO Damascus will monitor activities with regard to the protection of refugees in Syria.

### **Advocacy for Statelessness Persons**

The Office will continue to advocate in favour of accession to the two statelessness Conventions (the 1954 Convention and the 1961 Convention on the reduction of statelessness). The Office will continue to offer its assistance to the Syrian Government in order to resolve the issue of stateless populations in North-East Syria. Stateless persons whose former habitual residence was outside of Syria but who are of concern to the office will receive legal counseling with regard to their obtaining passports through their respective embassies in Syria. Protection and Assistance for Asylum-Seekers and Urban Refugees. Persons approaching the Office in order to seek protection will continue to be registered and enjoy unhindered access to the Office's Refugee Status Determination (RSD) procedure in compliance with the UNHCR procedural standards and the Standard Operating Procedures developed by OCM Syria. Registered asylum-seekers will continue to benefit from UNHCR protection interventions in cases of eventual refoulement as well as counseling services on various RSD and other legal matters. A number of asylum-seekers will have access to community centres where they may receive counseling and participate in English and/or Arabic language learning activities with a view to facilitating their integration in the Country of Asylum or the Country of resettlement, should they be resettled. Refugees will continue to benefit from UNHCR's protection interventions in cases of detention and/or refoulement as well as from legal aid. With regard to durable solutions, the Office will intensify its efforts to promote self sufficiency through vocational training activities. Cases of refugees who have been receiving a monthly allowance for more than 24 months will be reviewed for Resettlement or considered for gradual discontinuation of their allowance while benefiting from self sufficiency activities. A number of refugees will be considered for Resettlement as per the established UNHCR criteria. Refugees will have access to primary education and basic health care services offered by the Syrian state.

### **Resettlement Projections**

The projected number of Afghan submissions for the year 2008 is 130 individuals. This will include 50 Women-at-Risk, 40 individuals with legal and physical protection needs, 40 who have no local integration prospects. A total of 200 persons from the Iranian caseload will be submitted on legal and physical protection grounds. Unless there is a dramatic change in the asylum climate, some of these cases will be submitted on emergency or urgent priority. The projected number of Somali submissions for the year 2008 is 350 individuals. This will include 160 Women-at-Risk, 15 survivors-of-torture, 135 individuals with Legal and Physical Protection Needs, and 40 who have no local integration prospects. The projected number of Sudanese submissions for 2008 is 150 individuals: 35 WAR, 40 survivors of torture, 20 legal and physical protection, 5 medical and 50 on lack of local integration prospects. The total number of submissions of refugees of other nationalities for 2008 is 100 individuals, 80 on legal and physical protection needs, and 20 on lack of local integration. The total number of submissions of refugees of all nationalities for 2008 is expected to be 930 individuals. Resettlement has so far been the most viable durable solution for non –Iraqi refugees residing in Syria.

## **THEME 2: Emergency assistance to Iraqis and Palestinians from Iraq**

### **Palestinian Refugees in El-Hol and Al-Tanf Camp**

The Office will continue to provide material assistance to the al-Hol refugee camp through its implementing partner (Governorate of Hassake). A UNHCR Office in Hassake will greatly improve access and monitoring.

Refugees stranded at the border with Iraq (Tanf settlement) will be issued appropriate documentation. Without prejudice to their right to return, all possible options will be explored for the approximately 350 Palestinian refugees in Al-Tanf camp in the buffer-zone between the two immigration posts at the Iraqi border. The camp opened in May 2006, and with the exception of those needing medical attention, the refugees have not entered Syria.

## **Iraqis**

Coordinating with the overall UNHCR policy, the Office will register and issue certificates to all Iraqi refugees from Central and Southern Iraq. The qualitative registration as well as foreseen interventions are expected to continue in 2008 and 2009. The Office will continue to submit (as per the established 11 specific priority criteria) vulnerable cases for resettlement. The projected number of Iraqi resettlement submission for 2008 is 10,000 individuals. This will include at least 10% Women-at Risk. The challenge will be to ensure that the most vulnerable are identified and that assistance can be provided dependent on the specific needs. In addition UNHCR will endeavour to increase the school going population, to ensure that medical assistance is available for those most in need, to prevent the most vulnerable women and girls to risk being exploited and to increase the capacity of the community for self help.

### **a. Overall Objectives and their Links to GSOs/RSOs**

The planning for the 2008-2009 COP began from a brainstorming session within UNHCR and followed by consultations with different units and implementing partners. During these joint planning events and meetings, the needs of each beneficiary group in the country were assessed and appraised. The Heads of units consulted their staff members and implementing partners in their areas of responsibility to reflect more on the operational reality and needs. The outputs of their consultative and participatory assessments were forwarded to programme unit for consolidation. The inputs were then consolidated in a final draft plan which was reviewed by senior staff and the Representative. The common consensus resulting from the consultations was that the comprehensive solutions orientated plan requires the recognition that presently voluntary repatriation is not an option for refugee caseload in Syria at this moment. While certain parts of the refugee population have attained some reasonable degree of self sufficiency, there is an increasing number of Iraqis who are living at the survival level and many who cannot cope and are in need of continued support from UNHCR. UNHCR's durable strategic goals for the 2008 - 2009 Syria programme are primarily orientated towards achieving effective solutions for Iraqis, Palestinians and other refugees.

#### **The main operational goals for 2008 – 2009 are:**

***Ensuring protection for all persons of concern to UNHCR.*** Continue and increase registration; Target response to specific groups or individuals; Provide assistance; Increase self sufficiency; Provide refugee documentation; make protection interventions; protection monitoring; have a regular presence in camps; continue efforts to find solutions, including looking at all options for Palestinians; find ways to prevent and address SGBV;

***Affirming and developing an international protection regime.*** Advocate for asylum system; Advocate in favour of accession to the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol; Advocate in favour of accession to the two statelessness Conventions (the 1954 Convention and the 1961 Convention on the reduction of statelessness) by organising information sessions and workshops on various refugee law related topics; Offer assistance in drafting of a national refugee law; provide advice and build capacity;

***Realizing the social and economic well-being of persons of concern.*** Ensure that refugees, with special attention to vulnerable enjoy access to basic health care and education facilities and that refugee women and children enjoy maternal and child health care services; Secure the well being of vulnerable refugees who require life saving measures through the provision of medical assistance in collaboration with the government of Syria, NGO's and charity organizations; Ensure access by refugee women, youth and children benefit to social counseling, community and recreational services

including vocational/skill training and empowerment activities; Promote better living standards and quality of life through enhanced income generating capacity, skills training, self-reliance initiatives. In this regard develop and strengthen partnership with potential NGO's, Charity organisations, government institutions and the donor community;

**Responding to emergencies in a timely and effective manner.** Update contingency plans for potential Iraqi influx into Syria in view of constant deterioration of security condition in Iraq; include other possible influxes in contingency plan; as well as Lebanon. Regularly update the plan in close coordination with UNCT and regional contingency planning process;

**Attaining Durable Solutions.** Enhance the use of resettlement as a durable solution and a strategic protection tool, particularly for the Iraqis. Make the most effective use of the referral system and the registration put into place; adequately assist refugees identified for resettlement for timely adherence to procedures leading to final resettlement dates.

### **b. Planning Figure Table**

The planning figures do not reflect the number of refugees in Syria but the number that are expected to have approached and registered with UNHCR.

<b>Planning Figures</b>				
<b>Population</b>	<b>Dec. 2006</b>	<b>Dec. 2007</b>	<b>Dec. 2008</b>	<b>Dec. 2009</b>
Iraqis	42,225	200,000	500,000	700,000
Somalis	1,322	2,950	5,260	7,030
Afghans	299	390	510	670
Sudanese	227	290	370	480
Iranians	131	400	600	800
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,434</b>	<b>204,310</b>	<b>507,090</b>	<b>709,410</b>

### **c. Partnership and Collaboration**

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent is the main implementing partner of UNHCR Syria for most UNHCR projects. The Governorate of Hassake is another implementing partner in the management of refugee camps and the delivery of assistance. UNHCR has processed a sub-agreement to sign with the Ministry of Education for strengthening educational institutions in the areas of refugee concentration and with the Ministry of Higher Education. UNHCR Syria is in the process of signing agreements with the Ministry of Health to support specialized hospitals. In 2008 and 2009 the office will continue to search for additional implementing partners. There are a number of charity organizations extending medical assistance, food distributions, educational support, counseling and other services to Iraqis. UNHCR Syria continues to support charity organizations, namely, Al-Raai El-Salih Convent, Ibrahim El-Khalil Church and CARITAS, in these activities. Recently, many INGOs have expressed their willingness to implement projects in Syria and also in partnership with UNHCR. In 2008, a concerted effort will be made to bring national NGOs on board to broaden the range of assistance providers and enhance cooperation in the various sectors. There are some positive signs that some NGOs will be permitted to work in Syria in relation to refugees under the umbrella of the SARC. This opens prospects for enhanced partnerships with UNHCR.



### **Contributions by the host government and local communities**

The host government is the largest contributor to the refugee programme through the allocation of resources to manage the presence of refugees, allowing them access to basic public services and tolerating the informal labour market. This contribution has not been assessed in economic terms.

#### **d. Assumptions and Constraints**

##### **ASSUMPTIONS**

- Positive attitude and government policy towards Arab Nationals;
- Overall empathy in population for situation that forces refugees to flee;
- Access to local services, particularly education;
- Greater engagement of Syrian Arab Red Crescent;
- More international awareness of extent of crisis

##### **CONSTRAINTS**

- Lack of NGOs;
- Difficulty in involving with local NGOs;
- Continuous influx of mainly urban asylum- seekers;
- Less resources now and also with respect to old caseload;
- Limitation in conducting comprehensive assessments;
- Lack of existing asylum-system

With the recent UNHCR Advisories regarding Somalia, Sudan and Afghanistan, UNHCR Damascus' Somali, Sudanese and Afghan caseloads are expected to increase significantly. This will indeed greatly affect the Durable Solutions Unit and its capacity to process the large number of cases recognized under the 1951 Convention's Extended Mandate. The recent reduction in the AB will also have consequences for the non-Iraqi caseload. It is expected that the number of refugees to be resettled will increase to 10,000 in 2008 – 09. Since the situation in Iraq is not improving, it is expected that more Iraqis will enter Syria and many of these are likely to register with UNHCR and seek protection.

### **Potential for Durable Solutions and Phase Out**

#### **Voluntary Repatriation**

In 2006, only one refugee (Sudanese) repatriated voluntarily. Country of origin information for the main populations of concern, notably Iraq, Somalia, Sudan, Iran and Afghanistan indicate that voluntary repatriation will not be an option for most refugees in Syria. UNHCR stands ready to facilitate any voluntary repatriation were that to be feasible.

#### **Local Integration**

In addition to 1.5 Million Iraqi refugees Syria is presently hosting almost half a million Palestinians and there are also over 500,000 internally displaced Syrians because of the occupation of the Golan Heights. Given the economic difficulties and the political pressures faced by Syria combined with the large Palestinian caseload, the prospects of local integration for refugees in Syria are virtually non-existent. The prospects of durable settlement for most non-Palestinian refugees in Syria remain unlikely. A resolution passed by the League of Arab States banning the naturalization of Palestinian refugees is strictly observed in Syria. This principle was imported into the Syrian Law No.260, which was adopted on 10 July 1956. However, Palestinian and non-Palestinian women who are married to

Syrian nationals can, in principle, naturalize in accordance with Article.8 of the Ordinance 276 of 24 November 1969 on nationality.

**Resettlement**

In addition to the information given above, resettlement remains the principle durable solution for recognized mandate refugees, and speedy departure of accepted cases is essential. It is estimated that 900 persons per year would be submitted for resettlement from the recognized non-Iraqi caseload.

## Part Two - RBM Results Tables by Programme

- Summary Table for the Programme showing overall Budget and Sectoral Budgets
- Sectoral Tables showing Sector Objectives, Baselines, Targets, Specific Links to GSO Sub-Objectives and Targets, Summary Budgets by target for implementing partners and UNHCR

<b>Country (or Sub-Region)</b>	<b>(Syria)</b>
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<b>Population of Concern/ Theme # 1</b>	<b>Care and Maintenance for non-Iraqi recognized Refugees and Asylum Seekers Promotion of refugee protection</b>	<b>Relevant Project(s):</b>	<b>2008/AB/SYR/CM/201 2009/AB/SYR/CM/201</b>	
<b>Overall Goal (s)</b>	<b>Ensure protection space for non refugees and Asylum Seekers. Provide support to the most vulnerable.</b>	<b>Budget for the Programme</b>		
		<b>2008 USD 552,186</b>	<b>2009 USD 699,710</b>	<b>Total USD 1,251,896</b>

<b>Sector Objective(s)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
O. Legal Assistance/Protection	- No asylum system for refugees. - Tolerance of Arab refugees in Syria.	- Permission to stay beyond 3 months for UNHCR registered refugees. - Suspension of refoulment/extradition of Iranian refugees. - Accession to relevant international instruments.	- Government asks advice to UNHCR on Accession. - Ministry of Foreign Affairs establishes committee to prepare Accession. - Finalization of National Refugee Law. - Recommendation to Immigration Department for more flexibility. - Acceptance of UNHCR documents. - Inter ministerial debates on permission to stay. - Better information sharing by MOFA. - No reports of refoulment by relevant support groups. - Access to Iranians in detention. - Facilitation of departure of family of deportees.

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 <sup>2</sup>	Link to GSO <sup>3</sup>	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1.1 - Permission to stay only for 3 months.	1.1 1.1	- Official recognition of permission to stay beyond 3 months.	- National Law adapted. - Accession has been	Nil	22,298	- Asylum system in place. - Accession to 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.	Nil	22,298

<sup>1</sup> Maximum 3 objectives per sector

<sup>2</sup> Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA)

<sup>3</sup> Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

- Extradition of a number of Iranian-Ahwazi. - Non –recognition of UNHCR documents.	2.3 1.3	- Recognition of UNHCR documents. - Completion of draft of national Refugee Law.	actively discussed. - Notification that extradition of Ahwazis will not occur again.			- Citizenship extended to some groups of stateless persons. - On going discussion on statelessness Conventions.		
<b>Sub-Totals</b>				Nil	\$22,298		Nil	\$22,298
<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>				\$22,298			\$22,298	

Sector Objective(s)	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
F. Health/Nutrition Health status of refugees especially women and children is maintained at least at comparable level of host population	- Basic and Reproductive health are provided by three partners. Identified clinics received 100% referred cases. UNHCR covers 80% of total cost of primary medical services. All refugee students in primary level receive Vaccines through the national system. Most chronic and critical cases were also assisted though SARC. - All registered refugee women and children are provided with sanitary products through IPs. - Children in elementary and secondary levels are receiving health awareness though the local educational system	1. Strengthen the delivery of services of governmental health system and SARC 2. Ensure refugees are included in (inter) national public health programmes such as immunization, Tuberculosis, HIV /Aids 3. Maintain support for primary health care with full coverage for vulnerable persons. And Strengthen collaboration with other agencies that are assisting refugees and asylum seekers as well.	- No complains by refugees. - No delays in medical referrals. - All refugee children receive immunization.

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006	Link to GSO	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1. Refugees with serious medical problems (cancer) are not able to access public hospitals. 2. Most of the refugees could not access the private medical sector which is highly expensive, due to the economical	3.1	1. 70 % of refugees have access to primary health care. 2. 100% child vaccination coverage 3. Adequate medical facilities within reach. 4. Safe motherhood consultations increased.	1. 80 % of refugees have access to primary health care. 2. 100% child vaccination coverage 3. Adequate medical facilities within reach. 4. Safe motherhood consultations increased.	59,055	Nil	1. 80 % of refugees have access to primary health care. 2. 100% child vaccination coverage 3. Adequate medical facilities within reach. 4. Safe motherhood consultations increased.	88,582	Nil

restrictions.							
<b>Sub-Totals</b>			59,055	Nil		88,582	Nil
<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>			59,055			88,582	

Sector Objective(s)	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
I. Education Refugee girls and boys at the age of school have access to primary and elementary education Refugees have access to vocational training to improve their capacity and self reliance Refugee students have access to higher education	- Large segments of refugees' children do not go to school. - Overcrowded/congested schools.	1. Enhance monitoring of children attendance to school to identify problems that are causing drop outs. 2. Continue to support auxiliary classes for students who are facing problems integrating in the local schools due to the difference in the local curriculum. 3. Explore options to expand on vocational training with focus on adolescent groups. 4. Introduce additional training opportunities at the community center to meet refugee priorities. 5. Enhance scholarship opportunities and explore other funds to allow a larger group of youth to have access to universities. 6. Support to build the capacity of GOV schools for more admissions.	a. 80% of refugee children are registered in local schools b. 80% of refugee children successfully completed school year c. 80% of refugee adolescences are registered in skill and vocational trainings d. 40% of refugee youth enroll in university education.

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006	Link to GSO	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
The number of drop out cases is unknown. However the reason of drop are: a) Refugee children could not integrate in the local schools due to the language barrier (SOM). b) Lack of proper documents (passports, certificates) c) Refugee children did not receive any type of education in COO. d) Refugee	3.4	- At least 70% of registered refugee children enrolled in schools. - 300 refugee youths and adults participated in vocational training (at least 50% females) - All refugee children enrolled in schools are providing with adequate educational assistance including stationary and uniforms.	- At least 80% of registered refugee children enrolled in schools. - 500 refugee youths and adults participated in vocational training (at least 50% females) - All refugee children enrolled in schools are providing with adequate educational assistance including stationary and uniforms.	39,370	Nil	- At least 80% of registered refugee children enrolled in schools. - 500 refugee youths and adults participated in vocational training (at least 80% females) - All refugee children enrolled in schools are providing with adequate educational assistance including stationary and uniforms.	39,916	Nil

adolescents have become the bread-winners for the family.								
<b>Sub-Totals</b>				39,370	Nil		39,916	Nil
<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>				39,370			39,370	

Sector Objective(s)	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
C. Domestic Needs - Basic living allowance to be provided to all refugees in need who are unable to provide for their daily expenses. - Skill training and introducing Micro-Projects to women head of households.	- Some non-Iraqi needy cases are being individually assessed and referred for financial assistance through IPs - 375 "Basic Needs Assessment" was conducted by CSU staff. - Home visits to all identified WAR and unaccompanied minors were conducted and appropriate referrals were carried out.	- Increase the enrollment of students in schools and reduce drop out. - Continue providing subsistence allowance to vulnerable cases after proper assessment. - Introduce effective self reliance opportunities through activities planned by UNHCR and IPs.	- Vulnerable cases are probably identified at early stage. - All identified vulnerable cases are assessed and referred for assistance. - Number of unaccompanied women head of house holds have become self reliant. - No child in need to contribute to family income.

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006	Link to GSO	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
- Refugees are not given work permits and are at risk of detention and deportation in case they did work. - Refugees have access to informal jobs (house cleaning and porters) and are subject to exploitation.	3.2	- All vulnerable cases with no financial resources to be provided with subsistence allowance. - Explore new institutes providing skill training - Provide support to micro-project to enhance the self reliance of Refugee women at risk.	- All vulnerable cases with no financial resources to be provided with subsistence allowance - Provide support to micro-project to enhance the self reliance of Refugee women at risk.	\$373,783	Nil	- All vulnerable cases with no financial resources to be provided with subsistence allowance - Provide support to micro-project to enhance the self reliance of Refugee women at risk.	\$380,149	Nil
<b>Sub-Totals</b>				\$373,783	Nil		\$380,149	Nil
<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>				\$373,783			\$380,149	

<b>Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
P. Agency Operational Support	IP Staff receives monthly salaries. Other admin costs are charged to sector P as well.	- Persons of concern receive adequate services in a professional and effective manner.	- All salaries and administrative costs paid on time.

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006	Link to GSO	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
- Access of refugees to adequate services	10.4	All services are delivered in adequate and proper manner.	- Refugees benefit from adequate services provided in a professional manner.	\$57,679	Nil	- Refugees benefit from adequate services provided in a professional manner.	\$150,535	Nil
<b>Sub-Totals</b>				\$57,679	Nil		\$150,535	Nil
<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>				\$57,679			\$150,535	

<b>Population of Concern/ Theme # 2</b>	<b>Resettlement for recognized Refugees</b>	<b>Relevant Project(s):</b>	<b>2008/AB/SYR/RE/500</b> <b>2009/AB/SYR/RE/500</b>	
<b>Overall Goal (s)</b>	<b>Promoting and applying resettlement as an effective protection tool, durable solution, and burden and responsibility sharing mechanism</b>	<b>Budget for the Programme</b>		
		<b>2008</b> <b>USD 27,653</b>	<b>2009</b> <b>USD 30,129</b>	<b>Total</b> <b>USD 57,782</b>

<b>Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
B. Transport /Logistic	Most non Iraqi cases are submitted to resettlement.	-A total of 200 persons from the Iranian caseload will be submitted on legal and physical protection grounds. - The projected number of Somali& Sudanese submissions is 500 individuals. - The total number of submissions of refugees of other nationalities is 100 individuals	All submitted cases benefit from transport services.

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006	Link to GSO	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
5.4.1. Continued expansion of the strategic use of resettlement including group resettlement	5.4	930 cases for resettlement proceed.	930 cases will be submitted and accepted.	Nil	\$7,874	930 cases will be submitted and accepted.	Nil	\$5,236
<b>Sub-Totals</b>					\$7,874			\$5,236
<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>					\$7,874			\$5,236



Sector Objective(s)	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
F. Health/Nutrition	Lack of local treatment for refugees suffering from serious illness	Refugees are settled and departed on the basis of having urgent medical needs	50% of refugees are accepted as a result of well prepared and accurate medical report

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006	Link to GSO	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
Access to UN doctor and health care	5.4	Improvement of medical report	Submissions based on medical basis accepted by resettlement countries	Nil	\$13,779	Submissions based on medical basis accepted by resettlement countries	Nil	\$4188
<b>Sub-Totals</b>					\$13,779			\$4188
<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>					\$13,779			\$4188

Sector Objective(s)	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
P. General project management	UNHCR Staff receives monthly salaries Holding UNV contract Other admin costs are charged to sector P as well.	- Persons of concern receive adequate services in a professional and effective manner.	All salaries and administrative costs paid on time.

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006	Link to GSO	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
- Access of refugees to adequate services	10.5	All services are delivered in adequate and proper manner.	Refugees benefit from adequate services provided in a professional manner.	Nil	\$6000	Refugees benefit from adequate services provided in a professional manner.	Nil	\$20,704
<b>Sub-Totals</b>					\$6000			\$20,704
<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>					\$6000			\$20,704