

3RP

REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE

PLAN 2016 - 2017

IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



IRAQ



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IRAQ





INTRODUCTION & CONTEXT

As the five year old conflict in Syria persists, Syrian refugees continue to flee into neighbouring countries with close to 250,000 persons registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Iraq as of November 2015. Of these, 65 per cent are women and children and over 22 per cent are young men who have missed out on essential education opportunities and are mostly without work. In this respect additional attention will be given to the No Lost Generation (NLG) initiative.

Since the beginning of the crisis, the humanitarian community -with the leadership of UNHCR- has been working closely with the Government of Iraq (GoI) and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) in order to provide a coordinated response to the protection and access to services for the Syrian refugees in Iraq. Other stakeholders, including 11 UN sister agencies and some 52 partner organizations (26 appealing under the plan) have been deeply engaged at various levels in the provision and support of protection and assistance, including shelter, core relief items, tailored protection activities, food, health, nutrition, water and sanitation (WASH) and education services.

Implementation centred on mobile service provision and community-based approaches have been increasing in order to maximise the reach and impact of a range of activities.

Throughout 2015, the humanitarian and security situation in Iraq has been extremely complicated with the effects of intensive conflict in various parts of the country resulting in the displacement of over three million Iraqis, including over one million IDPs hosted in the three Governorates of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), alongside the refugee population already hosted there. The KRI hosts 98 per cent of the total number of Syrian refugees in Iraq. The scale of the IDP population has impacted on the Syrian refugees' ability to attain and maintain self-reliance, with respect to accommodation and employment in particular. With their savings increasingly depleted and available services stretched to capacity, and beyond in some instances, continued humanitarian support remains critical to the wellbeing and dignity of the refugees and those that host them. The extent of humanitarian need in Iraq has severely challenged the response capacity of the GOI, KRG and international community alike.

Heightened security concerns generated by the internal conflict have additionally increased the focus on issues such as documentation, with knock on effects for access to safety, raising concerns over adherence to international standards in some cases.

Iraq, and in particular the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), has shown great generosity since the refugee crisis began in 2012 in granting residency permits to Syrian refugees, facilitating their right to work and their freedom of movement. Despite serious budget constraints the authorities and people of the KRI remain committed partners in the refugee response. Among other activities, the KRG has funded infrastructure costs in many refugee camps including the extension of electricity networks; the KRG has also funded the cost of the electricity supply and contributed to costs related to health and education. Refugees who live out of camps benefit from services available to the local community, which, in

densely populated displacement areas, are supported by the complementary interventions of the international community in the form of Quick Impact Projects and other forms of support.

The response to the Syrian refugee emergency is coordinated with relevant ministries, and other governmental structures at both national and KRI levels, UN agencies and international and national NGOs. The Ministry of Migration and Displacement is a key government partner and the Ministry of Interior of the KRG is the main partner for the refugee response specific to the KRI, while the Ministry of Planning is playing an increasingly important and dynamic role in the design and monitoring of the refugee response programme. Partnerships between responding authorities and agencies has resulted in the complementary implementation of activities.



UNICEF/ Philip Hazou

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS FOR 2016:

- Progress is made towards resolving the political and budgetary crises in Iraq;
- Conflict in Central Iraq continues to cause displacement, including into the KRI, putting further pressure on protection and asylum space and service provision;
- Further influx of IDPs impacts on the ability of the international community to provide assistance to refugees;
- Continued conflict in Syria causes a further influx of 30,000 refugees into the KRI;
- Continued departure of Syrian refugees from Iraq, either through returns to Syria and/ or possible movement to other countries of an estimated 30,000 individuals.
- Based on the recent and current trends in the refugee movements it is assumed that the total number of Syrian refugees will not exceed 250,000 by the end of 2016.
- The local and international operational capacities to respond to the needs of Syrian refugees will be sufficient, provided necessary funding is made available.
- The situation for Syrian refugees in Al Qua'im will remain unchanged with access of humanitarian partners severely restricted.



UNHCR/M. Prendergast

Given the fact that the overwhelming majority of Syrian refugees, other than those in Anbar, are concentrated in the areas not directly affected by the ongoing conflict, physical access to beneficiaries is generally not a major challenge. A minority (38 per cent) of the Syrian refugee population is accommodated in ten camps, most of which are at saturation point in relation to their capacity to accommodate new arrivals: Domiz I & II, Gawilan and Akre in Dohuk Governorate; Kawergosk, Darashakran, Basirma and Qushtapa in Erbil Governorate; Arbat in Sulaymaniyah Governorate; and, Al Obaidi in Anbar province. UNHCR staff have been unable to access the Syrian refugee camp of Al Obaidi and its surrounding areas since it fell into the hands of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in early June 2014. However, some basic assistance in the form of food and other services is still provided by national NGO partners to approximately 900 refugees believed to be still living in the camp.

The remaining 62 per cent of Syrian refugees are accommodated in urban, peri-urban and rural areas within host communities, and live in rental accommodation or make do in a range

of sub-standard housing options. In a Roundtable on Urban Displacement in the KRI held on 17 August 2015, it was concluded that the attention of the humanitarian community and local authorities to the Syrian refugees living in urban, peri-urban and rural locations has, thus far, been insufficient and needs further improvement. Provision of protection and assistance to out of camp refugees, including children, in a more systematic manner is one of the strategic objectives of this plan.

Despite a generally favourable protection environment for the majority of Syrian refugees in KRI, some serious protection related issues persist with access to the territory and to asylum, access to civil status and residency documents, and limited prospects for adequate protection solutions in response to violence against women and children, all being of concern. Increasing concerns about security have also led to some instances of refoulement of refugees without them being able to access courts or benefit from legal assistance. UNHCR will continue to advocate for access to territory, allowing Syrian refugees fleeing the conflict to reach safety and for family reunification for those who have family members left

in Syria. The child protection working group, with the leadership of UNICEF, will be involved in assisting unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and will support the provision of family based alternative care arrangements.

The Resilience component of the 3RP, led by UNDP, is aimed at addressing the longer-term self-reliance of individuals and communities and the stronger role of Government in delivering equitable basic services to refugees and host communities in the various sectorial response plans, in a sustainable and efficient manner. The Operational Framework for Iraq signed by UNHCR and UNDP in November 2014 builds on the regional Memorandum of Understanding for adopting a resilience-based approach. Under this framework, a feasibility study for "Resilience Building in Syrian Refugee Camps and Their Neighbouring Host Communities in KRI" was conducted by UNDP in collaboration with the inter-sector coordination group. One of the key findings is that enhancement of livelihoods, for both refugees and members of the host community, plays a pivotal role in resilience building. The pursuit of resilience through practical operational interventions in support of livelihoods, self-reliance and

support to the local economy has been increasingly challenged by the realities of the budgetary crisis affecting all of Iraq.

With regard to the refugee response as the Syrian crisis enters its fifth year, the economic slowdown in Iraq has impacted on attempts to shift the emphasis of the response strategy towards addressing the development needs of both the refugee and the host populations. Notwithstanding these challenges, the shift towards a

resilience-based approach is especially critical in a context where the massive influx of IDPs to the KRI since June 2014 continues to place significant additional pressure on basic infrastructure, services and employment for all vulnerable populations in the region (IDPs, refugees and hosting communities). Refugees and IDPs constitute over 25 per cent of the estimated Kurdistan population but when considering the directly affected population, this percentage is closer to

40 per cent which puts a huge strain on service delivery in areas such as health and education.

This plan incorporates resilience interventions to the greatest extent possible aimed at contributing to stronger self-reliance of refugees and impacted communities and strengthening the capacity of the Government to provide basic services to meet the demands of the increased population.



UNHCR/D. EIFiki

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

A. Population Group	Age Groups	Refugee		Resilience	
		Population In Need	Target Population ²	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees in Camps	Men	29,413	29,413	29,413	29,413
	Women	24,013	24,013	24,013	24,013
	Boys	24,169	24,169	24,169	24,169
	Girls	22,405	22,405	22,405	22,405
	Sub Total	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Syrian Refugees in the Community	Men	57,132	57,132	57,132	57,132
	Women	35,096	35,096	35,096	35,096
	Boys	30,632	30,632	30,632	30,632
	Girls	27,140	27,140	27,140	27,140
	Sub Total	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Members of Affected Communities	Men	319,505	29,619	319,505	30,994
	Women	312,606	28,980	312,606	28,980
	Boys	227,189	21,061	227,189	21,061
	Girls	219,413	20,340	219,413	20,340
	Sub Total	1,078,713	100,000	1,078,713	101,375
Grand Total		1,328,713	350,000	1,328,713	351,375

Many refugees have specific vulnerabilities, some directly related to access to refugee status, some others related to the pressure on basic services due to the influx of IDPs, which is compounded by the economic downturn. Sub-standard housing is a particular concern. This situation is expected to further challenge living conditions in already saturated communities and camp locations.

To pre-empt social conflict that may arise from the competition for jobs and resources, an inclusive programme taking a holistic community approach, including impacted communities and refugees, will be pursued. As an element of the response to specific vulnerabilities affecting women and children, 3RP agencies and stakeholders have worked to enhance the capacity of a network of Protection, Assistance and Reintegration

Centres (PARCS) in the affected Governorates, as well as the Department for Violence against Women and legal organizations to address survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

Incidents of SGBV remain of paramount concern. Due to economic hardship and persistent violence (including SGBV), child labour and early marriage are



UNHCR/C. Covas

increasingly being used as negative coping mechanisms. Issues requiring close attention include early marriage, domestic violence, emotional abuse, other forms of sexual violence, and child protection concerns.

Continued monitoring through refugee registration, protection centres, mobile teams and child protection systems are required to ensure appropriate responses to the needs of children arriving in Iraq from Syria, as boys and girls of all ages have been survivors of armed violence, sexual violence and torture, while many have been injured, separated or emotionally distressed in their home country.

Three Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNA) conducted in 2015 serve as a solid basis for 2016 planning. These MSNAs examined the needs of: Syrian refugees residing in host communities (April 2015); Syrian refugees residing in camps (March 2015); and, the hosting

communities (March 2015).

In terms of vulnerability, the key findings of the MSNA for the non-camp population of Syrian households include:

- Average debt levels exceed average household incomes across all assessed districts.
- High rates of child labour can be observed (16 per cent).
- Over 45 per cent of households reported that their drinking water was unsafe. Of these, half stated that they did not treat it.
- Sixteen per cent of households reported no source of income in the 30 days preceding the assessment.
- Twelve per cent of households across the KRI reported a lack of food in the seven days prior to the survey.

- Only 46 per cent of all school-aged children attended school across the region.

- Immunization rates for polio (70 per cent) are low and are indicative of a severe coverage gap for the Syrian refugee sub-population.

The key vulnerability related findings of the MSNA report on Syrian refugees in camps include:

- The school attendance rate of children aged 6 to 17 remains low at 71 per cent.
- Fifty eight per cent of refugees were found to be in debt.
- Overall 60 per cent of households earning an income reported facing difficulties accessing employment, largely due to increased competition for jobs.

- Thirty seven per cent perceived drinking water to be unsafe, while over 20 per cent reported perceiving water insufficiency in the 30 days preceding assessment.
- Seventeen per cent reported that one or more members of the household had suffered from illness in the two weeks preceding the assessment.

The MSNA report on host communities presents findings and analysis across the sectors of demographics, livelihoods, food security, education, health as well as social cohesion for hosting communities across 22 districts of the KRI hosting Syrian refugees as well as high number of IDPs. With mounting pressure on services, ever increasing scarcity of resources and an institutional shift to a longer term approach fast emerging through the Humanitarian Response Framework, it is imperative that a coherent tool for vulnerability analysis is developed.

Whilst inter-group cohesion does not appear to be under a great strain at present, this should be considered as a fortuitous state of affairs that could change significantly as long-term displacement exerts greater pressure on demand for services and competition for resources.

With labour market saturation and the risk of deflation in real incomes and inflation of housing costs for particularly at-risk segments of the population, it is vital that humanitarian actors develop a clear and consistent understanding of the risks, constraints and above all, opportunities that the current status quo offers.

During 2015, WFP and UNHCR managed to move from universal food distribution to all refugees living in camps towards targeted food assistance to vulnerable refugees, for which a food security and vulnerability assessment was conducted in the nine KRI refugee camps. Some families were found to be food secure and able to meet their food needs while others were found to be either moderately food insecure, and able to partially meet their food needs or, extremely food insecure, needing continued food assistance.

These results combined with serious funding constraints since August 2015 led to the implementation of targeted assistance for moderately and extremely food insecure families. The second phase of the targeted food assistance will be implemented once the food security and vulnerability assessment has been conducted for refugees living in non-camp areas, this will result in targeted assistance to refugees living in the community. The food voucher programme of WFP is implemented in close coordination with local private sector counterparts.

The effectiveness of fair and equitable targeting of assistance interventions,

in the interests of the prioritized use of available funding, will be a factor of increased attention across the board for all activities pursued in 2016. A shift to the increased use of cash based assistance will need to be matched with transparent targeting methodologies and backed up with transparent communication strategies that foster the inclusive involvement of beneficiaries in understanding and yielding appropriate influence over activities intended to serve their needs.

The above as well as other sectoral assessment reports are available on the data portal¹.



UNHCR/M. Prendergast

¹ <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=103>

STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLANS



UNHCR/R. Muhsin

The overall objective of the 3RP is to support the refugee and host communities by building a favourable protection environment that will strengthen refugee self-reliance and sustainable livelihoods whilst ensuring access to rights-based service provision in a stable, well administered community.

The No Lost Generation (NLG) initiative, which contributes to bridge immediate response plans and longer-term development efforts in education, child protection and adolescent & youth engagement, is in line with the objectives of the Iraq 3RP. Additional efforts will be

made to improve access to education in both camps and non-camp situations. After-school activities, including vocational training will also be included by various partners. Unfortunately, the KRI continues to have a challenge with paying teacher salaries and some UN agencies have been requested for support in this respect.

In line with the results of the MSNAs and other sector specific surveys, support to the refugee population, including children and youth, includes activities that incorporate humanitarian and resilience interventions as mutually supportive

approaches to meeting the most urgent needs.

The planned strategy will be conducted against a background of the large-scale internal displacement which has resulted in over one million Iraqis seeking sanctuary in the KRI due to the continued insecurity and instability elsewhere in the country, and the pervasive impact of the countrywide economic crisis. Complementarity and effective operational coordination, with planned activities outlined in the HRP will be essential, for the delivery of services, provision of appropriate support to the authorities and for the capacity of the host community. Several assessments on the needs of host communities and potential entry points for resilience building were conducted in 2015. It is planned to develop resilience indicators in the context of the KRI in order to measure effectiveness of the resilience-building activities.

This plan is based on two overarching principles:

- The need to offer continued protection and assistance ensuring the safety and dignity of the vulnerable population through means such as the provision of shelter, food, WASH services, protection, domestic items support, health services, education and basic livelihoods. Humanitarian assistance will focus increasingly on reaching the most vulnerable populations whilst resilience activities enable the remaining population to support the community as a whole.
- The need to increase the resilience of refugees and impacted communities by strengthening social cohesion and self-reliance, ensuring refugee representation and dialogue with impacted communities; scaling up livelihoods programmes; strengthening local institutions to provide services to both camp and non-camp refugees; and, encouraging other actors such as the private sector to assist the population in need.

Subsequently, the following interventions will be prioritised in the plan:

- Enhancing protection and assistance for refugees, in particular for out of camp refugees, through a community based approach to ensure safety and dignity across all sectors.
- Strengthening education infrastructure and systems to provide opportunities for all children to access education (refugees and non-refugees in the communities that host them).
- Supporting children and their families, including through psychosocial services and structured parenting programs to address the effects of violence and displacement.
- Strengthening livelihoods opportunities to increase self-reliance.
- Strengthening infrastructure: in camps, to directly support refugees; and outside camps, to support impacted communities.
- Supporting local institutions and

fostering private sector partnerships for extending service delivery to refugee communities.

- Prioritization of cash based interventions over in-kind assistance wherever appropriate.

Additionally, both components of the plan will work together to continue to strengthen the capacity of national authorities and NGOs both to achieve increased capacity in the short term, and to reduce the dependence on international expertise and assistance in the long term.

Based on the findings of the various assessments conducted during the course of 2015, the following core actions have been identified for emphasis during 2016. Where appropriate and feasible given the political and economic instability and concerns over security, in such areas as livelihoods, support to the capacity of national institutions and dialogue between communities, the actions will be led by the Resilience component of the plan.

- Enhance dialogue and communication mechanisms between refugees and hosts through community based approaches.

- Strengthen support to self-reliance initiatives in each of the different sectors and extend Government quality services to refugee population.

- Address the lack of purchasing power of the refugees to buy sufficient foods by implementing a targeted food voucher system in camps across the KRI, enabling greater flexibility and independence in refugees' dietary choices. This will also be addressed through increased support to longer term livelihoods opportunities. In locations where the voucher system cannot be implemented, evaluate the contents of the food package and possibly adjust to better align with refugees' needs and preferences.

- Address the limited access of refugees to the labour market or other means of livelihoods.

- Support access to educational opportunities, starting with pre-primary education programmes for children under six years of age, through to the provision of quality pre-primary, primary and secondary level education that respects the rights of children.

- Strengthen child protection capacity and systems, with a focus on community-based child protection interventions, and enhance evidence-based advocacy.

- Address specific SGBV issues and ensure that national capacity is built and reinforces prevention and response interventions for survivors of sexual and gender based violence.

- Improve the capacity of the MoE to respond to education in emergencies, and support the construction of additional learning spaces.

- Strengthen health coordination mechanisms and increase capacity of the public health sector to respond.

- Improve long term shelter options and expand community infrastructure.



UNHCR/D. EIFiki

PARTNERSHIPS & COORDINATION

The plan has been designed as a joint and comprehensive exercise in collaboration with all stakeholders, including the GoI and the KRG. During the planning process, workshops and meetings were held at regional level in Amman, at sector level, and at national level a workshop involving all agencies and the Government was held in Erbil on 20 September 2015, to refine the objectives and outputs of the plan. Additional efforts were made to partner with communities to reflect their priorities in the 3RP. The involvement of the private sector, already working on the WFP food voucher program, will be further developed, also to support local businesses in the camps.

A vital component of the 3RP is the Resilience component aimed at self-reliance of the refugee and host communities and at institutional capacity building. The HRP also focuses on these areas through the Social Cohesion and Emergency Livelihoods Cluster through which UNDP will oversee comparable resilience activities addressing the needs of IDPs and their host communities. Monitoring of the two programmes will be conducted using an on-line database set up to record activities in support of the refugee/host community and the IDP/ host community programmes, in support of efforts to ensure an alignment of the scale and standards of assistance provided on the basis of needs. Analysis of the data gathered will enable evaluation of the impact of these programmes jointly with UNDP and OCHA and will contribute to ensuring the fair and equitable distribution of assistance and related institutional support by all partners involved in the Iraq-wide response.

UNHCR and UNDP will lead the coordination of the integrated response to the Syrian refugee emergency by co-chairing regular sector working group meetings in the field and meetings of the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG). Other members of the ISCG and sector leads are: UNICEF, WHO, WFP/FAO, UNFPA, and various INGOs. The

coordination structure in Iraq incorporates both sectors for the refugee response and clusters for the IDP response, with the latter coordinated by OCHA. Since 98 per cent of the Syrian refugee population is in the KRI, the refugee coordination structure exists only at the KRI level and is not replicated nationally.

Since July 2014 the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reopened an office in Iraq after an absence of some years whilst the United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI) continues to maintain a coordination role through its Integrated Coordination Office of Humanitarian and Developmental Affairs (ICOHDA). The Cluster system, led by the Humanitarian Coordinator with the support of OCHA is in place countrywide in response to internal displacement. At the sub-national level, KRI only meetings, at which refugee and IDP matters specific to the KRI are discussed, will reduce the proliferation of coordination meetings.

The aim in 2016 will be to maintain and improve on this streamlined coordination structure to maximise the complementarity of the 3RP and the HRP in meeting the priority needs of refugees and IDPs in a fair and equitable manner. Synergies between the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) are being assured to the greatest extent possible, particularly for the host community which is impacted by both displaced communities.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as the Coordinator of the Social Cohesion and Emergency Livelihoods Cluster and leading partner on Resilience in the 3RP, will continue to lead in planning and interventions aimed at the impacted community in 2016.

Nine sector working groups respond to the needs of the refugees and host populations:

Sector	Leading /co-leading agencies
Protection	UNHCR
Food	WFP/FAO
Education	UNICEF/Save the Children
Health	WHO/UNHCR
Shelter	UNHCR
NFIs	UNHCR
WASH	UNICEF/UNHCR
Livelihoods	UNDP
CCCM	UNHCR

The programme is a collaborative effort between the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government, 11 UN agencies², 18 national³ and 24 international NGOs⁴ (with various levels of engagement), as well as the refugee and host communities. The response is implemented under the overall leadership of the Government of Iraq, the Kurdistan Regional Government, and UN Agencies, in close coordination with the donor community.

Coordination meetings in the camps

will continue to be co-chaired by local government representatives, the camp management NGO, where applicable, and UNHCR. Bi-weekly coordination meetings at camp level, weekly at governorate level and bi-weekly at the central level (ISCG) have been institutionalized. Both the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government authorities, particularly the Ministry of Planning, continue to play a key role in the overall coordination process, together with UNHCR/UNDP.

Effective coordination between the UN and the KRG has become ever-more urgent and important as the crisis developed. In response, the KRG officially established a Joint Crisis Centre in May 2015, which has been operationally equipped with support from UNDP. Its objective is to better coordinate Government actions to respond to the crisis and to facilitate liaison with the international community.

² FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP and WHO.

³ AFKAR, Al-AHIBA, Alpha Organisation for Expanding Capacity, Alehya'a Scientific Association (ASA), Bojeen Organization for Human Development, Board of Relief and humanitarian Affairs (BRHA), Civil Development Organization (CDO), The Engineering Association for Development & Environment (E.A.D.E), HARIKAR NGO, Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization (ISHO), Jiyan Foundation, Kurdistan Save the Children (KSC), Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society (KURDS), People in Need, Public Aid Organization (PAO), The United Iraqi Medical Society (UIMS), Womens Rehabilitation Organisation (WRO), YOUTH Activity Organization (YAO).

⁴ Action Contre La Faim (ACF), Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement (ACTED), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), EMERGENCY, French red Cross (FRC), International Media Support (IMS), International Medical Corps (IMC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), INTERSOS, Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Orchard Association for Children Protection and Education, Peace Winds Japan, Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI).

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

Within the 3RP process, special attention is paid to accountability obligations, including those that affect the refugees and host communities as well as those relevant to the stakeholders in the overall response. As part of the Monitoring and Evaluation framework, additional assessments will be developed to have proper evidence-based information. The use of "ActivityInfo" as a planning, monitoring and reporting tool will be reinforced to allow for updated information about the implementation of the different programmes in the field as well as the production of the monthly dashboards per sector.

Well established coordination mechanisms at the regional and governorate levels aim to ensure smooth information sharing and allow for the genuine participation of all partners involved in the response. This is achieved through the system of regular meetings at sector and inter-sector levels, the maintenance of the Iraq site on the

Inter-agency Information Sharing Portal "Syria Regional Refugee Response" as well as continuous communication with the sectors' members on various strategic and operational issues.

Refugee response agencies conduct a range of activities aimed at enhancing communication and engagement with persons of concern in and out of camp. The main methods of communication and engagement with refugee communities include: Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), awareness raising sessions, home visits, household-level assessments and surveys, and post distribution monitoring. The result of these FGDs will be communicated with the communities. Partners involved in mass communication activities conduct awareness raising campaigns on a range of issues, including on birth registration, campaigns against early marriage, alcohol use and domestic violence.

Partners work closely with community

committees established in all refugee camps, as well as in urban areas to support community participation and empowerment, facilitate outreach activities and better identify and respond to protection risks. These mixed committees include men and women, as well as different ethnic minorities, and form part of the decision making bodies, thus forming a basis for the peaceful co-existence of different communities.

Several partners work on community mobilization and mass information in camp and non-camp settings, conducting awareness raising sessions and campaigns, the distribution of public information materials, for both sharing and receiving information, and facilitating community dialogue and action. Outreach work is also conducted in refugee camps through Women's Listening Centres in order to disseminate information on available services and identify concerns related to SGBV.

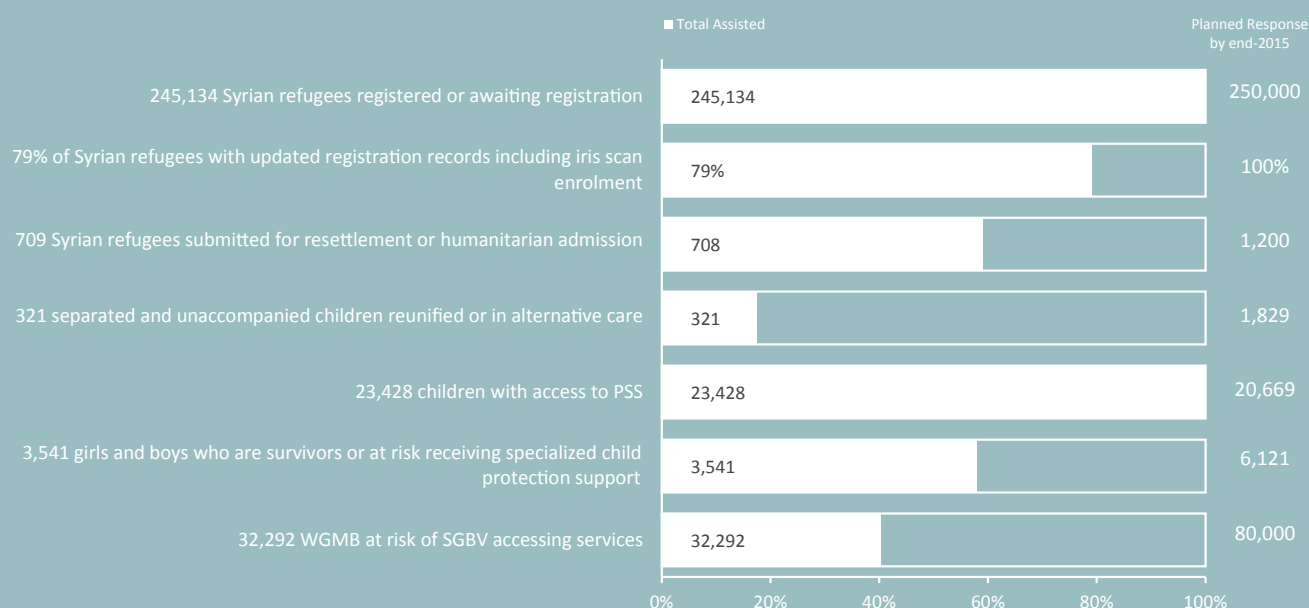


PROTECTION SECTOR RESPONSE



Lead Agencies	UNHCR	
Partners	ACTED, CDO, DRC, HARIKAR, IMS, Intersos, IOM, IRC, KSC, NRC, Qandil, REACH, SCI, STEP, TDH Italy, Triangle GH, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UPP, War Child UK, Women’s Rehabilitation Organisation, Handicap International, UN Women	
Objectives	<div><div>1.</div><div>Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, seek asylum and have their basic rights respected.</div></div> <div><div>2.</div><div>Improved and more equitable access for boys and girls affected by the Syria crisis to quality child protection interventions.</div></div> <div><div>3.</div><div>Risk of SGBV reduced, access to quality services improved.</div></div> <div><div>4.</div><div>Community self-management through strengthening, engaging and empowering families and communities, to contribute to their own protection solutions and identified needs of women, men, girls and boys.</div></div>	
GENDER MARKER	2a	
REFUGEE FINANCIAL RE- QUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 33,519,058	US\$ 37,180,308
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 3,661,250	
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2017	US\$ 37,180,308	

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (OCTOBER 2015)



CURRENT SITUATION



UNHCR/Prickett

The socio-economic and security situation currently facing Iraq impacts on asylum and protection space for refugees. Access to asylum is hindered by the operation of pre-screening processes at the border entry points and restrictions, justified by the authorities on the basis of security concerns, which leave some persons in need of international protection in limbo. Delays in documentation may also lead to restrictions on freedom of movement. Further, strict application of security measures may lead to refoulement of refugees without any recourse to a fair hearing and consideration of their rights and needs.

With their personal resources depleted, and diminished work opportunities in the KRI, refugees find it increasingly difficult to maintain themselves out of camps. Refugees take increasing risks to address livelihoods and other concerns, including returning to conflict zones in Syria or moving to locations in the Centre and South of Iraq where they are at risk of arrest

and detention for violation of immigration laws. Irregular secondary movement to Turkey and/or to locations further afield has emerged as a coping strategy. Economic hardship and exposure to the risk of violence (including SGBV,) drive negative coping mechanisms such as child labour and early marriage. SGBV has been identified as a considerable protection risk to which adolescent girls and women are particularly vulnerable

National ownership in the protection sector is evident in the form of the issuance of documentation to refugees, a process which is supported by protection actors. Further, some protection services are provided for refugees through local institutions, mainly in relation to child protection and SGBV . Protection actors support these local institutions with a view to enhancing capacity to reach out to refugees in semi-urban and rural areas and to improve the quality of the services.

The protection situation for refugees in Al

Qua'im has continued to deteriorate since ISIS took control of the area in June 2014. Protection partners have been unable to operate effectively since then and reports indicate that access to basic services including health and education are hampered by restrictions and financial requirements imposed by ISIS on the local population and refugees alike.

The principal concerns in the Sector relate to effective access to a functional asylum system, weakness of the judicial system and availability and quality of protection services in the KRI. In the absence of a uniform refugee policy in Iraq, and more specifically in the KRI, refugees face different standards of treatment and ad hoc policy changes affecting the realization of their rights.

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETS

A. Population Group	Age Groups	Refugee		Resilience	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees in Camps	Men	29,413	29,413	29,413	11,765
	Women	24,013	24,013	24,013	9,605
	Boys	24,169	24,169	24,169	9,668
	Girls	22,405	22,405	22,405	8,962
	Sub Total	100,000	100,000	100,000	40,000
Syrian Refugees in the Community	Men	57,132	57,132	57,132	22,853
	Women	35,096	35,096	35,096	14,038
	Boys	30,632	30,632	30,632	12,253
	Girls	27,140	27,140	27,140	10,856
	Sub Total	150,000	150,000	150,000	60,000
Members of Affected Communities	Men	319,505	2,962	319,505	2,962
	Women	312,606	2,898	312,606	2,898
	Boys	227,189	3,117	227,189	2,106
	Girls	219,413	3,011	219,413	2,034
Sub Total		1,078,713	11,988	1,078,713	10,000
Grand Total		1,328,713	261,988	1,328,713	110,000

The Protection Sector draws its analysis from a variety of assessments including the MSNAs in 2015, MERI assessment, the urban displacement report, child labour assessment, safety audits, participatory assessments with refugees (WGMBs) of different age groups, focus group discussions on specific thematic areas, and WFP's food security assessment for refugees in camps. Through verification and continuous registration exercises across the KRI, including through mobile teams, UNHCR has been registering new arrivals and updating personal data, including family composition or spontaneous departures. Biometrics remains a significant component within registration procedures and biometrics exist for all UNHCR-registered Syrian refugees.

The participatory assessment and focus

group discussions indicate that refugees in urban areas particularly struggle to maintain themselves. They may resort to high risk coping mechanisms including child marriage, child labour, survival sex, onward movement within Iraq or to third countries, or returns to Syria. Refugees also refer to the low attendance and enrolment rates of children in school as a significant concern. The lack of alternative options for adolescent boys and girls who are not enrolled in school creates additional vulnerabilities.

Barriers to accessing basic services can be compounded by the lack of appropriate documentation (in particular, residency cards for refugees in urban areas) and the absence of service providers in peri-urban or rural areas. In addition, the limited presence of service providers in locations easily accessible

to the scattered refugee populations remains a barrier for refugee populations to receive protection assistance.

Resilience activities are mainstreamed across the protection sector through: capacity building support to KRI service providers to increase capacity specifically for SGBV case management skills, referrals, SoPs in general, and outreach in rural and peri-urban areas; and, enhancing and harmonizing standards of protection service delivery together with the communities. Host communities will benefit from improved standards of service delivery and an expansion of the catchment areas of service providers. The strategy of the protection sector is to explore further mainstreaming of protection in assistance related activities. Resilience activities are excluded from the refugee response outside the KRI.

STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLAN

The protection sector has made notable progress in attaining its targets for 2015 in relation to the five objectives for the sector. In the course of 2015, protection actors have expanded their activities with the help of mobile services, including for registration and verification. In addition, community based service provision has been rolled out in the three governorates of the KRI.

Protection actors continue to: advocate for access to asylum; provide legal support to refugees, particularly in relation to access to civil status and residency documents; address child protection and SGBV concerns through prevention, better identification, and scaling up quality services; and, provide support to community based protection. Refugees have particularly benefited from interventions leading to improved access to residency permits through mobile registration and verification.

The achievements of 2015 provide a solid basis for further progress in 2016. Children and their families will continue to be supported, including through psychosocial services and structured parenting programs to address the effects of violence and displacement. Community-based interventions will be implemented to strengthen the capacity of parents and caregivers to protect their children and, through life-skills and mentoring programs, to help children to protect themselves from further violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation and, to access services as needed.

The information dissemination on available services for vulnerable refugees including SGBV survivors and survivors of child protection violations will be strengthened, and community based structures will be further enhanced to support refugees affected by SGBV and their families. The available referral mechanisms, service provision directories, and mobile protection services to reach out to refugees, in particular to those who live urban, peri-urban and in scattered

locations, will be updated and rolled out. Institutional and capacity gaps are being discussed with the authorities, especially in peri-urban and rural areas as refugees move away from urban areas due to the cost of living

The protection strategy for 2016 prioritizes increased provision of quality services for refugees in urban, peri-urban, rural as

of partners to respond to refugees and other affected populations through an area-based and thematic approach, will allow the Sector to re-direct resources in the interests of equitable attention to out of camp populations.

In order to reach out more effectively to affected host populations, protection partners have identified the target



well as camp locations. The reach of a number of services including registration, protection monitoring, child protection services and access to SGBV services will be expanded by increasing the use of mobile teams and strengthening community based approaches.

Further consolidation of protection services for refugees in camps will be pursued, through various means including effective and strategic partnerships, and protection and SGBV mainstreaming. Expanded interventions in non-camp areas will be facilitated through the establishment of multi-purpose community centres in high density areas of urban displacement.

These centres will provide integrated protection services in collaboration with local authorities and communities. A value for money approach, and the ability

population as 10 per cent of the refugee beneficiaries. Improvements in the institutional capacity of governmental service providers and higher quality of services, will benefit the host community in larger numbers.

Acknowledging that the capacity of government counterparts is negatively affected by political developments and the socio-economic situation, continuous support through capacity and institution building will remain a strong component of the protection response.

Through a blended methodology, based on vulnerabilities and protection needs, a number of refugees have been identified for resettlement. For 2016, advocacy actions will be implemented to request the increase of resettlement targets from hosting countries, following requests for upscaling Syrian resettlement in the



region. Currently, in Iraq, operational challenges impeding greater progress on the utilization of resettlement as a durable solution include the limited number of places available and the impact of the security environment on resettlement countries' access to refugees.

The protection strategy for refugees in Al Qua'im will be implemented through the mainstreaming of protection in current assistance activities and exploring alternative assistance activities to improve the overall dire protection situation for the

refugees who: face severe restrictions on their freedom of movement; are exposed to serious human rights violations; and, are unable to access resilience activities due to the operational and security environment.



UNHCR / Dominic Nahr

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, seek asylum and have their basic rights respected											
OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR	% of persons of concern registered on an individual basis % of persons of concern with access to legal assistance % of persons of concern identified in need of resettlement submitted for resettlement				OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:	Baseline to be established	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:	100%	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Distribution and monitoring reports		
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT												
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNI- TIES	MEM- BERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNI- TIES	OTHER POP GROUPS			BUDGETARY REQUIRE- MENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER- ALL BUDGET) USD
1.1 Access to territory and international pro- tection is maintained, protection space preserved, risk of refoulement reduced and basic rights respected	# of events, work- shops and sem- inars organized with duty bearers on the rights of refugees	6	Activity Info./ ProGres reports Attendance lists	Individ- uals	100,000	150,000	N/A	N/A		Erbil, Duhok and Sulay- manyah camp and non-camp locations	UNHCR (Oa- ndil, Intersos), IOM, DRC	4,348,655 -
	# of persons with specific needs provided with assistance	25,000	Protection reports Post distribu- tion monitoring reports						250,000			
	# HH receiving emergency cash assistance	2,000										



A. REFUGEE COMPONENT														
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS				TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016					TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)				NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER-ALL BUDGET) USD	
1.2 Access to legal assistance and remedies improved	% of households reached by protection monitoring	40%	Activity In- to RAIS reports. Protection Reports Attendance lists	Households Individuals	40,000	60,000	10,000	N/A	110,000	Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah camp and non-camp locations	UNHCR (Qandil, Haili, KAR, CDO, Intersos), NRC, DRC	2,743,420		
	# of refugees accessing courts	3,000												
	# of persons trained on legal protection of refugees	250												
1.3 Access to civil status documentation and birth registration procedures strengthened	% of refugees who obtained civil status documents with support from partners	80%	ProGres, Activity Info, Protection reports	Individuals	90,000	135,000	N/A	N/A	225,000	Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah camp and non-camp locations	UNHCR (Qandil, CDO), DRC	2,545,328		
	% of refugees with valid residency permits	80%												
1.4 Resettlement and protection solutions are identified	# of persons identified for resettlement submission	9,000	ProGres, Protection reports	Individuals	3,600	5,400	N/A	N/A	9,000	Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah camp and non-camp locations	UNHCR	1,176,108		
	# Resettlement submissions	1,250												
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL											10,813,511	-		

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A. REFUGEE COMPONENT										
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS		
2.3 Specialized child protection services for girls and boys affected by the Syria crisis are available in targeted locations	# of children receiving specialized services (disaggregated by gender, age and type of case, i.e. UASC, Legal assistance, etc.)	5,488	"Activity Info reports Field visits Partners' reports"	Individuals	2,490	2,483	515	N/A	Highest most logical geographical grouping	UNHCR (IRC, SCI, STEP), UNICEF (STEP, TDH), TGH, SCI, KSC, STEP, War Child UK, HI
Total Budgetary requirements at output level									11,766,872	11,766,872
									BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER-ALL BUDGET) USD

A. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016					TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER-ALL BUDGET) USD
2.4 Child protection capacity and systems strengthened at national and sub-national levels	# SOPs for care and legal frameworks developed and adopted	2	"Activity Info reports SOP documents Attendance lists"	Documents Individuals	3,940	3,758	770	N/A	8,468	Sulaymaniyah	KSC, UNICEF (IRC, STEP, TDH)	1,035,100	1,035,100
	# of KRI social workers trained	254											
2.5 Enhanced evidenced-based advocacy and knowledge generation on key child protection issues	# of surveys and assessments of child protection issues conducted and widely disseminated	3	"Activity Info reports Survey/ Assessment reports"	Households	3,500	5,000	2000	N/A	10,500	Erbil, Duhok, Sulaymaniyah	UNICEF (TDH), KSC, UNFPA, TDH	250,000	250,000
Total Budgetary requirements at output level												1,285,100	1,285,100

OBJECTIVE 3 Risk and consequences of SGBV are reduced and mitigated

OBJECTIVE 3 INDICATOR	% of at risk people accessing specialized SGBV services (Women, men, boys and girls)	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:	27%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:	55%	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Activity info reports, protection dashboards, GBV-IMS
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A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016					TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNI- TIES	MEM- BERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNI- TIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIRE- MENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER- ALL BUDGET) USD
3.1 National protection services enhanced to improve quality of SGBV prevention and response	# of service provider staff trained on quality SGBV prevention and response	397	"Activity Info reports Attendance lists Training reports"	Indivi- uals	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	397	Erbil, Duhok and Sulay- maniyah camp and non-camp locations	UNHCR (Qandili), UNICEF, NRC, UNFPA	655,000	
	#of PoCs accessing SGBV services	69,350	"Activity Info reports Centers Registry , Partners' progress reports "	Indivi- uals	37,950	31,400	N/A	N/A	69,350	Erbil, Duhok and Sulay- maniyah camp and non-camp locations	UNHCR (WRO, Qandili, HARIKAR), UNDP, UNFPA, NRC, UN Women	5,181,601	
3.2 Refugee Communities engaged in SGBV risk mitigation through empowerment opportunities and acquired skills though increased access to communi-ty centres	# of commu-nity members trained on SGBV Preven-tion and Risk Mitigation	600	"Activity Info reports Attendance lists Training reports"	Indivi- uals	240	360	N/A	N/A	600	Erbil, Duhok and Sulay- maniyah camp and non-camp locations	UNHCR (WRO, Qandili, HARIKAR), UNDP, UNFPA, NRC, UN Women	500,000	
Total Budgetary requirements at output level											6,336,601		-

A. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016					TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER-ALL BUDGET) USD
3.3 National capacities built to provide response system; legal, psycho-social, medical, safety and security are in place to respond to the refugee survivors of SGBV	# of staff members from partners and Government institutions trained on SGBV response	1,500	"Activity Info reports Attendance list Partners' reports "	Individuals	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,500	1,500.00	Erbil, Duhok, Sulaymaniyah	UNDP, NRC	315,000	
3.4 Increased resilience and security of high risk groups through the utilization of community protection networks	# of community based committees working on SGBV prevention and response	60	"Activity Info reports Committee Databases Committee ToRs "	Committees	46,418	62,236	5,909	N/A	114,563.00	Erbil, Duhok, Sulaymaniyah	UNFPA, UN Women	1,920,000	
Total Budgetary requirements at output level											2,235,000		-

OBJECTIVE 4	Community Self Management											
OBJECTIVE 4 INDICATOR	% of refugees and host community participate in community structures				OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:	24%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:	40%	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Activity Info reports, Partner reports, FGD		
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT												
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			ZTARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES				OTHER POP GROUPS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)
4.1 Information dissemination strengthened to support two-way communication between refugees and host community	# of calls received by hotlines	25,000										
	# of PoC participating in Focus Group Discussions (by age/gender)	4,500	Activity Info reports, FGDs, protection reports	Individuals Campaigns	100,000	150,000	250,000	N/A	500,000.00	Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah camp and non-camp locations	UNHCR (UPP, IMS), IOM, DRC	1,432,150
	# of mass information campaigns	8										
4.2 Community self-management supported	# of persons participating in community based activities	35,000	Activity Info, FGDs, protection reports	Individuals	40,000	60,000	10,000	N/A	110,000.00	Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah camp and non-camp locations	UNHCR (Intersos, CDO, REACH), DRC	2,018,774
	% of camps with elected community representation	50%										
4.3 Existing mechanisms for the identification of persons with specific needs enhanced	# of persons with specific needs identified and referred by communities	14,250	Activity Info	Individuals	12,000	18,000	3,000	N/A	33,000.00	Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah camp and non-camp locations	UNHCR, DRC	1,151,150
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL										4,602,074		



A. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016					TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER-ALL BUDGET) USD
4.4 Awareness of refugee, host population and humanitarian actors raised on community self management	# of POC reached through awareness and sensitization campaigns	4,000	Indicate what will be the means of verification for this indicator progress	Insert unit of the indicator	40,000	60,000	10,000	N/A	110,000	Erbil and Duhok	DRC	141,150	
				Total Budgetary requirements at output level							141,150		

SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

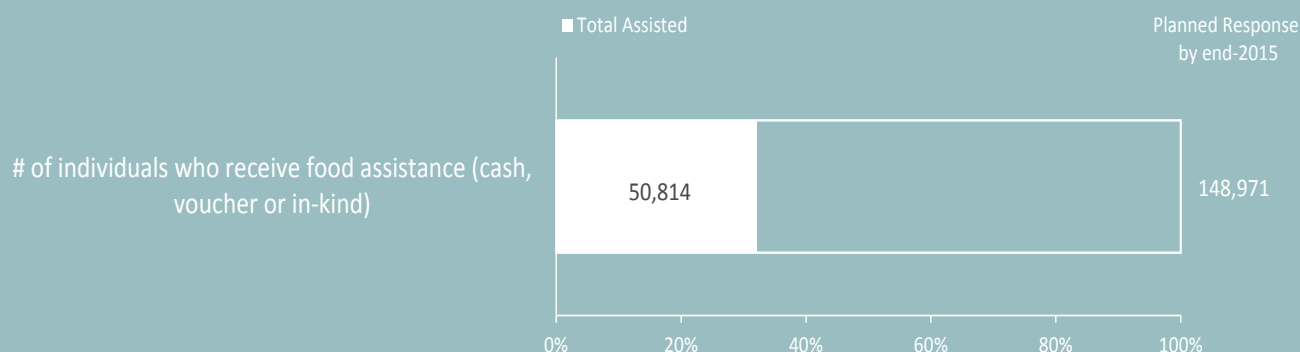
AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEE COMPONENT 2016	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2016	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2016
DRC	2,049,100	-	2,049,100
Handicap International	205,000	-	205,000
IOM	1,406,038	-	1,406,038
KSC	265,000	-	265,000
NRC	1,780,000	-	1,780,000
SCI	2,320,000	-	2,320,000
STEP	165,000	-	165,000
TDH Italy	-	6,000	6,000
Triangle GH	500,000	200,000	700,000
UN Women	1,300,000	1,400,000	2,700,000
UNDP	900,000	300,000	1,200,000
UNFPA	2,690,000	570,000	3,260,000
UNHCR	14,026,094	-	14,026,094
UNICEF	5,912,826	385,250	6,298,076
War Child UK	-	800,000	800,000
TOTAL	33,519,058	3,661,250	37,180,308

FOOD SECURITY SECTOR RESPONSE



Lead Agencies	WFP and FAO	
Partners	ACTED, INTERSOS, IRW, UNHCR, AFKAR, UIMS, EADE, TRIANGLE	
Objectives	1. Support stable access to food for the most vulnerable populations impacted by the Syrian crisis 2. Promote food availability and support sustainable production 3. Promote utilization of diversified and quality food 4. Enhance effective and coordinated food security response	
GENDER MARKER	1	
REFUGEE FINANCIAL RE- QUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 29,085,882	US\$ 38,410,882
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 9,325,000	
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2017	US\$ 42,773,764	

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (OCTOBER 2015)



CURRENT SITUATION



WFP / Mohammed Albahbani

The conflict in Iraq has caused the mass displacement of 3.2 million Iraqis, who have fled intense violence in 2014 and 2015. The most significant period of displacement occurred during the months of June through August 2014. With the increased fighting in Anbar and Salah Al Din governorate in the second half of 2015, resulting in renewed displacement, the humanitarian focus has shifted from the Kurdistan region to Baghdad and the Central governorates. Across the country, the overall number of people in need of humanitarian assistance is estimated to have reached 4.4 million.

These security operations and ongoing population displacements have resulted in increased competition for basic social services and livelihoods opportunities for the host population, IDPs and the Syrian refugees. The situation has been further exacerbated by the reduction in capital investments and social services.

Since late 2012, food assistance to Syrian refugees has been provided primarily in camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq and one camp in Anbar Province. Currently, WFP supports some 50,000 Syrians in all nine camps across the KRI. In view

of ongoing security operations and active conflict, in-kind food assistance to Syrian refugees in Al Obaidi camp in Anbar governorate was suspended by WFP in May 2015 due to challenges to access the camp, while UNHCR provides food allowances and bread to refugees through a local NGO. In addition, FAO provides support to Syrian refugees residing in rural areas who brought in their livestock, through the distribution of animal feed and a vaccination programme to sustain livestock through these difficult times.

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

A. Population Group	Age Groups	Refugee		Resilience	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees in Camps	Men	29,413	18,966	29,413	10,584
	Women	24,013	12,916	24,013	11,016
	Boys	24,169	11,881	24,169	-
	Girls	22,405	10,737	22,405	-
	Sub Total	100,000	54,500	100,000	21,600
Syrian Refugees in the Community	Men	57,132	6,264	57,132	27,636
	Women	35,096	4,266	35,096	28,764
	Boys	30,632	3,924	30,632	-
	Girls	27,140	3,546	27,140	-
	Sub Total	150,000	18,000	150,000	56,400
Members of Affected Communities	Men	-	-	319,505	20,580
	Women	-	-	312,606	21,420
	Boys	-	-	227,189	-
	Girls	-	-	219,413	-
	Sub Total	-	-	1,078,718	42,000
	Grand Total	250,000	72,500	1,328,718	120,000

Unlike in the other neighbouring host countries in the region, Iraq provides most Syrians with residency permits, allowing them legal access to employment even whilst residing in camps. The findings of the Joint Assessment Mission conducted in June 2014 found that household income is the main factor determining the diversity, quality and quantity of the refugee diet. As such, it concluded that it is possible to do targeting in camps.

In May-June 2015 WFP, with support from ACTED and UNHCR, conducted a food security and socio-economic vulnerability assessment among the Syrian refugees living in the nine camps in the KRI. Results from the tent-to-tent assessment found that approximately 30 percent of refugees residing in camps were food

secure and therefore no longer needed food assistance; this finding led to the start of targeted assistance in camps from August 2015, in two phases. The first entailed the exclusion of all Syrian families who had been assessed and found to be able to meet their food needs without WFP assistance. The second phase included the implementation of a tiered targeted approach in camps, whereby those deemed extremely food insecure were provided the full voucher valued at 22,300 Iraqi dinars per person per month, whilst those found to be moderately food insecure received a reduced voucher valued at 11,700 Iraqi dinars per person month. This targeting approach was used to ensure responsible programming in line with WFP's mandate to focus its assistance to those most in

need. A mechanism to review vulnerable cases among those initially assessed and found to be food secure has been agreed upon between WFP and UNHCR and implemented accordingly.

A similar food security and socio-economic vulnerability assessment for Syrian refugees living in non-camp settings is scheduled to be conducted during the last quarter of 2015. The results from the assessment will inform WFP's assistance to an estimated 18,000 Syrian refugees living in non-camp settings in 2016, following the same tiered approach as adopted in 2015 for the refugees living in camps.

The food response will aim to ensure sustainable food consumption as well

as promote food availability and support sustainable production. Furthermore, efforts to restore and maintain agricultural livelihoods and essential assets, and to implement income generating activities in agriculture, will be pursued. These include support to establish home kitchen gardens in refugee populated areas for poor smallholder farmers, refugees and households in urban and peri-urban settings with a particular focus on women and girls, the elderly and people with disabilities.

Cash based support has proven its ability to respond with more flexibility to different needs of the refugee population, providing immediate cash relief by rebuilding both livelihoods and agricultural infrastructure. The food security sector will create livelihoods opportunities to ensure that socio-economically vulnerable people remain in their communities, thereby avoiding further displacement while maintaining social cohesion. Small scale community rehabilitation or infrastructure projects, shall be based on work requirements depending on the nutritional status of participants, their other essential duties and the current agricultural season.



WFP / Mohammed Albahbahani

STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLAN

In 2016, the Food Security sector will pursue the same objectives as set out in 2015, including:

1. ensuring food assistance to vulnerable Syrian men, women, boys and girls in order to prevent them from facing food insecurity;
2. supporting the KRI to continue to meet the needs of refugee women, girls, boys and men and of the host population;
3. minimizing the impact of food insecurity and price inflation on the host community in order to promote peaceful co-existence;
4. and promoting male and female refugee participation and engagement.

The overall response will continue to support stable access to food with a view to enhancing sustainable availability of staple foods and contributing to adequate food security. The food security sector will also continue to advocate for a coordinated and evidence-based food security response in accordance with proper food security assessments and delivery based on needs.

Food security actors will strongly advocate for the inclusion of an agriculture-based livelihoods approach in the 2016 3RP, for host communities and non-camp refugees, as a way of promoting social cohesion and building resilience for future shocks. Intervention and inputs from FAO shall address overall challenges in food security, nutrition and rural poverty through rapid-delivery of agricultural

inputs for livelihoods and income generating rural activities (seeds, tools, fertilizer, laying hens etc) and immediate-impact cash for work activities over a 12-month period. These will provide opportunities for informal and seasonal jobs, thus promoting sustainable farming and animal management practices while at the same time rehabilitating agricultural infrastructure and contributing towards the improvement of social cohesion within the host community .

These initiatives will be similar and complementary to proposed resilience-oriented activities such as cash and food for assets as foreseen in the Humanitarian Response Plan for IDPs and the host community.

This partnership is built upon FAO's extensive consultation with decision makers and civil society and WFP's ability to swiftly mobilize food assistance in support of Syrian refugees and incorporate experience in implementing cash for assets initiatives in post-conflict settings.

Micro-garden vegetable activities targeting vulnerable households (refugees and/or host community) without access to land but with a space of maximum 10 m² (balcony, terrace, backyard, public space, etc.) with the objective of improving their access to nutritious vegetables. For example 10 m² of tomato plants in a micro-garden conditions can yield some 80 kg of produce that will be sufficient for household consumption for several weeks.

The response strategy will continue to uphold the principle of the "Do no harm" policy by ensuring that protection and gender considerations are mainstreamed in the proposed activities. Priority access and consideration will continue to be given to: vulnerable groups including unaccompanied boys and girls who are principal applicants; pregnant and lactating women; elderly men and women over 60 years old; and, all categories of people with disability. The Food security sector will also work closely with the Protection actors, including SGBV-SWG members. This will ensure the prompt addressing of specific cases and the mitigation of the risks of sexual and gender based violence, child labour and any other protection concerns, particularly while there is rising competition for jobs and a reduction in livelihoods opportunities impacting on the capacity of households to meet their food needs.

In close collaboration with Education, Protection and Nutrition Clusters, small school gardens will be set up in selected Child Friendly Spaces and Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in camps through provision of a micro-garden kit or a homestead garden kit (according to the space available) where families and teachers can gather and familiarize children with plant growth cycles and

basic elements of vegetable production and nutrition.

Regular monitoring will be conducted through post-distribution monitoring and other periodic food security assessments including price and market monitoring, and health and nutrition surveillance of the impact of food assistance.

The planned implementation of WFP online platform for beneficiaries and distribution management (SCOPE) will provide a single tool to facilitate planning, delivery and evaluation of the food assistance and enhance beneficiary management. The introduction of SCOPE will lead to efficiency in the delivery of food assistance, achieving cost savings and enhancing the overall response capacity.

In 2016, communication with affected populations will be enhanced by

continued communication with the refugees through the hotlines, and through consultative forums with refugee representatives and other interest groups, in order to receive their views and provide timely feedback on issues arising from the delivery of food assistance. This will also include working with health and nutrition actors to promote good nutritional habits including infant and young child feeding and the importance of diet diversification for proper food security, through the use of various awareness-raising tools like banners and brochures.

Working with local authorities and national non-governmental organizations in 2016 will enable an expansion of the partnership base beyond existing partners in the food security sector. Such collaboration will be ensured through the establishment of additional partnership agreements, and the organization and delivery of capacity building workshops.



WFP / Mohammed Albahbahani

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Support access to food for the most vulnerable population impacted by the Syrian crisis														
OBJECTIVE 1	% of targeted population who receive food assistance				OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:	31%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:	100% - 46,891	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Activity Info reports Partners Reports Monthly consolidated reports				
OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR														
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT														
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS				TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET		
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER-ALL BUDGET) USD	
	1.1. Food assistance provided to most vulnerable through various transfer modalities	# of SYR children who receive emergency school feeding	6,000	"Activity Info reports Monthly distribution reports"	Individuals (girls and boys)		54,500	18,000	N/A	N/A	72,500	Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah	WFP, UNHCR, CDO, Triangle GH, E.A.D.E, UIMS, AFKAR, WFP(ACTED, INTERSOS, IRW)	28,745,882
# of SYR living in camps/communities who receive food vouchers or food rations		72,500	"Activity Info reports Monthly consolidated reports"	Individuals (women, girls, men and boys)						Al-Rumadi (A I-Obaidi Camp)				
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL											28,745,882			

A. RESILIENCE COMPONENT														
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016					TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET		
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER-ALL BUDGET) USD	
1.2. Support income generating activities for most vulnerable	# of HH supported for income generation activities	100	Monthly activity reports	Households	N/A	450	50	N/A	500	Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah.	INTERSOS	125,000	N/A	
Total Budgetary requirements at output level											125,000			-

OBJECTIVE 2													Promote food availability and support sustainable production																		
OBJECTIVE 2 INDICATOR													% increase of food available through market based interventions																		
													OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:		48%		OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:		100%		MEANS OF VERIFICATION		Data collected from PDM (Post Distribution Monitoring								
A. RESILIENCE COMPONENT																															
OUTPUTS		M&E INDICATORS				TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016							TOTAL TARGETED		LOCATION		PARTNERS		BUDGET												
		INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS																						
2.1. Contribute to local economies through market based interventions		# of Households with increase food availability in target population	10,000	Monthly reports are prepared and shared on regular basis	Households	18,000	24,000	18,000	N/A		60,000		Erbil, Duhok, Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Anbar and Diyala.		FAO		5,200,000		N/A												
2.2. Enhance small scale and family farming production		# of Households with increase food availability in target population	10,000	Monthly reports are prepared and shared on regular basis	Households	3,600	32,400	24,000	N/A		60,000		Erbil, Duhok, Sulaymaniyah, Ninewa, Kirkuk, Baghdad and Diyala.		FAO		4,000,000		N/A												
													Total Budgetary requirements at output level															9,200,000		-	



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SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEE COMPONENT 2016	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2016	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2016
AFKAR	1,506,456	-	1,506,456
CDO	138,000	-	138,000
E.A.D.E	400,000	-	400,000
Intersos	40,000	125,000	165,000
Triangle GH	700,000	-	700,000
UIMS	300,000	-	300,000
UNHCR	1,787,194	-	1,787,194
WFP	24,214,232	-	24,214,232
FAO	-	9,200,000	9,200,000
TOTAL	29,085,882	9,325,000	38,410,882

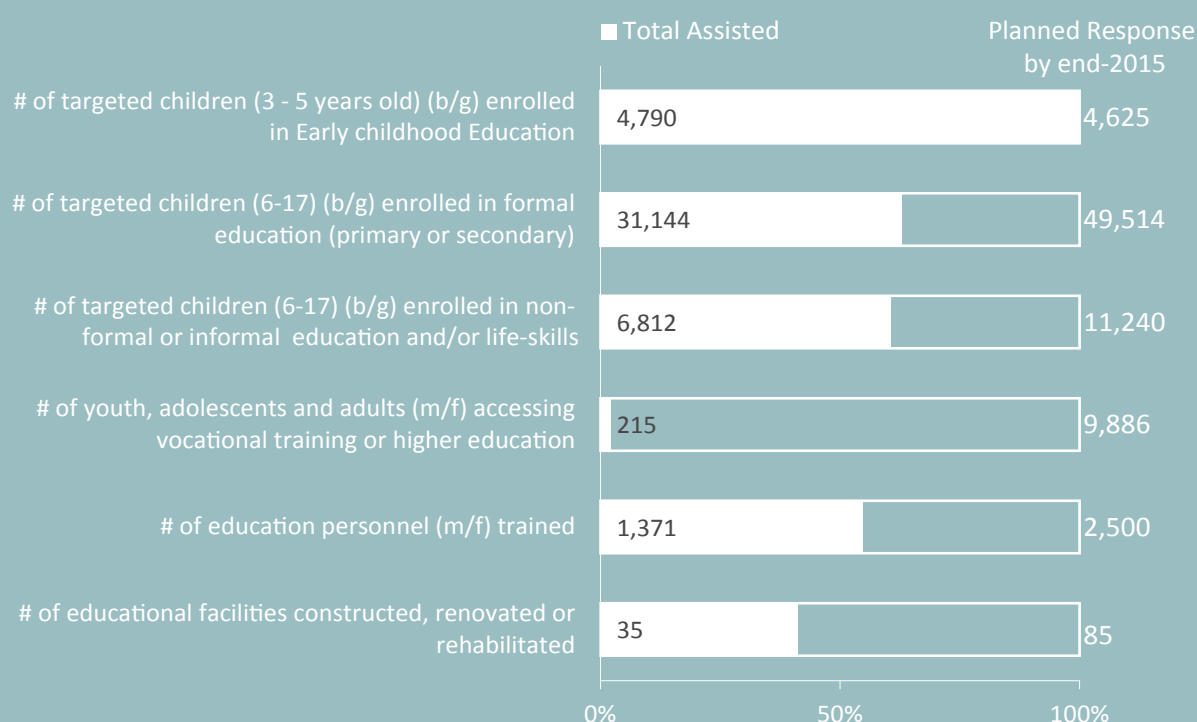


EDUCATION SECTOR RESPONSE



Lead Agencies	Lead: UNICEF Co-Lead: Save the Children	
Partners	UN Agencies: UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO International/National organisations: Save the Children, INTERSOS, NRC, PWJ, War Child, IOM, ASA, Triangle GH, EADE, FRC, IRC	
Objectives	1. Sustained access to inclusive education for vulnerable school age children and groups affected by the Syria crisis 2. Ensure sustained and improved quality of education and learning environment, and improved resilience of the education sector	
GENDER MARKER	1	
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 26,279,723	US\$ 49,400,608
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 23,120,885	
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2017	US\$ 38,000,000	

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (OCTOBER 2015)



CURRENT SITUATION

There are about 250,000 Syrian refugees in Iraq. Of this figure, 98 per cent live in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) in Erbil, Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah Governorates and the remaining 2 per cent are in the Central and South Regions of Iraq, both in camp and out-of-camp (urban, peri-urban and rural) settings. There are currently, 24,590 school age children (6 – 17) and a further 9,612 pre-school age children (3 – 5) in the nine camps across the KRI. A further 33,707 school age children are residing in urban, peri-urban and rural settings, along with 12,629 pre-school age children. This brings the total of school age refugee children currently in Iraq to 58,297, with a total of 22,241 pre-school age children.

Education for Syrian children and youth has been severely disrupted by the war and their resulting displacement has deprived many children of access to education for almost three years. Furthermore, there are over 300,000 displaced Iraqi children in the KRI, placing additional stress on

already over-stretched resources and capacity in schools servicing both host community and refugee children. Great disparities remain in the provision of services provided by the government and other stakeholders. Education services are comparatively better in camps than outside camps and there is a higher enrolment of children in formal education in camps. While 74 per cent of children (6-14) are attending schools in camps, only 62 per cent of school aged children are attending schools in urban, peri-urban and rural settings. Furthermore, only 5 per cent of children between 15 – 17 years of age are attending formal secondary education.

The education sector has faced challenges in 2015, especially the financial constraints of the KRG. The government and other education stakeholders are unable to provide all required services to improve access and achieve sustained quality of education. Many affected children are unable to enrol since

classrooms are over-crowded due to insufficient learning spaces and families lack money to both transport children to school and provide learning materials.

The government system and policy on registration and enrolment became another barrier for affected children to access education. Reported incidences show a lack of birth registration certificates and/or other relevant school certificates, resulting in low enrolment of refugee children. Children with disabilities are also vulnerable in respect of access to education due to the unavailability of specialised staff and a lack of: transportation facilities, appropriate equipment and financial resources to provide educational services. The rapid assessment done in August 2014 illustrated that 70 per cent of children with disabilities do not receive any education.

The quality of basic education provided is poor due to limited planning capacity, a poor governance system, and an unequal allocation of resources. For instance, the Ministry of Education is no longer able to provide teachers with salaries, resulting in the education sector advocating for support to cover the needs of teacher salaries through government payroll. There is also a great demand for textbooks, yet the government and other stakeholders are unable to print text books due to limited financial resources. In addition, the KRG does not have sufficient public schools space to accommodate all refugee children. Syrian refugee children are attending schools in the KRI with the Kurdish curriculum in the Arabic language. This provides an opportunity to address the language barrier but it may generate future challenges with respect to the accreditation of their level of studies and examination performance when they return Syria. Further, the war has impacted children who have witnessed or been exposed to violence, resulting in a need for extra psycho-social support in classrooms to deal with distress and improve the ability of children to concentrate on learning.



UNICEF / Chris Niles

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

A. Population Group	Age Groups	Refugee		Resilience	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees in Camps	Girls 3 to 17	16,342	13,595	16,342	11,467
	Boys 3 to 17	17,860	14,858	17,860	12,533
	Females 18 - 24	5,493	600	3,144	-
	Males 18 - 24	7,949	900	4,747	-
	Sub Total	47,644	29,953	42,093	24,000
Syrian Refugees in non-camp setting	Girls 3 to 17	21,594	13,674	21,594	12,583
	Boys 3 to 17	24,742	15,667	24,742	14,417
	Females 18 - 24	9,724	444	5,491	-
	Males 18 - 24	20,602	956	11,824	-
	Sub Total	76,662	30,741	63,651	27,000
Members of Affected Communities	Girls 3 to 17	-	-	61,284	6,199
	Boys 3 to 17	-	-	58,881	6,451
Sub Total		124,306		120,165	12,650
Grand Total		124,306	60,694	225,909	63,650

In 2016, it is estimated that a total of 30,000 new refugees will flee from Syria to Iraq. The newly arriving refugee population will bring an estimated 7,800 school aged children into camps and host communities. According to the current camp and out of camp (urban, peri-urban and rural settings) population ratios, 37 per cent of new children will be in camps and the rest outside camp settings. Cluster advocacy to establish safe learning spaces, gender sensitization WASH facilities, provision of education supplies, and assistance for the transportation of children to and from school, will increase enrolment. Cash incentives for teachers and teacher assistants is another dire need to ensure that teaching and learning processes continue without interruption.

There are a total of 124,306 persons in need of assistance including 80,538 girls and boys aged 3 to 17 and an additional 43,758 male and female adolescents and youths who require vocational training and other skills to improve their livelihood opportunities. Overall, the education cluster is targeting 60,694 refugee

children in camp and out-of-camp settings and an additional 12,650 children in host communities as part of the resilience component, considering the capacity of the partners to expand programming for affected host community children.

In camp, urban, peri-urban and rural settings, there are needs including the expansion of children's learning spaces, which are imperative in order to: avoid overcrowding in schools; ensure a sufficient number of trained female teachers in schools to maintain a gender sensitive teaching and learning environment; and, provide both formal and non-formal education activities.

Community support is also a significant need, in order to get children back to school, this includes ensuring that Parent Teacher Associations are involved in school management, and providing quality teaching/learning activities. Psychosocial interventions will increase support to distressed learners in schools; and, strengthen service provision in the education system for planning,

preparedness, effective response, monitoring and follow up.

Within both camp and out-of-camp settings, there are identified needs for Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD activities). Establishing ECCD centres, deployment of pre-school teachers and the provision of materials are key elements to conducting activities for pre-schoolers. Provision of secondary education, life skills and vocational training is urgently needed to get youth engaged and improve coping mechanism among youths.

Refugee adolescents and youth who have not had the chance to complete primary school, and who are either unable or unwilling to re-enter the formal education system, will be provided with alternative education, non-formal pathways such as accelerated learning programmes, catch up classes, and technical and vocational training.

STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLAN



The Education sector proposes to provide education support to 60,694 refugee children and youths, in addition to 12,650 affected host community children to address the refugee and resilience components of the regional response plan through supporting children, families and communities. This is guided by the “No Lost Generation” initiative to reach the target population. The No Lost Generation initiative proposes practical ways to prevent and mitigate the prospects and impact of a denial of the right to education, showing the impact that could be achieved with a critical investment today focused on expanding access to learning and psychosocial support, strengthening social cohesion and peace-building efforts, and restoring hope for the future to millions of children. The education sector will emphasise a child-friendly school approach which is an over-all strategy to provide safe, protective and inclusive access to quality

education to address issue of vulnerable children.

The **Refugee Component** of the education sector will support: 28,453 children aged 3 to 17 and 1,500 adolescent and youth in camps; and, 29,341 children aged 3 to 17 and 1,400 adolescent and youth out of camps, with key education activities. This will include:

- **Improved and sustained equitable access to formal, non-formal and informal education and a safe learning environment that ensures inclusiveness for vulnerable children.** This will be contributed to through: the establishment and improvement of learning spaces with equipment; provision of teaching and learning materials; community mobilisation; support for transportation of children to schools or learning spaces; conducting catch up classes;

and, support to get youth engaged in secondary and post-secondary as well as technical and vocational activities.

- **Improvement of quality education** will result from, among others: training of teachers on psychosocial and peace building interventions; safer learning environments; gender sensitive and inclusive education; teachers’ code of conduct; effective classroom management, and pedagogy; and, cash incentives for teachers.

The **Resilience Component** will target 63,650 children in camps, urban locations and children affected in host communities through:

- Improved education facilities by rehabilitation and reconstruction of schools, in consultation with the children with physical disabilities, their parents

and caregivers; supply of equipment, and enhancement of sustained quality learning environments in urban, peri-urban and rural settings.

- Strengthened Ministry of Education capacity on education in emergency response, and on monitoring and supervising all activities that fall under

the teaching and learning processes.

- Advocacy and influencing policy reform at the Ministry of Education level on examinations and accreditation for refugee children, and the payment of teacher salaries.
- Community involvement through Parents and Teachers Associations

for effective school management, children's access to schools and the quality of education.

- Mainstreamed INEE minimum standards in education in order to ensure the quality of response.



UNHCR/B. Sokol

Sustained access to inclusive education for vulnerable school age children and groups affected by the Syria crisis

Activity info reports, Partners reports, Ministry of Education Reports/enrolment figures

**TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE
(INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016**

OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS				TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNI- TIES	MEM- BERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNI- TIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIRE- MENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER- ALL BUDGET) USD
1.1. Enrolment increased in pre-primary, basic, secondary and post-secondary education in formal settings	# of children aged 4-5 enrolled in early childhood education (formal)	8,000	"Activity Info reports data MoE enrolment Partners reports and verification"	"Individuals (Girls and boys)"	25,653	27,041	N/A	N/A	52,694	Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Duhok	UNICEF (WatChild, Triangle GH), ASA, FRC, IOM, SCI, Interos, IRC Triangle GH, War Child UK, Orchard Association for Children Protection and Education, UNHCR, UNESCO	9,139,891	9,139,891
	# of boys and girls in formal primary education (age 6-14)	37,726											
	# of boys and girls in formal secondary education (age 15 - 17)	5,068											
	# of adolescents/adults in post secondary education (formal)	1,900											



A. REFUGEE COMPONENT										
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS		
1.2. Enrolment increased, basic, secondary and post-secondary education in non-formal settings	# of boys and girls in early childhood education (non-formal)	4,600								
	# of boys and girls in primary education (non-formal)	1,800	*Activity Info reports Partners reporting and verification"	*Individuals (Girls and boys)"	4,300	3,700	N/A	N/A	Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Duhok	FRC, SCI, Intersos, Triangle GH, UNCHR, UNESCO
	# of boys and girls in secondary education (non-formal)	600								
	# of adolescents/adults in post secondary education (non-formal)	1,000								
Total Budgetary requirements at output level									13,221,207	13,221,207

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016					TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER-ALL BUDGET) USD
1.3 Increased and improved education infrastructure and learning spaces	# of boys and girls with access to Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) (Tented and pre-fab)	29,680	"Completed building reports Field visits"	"Individuals (Girls and boys)"	24,000	27,000	12,650	N/A	63,650	Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Duhok	"UNICEF (War Child UK, Triangle GH), IRC, Intersos, IRC, NRC, Peace Winds Japan SCI, Triangle GH, UNHCR, War Child UK, UNESCO"	20,913,781	20,913,781
	# of Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) established	110		Tents and pre-fabricated classrooms									
	# of new schools operational (tented or pre-fab)	27		Completed school									
	# of schools rehabilitated	120		School									
Total Budgetary requirements at output level											20,913,781	20,913,781	

OBJECTIVE 2	Ensure sustained and improved quality of education and learning environment, and improved resilience of the education sector				
OBJECTIVE 2 INDICATOR	# of children with access to programs implemented to further quality education	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:	TBD	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:	52,694
				MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Activity Info reports, Partners Reports and MoE reports

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016					TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER-ALL BUDGET) USD
2.1. Training of teachers, facilitators and other education personnel	# of teachers and education personnel trained on PSS and EIE	2,600	"Activity Info reports Partners' reports Training documents Attendance sheets"	Teachers and educational personnel	25,653	27,041	N/A	N/A	52,694	Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Duhok	UNICEF (War Child UK), FRC, SCI, IRC, Intersos, Triangle GH, War Child UK, UNCHR, UNESCO	5,849,329	5,849,329
2.2 Provision of teaching and learning materials	# of boys and girls who receive learning materials	52,694	"Activity Info reports Partners Reports Distribution plans"	"Individuals (Girls and boys)"	25,653	27,041	N/A	N/A	52,694	Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Duhok	UNICEF (Triangle GH, War Child UK), War Child UK, FRC, SCI, IRC, Intersos, NRC, UNESCO	7,209,187	7,209,187
	# of schools received teaching and learning materials	136	"Activity Info reports Partners Reports Distribution plans"	Schools									
Total Budgetary requirements at output level												13,058,516	13,058,516

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS				TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS			
2.3 Capacity of MoE, DoE strengthened to respond to emergencies	Completed contextualized INEE Minimum standards	1	Document compelled	Document							
	# of training sessions with MoE officials on EIE standards	5	*Activity Info reports Partners reports Attendance lists Workshop reports*	Training sessions	24,000	27,000	N/A	N/A	51,000	Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Duhok	UNICEF, SCI, UNESCO
2.4 Increased community involvement through Parents and Teachers Association for effective school management, children access to schools and quality of education	# of PTA supported	120	Partners reports	PTA	24,000	27,000	N/A	N/A	51,000	Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Duhok	UNICEF, SCI, UNESCO
	# of PTA members trained	1,275	Partners reports	*Individuals (Girls and boys)*							
Total Budgetary requirements at output level										2,207,104	2,207,104

SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

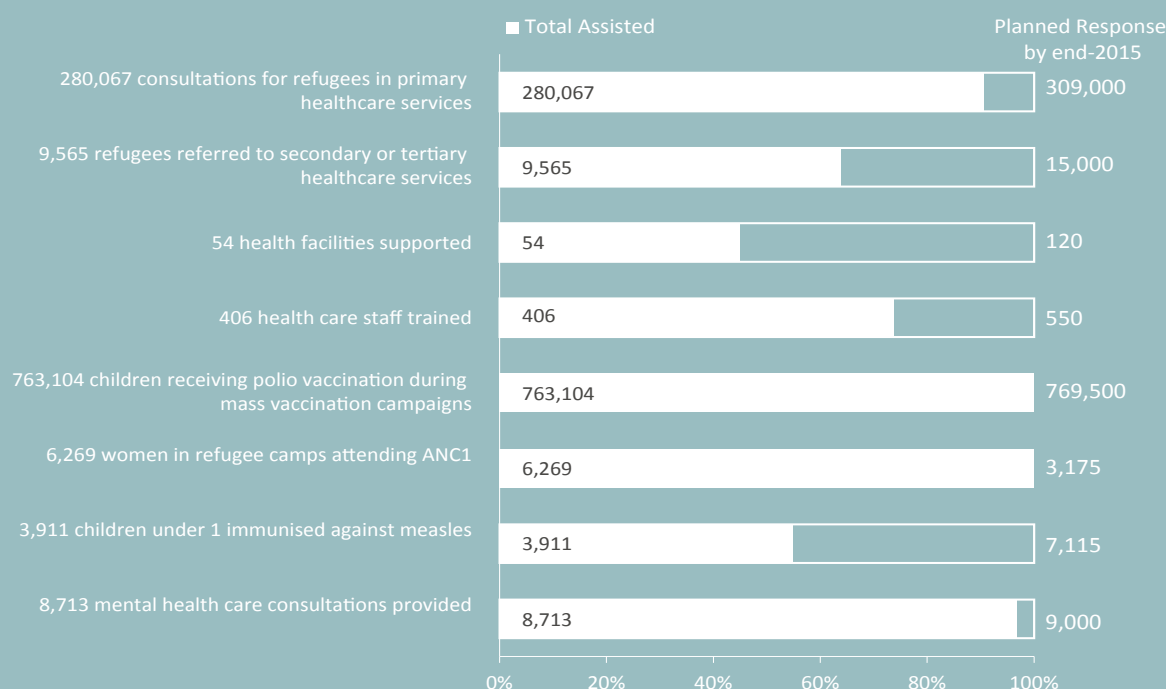
AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEE COMPONENT 2016	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2016	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2016
ASA	90,000	-	90,000
FRC	920,000	100,000	1,020,000
Intersos	812,500	400,000	1,212,500
IOM	722,259	-	722,259
IRC	600,000	3,100,000	3,700,000
NRC	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Orchard Association for Children Protec- tion and Education	98,000	-	98,000
Peace Winds Japan	-	543,000	543,000
Save the Children	4,667,000	1,310,000	5,977,000
Triangle GH	850,000	-	850,000
UNESCO	4,023,056	5,358,526	9,381,582
UNHCR	2,396,908	1,269,359	3,666,267
UNICEF	9,620,000	9,440,000	19,060,000
War child	480,000	600,000	1,080,000
TOTAL	26,279,723	23,120,885	49,400,608

HEALTH SECTOR RESPONSE



Lead Agencies	WHO, UNHCR	
Partners	ACF, DoH, EMERGENCY, IMC, Intersos, Jiyan Foundation, RI, UIMS,UPP, Orchard Association for Children Protection and Education, PU-AMI, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO	
Objectives	<div><div>1.</div><div>Enhance equitable access, quality, utilization/use and coverage of essential healthcare to Syrian refugees in camp and community settings while ensuring sustained coverage of promotional, preventive and curative interventions</div></div> <div><div>2.</div><div>Improve coverage of comprehensive health services for Syrian refugees and impacted communities through integrated community-level interventions</div></div> <div><div>3.</div><div>Support the capacity of the national health care system to provide services to Syrian refugees and members of impacted communities in the targeted areas</div></div>	
GENDER MARKER	1	
REFUGEE FINANCIAL RE- QUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 16,705,548	US\$ 20,169,948
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 3,464,400	
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2017	US\$ 19,000,000	

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (OCTOBER 2015)



CURRENT SITUATION

Despite the increasingly difficult working environment, access to health care services has notably improved during 2015 through the combined efforts of the government of the KRI and humanitarian partners. During the first nine months of 2015 a total of 246,776 patient consultations were provided for Syrian women, men, girls and boys in camps, reaching an average consultation rate of 3.5 consultations/ person/ year for the camp population (normal range: 1-4). Overall, 34 per cent of the consultations were conducted for children under-5, while 52 per cent of the consultations were performed for women. During the same period, 8,502 patients were referred to government hospitals for secondary and tertiary health care services for specialized treatment. Between January and September 2015, the major cause for Out-Patient Department (OPD) consultations for acute conditions were as follows: Upper Respiratory Infection (ARI)

- 35 per cent; Urinary Tract Infections (UTI) - 7 per cent; Skin Infection - 6 per cent; and, Watery Diarrhoea - 3 per cent. During the same period, chronic diseases, mental health conditions and injuries accounted for approximately 17 per cent of the OPD consultation rate.

The Multi-Sector Needs Assessment of Syrian refugees residing in host communities revealed that of all individuals experiencing health issues in the 14 days prior to the survey, over half (52 per cent) reported accessing medical care. Findings showed that healthcare and medical treatment were accessed primarily through public facilities, with over half (53 per cent) of households reporting the use of public hospitals and clinics across the KRI. Two mass immunization campaigns and three Supplementary Immunization Activities (SIAs) against polio and measles have been conducted in 2015, reaching

763,104 children under-5 in the KRI (99.2 per cent of the target).

In coordination and collaboration with health partners, the MoH/DoH is increasingly taking on more roles and responsibilities in the provision of healthcare service provision to refugees in the camps. Health services outside the camps are primarily provided by the DoH. Refugees living in the community have access to primary, secondary and tertiary health care at a nominal fee. Support to survivors of SGBV is available in public health facilities through trained specialists. In Al-Obaidi camp, Anbar province, health service provision continues through a national NGO, despite security constraints which have negatively impacted on all activities.

The sector faces Human Resources for Health (HRH) challenges. This has been made worse by the cumulative and recently accelerated spike in departure



UNHCR/ T. Tool

¹ Source: UNHCR Health Information System (HIS) 2015.

² Source: Activity Info 2015

³ Source: UNHCR HIS.

⁴ (MSNA, April 2015)



UNHCR

abroad of a significant number of health staff.

In seven of the 10 refugee camps (Akre, Domiz 1, Domiz 2, Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk, and Qushtapa) handing over of PHC services from partners to the DoH has either been completed or is in the final phase of completion. UNHCR's ultimate goal is to realize integration of all PHC services in all the refugee camps with the national health system. It is planned in such a way that PHC services

provision in Arbat and Gawilan refugee camps will be handed over from the partner to the DoH between September and December 2016. Partners have designed implementation strategies aimed at gradual handover of specific activities and responsibilities to the DoH, through setting clear benchmarks/milestones including specific capacity building elements, health systems strengthening and coordination. It is also planned that provision of PHC services

in Al Obaidi camp (Anbar governorate) will be undertaken through a partner throughout 2016, in view of the current operational context.

The ultimate aim is to engage the DoH/MoH and relevant partners to ensure that the integration of refugee healthcare services provision into the national system is undertaken in a smooth manner, without undue compromise to the quality of healthcare service provision.

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

A. Population Group	Age Groups	Refugee		Resilience	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees in Camps	Men	29,413	29,413	29,413	29,413
	Women	24,013	24,013	24,013	24,013
	Boys	24,169	24,169	24,169	24,169
	Girls	22,405	22,405	22,405	22,405
	Sub Total	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Syrian Refugees in the Community	Men	57,132	57,132	57,132	57,132
	Women	35,096	35,096	35,096	35,096
	Boys	30,632	30,632	30,632	30,632
	Girls	27,140	27,140	27,140	27,140
	Sub Total	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Members of Affected Communities	Men	319,505	29,619	319,505	29,619
	Women	312,606	28,980	312,606	28,980
	Boys	227,189	21,061	227,189	21,061
	Girls	219,413	20,340	219,413	20,340
Sub Total		1,078,713	100,000	1,078,718	100,000
Grand Total		1,328,713	350,000	1,328,713	350,000

The presence of Syrian refugees (in camps and non-camp settings), as well as the fast-paced and substantial influx of IDPs to the KRI since June 2014, affected and overstretched the health sector in Iraq. The inability to pass a budget from the GoI to the KRG significantly reduced available funds for the Ministry of Health (MoH), which impacted refugees, with those living in the community facing more challenges of access to healthcare than camp residents where the international effort mitigated at least some of the negative effects of the budgetary crisis. A combination of these factors has stretched the health sector response capacity further. As a result, the provision of health care has suffered from shortages, such as Human Resources for Health (HRH), interruptions in supply chains and limited funds to maintain and expand health facilities, all of which jeopardizes progress achieved up to now.



UNHCR/ M. Prendergast

STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLAN

REFUGEE COMPONENT

Comprehensive primary healthcare services are provided in all refugee camps jointly by the Directorate of Health (DoH) and humanitarian actors ensuring access to curative, preventive and promotional services including maternal and child health care. The comprehensive package includes the provision of primary health care, immunization, reproductive health, growth monitoring and mental health in all camps.

As mentioned earlier, in seven refugee camps, handing over of PHC services from INGOs to the DoH has either been completed or is in the final phase of completion, with the ultimate goal to integrate all PHC services in all the refugee camps with the national health system. This is in line with promotion of ownership, cost-effectiveness and sustainability. PHC service provision in the remaining two camps in the KRI (Arbat and Gawilan) will be gradually handed over to the DoH by December 2016. In view of the current operational context, provision of PHC services in Al Obaidi camp (Anbar governorate) will continue to be undertaken through a national NGO into 2016. In order to realize a smooth transition process, special emphasis will be put on capacity building elements, health systems strengthening and coordination.

Anecdotal evidence shows that the refugees living within communities receive a relatively lower level of PHC services compared to the camp refugees. In order to address this gap, the following actions will be undertaken: joint planning with the DoH aimed at strengthening existing service provision in order to be able to absorb the extra burden; mapping of actors; and, assessing service availability, access, coverage, and capacity of health facilities. Partners will work closely with the MoH/DoH to ensure that lessons learned from implementation inform development of future health policy and practice in the

KRI, and their sustainability both within and beyond the remit of this plan.

Community health interventions will be delivered to ensure that refugees and impacted communities receive health promotion and health education sessions to mitigate against illness and seek appropriate referrals. The technical capacity of health staff will be improved through conducting relevant trainings, on topics such as: SGBV core concepts and principles; medical counselling; mental and psychological services; and, referral to case management agencies.

Two nutrition surveys are planned in 2016, to monitor the nutrition status of refugees, especially in light of the newly introduced targeting mechanism for food distribution.

The overall aims of the response are to: prevent excess morbidity and mortality among Syrian refugees; support the MoH to continue to meet the needs of refugee women, girls, boys and men and of the host population; minimize the impact on the host community in order to promote peaceful co-existence; and, promote male and female refugee participation and engagement. The overall response is based on the implementation of the primary health care approach and strategy to ensure that essential health services are provided in a timely manner and are guided by proper assessment of needs, challenges and resources, and appropriate organization and coordination of public health and medical services delivery.

The Health sector will ensure that all births in hospitals or maternity units receive birth notifications.

Under the refugee component, the focus of interventions will remain on provision of health services with an emphasis on life-saving activities. At the camp level, this strategy will be implemented through Primary Health Care (PHC) centres in each camp. The DoH will be the overall manager of camp-based activities with the support of UN and NGOs in the provision of curative and promotional services for women, girls, boys and men. The Primary Health Care package will include: treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases and injuries/disabilities; routine immunization against major vaccine-preventable diseases; prevention and control of outbreaks; standard practice of Health Information Systems; promotion of proper feeding practices including Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF); growth monitoring and management of acute malnutrition, including referral to Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRC); integrated community case management and nutrition surveillance; comprehensive reproductive and child care, including family planning and SGBV, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS); a functional referral system; and, environmental health with emphasis on ensuring access for the most vulnerable groups.

The response strategy for refugees in impacted communities will differ from that in camp settings and is closely linked to promoting sustainable services for both refugees and impacted communities and peaceful co-existence among the different communities. Refugee health status, coverage and access to care, especially for the most vulnerable, will be continuously monitored and disaggregated by gender and age.

RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Taking into account the protracted status of this emergency, the health sector response will focus on strengthening the capacity of the national health system to deliver health services to Syrian refugees and impacted host communities while, at the same time, strengthening refugees' individual resilience. In order to achieve this objective, various components of the health system will be strengthened, by: supporting and upgrading PHCs and referral facilities located near the camps

or in areas with a high concentration of Syrian refugees; supporting maternity facilities providing basic emergency obstetric care in urban PHCs; ensuring uninterrupted provision of medicines, vaccines, supplies and equipment; capacity building for health practitioners with the ultimate goal to enhance service provision; and, supporting the Health Information system and EWARN (Early Warning and Alert Response Network).

Individual resilience will be enhanced through gender and age specific Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) including health and hygiene promotion and social mobilization for broader engagement of communities, local leaders and influential people to support and scale up the response. Special programmes will target refugees living in communities to raise awareness on available services.



UNHCR/ T. Tool

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Enhance equitable access, quality, utilization/use and coverage of essential health healthcare to Syrian refugees in camp and community settings while ensuring sustained coverage of promotional, preventive and curative interventions													
OBJECTIVE 1	# of consultations per person per year (refugee camps)				OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:	3	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:	2 to 4	MEANS OF VERIFICATION		Activity Info reports Partners' reports MoH reports		
OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR													
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS				TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER-ALL BUDGET) USD
1.1. Provision of primary health care (PHC) services including non-communicable diseases and MHPSS for women, men, girls and boys in Syrian refugee camps and impacted communities	# of PHC consultations conducted for Syrians in refugee camps	300,000	OPD register	Consultations	100,000	4,000	N/A	N/A	104,000	Erbil, Duhok, Sulaymaniyah, Anbar	IMC, Intersos, Jiyon Foundation, RI, UNHCR (ACF, Emergency UIMS, UPP, PU-AMI), UNHCR (DoH), WHO	8,134,327	3,823,134
	# mental health consultations provided	10,000	OPD register	Consultations									
1.2. Increased child survival through provision of comprehensive of EPI services	# of children under 1 in camps immunized against measles	4,000	"EPI register IYCF records"	"Individuals (Children under 1 year" year)"	4,000	160	4,000	N/A	8,160	Erbil, Duhok, Sulaymaniyah, Anbar	UNHCR (EMERGENCY, UIMS), UNHCR (DoH), UNICEF	1,300,000	N/A



A. REFUGEE COMPONENT										
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS		
1.3. Provision of comprehensive reproductive health services including emergency obstetric care and GBV services provided to Syrian refugees in camps and impacted communities	# of women in camps attending to 1st ANC	4,000	"Activity Info reports Partners reports"	"Individuals (Women)"	4,000	160	4,000	N/A	Erbil, Duhok, Sulaymaniyah, Anbar	UNHCR (Emergency, UIMS), UNHCR (DoH) UNFPA
1.4. Referral system for secondary and tertiary care including specialized services such as disability and MHPSS strengthened.	# of PoC referred from camp PHCs to secondary and tertiary medical care	12,000	Referral register	"Individuals (girls, women, boys and men)"	12,000	200	1,000	N/A	Erbil, Duhok, Sulaymaniyah, Anbar	UNHCR (Emergency, PU-AMI, UIMS), PU-AMI, WHO
Total Budgetary requirements at output level									11,560,727	5,433,542

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016					TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER-ALL BUDGET) USD
1.5. Promotion of appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF)	# of targeted mothers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding	13,000	IYCF register records	"Individuals (Lactating women)"	8,000	80	2,000	N/A	10,080	Erbil, Duhok, Sulaymaniyah, Anbar	UNHCR (ACF,UIMS), UNICEF	1,150,000	264,500
	%of outbreaks detected and responded within 72 hours	90%	Outbreak records	Outbreaks	100,000	4,000	300,000	N/A	404,000	Erbil, Duhok, Sulaymaniyah, Anbar	WHO	700,000	N/A
1.6 Diseases outbreaks are detected early and responded to in a timely manner	# of contingency plans maintained	1	Monthly progress reports	Document									
	# of delivery units supported	4	Monthly progress reports	Delivery Units	8,000	160	4,000	N/A	12,160	Erbil, Duhok, Sulaymaniyah, Anbar	UNHCR (DoH), UNFPA	1,070,000	N/A
1.7 Access to safe delivery and emergency obstetric care services is enhanced in impacted Communities	# of facilities with basic and comprehensive obstetric care supported	8	Monthly progress reports	Facilities supported									
Total Budgetary requirements at output level												2,920,000	264,500

OBJECTIVE 3 Support the capacity of the national health care system to provide services to Syrian refugees and members of impacted communities in the targeted areas

OBJECTIVE 3 INDICATOR	% public health facilities supported		OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:	20%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:	40%	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	MoH reports HIS					
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016			TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET			
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNI- TIES				MEM- BERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNI- TIES	OTHER POP GROUPS	BUDGETARY REQUIRE- MENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER- ALL BUDGET) USD
3.1. Increased comprehensive coverage of mass vaccination campaigns (measles and polio) with de-worming and Vitamin A supplementation	# of children 0-59 months vaccinated for Polio	70,000	mass vaccination campaign records and reports	Individuals (Children under 5 years)	20,000	800	20,000	N/A	40,800	KRI, Anbar	PU-AMI, UNHCR (UIMS,DoH), UNICEF, WHO	1,400,000	N/A
3.2. Enhanced capacity of health care providers through training	# of health workers trained	750	"Activity Info reports Partners' Training records Attendance records"	"Individuals (Health workers)"	500	200	50	N/A	750	KRI, Anbar	UNHCR (ACF, UIMS,UPP), UNHCR (DoH), IMC, Intersos, PU-AMI, UNICEF, WHO	1,219,371	N/A
3.3. Health Information System strengthened	# of health facilities in impacted communities supported	10	HIS records	Health facilities	100,000	4,000	N/A	N/A	104,000	KRI, Anbar	Intersos, UNHCR (Emergency,PU-AMI, UIMS), PU-AMI, UNHCR (DoH)	381,000	N/A
Total Budgetary requirements at output level									3,000,371				



B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT										
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016					TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS		
3.4. Public Health sector has increased capacity to provide comprehensive health services in impacted communities	# of health facilities in impacted communities supported	120	Number of health facilities in impacted communities supported	Health facilities	100,000	4,000	N/A	N/A	104,000	KRI, Anbar
3.5. Health coordination mechanisms strengthened at national and governorate levels	# of health coordination meetings at the governorate level	60	meeting minutes and records	Coordination meetings	100,000	4,000	N/A	N/A	104,000	KRI, Anbar
Total Budgetary requirements at output level										
									544,400	-

SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEE COMPONENT 2016	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2016	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2016
IMC	1,295,450	-	1,295,450
Intersos	660,000	-	660,000
Jiyan Foundation	250,000	-	250,000
PU-AMI	1,200,000	-	1,200,000
RI	625,000	-	625,000
UNFPA	1,810,000	190,000	2,000,000
UNHCR	5,745,098	1,074,400	6,819,498
UNICEF	3,370,000	900,000	4,270,000
WHO	1,450,000	1,600,000	3,050,000
TOTAL	16,705,548	3,464,400	20,169,948

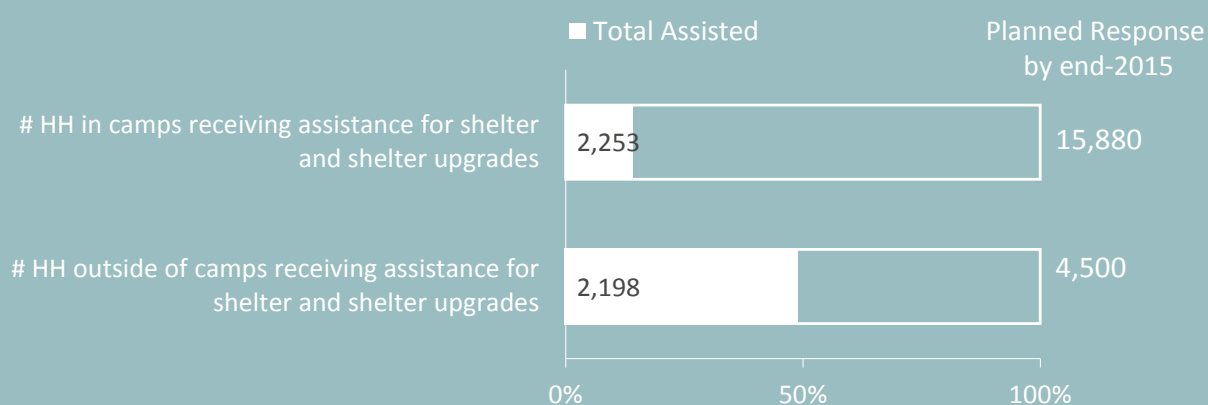


SHELTER SECTOR RESPONSE



Lead Agencies	UNHCR	
Partners	DRC, NRC, People In Need, UN Habitat and UNHCR	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sustainable and appropriate access to adequate shelter and infrastructure is available, improved and maintained in camps in a gender and age sensitive manner.2. Sustainable adequate shelter and community infrastructure for vulnerable Syrian refugees and host community members in non-camp setting.	
GENDER MARKER	0	
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 26,434,166	US\$ 34,154,166
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 7,720,000	
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2017	US\$ 25,000,000	

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (OCTOBER 2015)



CURRENT SITUATION

By the end of 2015, a total of 1,738 new shelter plots with tent slabs and individual kitchens will have been constructed in refugee camps in the KRI; at the same time, 1,515 tents have been replaced. Repair and maintenance of infrastructure such as roads, drains, fences, electrical connections and public buildings continues in all refugee camps. By the end of the year, more than 1,500 households will still be living in transit areas mainly in Kawergosk and Qushtapa refugee camps.

In the KRI, 96 per cent of the Syrian refugees living in peri-urban and urban areas, live in rented accommodation. A total of 2,198 refugee households benefitted from shelter repair and upgrade in different host communities. Shelter upgrades of 50 houses is underway in Sulaymaniyah and will be completed by the end of 2015. Local labourers and local materials were used for constructing shelter and infrastructure. The presence of a large number of displaced populations (refugees and IDPs) in the KRI has

strained access to housing, electricity, and water and sanitation services in host communities. The increased demand combined with a lack of formal rental agreements has resulted in inflated rental prices according to the Multi Sector Needs Assessment which was conducted in early 2015.¹



UNHCR/ O. Zhdanov

¹ MSNAs Camps and Non-camp settings (April 2015)

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

A. Population Group	Age Groups	Refugee		Resilience	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees in Camps	Men	29,413	29,413	27,753	6,446
	Women	24,013	24,013	17,048	3,960
	Boys	24,169	24,169	14,880	3,456
	Girls	22,405	22,405	13,184	3,062
	Sub Total	100,000	100,000	72,865	16,925
Syrian Refugees in the Community	Men	17,140	12,826	5,713	761
	Women	10,529	7,879	3,510	468
	Boys	9,189	6,877	3,063	408
	Girls	8,142	6,093	2,714	362
	Sub Total	45,000	33,675	15,000	2,000
Members of Affected Communities	Men	10,431	580	69,540	6,950
	Women	7,092	395	47,280	4,730
	Boys	6,555	365	43,700	4,370
	Girls	5,922	330	39,480	3,950
	Sub Total	30,000	1,670	200,000	20,000
Grand Total		175,000	135,345	287,865	38,925

Refugee camps:

With the exception of Al Obaidi refugee camp in Anbar, all Syrian refugee camps are accessible, permitting regular assessment of the shelter situation and production of monthly updates which include the needs and gaps. In Early 2015, Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNA) were conducted by UNHCR/REACH, separately for camp and non-camp refugees. In camps, all refugee families have, at the very least, access to a tent and basic services.

In Kawergosk, Basirma and Qushtapa refugee camps, there is a need to complete the construction of new shelter plots on the space available for this activity. This is essential for the accommodation

of refugees who are living in transit areas without the benefit of kitchen and individual WASH facilities. In Gawilan, Domiz 1, Domiz 2 and Darashakran camps, there is a need to construct additional shelter plots to accommodate new arrivals, including refugees relocating from urban areas. Considering that tents are a short term shelter solution, the upgrade of tents to more durable shelters forms a critical part of the longer term vision to make the camps "tent free". Vulnerable households will be supported with materials and technical advice to achieve this goal. However, as not all tents will be replaced with durable shelters in 2016, replacement of tents will still be part of the response in 2016. Furthermore, repair

and maintenance of camp infrastructure will be required in 2016.

Non-camp:

According to MSNA, 96 per cent of non-camp refugee households live in rented accommodation and the remaining 4 per cent are hosted by relatives and friends. The assessment also highlights that, due to the presence of IDPs and the demand for housing, rents have increased as much as 20 per cent in Dohuk governorate and 15 per cent in Erbil governorate, where most of the Syrian refugees live. At the time of assessment, about 6 per cent of non-camp refugee households were

at risk of eviction due to their inability to pay the rent. The lack of formal rental agreements may contribute increasing levels of vulnerability of refugee households in terms of eviction.

Refugee households living in shared housing, garages and basements are in need of repairs or upgrades. It is estimated that 10 per cent of out of camp refugee households will need support to pay rent as livelihoods opportunities are limited and rent is increasing. Furthermore, improvement and maintenance of community infrastructure is also required

in areas with a high concentration of refugee residents.

Community outreach and protection services will be engaged in the selection of beneficiaries for shelter-related assistance and will work in close consultation with local authorities.

Coordination with the SGBV sub working group, from the protection sector, will be ensured in order to benefit from their technical support in mainstreaming SGBV prevention and response in the Shelter sector and to ensure the implementation of minimum standards as outlined in 2015

IASC GBV Guidelines.

Selection criteria including economic vulnerability will be used so that refugees are provided with shelter assistance appropriate to their needs. To maximize the benefit of shelter repair and upgrades, tenure security agreements which clearly outline the periods for which rent cannot be increased and refugee families cannot be evicted will be signed.



STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLAN

1. Provision of improved shelter to the refugees living in camps.
2. Support in-camp refugees to upgrade existing tented shelters to more durable shelters.
3. Maintain adequate access to appropriate infrastructure and public facilities in camps.
4. Support urban and peri-urban refugees for shelter repair and upgrade.
5. Support urban and peri-urban refugees through cash for rent.
6. Coordinate with the SGBV SWG to benefit from their technical support in

mainstreaming SGBV prevention and response in the Shelter sector and to ensure the implementation of minimum standards as outlined in 2015 IASC GBV Guidelines

REFUGEE CAMPS:

Syrian refugees have already been living in camps for more than two years. Due to the protracted nature of the Syria crisis, it is expected that the refugees will continue to remain in Iraq for an extended period. The multiple replacements of tents is an expensive and unsustainable shelter solution for the circumstances of Iraq. Therefore, considering the anticipated continued presence of refugees in camps and attempts to transform camps into settlements, a move towards more

durable shelters is necessary. A total of 5,427 shelters have already been upgraded from tents to more durable shelters, mainly by refugees themselves. However due to lack of resources, not all tented shelters have been upgraded. Syrian refugees living in transit areas (Kawergosk, Qushtapa and Basirma refugee camps) will be provided with access to individual shelter plots with kitchen and WASH facilities. Additional shelter plots with kitchen and WASH facilities will be constructed in Domiz 1, Domiz 2, Gawilan and Darashakran refugee camps and in the Centre and South, based on the availability of land. In 2016, a total of 2,640 new shelter plots with essential facilities are planned. Maintenance and improvement of camp infrastructure is planned in all ten Syrian

refugee camps but with Al Obaidi refugee camp currently inaccessible, due to insecurity, shelter and infrastructure interventions there will be implemented only as the circumstances permit.

In 2016, it is planned to support 3,385 vulnerable refugee families to upgrade their shelter from tents to more durable shelters. Measures to be put in place to mitigate SGBV risks include the process of upgrading the shelters to more durable ones. The level of support and the implementation modality will be determined after consultation with refugees and local authorities. In addition, 5,500 existing tents will need to be replaced pending the transition to more durable shelter in the future.

REFUGEES IN URBAN, PERI-URBAN AND RURAL SETTING:

Refugees in urban, peri-urban and rural settings utilise their personal means to adjust the housing solutions provided to their specific needs. In the overall context of depleted resources and a sustained economic crisis affecting all of Iraq, compounded by the simultaneous large-scale internal displacement of Iraqi citizens, vulnerable refugees living outside the camps face a range of challenges in terms of: inadequate housing and infrastructure; lack of security of tenure, as they squat on private property; and, the stress of possible exhaustion of funds for rent and other resources. In some neighbourhoods, the settlement of both refugee and IDP populations sharing space and resources with the host community generates tensions between the communities. Community infrastructure in communities with a high concentration of refugees will be improved to help alleviate such tensions.

Based on agreed criteria, housing units occupied by Syrian refugees will be selected for repairing and upgrading, thus ensuring access to improved living conditions. A total of 3,435 refugee households will benefit from this

intervention in 2016. A tenure security agreement will be signed with landlords so that rent is not increased and refugee families are freed from the threat of eviction for an agreed period of time.

It is expected that 10 per cent of refugees in urban, peri-urban and rural settings will not have enough resources to pay their rent. Needs assessments will identify the most vulnerable refugee households including those newly arrived, based on needs assessment, to be supported for rent through the provision of cash. The length of provision of rent assistance may vary depending on vulnerability and economic situation of the family. However for planning purposes, needs are assumed for an initial period of 3 months. A total of 3,300 refugee households will benefit from cash for rent interventions.

RESILIENCE COMPONENT:

Provision of more durable shelter at camp level helps to transform camps

into settlements where refugees will have access to all basic facilities, thus becoming more like a local community. Through the provision of materials and technical support, refugees themselves will be responsible for the repair and maintenance of shelters. Facilities at camp level such as water and sanitation are being handed over to the relevant government departments. Electricity related works are always installed and maintained by the Directorate of Electricity.

Currently the KRI government plays a key role in the Identification and approval of land, revision and approval of designs, construction monitoring, conflict resolution about land tenure, WASH infrastructure, access to services, and overall coordination in relation to all of the Shelter sector stakeholders.

The Shelter activities presented in the current plan follows the government urban/town plans at governorate and municipality levels.



SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Sustainable and appropriate access to adequate shelter and infrastructure is available, improved and maintained in camps in a gender and age sensitive manner					
OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR	% of Targeted population who have access to appropriate shelter and infrastructure in camp settings	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:	87%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:	96%	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
						Activity Info reports Partner reports Field monitoring visits and records
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT						
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016		BUDGET
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	TOTAL TARGET-ED	
1.1 Emergency shelter provided	# of replacement tents provided	5,500	*Activity Info reports Partner reports Field monitoring visits and records CCCCM meeting minutes*	Tent	27,500	N/A
1.2 Refugees provided with more durable shelter solutions	# of tents been upgraded (with concrete slabs, kitchen, latrines and showers)	2,640	*Activity Info reports Partner reports Field monitoring visits and records CCCCM meeting minutes*	Tent	13,200	N/A
1.3 Infrastructure is available, improved and maintained in camps	# of infrastructure projects (roads, electricity, public building, etc.) improved/main-tained	50	*Activity Info reports Partner reports Field monitoring visits and records CCCCM meeting minutes*	Projects	100,000	N/A
Total Budgetary requirements at output level					17,457,366	-



B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016					TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNI- TIES	MEM- BERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNI- TIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIRE- MENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER- ALL BUDGET) USD
1.4 Long-term permanent shelter provided and sustained	# of shelter plots upgraded (from tent to more durable shelter) in camps	3,385	"Activity Info reports Partner reports Field monitoring visits and records CCCM meeting minutes"	Shelter plots	16,925	N/A	N/A	N/A	16,925	KRI and Anbar	NRC, UNHCR, UNHCR (DRC and NRC)	7,120,000	N/A
1.5 Procurement of goods and services from local markets, use of available labor to carry out shelter activities in camps	% of projects utilizing local procurement and/or camp laborers	95%	"Activity Info reports Partner reports Field monitoring visits and records CCCM meeting minutes"	Projects	100,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	100,000	KRI and Anbar	NRC, UNHCR, UNHCR (DRC and NRC)	N/A	N/A
Total Budgetary requirements at output level											7,120,000		-

OBJECTIVE 2 Sustainable adequate shelter and community infrastructure for vulnerable Syrian refugees and host community members in non-camp setting

OBJECTIVE 2 INDICATOR	% of Refugees reporting improved shelter conditions in non-camp settings % of Refugees and host community members benefiting from improved infrastructure in non-camp settings				OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:	84%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:	89%	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Activity Info reports Partner reports Field monitoring visits and records			
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET		
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNI- TIES	MEM- BERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNI- TIES				OTHER POP GROUPS	BUDGETARY REQUIRE- MENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER- ALL BUDGET) USD
2.1 Shelter upgrades completed in urban area	# of Households receiving shelter repair	5,500	*Activity Info reports Partner reports Field monitor- ing visits and records	House- holds	N/A	17,175	1,670	N/A	27,500	KRI and Anbar	NRC, People In Need, UN Habitat, UN- HCR, UNHCR (UN Habitat)	6,273,500	N/A
	# of Households with tenure secu- rity agreement	3,435											
2.2 Cash for rent provided to vulnerable refugee households	# of Households receiving cash for rent	3,300	*Activity Info reports Partner reports Field monitor- ing visits and records"	House- holds	N/A	16,500	0	N/A	16,500	KRI and Anbar	People In Need, UNHCR	2,703,300	N/A
Total Budgetary requirements at output level										8,976,800		-	



B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016					TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER-ALL BUDGET) USD
2.3 Procurement of goods and services from local markets, use of available labor to carry out shelter activities in camps	% of projects utilizing local procurement and/or local laborers	95%	Partner reports	Projects	N/A	17,175	1,670	N/A	18,845	KRI and Anbar	NRC, People In Need, UN Habitat, UNHCR, UNHCR (UN Habitat)	0	N/A
2.4 Community infrastructure provided, rehabilitated, maintained and/or improved	# of infrastructure projects (roads, electricity, public building, etc.) improved/maintained	10	"Activity Info reports Partner reports Field monitoring visits and records"	Projects	N/A	2,000	20,000	N/A	22,000	KRI	UN Habitat	600,000	N/A
Total Budgetary requirements at output level											600,000	-	

SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEE COMPONENT 2016	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2016	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2016
NRC	3,500,000.00	1,120,000.00	4,620,000.00
People In Need	494,000.00	-	494,000.00
UN Habitat	1,650,000.00	600,000.00	2,250,000.00
UNHCR	20,790,166.00	6,000,000.00	26,790,166.00
TOTAL	26,434,166.00	7,720,000.00	34,154,166.00

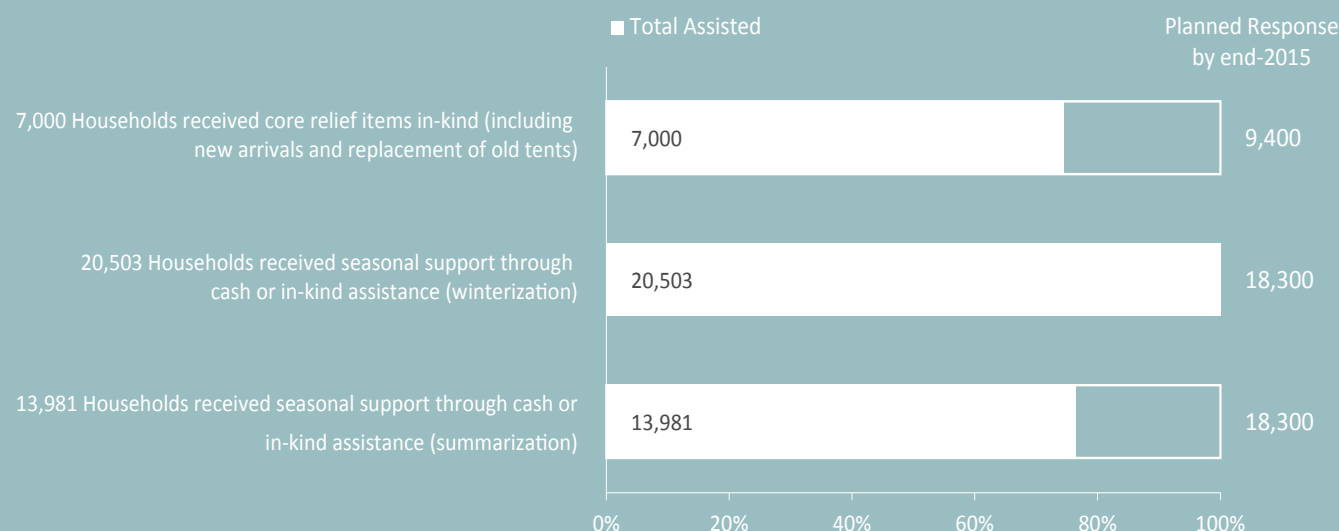


BASIC NEEDS SECTOR RESPONSE



Lead Agencies	UNHCR	
Partners	1. UNHCR, IOM, DRC, PWJ, YAO, QANDIL, UNICEF	
Objectives	2. Core relief items provided 3. Domestic fuel provided 4. Cash grants (multi-purpose) or vouchers provided 5. Seasonal support is provided	
GENDER MARKER	0	
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 45,169,199	US\$ 45,169,199
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$0	
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2017	US\$ 30,000,000	

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (OCTOBER 2015)



CURRENT SITUATION



There are approximately 250,000 registered Syrian refugees in Iraq. Out of this figure, 98 per cent live in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) and the balance in locations in the Centre and South, including a small concentration in Anbar province to whom access is impeded due to the prevailing insecurity in an area under ISIS control. Sixty two per cent of refugees live out of camps and 38 per cent are accommodated in 10 camps (nine camps in the KRI and one camp in Anbar).

With reference to the current arrivals/departure trends, it is expected that by the end of 2016, the total number of Syrian refugees in Iraq will remain relatively steady at 250,000 persons. This estimation is based on the assumption that while 30,000 new arrivals will enter Iraq an equivalent number of Syrian refugees will leave through voluntary repatriation and/or irregular secondary

movement abroad. It is assumed that some 10,000 newly arrived refugees will need to be accommodated in refugee camps. The rest will remain out of camps. The presence of a large number of IDPs in the KRI has impacted on the availability of shelters and basic needs support in host communities, which will necessitate support to be provided not only for the refugees themselves but also for the hosting communities, due to the continued draining of resources of the hosts. Every refugee family will receive a full CRI kit upon arrival and to ensure this, 6,000 CRI kits will need to be ready to be distributed to the new arrivals.

During 2015, cash was more widely used as a modality of delivering assistance. Cash assistance is gaining momentum as an effective means of assistance to vulnerable refugees that responds to their basic needs in a dignified, effective and efficient manner. It empowers

beneficiaries to prioritize their own needs, giving them the dignity of choice in purchasing items that are needed the most.

Where markets are functioning and accessible, cash based interventions can ensure humanitarian aid is delivered to those in need in a timely fashion. In the KRI, where the majority of refugees reside, markets are quite developed throughout the region, therefore implementation of the cash programs seems feasible, moreover, cash assistance is the preferred modality of beneficiaries. Multi-purpose cash assistance is intended to respond to the multiple needs of persons of concern. One-time support aims to address the initial impact of economic vulnerability while multi-month cash assistance is intended to help refugee families survive outside camp contexts, for a period of up to three months.

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

A. Population Group	Age Groups	Refugee		Resilience	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees in Camps	Men	29,413	29,413	29,413	-
	Women	24,013	24,013	24,013	-
	Boys	24,169	24,169	24,169	-
	Girls	22,405	22,405	22,405	-
	Sub Total	100,000	100,000	100,000	-
Syrian Refugees in the Community	Men	57,132	17899	57,132	-
	Women	35,096	10995	35,096	-
	Boys	30,632	9597	30,632	-
	Girls	27,140	8503	27,140	-
	Sub Total	150,000	46,993	150,000	-
Members of Affected Communities	Men	91,261	7,405	319,505	-
	Women	89,291	7,245	312,606	-
	Boys	64,893	5,265	227,189	-
	Girls	62,672	5,085	219,413	-
Sub Total		308,117	25,000	1,078,713	-
Grand Total		558,117	171,993	1,328,713	-

Various assessments throughout the year have shown that despite 3RP interventions on resilience and livelihoods, the average monthly income for refugees has not notably improved since 2014. Competing priorities and the scale of IDP needs and demands across the KRI, at a time of economic crisis, have contributed to diminishing employment opportunities and undercut the achievements of self-reliance.

With the protraction of both the refugee and IDP crises, growing inflation and a continued rise in competition for employment, it is likely that this will continue to translate into a reduction in wages and income for Syrian refugees. The proportion of households across who are able to meet their basic needs has

decreased, and the average livelihoods opportunities have decreased both for the camp and non-camp populations. Hosting communities, despite being very hospitable, also experience serious challenges due to the protraction of both refugee and IDP crises.

According to OCHA assessments, more than 3,000 locations in Iraq have experienced an increase in population of 10 per cent or more due to influx of refugees and IDPs, which affects the adequacy of infrastructure and access to basic services while also causing a decrease in wages.

All newly arrived refugees receive an NFI kit upon arrival to Iraq but subsequent assistance, particularly seasonal

support, is determined by vulnerability assessments, targeting the highest priority needs for the most vulnerable within the population.

As of 2015, the approach of targeting the socio-economically vulnerable population, with analysis of dependency and income ratios, was incorporated into the implementation of activities of the Basic Needs Sector. However, using this targeting approach can create anxiety and negative feedback from refugees, especially in the camps as, a-priori, it tends to be the most vulnerable families, who have no other means to survive, who remain in the camps.

Effective and inclusive communication, premised on full appreciation of

accountability obligations towards the refugees, is essential for the prevention and mitigation of community tensions generated by targeted distribution of assistance.

For the cash support programs, the identification and selection of potential beneficiaries is a fundamental step to ensure prioritized attention to those in greatest need.

The most vulnerable Syrian refugees in Iraq (prima facie and recognized refugees) are eligible for consideration for UNHCR funded cash assistance. Cash assistance is provided to eligible families selected through identification and selection criteria, combining protection, social and economic criteria.



UNHCR/ O. Zhdanov

STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLAN

1. Provision of full NFI kit for the newly arriving refugee families

Access to Non Food Items is planned for all newly arrived populations. The estimated figure for new arrivals (used for planning purposes) is 30,000 persons (estimated 6,000 families)

2. Provision of appropriate seasonal support

It is essential to plan seasonal support in combination with durable shelter interventions, suitable for sub-zero temperatures in the winters and very hot summers. The general approach targets the vulnerable and extremely vulnerable population. According to the UNHCR registration database, the vulnerability rate, including protection-related and socio-economical vulnerabilities (for many cases there is a combination of different vulnerabilities), is about 35 per cent of the current refugee population, registered in Iraq, which equates to 31,500 families in both camp and non-camp settings. Specialized winter or

summer items will be distributed to the vulnerable population based on needs assessments.

3. Provision of NFIs replacement or their cash equivalent

NFI replacement in Iraq will be done in conjunction with Shelter activities. At the moment 185 Shelter plots are under construction in various camps, another 2,640 shelter plots are planned to be developed with tent slabs. Upon relocation of the refugee families to these newly constructed plots, tents and NFI items will need to be issued based on needs assessments.

Regular NFIs replacement, as well as replacements due to various force-majeure circumstances such as storms, fires and infectious disease outbreaks, is estimated at about 20% or 15,000 NFI kits.

4. Multi-Purpose Cash support

Cash assistance is growing in importance in Iraq and with reference to the

assessments and Post-Distribution monitoring reports, cash was indicated as one of the most necessary components of assistance. In the majority of the locations all over the country markets are functioning, they are accessible to beneficiaries, and transfer modalities are set in place. Cash and voucher assistance has the additional benefit of supporting the local market, jobs and the incomes of local producers and suppliers, thus indirectly supporting the economy of the hosting communities. Under the current 3RP, the Basic Needs sector prioritizes the use of cash based assistance where possible and appropriate. The following cash interventions are planned within the 3RP process:

- Cash for NFIs replacement for the existing refugee population;
- Cash grants for winter and summer. Amounts to be assigned in accordance with the Technical Guidelines, elaborated by the Shelter/NFI Cluster;
- Cash grants for kerosene within the seasonal support, mainly for the non-camp population;
- Multi-purpose unconditional cash assistance. Multi-month cash assistance is intended to help refugee families

survive outside camp contexts, which constitutes up to 62 per cent of the total refugee population, for a period of up to three months. Assistance will be provided based on the targeting approach, following identification of mostly vulnerable families, according to Standard Operating Procedures.

For Al Obaidi camp, which is under ISIS control, the planning assumption remains the same, i.e. no physical access possible, which makes delivery of food parcels and NFI kits impossible. The only modality possible is cash assistance, which will be provided to families to cover food and basic needs support. Bank cheque payments, used as a

modality in 2015, are being phased out in favour of cash cards. Inter-agency discussions are ongoing to ensure the compatibility of cash modalities across Sectors and population groups. The common objective is to achieve cost effective outcomes through the use of a multi-wallet common card covering all types of assistance delivered through cash transfers. Further negotiations concerning implementation, including refugee data information sharing protocols are being discussed at different levels, in support of the expanded use of cash assistance.

To streamline the process of identification and tracking of refugees, and also to track the provision of assistance (including cash

assistance), it is planned to use existing inter-agency referral mechanisms, as well as to deploy the new Refugee Assistance Information system (RAIS) in 2016. Further efforts on implementation throughout the country will be required.

5) Advocacy for income generating support:

Various sectors will advocate to engage the government and the private sector in pursuit of income-generating opportunities so that refugee families are able to build and sustain their capacity for self-reliance.



UNHCR/ N. Colt

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1 PoCs provided with access to Non-Food / Core Relief Items (in-kind)									
OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR	% of HHs whose needs for basic and domestic items (in-kind) are met	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:	25%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:	25%	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	25%	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Activity info reports Partners reports/ registration referrals Monitoring reports
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT									
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				LOCATION	PARTNERS
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS	
1.1. Access to Core relief items enhanced for new arrivals, in-kind CRIs and cooking kerosene	# of New arrivals' HHs received CRIs and cooking kerosene	6,000	*Activity info reports Partners reports/ registration referrals Monitoring reports Field visits"	Households	30,000	0	N/A	N/A	Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Anbar UNHCR (DRC, Gandli, YAO, ISHO, PWJ), IOM
1.2. Access to Core Relief items and cooking kerosene maintained for existing populations (directly through in-kind NFI provision)	# of HHs from current caseload who received CRIs and cooking kerosene	12,000	*Activity info reports Partners reports Monitoring reports Field visits"	Households	50,000	10,000	N/A	N/A	UNHCR (DRC, Gandli, YAO, ISHO), IOM
Total Budgetary requirements at output level									5,753,236

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OBJECTIVE 3	PoCs provided with multipurpose cash grants													
OBJECTIVE 3 INDICATOR	% of HHs receiving cash grants				OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:	6%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:	30%	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Activity Info reports Partner reports Referrals from other sectors Field visits (FGDs and individual interviews)				
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT														
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016					TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET		
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER-THE OVER-BUDGET) USD	
3.1. Existing refugee population receive cash grants for NFI replenishment	# of HH receiving cash assistance for NFIs replenishment	12,198	*Activity Info Reports Partner reports Referrals from other sectors Field visits FGDs and individual interviews"	Households	N/A	34,154	N/A	N/A	34,154	Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Anbar	UNHCR (Qandil, ISHO), IOM, UNICEF	3,049,500	1,433,265	
3.2. Multipurpose cash Assistance (MPCA)	# of HH receiving Multipurpose Cash Assistance	26,547		Households	13,339	46,992	25,000	N/A	85,332	Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Anbar		11,284,230	5,303,588	
3.3. Cash grants for Seasonal support	# HHs receiving Cash for kerosene	17,947		Households	14,000	54,592	25,000	N/A	93,591.60	Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Anbar		7,709,400	1,269,000	
	# HHs receiving Seasonal cash Support (winter/summer)	16,600	Households											
Total Budgetary requirements at output level												22,043,130	8,005,853	

OBJECTIVE 4	Logistics and Supply												
OBJECTIVE 4 INDICATOR	Extent logistics management mechanisms working effectively % of missing/damaged items in warehouse (value in USD)				OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:	%90 Less than %1 (TBD)	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:	%90 Less than %1 (TBD)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Activity Info reports NFIs distribution reports Partners reports			
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET		
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES				OTHER POP GROUPS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER-ALL BUDGET) USD
4.1. Warehousing provided and maintained and distribution of goods provided	# of warehouses maintained	6	"Warehouses inventory NFIs distribution reports"	ware-houses	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Anbar	UNHCR	2,423,320	
	Value of goods distributed	TBD	Programme budgetary reports	USD									
4.2. Local and international procurement undertaken.	Monetary value of items local and international procurement undertaken	TBD	Purchase reports	USD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Anbar	UNHCR	1,052,312	
Total Budgetary requirements at output level											3,475,632		

SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEE COMPONENT 2016	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2016	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2016
IOM	12,144,950		12,144,950
UNHCR	31,024,249	-	31,024,249
UNICEF	2,000,000		2,000,000
TOTAL	45,169,199	-	45,169,199

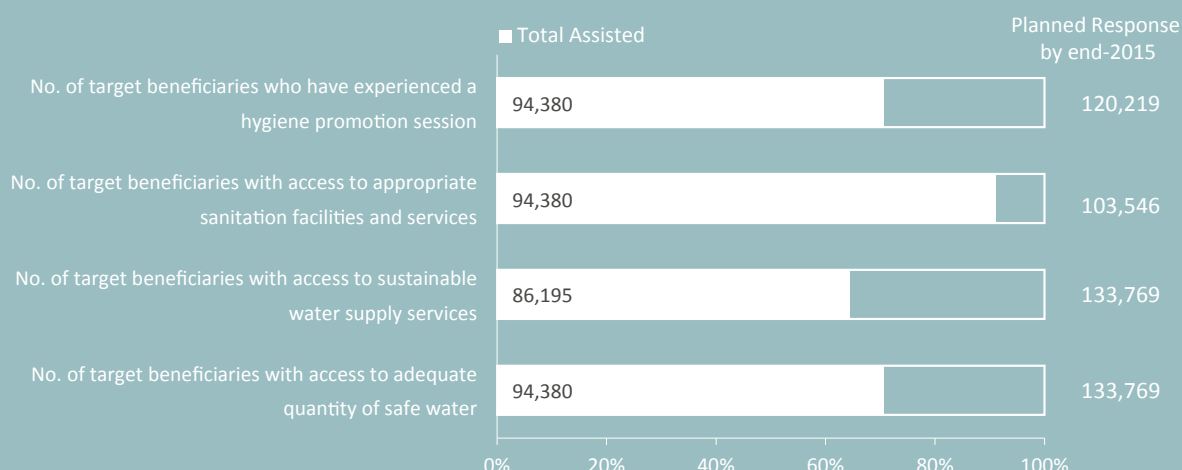


WASH SECTOR RESPONSE



Lead Agencies	UNICEF	
Partners	UN Agencies: UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO National/International NGOs: Action Contre la Faim (ACF), AFKAR Foundation (AFKAR), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), French Red Cross (FRC), Harikar, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Peace Winds Japan (PWJ), Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI), Relief International (RI), Save The Children International (SCI) and German Federal Agency for Technical Relief (THW). Government: Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA), Erbil Refugee Council (ERC), Directorate of Surrounding Water (DeSW), Directorate of Sanitation (DoS), Directorate of Municipalities (DoM), Directorate of Education (DoE) and Directorate of Health (DoH)	
Objectives	<div><div>1.</div><div>Affected women, girls, boys and men have timely, equitable and sustainable access to a sufficient quantity of safe water to meet basic drinking, cooking and personal hygiene needs</div></div> <div><div>2.</div><div>Affected women, girls, boys and men have equitable and sustainable access to culturally, gender appropriate, safe sanitation facilities and services that ensure a dignified and healthy living environment</div></div> <div><div>3.</div><div>Affected women, girls, boys and men are enabled to continue good hygiene practices in order to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being</div></div> <div><div>4.</div><div>Affected girls and boys in schools and child friendly spaces have reduced risk of WASH-related disease through equitable and sustainable access to safe, gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities, services and hygiene promotion activities</div></div>	
GENDER MARKER	2a	
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 22,009,946	US\$ 34,132,739
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 12,122,793	
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2017	US\$ 20,479,643	

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (OCTOBER 2015)



CURRENT SITUATION

Around 250,000 Syrian Refugees are estimated to be living in Iraq. The majority (98 per cent) are settled in Kurdistan Region (KRI), and the balance 2 per cent across the Centre and South. Around 100,000 refugees live in 10 camps,¹ and 150,000 within the community. During 2015, the WASH sector focused its intervention on the refugees living in camps, making significant strides in improving coverage, quality, and access to resilient, sufficient, safe and sustainable WASH services. An average of 65 litres of water/person/day (l/p/d) is being supplied, above the sector target of 50 l/p/d².

Transition from emergency and costly mechanisms (water-trucking, temporary networks and facilities) to ensure more cost effective service delivery (boreholes, pipelines, municipal systems) has continued. Permanent piped networks were developed for Al Obaidi, Akre, Arbat, Darashakran, Domiz I and II, Gawilan, Kawergosk and Qushtapa camps. Some water trucking continues in Domiz I and II, Kawergosk and Qushtapa, in low pressure and transit areas, and in Basirma, where there remains a need to provide drinking water due to the high salinity of the existing source. In Akre camp, trucking is required in the hot, dry summer months due to the lowering water table. This problem is likely to recur due to reduced ground water. High turbidity has also affected the functionality of 4 of 14 boreholes which supply Domiz 1 and 2. Routine monitoring continues, ensuring water meets Iraq and WHO Standards.

A joint Health and WASH cholera preparedness and response plan has been developed and is being reviewed and updated. Access to latrines and showers has increased, with a current



UNICEF / Salam Abdulmunem

average of six people per latrine and nine per shower, in line with targets for household level provision. Regular collection, transport and disposal of solid waste has continued and a landfill site for Darashakran camp was identified and development works are in progress. Drainage channels, cess pools, septic tanks and holding tanks have been rehabilitated or constructed to resolve persistent challenges to waste water management and to address significant desludging costs. Innovative approaches to increase national ownership have included working with DeSW, BRHA, ERC and DoM, to support sustainable service delivery through piped water systems, connection to municipal networks, and waste collection and disposal. WASH committees, comprising of refugees (women and men), have been established and trained to operate and maintain facilities in some camps³:

Limited funding has been a challenge, necessitating a focus on operating and maintaining (O&M) of the critical services in camps, and limiting the opportunity to invest in permanent infrastructure to increase efficiency, quality and

cost effectiveness (particularly for the desludging and drainage facilities which remain costly and hazardous to the natural environment and public health). Because of the funding gap, no significant WASH support has been provided for refugees in the community, although the needs of the group are regularly highlighted. While water supply in camps is at or above the agreed standard, extremely high demand remains a challenge with unauthorized network connections and uncontrolled private vendors leading to unequitable distribution and increased health risks – particularly worrying in the face of the September cholera outbreak⁴.

There are limited options to significantly increase water supply and a continued focus on advocacy for efficient use and household water conservation will be needed. The IDP crisis has continued to put pressure on Humanitarian and Government partners in terms of financing and resource capacity. It has also put stress on ground water sources and environmental pollution – impacting the capacity to sustain an effective refugee response in the long term.

¹ Four camps in Dahuk Governorate (Domiz I and II, Akre and Gawilan), four in Erbil (Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk and Qushtapa), one in Sulaymaniyah (Arbat) and one in Anbar (Al-Obaidi)

² This average is taken for the 9 camps in KRI and excludes Al –Obaidi camp in Anbar which is currently under control of ISIS making it hard to collect accurate data. The June average has been considered as water supply over quarter 3 (July, August and September) is substantively increased to cope with demands over summer, and is therefore not an accurate reflection of average, sustainable supply.

³ Committees have been established/are under activation for the Erbil camps (Darashakran, Basirma, Kawergosk and Qushtapa)

⁴ In September 2015, the Ministry of Health issued a declaration of Cholera Outbreak, under the Annex II of International Health Regulation. As at October 8th, 2015, 1,263 confirmed cholera cases were reported across 16 governorates, including Erbil, Dahuk and Sulaymaniyah, giving rise to significant concerns of spread to Refugee hosting communities and camps.

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

A. Population Group	Age Groups	Refugee		Resilience	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees in Camps	Men	29,413	29,413	29,413	29,413
	Women	24,013	24,013	24,013	24,013
	Boys	24,169	24,169	24,169	24,169
	Girls	22,405	22,405	22,405	22,405
	Sub Total	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Syrian Refugees in the Community ⁵	Men	-	-	57,132	27,099
	Women	-	-	35,096	16,647
	Boys	-	-	30,632	14,529
	Girls	-	-	27,140	12,873
	Sub Total	-	-	150,000	71,148
Members of Affected Communities	Men	-	-	107,132	30,994
	Women	-	-	72,839	21,073
	Boys	-	-	67,323	19,477
	Girls	-	-	60,822	17,596
	Sub Total	-	-	308,116	89,140
	Grand Total	100,000	100,000	558,116	260,288

Despite significant achievements over 2015, challenges remain to ensure safe, equitable, sustainable WASH services for refugees in camps. Provision of critical services, without reduction, discrimination or interruption, is essential to ensure the health, dignity and basic rights of refugee populations, particularly with only a small minority intending to leave the camps⁶ and the potential for additional displacements arriving to the camps. This remains a challenge for the KRI Government which is facing a huge fiscal gap and will probably not be able to invest in WASH services for refugee populations. This will lead to continued engagement by International

partners, alongside continued efforts to engage local authorities in the O&M of WASH facilities and to establish WASH committees to transfer a growing level of responsibility to users.

According to MSNA results, only 63 per cent of households perceive their water to be safe for drinking which implies that continued efforts will be needed to ensure safe water provision and to improve communication regarding water safety. Similarly, while quantity exceeds standards of 50 l/p/d, 20 per cent of households still report facing water insufficiency. This highlights the need

to complete the transition to permanent, resilient facilities and to address network deficiencies.

At community level, engagement and information on efficient use of water sources and conservation remains a key challenge. MSNA findings show that while 99 per cent of households living in camps have access to functional latrines; only 89 per cent, and sometimes as low as 60 per cent report access to functional showers. Findings also show diarrhoea as the most reported ailment amongst children under five.

⁵ For 2016, the WASH partners will limit the focus of the Refugee component (ensuring that ongoing, critical and urgently required water, sanitation and hygiene needs of Refugee populations are met, sustained and made more durable), to Refugee populations living in the 10 established camp, including expanding services to accommodate any new refugee populations that are accommodated in camps. This is due to the fact that the WASH needs of refugees living in the host community are not deemed to be critical and urgently required (as per MSNA data). The focus for off camps will therefore be to build the resilience of systems and host communities as they continue to accommodate the Refugee population.

⁶ REACH Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) of Syrian Refugees Residing in Camps (March 2015)

Sanitation gaps will need to be addressed, not only to assure equity but also to reduce the risk of spread of communicable diseases. Provision of WASH services will continue in schools and Child Friendly spaces, and for particularly vulnerable groups, such as the elderly and the People Living with Disability (PLWD).

With regard to refugees living in the

community, the primary source of drinking water for 82 per cent of persons is from private municipal connections, with approximately 40 per cent using communal sources for non-drinking needs. Water insufficiency has been flagged by households using trucked water. Given the limited Government capacity to strengthen public services, there is concern over increasing reliance

on communal facilities, trucked, and privately purchased water, that are potentially polluted due to degraded infrastructure and may become a vector for water-borne diseases. It is of particular concern as over 45 per cent of households perceive their water to be unsafe, but only half of them are treating it. These vulnerabilities will need to be addressed through additional support in 2016.

STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLAN

During 2016, the WASH sector will continue to address key priorities related to Refugee protection and humanitarian assistance, with an expanded focus on ensuring durable, sustainable and resilient services, not only for refugees living in camps, but those being hosted within the community.

Under the refugee component, the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) response will ensure continued provision of a full package of critical WASH support to 100 per cent of the refugee populations living in the 10 established camps in the KRI and Central Iraq. It will also include expanding services, on an emergency basis, to accommodate any new refugee populations accommodated in camps. The Refugee component is interpreted as ensuring that ongoing, critical and urgently required WASH needs of refugee populations are met, sustained and made more durable. This is limited to populations living in camps as without this support, they would face a critical emergency situation.

This will include:

- Support for regular repair, operation and maintenance (O&M) and monitoring of water and sanitation services and facilities.
- Expanding water and sanitation services to accommodate new refugee populations (in close consultation with the Shelter Sector).



- Continued improvement of water supply and sanitation infrastructure as possible and technically feasible (piped water networks, proper drainage systems for grey and black water, household level latrines connected to septic tanks/holding tanks).

- Improvement of safe, environmentally appropriate management and disposal of liquid (black and grey water) and solid waste from camps.
- Addressing gaps in sanitation coverage, particularly shower facilities to not only reach households, and thus ensure equitable coverage for all refugees, but to also to ensure that standards are met, in particular related

to privacy, dignity and security for women and girls.

- Improving access to services for populations with special needs, such as the elderly, PLWD, persons with chronic or mental illness, and SGBV survivors.

- Reinforcing the provision and O&M of water and sanitation facilities and hygiene awareness in schools, Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) and health facilities.

- Continued efforts to promote good hygiene practices, disseminate key health messages (e.g. Cholera

prevention, management of scabies etc.) and promoting efficient use and conservation of water resources.

- To reinforce the sustainability and durability of services to promote future resilience, the WASH response in camps will emphasise completing the transition from temporary to permanent water and sanitation systems and infrastructure of higher quality, with a focus on ensuring sustainable, durable WASH services that can be operated and managed with increased efficiency and cost effectiveness. Coordination with SGBV SWG in mainstreaming the SGBV prevention and response in the WASH sector as outlined in 2015 IASC GBV Guidelines

It is however to be noted that water and sanitation services in camps cannot be considered truly resilient until they can be sustained without external technical and financial support, a major challenge in the current economic context. The resilience component in camps will however be pursued through:

- Strong involvement of all government partners as the main duty bearers, institutionalising, building and strengthening their technical and operational capacity for provision and O&M of water and sanitation systems and services, and advocating at national, regional and local government levels to develop mechanisms to assume financial and operational responsibility for the operation and maintenance of WASH systems and services in the longer term.
- Establishing and empowering community representation and management structures (WASH Committees), including appropriate representation of women, to foster local ownership with emphasis on Safety Audit committees being 50 per cent women and 50 per cent men. WASH committees should also consist of 50% women, ensuring that these committees are fully representative, and that they communicate with their own community on regular basis, and provide opportunities for issues around

services to be discussed and directed for action coherently.

- Promoting efficient use and conservation of water resources, mapping of water table and studying the impact of a high rate of groundwater abstraction in refugee camps, improved environmental management, and safe and sustainable disposal of solid and liquid waste.
- Advocacy with donors for construction of the Mosul Lake Water Scheme in Domiz 1 and 2 which will provide reliable, equitable and increased water access to the refugee population and neighbouring host community, helping to reduce the negative impact of high groundwater abstraction, and sparing the existing water supply from Dohok municipalities for use by the host community elsewhere.

- Limiting direct provision of hygiene items/kits only to the most vulnerable individuals within the longstanding refugee population, and rather focus on hygiene and health promotion and facilitating access to key hygiene items (e.g through cash and livelihood sectors) for those facing difficulties.

Acknowledging that the majority of the refugee population lives in the community, and recognising that their presence, alongside that of a large number of IDP communities has added pressure on the resilience of public water and sanitation services in the hosting communities, the resilience component will bring an increased focus on addressing the key water supply and hygiene needs of this group, building the resilience of systems and host communities as they continue to accommodate the Refugee population.

This will include:

- Collecting gender disaggregated data – multi-sectorial and WASH specific – to better identify the location and specific needs of this population, and to ensure targeted WASH support as required.

- Reinforcing good hygiene practices for refugee populations in the community to reduce risk of water related disease.

- Supporting local authorities to improve, operate and maintain public water, sewerage, and solid waste collection and disposal systems in communities hosting large refugee populations.

- Capacity development and support to duty bearers in central and local water directorates and other key personnel, and increasing opportunities for livelihoods through skills building, training and engagement of local communities.

- Reinforcing WASH systems in schools, CFS and health facilities.

Reinforcing advocacy to donors and governments is needed to increase attention and funding for conflict prevention initiatives, particularly for responses that address needs of the host communities as well as refugees in a “Do Not Harm” approach. This would include advocacy for the Mosul lake project, which requires substantive investment but would greatly benefit resilience of refugees, IDP and Host communities. Advocacy would also be undertaken regarding HLP issues – installation of more “permanent” WASH infrastructure and/or upgrading of existing public/private facilities for long term gain but also for the most appropriate short term solutions.

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Affected women, girls, boys and men have timely, equitable and sustainable access to a sufficient quantity of safe water to meet basic drinking, cooking and personal hygiene needs				
OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR	# of affected people with access to adequate quantity of safe water	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:	94,380	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:	160,288
				MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Activity info reports Partners reports/ registration referrals Monitoring reports

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016					TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNI- TIES	MEM- BERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNI- TIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIRE- MENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER- ALL BUDGET) USD
1.1. Sustainable water supply through piped network for refugees in camps is provided and being well operated and maintained	# of people in camps with daily access to water from piped network supply (at least 50l/p/d)	100,000	distribution logs, test fact-sheets, reports, monitoring logs	# of people in camps	100,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Anbar governorates	ACF, AFKAR, FRC, NRC, UNHCR, UNHCR(ACF, DRC, RI, THW), UNICEF, UNICEF(HARI-KAR, RI)	4,583,146	N/A
1.2. Quality of water supplied in camps is in line with standards	% of monthly water samples from piped network in camps meeting drinking water standards	100%	Test reports and factsheets, reports	% of water samples	100,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Anbar governorates	ACF, AFKAR, FRC, NRC, UNHCR(ACF, DRC, RI, THW), UNICEF, UNICEF(HARI-KAR, RI), WHO	783,254	N/A
	% of camp residents reporting satisfaction of the water quality	85%	Household surveys and interviews, camp management reports	% of camp residents									
Total Budgetary requirements at output level										5,366,400		-	

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT										
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS				TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS		
1.3. Sustainable water public supply services for target population are provided and being well operated and maintained	# of affected people with daily access to water from public network	160,288	Distribution logs, direct-rate monitoring, reports	# of affected people in or out camps						
1.4. Quality of water supplied through the public network	% of monthly samples from public network meeting drinking water standards	100%	Test reports and factsheets, reports	% of samples	N/A	71,148	89,140	N/A	160,288	Duhok, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah governorates
	% of affected people who report satisfaction of the water quality	75%	Household surveys	% of affected people						
Total Budgetary requirements at output level										
									3,965,871	-

OBJECTIVE 2 Affected women, girls, boys and men have equitable and sustainable access to culturally, gender appropriate, safe sanitation facilities and services that ensure a dignified and healthy living environment

OBJECTIVE 2 INDICATOR	# of affected people with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:	94,380	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:	121,190	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Activity Info reports, donor reports, distribution logs, test facisheets, field visits
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A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016					TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER-ALL BUDGET) USD
2.1. Sustainable sanitation facilities and services for camp residents are provided and being well operated and maintained	# of households in camps with access to functional latrines (threshold 1 latrine per household)	16,000	Household surveys, Camp management monitoring, donor reports	# of households in camp	100,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	100,000	Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Anbar governorates	ACF, NRC, PWJ, UNHCR, UNHCR (ACF, DRC, RI, THW...)	10,905,196	-
	# of households in camps with access to functional bathing space (threshold 1 bathing per household)	16,000	Household surveys, Camp management monitoring, donor reports	# of households in camp									
2.2. Sustainable system for collection and disposal of solid waste in the camp	# of camp residents with access to solid waste collection and disposal services at least 3 times per week	16,000	Household surveys, Camp management monitoring, donor reports	# of camp residents	100,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	100,000	Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Anbar governorates	ACF, NRC, UNICEF, UNICEF (HARIKAR, RI...)	1,770,000	-
Total Budgetary requirements at output level										12,675,196		-	

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016					TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNI- TIES	MEM- BERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNI- TIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIRE- MENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER- ALL BUDGET) USD
2.3. Sustainable san- itation facilities and services for refugees and host communities are provided and being well operated and maintained	# of functional la- trines connected to septic tanks or public sewerage systems	20,000	Household surveys, government monitoring, donor reports	# of latrines	N/A	47,190	74,000	N/A	121,190	Duhok, Erbil and Sulaymani- yah governo- rates	ACF, DRC, NRC, SCI	3,338,475	N/A
	# of function- al showers connected to public drainage networks	20,000	Household surveys, government monitoring, donor reports	# of showers									
2.4. Sustainable waste management systems are available for refugees and host-communities and are functional	# of recycling centers estab- lished	5	Completion log, Operation logs, Donor reports	# of re- cycling centers	N/A	47,190	74,000	N/A	121,190	Duhok, Erbil and Sulaymani- yah governo- rates	ACF, DRC, NRC, SCI	1,352,000	N/A
	# of waste water treatment plants established	2	Completion log, Operation logs, Donor reports	# of waste water treat- ment plants									
Total Budgetary requirements at output level											4,690,475	-	

Affected women, girls, boys and men are enabled to continue good hygiene practice in order to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being													
OBJECTIVE 3	# of affected people who have experienced a hygiene promotion session					OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:	94,380	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:	97,600	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	AI, donor reports, distribution logs, test factsheets, reports		
OBJECTIVE 3 INDICATOR													
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET		
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES				OTHER POP GROUPS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER-ALL BUDGET) USD
3.1. Camp residents have access to appropriate hygiene promotion services	# of camp residents reached through hygiene promotion activities	100,000	Monitoring logs, household survey, camp management monitoring, donor reports	# of affected people	100,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	100,000	Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Anbar governorates	ACF, AFKAR, NRC, UNHCR, UNHCR (ACF, DRC, RI, THW...), UNICEF, UNICEF (HARIKAR, RI...)	2,381,502	N/A
Total Budgetary requirements at output level										2,381,502		-	



B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016					TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNI- TIES	MEM- BERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNI- TIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIRE- MENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER- ALL BUDGET) USD
3.2. WASH Com- mittees support the operation and main- tenance of facilities in the camp	# of WASH com- mittees in camps created, trained and active	10	Training attendance logs, camp management monitoring, donor reports	# of WASH com- mit- tees	100,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	100,000	Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Anbar governorates	ACF, UNICEF, UNICEF (HARI- KAR, RI...)	500,882	N/A
3.3. Targeted populations outside camps have access to appropriate hygiene promotion services	# of refugees and host-communities reached through hygiene promo- tion activities	75,000	Hygiene promotion logs, households surveys, donor reports, camp management monitoring	# of affected people	N/A	29,100	68,500	N/A	97,600	Duhok, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah governorates	DRC, NRC, SCI, UNICEF, UNICEF (HARI- KAR, RI...)	2,797,892	N/A
	% of refugees and host-commu- nities showing an improvement on hygiene behavior (quarterly meas- urement)	75%	JIPS reports, general assess- ments, donor reports	% of refugees and host - com- munities									
Total Budgetary requirements at output level											3,298,775		-

Affected girls and boys in schools and child friendly spaces have reduced risk of WASH-related disease through equitable and sustainable access to safe, gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities and services and hygiene promotion activities

OBJECTIVE 3 INDICATOR	# of affected people in schools, CFS and clinics with access to WASH services	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:	N/A	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:	30,650	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	AI, donor reports, distribution logs, test factsheets, reports								
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT															
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016			PARTNERS	BUDGET							
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNI- TIES			MEM- BERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNI- TIES	OTHER POP GROUPS	LOCATION	TOTAL TARGETED			
4.1. Sufficient quantity and quality of water is available in camp institutions such as schools and CFS	# of camp children attending schools and CFS in camp with daily access to at least 50 l/p/d in or near the institution	33,250	Distribution logs, camp management monitoring, donor reports	# of children	100,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Anbar governorates	100,000	100,000	RI, NRC, UNICEF, UNICEF (HARIKAR, RI...)	100,000	450,000	1,036,847
	% of water samples from the camp school and CFS sources that meet drinking water standards	100%	Test reports and factsheets, reports	% of samples											
4.2. Sufficient sanitation facilities and services is provided in camp institutions such as schools and CFS	# of children in camp schools and CFS with access to functional latrines (disaggregated by age and gender, student and teacher) (threshold 20 people per latrine max)	33,250	Institutions surveys, Camp management monitoring, donor reports	# of children	100,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Anbar governorates	100,000	100,000	UNICEF, UNICEF (HARIKAR, RI...)	450,000	450,000	1,036,847
4.3. Children in camp schools and CFS have access to hygiene promotion services	# of camp students reached through hygiene promotion activities	33,250	Monitoring logs, household survey, camp management monitoring, donor reports	# of children	100,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Anbar governorates	100,000	100,000	NRC, UNICEF, UNICEF (HARIKAR, RI...)	1,036,847	1,036,847	1,036,847
Total Budgetary requirements at output level											1,586,847	1,586,847			

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016					TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER-ALL BUDGET) USD
4.4. Sufficient and sustainable quantity and quality of water is available in schools in host-communities	# of children attending schools with daily access to at least 50 l/p/d in or near the institution	10,191	School survey, Distribution logs, school monitoring, donor report	# of children	N/A	21,630	9,020	N/A	30,650	Duhok, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah governorates	NRC, SCI, RI, UNICEF, UNICEF (HARIKAR, RI...)	36,890	36,890
	% of water samples from the school sources that meet drinking water standards	100%	Test logs, monitoring reports	% of samples									
4.5. Sufficient and sustainable sanitation facilities and services is provided in schools in host-communities	# of affected children in schools with access to functional latrines (disaggregated by age and gender, student and teacher) (threshold 20 people per latrine max)	10,191	School surveys, monitoring, reports	# of children	N/A	21,630	9,020	N/A	30,650	Duhok, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah governorates	NRC, SCI, RI, UNICEF, UNICEF (HARIKAR, RI...)	15,500	15,500
4.6. School children have access to hygiene promotion services in host communities	# of students reached through hygiene promotion activities	10,191	School surveys, institution monitoring, donor reports	# of children	N/A	21,630	9,020	N/A	30,650	Duhok, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah governorates	NRC, SCI, RI, UNICEF, UNICEF (HARIKAR, RI...)	115,283	115,283
Total Budgetary requirements at output level											167,673	167,673	

SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

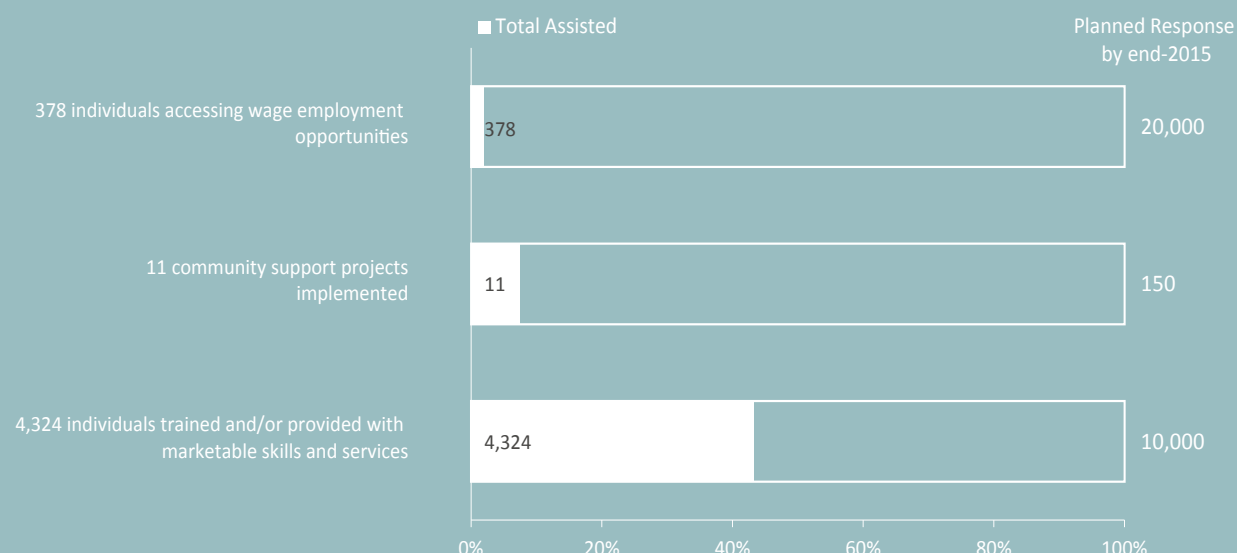
AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEE COMPONENT 2016	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2016	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2016
ACF	1,562,407	137,593	1,700,000
AFKAR	370,648		370,648
DRC	-	2,700,000	2,700,000
FRC	75,000	-	75,000
NRC	1,700,784	3,499,216	5,200,000
Peace Winds Japan	144,360	237,900	382,260
RI	-	500,000	500,000
SCI		2,019,200	2,019,200
UNHCR	12,329,311		12,329,311
UNICEF	5,577,435	2,778,885	8,356,320
WHO	250,000	250,000	500,000
TOTAL	22,009,946	12,122,793	34,132,739

LIVELIHOODS SECTOR RESPONSE



Lead Agencies	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Co-lead: Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	
Partners	Alpha Organization, Bojeen Organization, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), French Red Cross (FRC), Intersos, IOM, People in Need, REACH, UNDP, UNHCR, UNWOMEN	
Objectives	1. Improve economic opportunities for impacted populations - for Syrian refugees and impacted communities 2. Improve employability with marketable skills 3. Promote Inclusiveness and peaceful co-existence among refugees, impacted communities and other local groups	
GENDER MARKER	2a	
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 0	US\$ 38,694,801
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 38,694,801	
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2017	US\$ 38,694,801	

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (SEPTEMBER 2015)



CURRENT SITUATION



UNHCR/ R. Rasheed

Amongst those countries hosting Syrian refugees, and despite the ongoing budgetary crisis and the simultaneous challenges of responding to large-scale internal displacement, Iraq remains one of the most hospitable in terms of working opportunities. In 2011, authorities in the Kurdish Region of Iraq, where the overwhelming majority of Syrian refugees are located, granted refugees the right to enrol in public schools and to work in the region. Nonetheless, around 20 per cent of all Syrian refugees in camps and 9 per cent in communities reported a lack of access to income.

Despite a relatively high percentage of refugee households with some form of income, external or government assistance has become unsustainable and around 30 per cent of all refugee families remain unable to meet their basic needs due to rising costs and the irregularity of employment. While the minimum threshold of having some form of income may be met for the majority of refugees, it is estimated that around 40 per cent of households who report some amount of income are employed in unstable jobs that do not generate

a sufficient amount of money to meet critical needs.

These ad hoc employment opportunities have themselves become unpredictable in the context of the current conflict and resulting large-scale internal displacement of Iraqi citizens. A majority of Syrian households in both camp and non-camp settings reported that the greatest barrier to accessing employment has been an increase in labour competition between Iraqi Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), hosting communities and low-skilled labourers from outside of Iraq to access a very limited number of job opportunities. This increasing competition has led to shorter hours, lower average wages, and shrinking job opportunities for refugees, especially for those refugees who are informally employed or working in unskilled jobs.

In addition, although Syrians have access to health and educational services, the government no longer has the funding to pay for teachers and medical staff with pay-roll arrears of two or three months being a common occurrence, impacting negatively on the availability and quality

of basic services. This causes a burden on livelihoods by driving up the costs for equivalent private services. Reduced food provision and external assistance similarly has made longer-term programming – such as the promotion of small and medium enterprises – all the more necessary. Trends of refugee populations moving into camps, due to their inability to afford basic needs and utilities in urban settings, are further evidence of the need to provide access to income and employment for all vulnerable populations, and to foster resilience.

These needs are particularly important to address in light of the potential for negative knock on effects in the relationships between displaced communities and those impacted by their presence. Recent observation indicates a risk of deteriorating intra-community dynamics when livelihoods diminish. In fact, displaced individuals who have problems with finding employment are up to five times more likely to have negative relationships with their surrounding hosts. Within the context of Iraq, it is important to consider livelihoods vulnerability and social tension as inextricably linked and thus critical to address simultaneously.

¹ REACH MSNA of Syrian Refugees Residing in Camps and REACH MSNA of Syrian Refugees Residing in Communities (March 2015)

² REACH MSNA of Syrian Refugees Residing in Camps and REACH MSNA of Syrian Refugees Residing in Communities (March 2015)

³ Emergency Market & Mapping Assessment, Danish Refugee Council, January 2015 & Pre-Crisis Market Mapping & Analysis, OXFAM, August 2015

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

A. Population Group	Age Groups	Refugee		Resilience	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees in Camps	Men	-	-	29,413	29,413
	Women	-	-	24,012	24,012
	Boys	-	-	-	-
	Girls	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	-	-	53,425	53,425
Syrian Refugees in the Community	Men	-	-	57,132	34,311
	Women	-	-	35,096	25,884
	Boys	-	-	-	-
	Girls	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	-	-	92,228	60,195
Members of Impact-ed Communities	Men	-	-	319,505	26,519
	Women	-	-	312,606	25,946
	Boys	-	-	-	-
	Girls	-	-	-	-
Sub Total		-	-	632,111	52,465
Grand Total		-	-	777,764	166,085

As the crisis in Syria protracts into its fifth year, refugees in Iraq, in both camp and non-camp settings, have become increasingly settled, reluctantly resigned to the fact that voluntary repatriation in secure conditions remains an elusive prospect. Most have been in the country upwards of 12 months and have little likelihood to return. While the sector will continue to address the emergency livelihoods needs of the expected 30,000 new arrivals, it has become critical to move towards longer-term, innovative programming that focuses on fostering the resilience of refugee and impacted populations.

Resilience for refugee and host communities depends on a multiplicity of factors; one of the most important

factors that has yet to be prioritized in this current crisis is the consistency of income generation and the ability of households to regularly afford basic needs or a minimum set of living standards. Recent assessments have found that though statistics pointing to the presence of work may be particularly optimistic, the nature of refugee labor is transient or unstable – the majority of which is in either agricultural waged labor (38 per cent) or construction (24 per cent) in host communities or in small-scale exchange and services in camps.

Labour market saturation, particularly in areas such as Dohuk, have led to the majority of refugees employed in informal, low-skilled professions to become susceptible to labor market competition

from IDPs and impacted communities. As a result, regular and consistent access to income has become increasingly unattainable for refugees both in impacted communities and in camps, and similarly difficult for impacted communities that now face competition from both refugees and IDPs. While average monthly income for refugees stood at \$600, debt loads for those refugees living in impacted communities and facing urban costs have approached \$1,000. In addition, prices in some areas, especially for commodities such as food and clothing, have increased by up to 40 per cent due to rising demand from both IDPs and refugee communities. Low market capacity and private sector investment, instability of public services, and rising rent prices have all similarly contributed to the growing inadequacy

of shrinking salaries, which can no longer cover costs as they did in 2015.

Further complicating these trends is the observation that, due to the economic vulnerability faced in crisis, social tensions between refugee populations and their surrounding hosts are on the increase. An Impacted Community Needs Assessment found that, on average, impacted community individuals were over 16 times more likely to view nearby displaced populations poorly if service provision in the community was poor. In fact, the most alarming and important conclusion of the assessment was that those communities – refugee or otherwise – that are the most economically vulnerable also have the highest level of social tensions between inhabitants.

Despite a lack of surveys on links between domestic violence and economical vulnerability, it is evident that during conflict Gender norms differ between female and males, therefore, tension might arise leading to domestic violence, and as a consequence negative coping mechanisms arise such as child marriage, survival sex, child labour.

The calculated population in need reflects these joint livelihoods and social cohesion concerns by identifying, cumulatively, those populations that need joint livelihoods assistance or social cohesion assistance. For refugees in communities and in camps, the targeted population encompasses the population in need: those that need either livelihoods or social cohesion assistance. The targeted population for impacted

communities, however, is a calculation of the overlap between both livelihoods and social-cohesion-linked vulnerability, and enables sector partners to target hosting community populations for whom a lack of livelihoods or livelihoods resources is in itself a factor for social tensions and potential conflict between host and displaced populations.

Furthermore, it is predicted that an additional 30,000 refugees will arrive over the course of the next year. The current calculation estimates that all 30,000 individuals will be initially in need of emergency livelihoods or social cohesion support, and thus all of them have been included for planning purposes. The figures are disaggregated by current figures of gender and camp vs. non-camp percentages.



UNHCR/ R. Rasheed

STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLAN

To address the above-mentioned priority needs - for inclusive economic growth, job creation, and sustainable livelihoods - the sector has prioritized interventions in creating economic opportunities, supporting a longer-term, market-oriented approach to fostering resilience and peaceful co-existence of refugee and local populations. All of these interventions aim to bolster self-reliance of the impacted populations with a resilience-building approach. In particular, innovative approaches are needed to work within a constrained environment that has prevented refugees from accessing livelihoods opportunities.

As a short-term response strategy, there is still a need for emergency livelihoods activities, such as cash-for-work and small business grants, particularly for the most vulnerable households, single headed households, and households with elderly and/or the disabled members, who do not have any income source. Quick Impact Projects, including income generation and community infrastructure rehabilitation (e.g. schools, healthcare centres) activities, will be implemented through cash for work activities to sustain livelihoods, by improving social cohesion and access to shared basic services, in consultation with other sectors in order to prioritize those populations that are in the most need.

However, the focus of livelihoods interventions needs to shift to more sustainable support with a market-oriented approach. Building on the achievements of business start-ups, small and medium enterprise promotion support should be scaled up with programs tailored to build the capacity of small businesses, including financial stability, improving value added products and services, and establishing market linkages in camp and non-camp settings.

Partnerships with the private sector will be strengthened to develop new economic markets and promote the local economy, which can increase job opportunities

in the private sector, absorbing a large number of labourers. Employability of target populations will be strengthened by training and entrepreneurship programs in partnership with the private sector focusing on developing transferable marketable skills. Livelihoods and market assessments have identified that market based approaches are effective when they integrate significant support to developing markets or secondary value chains, due to the current low demand within existing markets. Special attention will be paid to women and the youth as well as other vulnerable populations with specifically tailored livelihoods support and linkages to other sectors such as protection and education. The market assessments will identify opportunities compatible with the specific circumstances of the vulnerable target groups, such as women, people with special needs, and the youth.

A participatory and inclusive approach for livelihoods enhancement and

business creation, infrastructure improvement, and other socio-economic interventions will foster mutual trust and solidarity between different groups in the communities. Emphasis will be given to strengthening community-based social mechanisms, facilitating dialogue and mediation in communities identified to be most vulnerable to conflicts, and promoting inter-group interactions through community projects. Livelihoods-linked social cohesion measures include integrating various groups along a single value-chain, promoting joint innovation or entrepreneurship, and fostering inter-community economic activity. Community-based approaches that integrate peaceful coexistence alongside economic interaction will ensure the equitability and longevity of activities. These measures will help build resilience in refugee camps and communities with more economically viable infrastructure and increased access to sustainable livelihoods opportunities.



UNHCR/ N. Colt

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Improve economic opportunities for affected populations of Syrian Refugees and host communities				
OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR	# of people who have access to new income-earning opportunities through livelihood interventions	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:	378	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:	18,408
				MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Activity/info reports Partners reports, Field visits

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016					TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SVR LIVING IN CAMPS	SVR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER-ALL BUDGET) USD
1.1 Increased Availability of Accurate Information on Market System and Business Environment	# of assessments conducted	2	Assessment reports	assessments	33,817	30,958	19,200	N/A	83,975	Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah	Intersos, DRC, UNDP, UNDP(Bojeen), FRC	240,000	
1.2. Increased Employment Opportunities for Syrian refugees and Host Communities	# of individuals benefited temporary employment activities (cash for work etc.)	10,184	"Activity info reports Attendance lists Partners' reports"	individuals (at least 30% are women)	1,815	5,659	2,710	N/A	10,184	Duhok, Erbil	Intersos, IOM, UNDP, UNWOMEN	4,286,900	
1.3. Small businesses promoted, established and sustained	# of individuals supported to establish or scale up businesses (micro-finance, small grants, etc.)	12,807	"Activity Info reports Grants vouchers Partners' reports Field monitoring reports"	individuals (at least 30% are women)	3,880	4,752	4,175	N/A	12,807	Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah	Intersos, IOM, DRC, UNDP, UNDP(Bojeen), UNWOMEN, FRC	10,220,028	
1.4. Partnerships with private sector strengthened	# of signed partnership agreements with private sector to facilitate employment	2	"Copy of partnership agreements field monitoring reports"	agreements	850	237	30	N/A	1,117	Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah	DRC, UNDP, UNDP(REACH), FRC	2,050,000	
Total Budgetary requirements at output level											16,796,928		-

OBJECTIVE 2 Improve employability with marketable skills

OBJECTIVE 2 INDICATOR	# of people who received support in entering the job market	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:	4,324	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:	29,998	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ActivityInfo reports Partners reports, Field visits
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B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016					TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNI- TIES	MEM- BERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNI- TIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIRE- MENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER- ALL BUDGET) USD
2.1 Capacity of Training Institutions mapped, assessed, and strengthened	# of mapping exercises on training institu- tions conducted	4	*ActivityInfo reports Mapping exer- cises reports"	mapping exercis- es	400	10	90	N/A	500	Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah	DRC, UN- DP(Alpha), UNDP(Bo- jeen), FRC	1,520,000	-
2.2. Facilitation mechanisms for job opportunities provided	# of individuals participated in professional skills, vocational or business development training courses	3,800	*ActivityInfo reports Attendance lists Partners' reports"	individ- uals (at least 30% are women)	1,070	2,700	30	N/A	3,800	Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah	FRC, UN- WOMEN	2,900,000	-
	# of individuals who benefited from job referral mechanisms (registered, job fairs, job portals, job newsletters, job centers)	33,798	*ActivityInfo reports Partners reports Field visit reports"	individ- uals (at least 30% are women)	9,878	18,006	5,914	N/A	33,798	Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah	Intersos, IOM, DRC, UNDP, UNDP(DRC), UNDP(Bo- jeen), FRC, UNWOMEN	7,414,552	-
Total Budgetary requirements at output level											11,834,552		

OBJECTIVE 3 Promoting inclusiveness and peaceful co-existence among refugees, host communities and other local groups

OBJECTIVE 3 INDICATOR	# of individuals participating in community dialogue sessions	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:	1,892	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:	114,720	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ActivityInfo reports, Partners reports, Field visits, Community group discussion reports
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B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016					TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNI- TIES	MEM- BERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNI- TIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIRE- MENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER- ALL BUDGET) USD
3.1. Communi- ty-based activities for social cohesion	# of individuals attending in social cohesion events (including dialogues) more than two times	65,220	*ActivityInfo reports Attendance sheets Partners' reports"	individ- uals	3,770	33,290	28,160	N/A	65,220	Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah	DRC, IOM, People in Need, UNHCR, UNDP	7,121,321	
3.2. Shared Facilities and services provided for Refugees, Host Communities and Other Local Groups	# community facilities provided or rehabilitated	50	*ActivityInfo reports Partners' reports Field visits"	facilities	24,861	4,990	19,649	N/A	49,500	Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah	DRC, IOM, People in Need, UNDP, UNDP(Bojeen)	2,942,000	
Total Budgetary requirements at output level											10,063,321		

SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

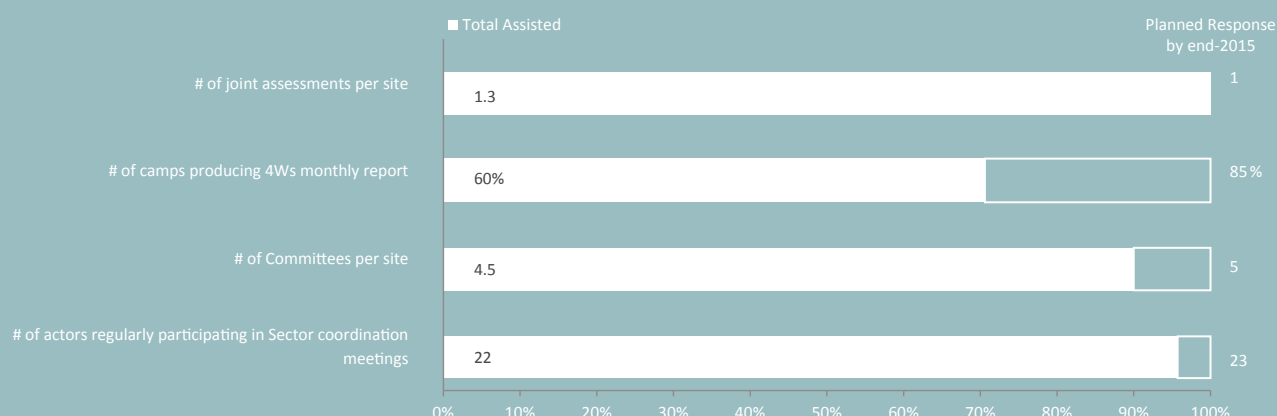
AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEE COMPONENT 2016	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2016	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2016
DRC	-	1,740,000	1,740,000
FRC	-	6,010,000	6,010,000
Intersos	-	965,000	965,000
IOM	-	6,161,344	6,161,344
People in Need	-	436,000	436,000
UNDP	-	13,700,000	13,700,000
UNHCR	-	4,207,457	4,207,457
UNWOMEN	-	2,575,000	2,575,000
TOTAL	-	38,694,801	38,694,801

CCCM SECTOR RESPONSE



Lead Agencies	UNHCR	
Partners	Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA), Erbil Refugee Council (ERC), Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD), Department of Displacement and Migration (DDM), Joint Crisis Coordination Center (JCCC) and government authorities/ line ministries, Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Strengthen the capacities of government authorities and local NGOs to manage and coordinate intra and inter camp level based on a unified information system and CCCM capacity building strategy.2. Reinforce Community (men, women and PoC with specific needs) participation and community self-management in camps.3. Strengthen the capacity of the regional and local authorities to establish plans and strategies for the care and maintenance of camps and risk mitigation based on the Do No Harm principle.4. Reinforce the coordination and monitoring mechanism of assistance and service provision at camp level based on effective partnerships.	
GENDER MARKER	1	
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 3,910 984	US\$ 3,910 984
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	N/A	
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2017	US\$ 3,519,886	

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (OCTOBER 2015)



CURRENT SITUATION

Thirty eight per cent of the Syrian refugee population in Iraq is accommodated in ten camps: Domiz I, Domiz II, Gawilan and Akre in Dohuk Governorate; Kawergosk, Darashakran, Basirma and Qushtapa in Erbil Governorate; Arbat in Sulaymaniyah Governorate; and, Al Obaidi in Anbar province. Access to Syrian refugees in Anbar has been severely impeded since the advance of ISIS in early June 2014. However, some assistance is still provided by national NGO partners to the circa 900 refugees believed to be still living in the camp.

UNHCR continues to provide leadership of the international humanitarian response for Syrian refugees in Iraq through effective coordination mechanisms that include sector working group meetings in field and the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) meetings. The Government of Iraq and the KRG authorities enjoy the support of UNHCR in assuming their central role in the overall coordination process. The coordination of activities in the camps benefits from regular meetings at the camp, governorate and central levels.

In Duhok CCCM meetings are co-chaired by the Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA) and UNHCR; in Erbil, the CCCM Working Group meetings are co-chaired by the Erbil Refugee Council (ERC) and UNHCR; and, in Sulaymaniah CCCM meetings are co-chaired by UNHCR and International Rescue Committee (IRC). CCCM meetings gather all the partners related to camp management at camp level in relation to refugee and IDP camps.

There are three main challenges identified in the CCCM sector. The first one relates to the limited allocation of national budgetary resources to reinforce the capacity of local and KRI authorities to assume responsibility for the full management of the refugee camps, and ensure the maintenance of appropriate standards of service. The second relates to the need for an effective information

system to improve the coordination at both intra- and inter- camp levels in order to ensure accountability, transparency and predictability of service provision. And the third is the need to improve the

meaningful participation of the residents in management activities in pursuit of sustainable self-management objectives in camps.



UNHCR/ D. EIFiki

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

A. Population Group	Age Groups	Refugee		Resilience	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees in Camps	Men	29,413	29,413	-	-
	Women	24,013	24,013	-	-
	Boys	24,169	24,169	-	-
	Girls	22,405	22,405	-	-
	Sub Total	100,000¹	100,000²	-	-
Syrian Refugees in the Community	Men	-	-	-	-
	Women	-	-	-	-
	Boys	-	-	-	-
	Girls	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	-	-	-	-
Members of Affected Communities	Men	-	-	-	-
	Women	-	-	-	-
	Boys	-	-	-	-
	Girls	-	-	-	-
Other Group (1)		-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-
Other Group (2)		-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-
Sub Total		-	-	-	-
Grand Total		100,000	100,000	-	-

¹ UNHCR – Information Management Unit- September 26th ,2015

² This number is an estimated projection considering the new arrivals in camps

STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLAN

The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) strategy encompasses four main components: Camp management and coordination improvement; community empowerment; mitigation of the risk and hazards, including risks of sexual and gender-based violence in camps, through the improvement of general site operations; and, the reinforcement of coordination and partnership.

The CCCM Sector will pursue a capacity building strategy to reinforce the skills of government and local authorities, camp populations and national NGOs in order to ensure the sustainability and ownership of camp management and coordination. With this intention, the local authorities will reinforce their technical management of tracking and monitoring standards (which will be ensured and maintained), but also coordinate the response based on Information management systems. As a result, the Government will be able to design and establish relevant plans and strategies for long term solutions.

Community empowerment through participation will underpin CCCM implementation for 2016. Community participation and community self-management is a key element of the CCCM strategy. As such, the work with the communities will be reinforced through different mechanisms such as, focus group discussions, open dialogue between communities and service providers, mass information, camp sector/committee elections and enhanced complaint referral systems.

"Participation" implies to ensure the representation and involvement of groups with specific needs and those at heightened risk. In this sense, it is necessary to develop camp committees whose members are representative of the camp population, ensuring representation of older people and women, to engage all members of the camp population. For instance, committees for health, waste management, water and sanitation, environment, women, children, youth and other committees representing vulnerable groups. Some of these can be difficult

to form and sensitivity will be required. It is imperative to ensure that these groups and individuals are appropriately represented and supported.

The mitigation of risks and hazards, and sexual and gender-based violence will be based on care and maintenance in camps, engaging with community in this strategy and consulting with SGBV SWG members. The establishment of transparent and inclusive partnerships with all stakeholders involved in the camp and the building of trust is crucial to effective CCCM outcomes.

By the end of 2016 the sustainability

of assistance and protection. As a consequence, by the end of 2016, the close work between Camp managers and communities will allow a better identification of priorities. Consulting with women, girls, men, boys and PoC with specific needs and making use of local knowledge and community skills will contribute to the sustainability of services delivered. As such, the dialogue between the camp population, camp committees and Camp managers will be reinforced, and the participation and ownership of the community will be strengthened.

Finally, transparency and accountability



UNHCR/ J. Julca

of Camp Management and Camp Administration will be increasingly assumed by national authorities through technical work plans by building a pool of national camp managers and specialized trainers in the region, and the development of the first comprehensive Camp Management toolkit that will gather all the tools implemented in the region. Access of all stakeholders to this toolkit will be ensured.

In the same way, the effectiveness of the work and interaction with the Camp population will be reinforced through a community-based approach. It has been observed that community participation helps to improve the appropriateness

will be achieved through dialogue and coordination with an emphasis on consultation and early sharing of information. By 2016, Camp Coordination meeting mechanisms will be reinforced at camp level and CCCM meetings will take place on a more regular basis. Camp sector leaders and committee leaders will actively participate in the meetings in order to be informed and consulted in the assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of services provision in camps as well as protection initiatives/activities.

Representative refugee committees will be a key to ensure the creation and maintenance of structures aimed at self-management in camps.

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Camp management and coordination										MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Coordination among CA-CM- Camp population, sectors and host community	
OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR	% of camps with proper level of Camp management Staffing (1 camp management staff member for each 800 camp inhabitants)				% of identified problems addressed/ resolved through camp management coordination mechanisms				OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:	81% TBD	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:	90% 60%	
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS				TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER-ALL BUDGET) USD
1.1 Capacity building for camp management teams and service providers	# of Camp Management and Camp administration staff trained	50	"Activity Info reports Attendance lists Partners reports Field visits"	individuals					100,000	Domiz 1 Camp, Domiz 2 Camp, Gawilan Camp, Akre Camp, Basirna Camp, Qushtapa Camp, Kawergosk Camp, Dar-ashakran Camp, Arbat Camp, Al-Obaidi Camp	UNHCR, UNHCR (BRHA, ERC, DRC)	1,360,000	
	# of Sector/community leaders trained on CCCM	90		individuals									
1.2 Information management system integrated across the camp	# of camp monitoring reports	240	Camp monitoring reports	documents	100,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	100,000	Domiz 1 Camp, Domiz 2 Camp, Gawilan Camp, Akre Camp, Basirna Camp, Qushtapa Camp, Kawergosk Camp, Dar-ashakran Camp, Arbat Camp, Al-Obaidi Camp	UNHCR, UNHCR (BRHA, ERC, DRC)	169,000	
	% of implementing and operational partners in camps reporting through Activity Info	80%	Activity info indicators considered in the plans	Activity Info reports									
	# of camp profile documents produced and shared with partners	108	Camp profiles' published documents	documents									
	% of camps producing 4Ws bi monthly reports	90%	Reports produced	documents									
Total Budgetary requirements at output level											1,529,000		

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OBJECTIVE 3	General site operations										MEANS OF VERIFICATION		Camp visits Focus groups discussions	
OBJECTIVE 3 INDICATOR	% of camps developing and implementation technical tools (Safety & Risk assessments, public services maintenance, community involvement in care and maintenance of camps)				OBJECTIVE INDICATOR BASELINE:		60%		OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:		100%			
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT														
OUTPUTS	M&E INDICATORS				TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2016				TOTAL TARGETED	LOCATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET		
	INDICATOR	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POP GROUPS				BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVER-ALL BUDGET) USD	
3.1 Camp communal infrastructure and facilities adequately maintained	# of "camp site-clean up" campaigns implemented	18	information products produced Camp visits focus groups discussions	events					100,000	Domiz 1 Camp, Domiz 2 Camp, Gawilan Camp, Akre Camp, Basima Camp, Qushtapa Camp, Kawergosk Camp, Darashakran Camp , Arbat Camp, Al-Obaidi Camp	UNHCR, UNHCR (BRHA, ERC, DRC)	150,000		
	# of multi hazard and safety assessment and monitoring	9	Monitoring reports and assessments reports produced	document										
	# of Standard Operation Procedures produced or updated	4	Documents produced Field/monitoring visits	document										
3.2 Joint Camp Management assessment produced and updated	# joint assessments produced	9	Assessment reports	document	100,000	N/A	N/A	N/A		Domiz 1 Camp, Domiz 2 Camp, Gawilan Camp, Basima Camp, Qushtapa Camp, Kawergosk Camp, Darashakran Camp , Arbat Camp, Al-Obaidi Camp	UNHCR, UNHCR (BRHA, ERC, DRC)	200,000		
3.3 Capacity of local authorities enhanced to develop, provide, manage and maintain public services in camps (Imported from Shelter)	# of illegal electricity connections inspection	190	Inspection report	# of inspections						Domiz 1 Camp, Domiz 2 Camp, Gawilan Camp, Akre Camp, Basima Camp, Qushtapa Camp, Kawergosk Camp, Darashakran Camp , Arbat Camp, Al-Obaidi Camp	UNHCR, UNHCR (BRHA, ERC, DRC)	1,650,000		
	# of pipelines inspection	240	Inspection report	# of inspections										
Total Budgetary requirements at output level												2,000,000		

SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEE COMPONENT 2016	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPO- NENT 2016	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2016
UNHCR	3,910,984	-	3,910,984
TOTAL	3,910,984	-	3,910,984

IRAQ FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY (BY AGENCY)

Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2016 (USD)		
	Refugee	Resilience	Total
ACF Action contre la faim	1,562,407	137,593	1,700,000
AFKAR Society for Development and Human Relief	1,877,104	-	1,877,104
ASA	90,000	-	90,000
CDO Civil Development Organization	138,000	-	138,000
DRC Danish Refugee Council	2,049,100	4,440,000	6,489,100
EADE	400,000	-	400,000
FAO Food & Agricultural Organization	-	9,200,000	9,200,000
FRC - French Red Cross	995,000	6,110,000	7,105,000
HI Handicap International	205,000	-	205,000
IMC International Medical Corps	1,295,450	-	1,295,450
INTERSOS	1,512,500	1,490,000	3,002,500
IOM International Organization for Migration	14,273,247	6,161,344	20,434,591
IRC International Rescue Committee	600,000	3,100,000	3,700,000
Jiyan Foundation	250,000	-	250,000
NRC Norwegian Refugee Council	7,980,784	5,619,216	13,600,000
Orchard Association for Children Protection and Education	98,000	-	98,000
PIN People in Need	494,000	436,000	930,000
PU-AMI Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale	1,200,000	-	1,200,000
PWJ Peace wind Japan	144,360	780,900	925,260
RI Relief International	625,000	500,000	1,125,000
SCI KR-I Save the Children Kurdistan Region of Iraq	265,000	-	265,000
SCI Save the Children International	6,987,000	3,329,200	10,316,200
STEP - Seeking to Equip People	165,000	-	165,000
TDHI Terre des Hommes Italia	-	6,000	6,000
TGH TRIANGLE GH	2,050,000	200,000	2,250,000
UIMS United Iraqi Medical Society	300,000	-	300,000
UN Women	1,300,000	3,975,000	5,275,000
UNDP United Nations Development Programme	900,000	14,000,000	14,900,000
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	4,023,056	5,358,526	9,381,582
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund	4,500,000	760,000	5,260,000
UN-Habitat	1,650,000	600,000	2,250,000
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	92,010,004	12,551,216	104,561,220
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund	26,480,261	13,504,135	39,984,396
War Child UK	480,000	1,400,000	1,880,000
WFP World Food Programme	24,214,232	-	24,214,232
WHO World Health Organization	1,700,000	1,850,000	3,550,000
Total Requirements	202,814,506	95,509,129	298,323,635

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY (BY SECTOR)

Sector	Total Jan-Dec 2016 (USD)			Total Jan-Dec 2017 (USD) (indicative)		
	Refugee	Resilience	Total	Refugee	Resilience	Total
Protection	33,519,058	3,661,250	37,180,308	33,300,000	2,700,000	36,000,000
Food Security	29,085,882	9,325,000	38,410,882	33,400,000	9,320,000	42,720,000
Education	26,279,723	23,120,885	49,400,608	27,000,000	11,000,000	38,000,000
Health	16,405,548	3,764,400	20,169,948	14,500,000	4,500,000	19,000,000
Basic Needs	45,169,199	-	45,169,199	22,000,000	8,000,000	30,000,000
Shelter	26,434,166	7,720,000	34,154,166	15,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
WASH	22,009,946	12,122,793	34,132,739	13,200,000	7,270,000	20,470,000
Livelihoods	-	35,794,801	35,794,801	-	38,690,000	38,690,000
CCCM	3,910,984	-	3,910,984	2,460,000	1,050,000	3,510,000
Total Requirements	202,814,506	95,509,129	298,323,635	160,860,000	92,530,000	253,390,000

