

# 3RP

REGIONAL  
REFUGEE &  
RESILIENCE  
PLAN 2017 - 2018

IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



# IRAQ



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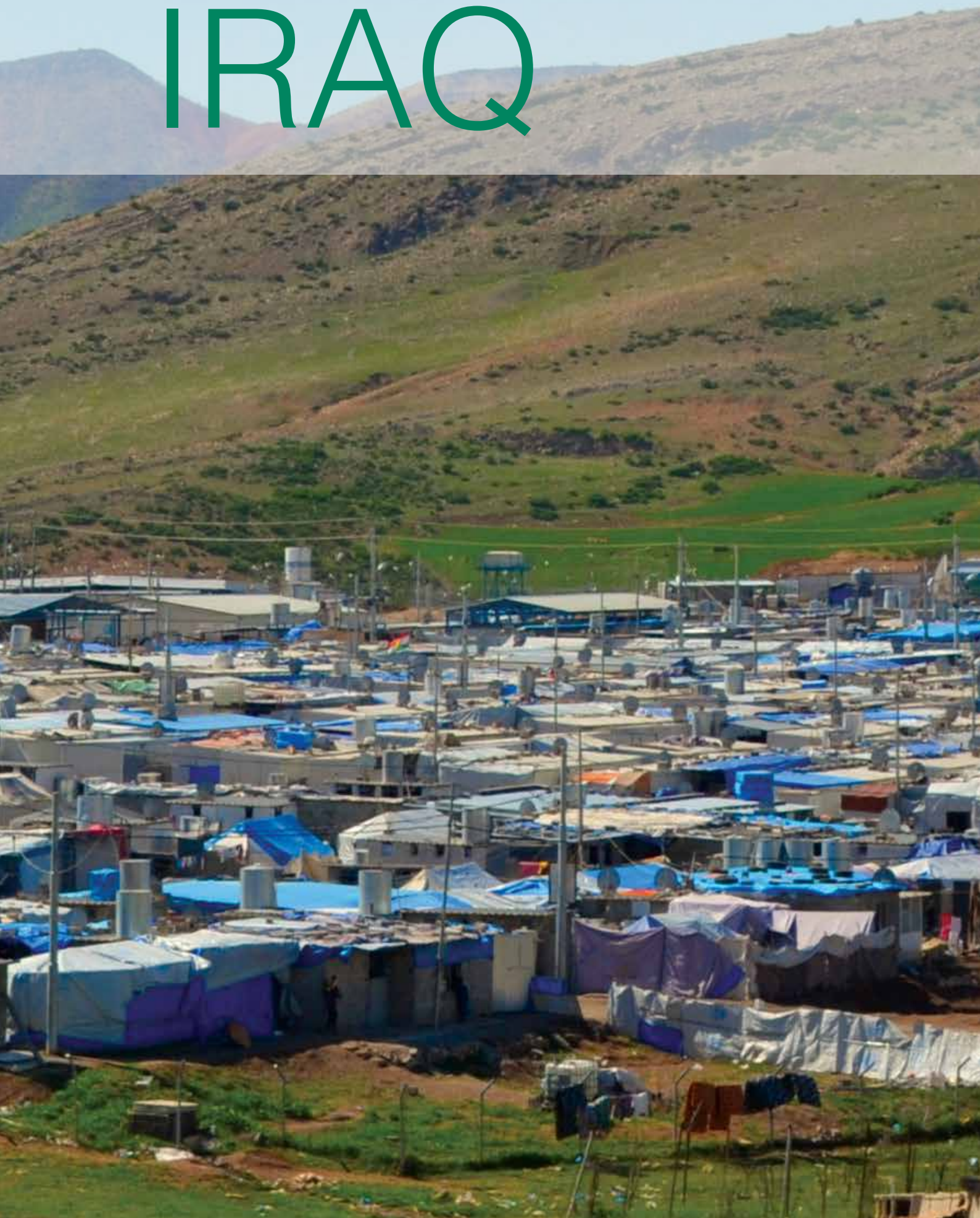
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# CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION & CONTEXT .....	3
PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS FOR 2017 .....	5
NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING .....	6
STRATEGIC DIRECTION & RESPONSE PLANS .....	7
PARTNERSHIPS & COORDINATION .....	9
ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK .....	11
 PROTECTION SECTOR RESPONSE .....	12
 FOOD SECURITY SECTOR RESPONSE .....	26
 EDUCATION SECTOR RESPONSE .....	36
 HEALTH SECTOR RESPONSE .....	46
 SHELTER SECTOR RESPONSE .....	58
 BASIC NEEDS SECTOR RESPONSE .....	68
 WASH SECTOR RESPONSE .....	78
 LIVELIHOODS SECTOR RESPONSE .....	90
FINANCIAL REQUIRMENTS SUMMARY .....	100

# IRAQ





## INTRODUCTION & CONTEXT

Currently, some 227,971<sup>1</sup> Syrian Refugees are registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Iraq as of September 2016. The majority (96%) in the Kurdistan Region (KR-I) and the balance (4%) in Centre and South.

The humanitarian community - under the leadership of UNHCR, 10 UN sister agencies and some 34 partner organizations (20 appealing under the plan) - 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. 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 KR-I, while the Ministry of Planning is playing an increasingly important and dynamic role in the design and monitoring of the refugee response programme.

<sup>1</sup> Registered with UNHCR in Iraq as of 31 October 2016

Over three million Iraqis have been internally displaced since January 2014, including close to one million IDPs hosted in the three Governorates of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), alongside the refugee population already hosted there. The scale of the IDP population and the deterioration of the economic situation has impacted on the Syrian refugees' ability to attain and/or maintain self-reliance, with respect to accommodation and employment in particular. Budgetary issues as well as drop in oil prices continue to constrain the provision of basic services to refugees, displaced Iraqis, and the impacted community. All public sector services have been affected resulting in: a shortage of medicines and staff in

public hospitals, putting the health of people with serious medical conditions at risk; delays in paying teachers' salaries, which has resulted in the departure and absence of teachers from schools; and, shortages in the provision of electricity. Since January 2016, the handover of camp Primary Health Centre (PHC) services in refugee camps from NGOs to the Department of Health (DoH) has been ongoing. In eight refugee camps (Darashakran, Kawergosk, Basirma, Qushtapa, Domiz 1, Domiz 2, Akre, Gawilan) handing over of PHC from NGO to DoH has either been completed or is in the final phase. The goal of the handover is to integrate camp-based PHC into the national system. However, despite the handover, PHCs are still

reliant on support from UNHCR and WHO/UNICEF with regard to incentives for staff and medicines.

Ongoing military operations to liberate Mosul, and subsequent re-building of areas liberated from the armed militant groups require significant resources and funds, which will increase the challenges authorities at both central and regional level have been faced with in regard to support to public services. 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.



UNHCR/Rasheed Hussein Rasheed

## PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS FOR 2017

- Conflict centring around Mosul will increase internal displacement, including into the KR-I, 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 net increase of 8,000 Syrian refugees in the KR-I (taking into account new arrivals, increases through continued registration and also onward movement to third countries);
- Based on the recent and current trends in the refugee movements it is assumed that the total number of Syrian refugees will not exceed 235,000 by the end of 2017.
- The local and international operational capacities to respond to the needs of Syrian refugees will be sufficient, provided necessary funding is made available.

Some 39 per cent of the Syrian refugee population is accommodated in nine camps in the KR-I. Al Obaidi camp in Anbar governorate has now closed following militant interference in the camp resulting in the subsequent departure of the refugees previously residing there, who either returned to Syria or settled within the local communities. The remaining 61 per cent of Syrian refugees

reside in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, in rental accommodation and a variety of sub-standard housing options. Despite a generally favourable protection environment for the majority of Syrian refugees in KR-I, some serious protection related issues persist. Access to asylum for example has been hindered by a change in the immigration laws during 2016 where, apart from exceptional circumstances, new Syrian arrivals are now admitted on 15 days entry visa and face immense challenges with application for asylum upon expiry of the entry visa. 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 already in Iraq.

In respect of socio-economic conditions, 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. Interventions carried out in the various sector response plans are aimed at improving individual and community self-sufficiency and helping to mitigate against negative coping mechanisms so as to improve the prospects of affected populations.

As part of the Operational Framework for Iraq between UNHCR and UNDP, in place since 2014, a feasibility study for “Resilience Building in Syrian Refugee Camps and Their Neighbouring Host Communities in KR-I” 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. As per the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) in Iraq, there are 3 million members of affected communities in need of assistance. From this total, 989,901 are living in the KR-I where 96% of the Syrian refugees in Iraq reside. 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. 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/ Oleg Zhdanov

# NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

Population Group		2017		2018	
		Population In Need	Target Population <sup>2</sup>	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	74,356	74,356	75,938	75,938
	Women	58,584	58,584	59,831	59,831
	Boys	52,855	52,855	53,979	53,979
	Girls	49,205	49,205	50,252	50,252
	Sub Total	<b>235,000</b>	<b>235,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>
Members of Impacted Communities <sup>3</sup>	Men	246,917	11,030	246,917	7,031
	Women	255,040	11,020	255,040	7,031
	Boys	251,320	39,000	251,320	31,500
	Girls	236,624	39,000	236,624	31,500
	Sub Total	<b>989,901</b>	<b>100,050</b>	<b>989,901</b>	<b>77,062</b>
	Grand Total	<b>1,224,901</b>	<b>335,050</b>	<b>1,229,901</b>	<b>317,062</b>

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.

The Protection Sector draws its analysis from: protection monitoring reports, with information now collected by partner staff using hand-held tablets with the Protection Monitoring Tool (PMT) questionnaire; "Displacement as challenge and opportunity" the 2016 Urban Profiling study for IDPs, Refugees and impacted communities in three governorates of KR-I; 2016 mission report on Strengthening Protection of Persons

with Disabilities in Forced Displacement; 2016 data collection exercise for Syrian refugees, 2015 report on Development of a Strategic and Sustainable Approach to Urban Displaced in KR-I; as well as child labour assessments, safety audits, participatory assessments with refugees of different age groups, and focus group discussions on specific thematic areas. Further, the personal data of refugees has been updated through verification and continuous registration exercises across the KR-I.

The Health Access and Utilization Survey (HAUS) conducted in urban areas in August 2016 revealed that of all individuals experiencing health issues in the month prior to the surveys, over half (58 per cent) reported accessing medical care at governmental facilities. However, 40 per cent of those with chronic conditions reported being unable to receive the care needed primarily due to being unable to afford the fees or transport to health facilities. In addition, 54 per cent of respondents with a mental health condition reported not being able to access treatment.



UNHCR/Chloe Covos



## STRATEGIC DIRECTION & RESPONSE PLANS

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 KR-I 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 monitoring reports 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 largescale internal displacement which has resulted in over one million Iraqis seeking sanctuary in the KR-I 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 Humanitarian response Plan (HRP) will be essential, for the delivery of services,

provision of appropriate support to the authorities and for the capacity of the host community.

The protection strategy for 2017 and 2018 prioritizes increased provision of quality services for the most vulnerable refugees in out of camp locations, which also includes capacity building of local authorities to respond to needs of refugees, expanding mobile teams including joint registration with authorities, border monitoring, protection monitoring and the Refugee Assistance and Information System (RAIS). With the close involvement of refugee and impacted communities, special attention will be given to Protection, Assistance and Reintegration Centres (PARCS) in the affected Governorates, mobile teams, child protection systems. Support to the Department for Combatting



UNHCR/Michael Prendergast

Violence against Women and legal organizations to improve analysis and response to protection concerns, child protection services and access to SGBV services will assist address causes and consequences of negative coping mechanisms.

**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 refugees in the urban, peri-urban and rural areas, through a community based approach and improved accountability framework.
- 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.

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.

**The following core actions have been identified for emphasis during 2017.**

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, which may be further impacted by the Mosul emergency response, 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 KR-I, 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.

## PARTNERSHIPS & COORDINATION

The 2017/2018 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 sector level and at national level a workshop involving all agencies, the Government and the Regional technical Committee of the 3RP was held in Erbil on 18 September 2016, 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 Humanitarian Response Plan 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. Owing to the Mosul emergency response, the HRP process has been delayed until the end of 2016, but nonetheless close coordination has been maintained with OCHA during the 3RP process.

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 96 per cent of the Syrian refugee population is in the KR-I, the refugee coordination structure exists only at the KR-I level and is not replicated nationally. 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. The aim in 2017 will be to maintain and improve on a streamlined coordination structure at both KR-I and Governorate levels 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 2017. Eight sector working groups respond to the needs of the refugees and host populations:



Sector	Lead/ Co-lead
Protection	UNHCR
Food	WFP/FAO
Education	UNICEF/Save the Children
Health	WHO/UNHCR
Shelter	UNHCR
Basic Needs	UNHCR
WASH	UNICEF/UNHCR
Livelihoods	UNDP



The programme is a collaborative effort between the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government, 10 UN agencies,<sup>5</sup> 12 national<sup>6</sup> and 22 international NGOs<sup>7</sup> (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 monthly 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. The need for effective coordination between the UN and the KRG has resulted in the establishment of a Joint Crisis Centre in May 2015, which has been operationally equipped with support from UNDP, the objective of which is to effectively coordinate Government actions to respond to the crisis and to facilitate liaison with the international community.

The KRG advocates for Private sector engagement and it is an area which would be advantageous but the

economic climate and limited resources will determine the extent to which this can be fulfilled.

An area-based approach to reach out to refugees, IDPs and impacted communities is crucial to ensure social cohesion, in line with input received from the KRG (Ministry of Planning) during the planning process. Participatory assessments, focus group discussions, vulnerability assessments and protection monitoring will ensure that vulnerable communities are engaged and that their needs are met. Furthermore, engagement and capacity building of local authorities will be carried out where possible across all sectors.

<sup>5</sup> FAO, International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN Women, World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO)

<sup>6</sup> Amar Foundation, Bojeen Organization for Human Development (BOHD), Civil Development Organization (CDO), Coordination of Organisations for Voluntary Service (COSV), HARIKAR, IVY, Representative of Nineveh for IDPs (RNVDI), Nwê Organization, Warvin Foundation for Women's Issues, Zakho Small Villages Project (ZSVP), Women's Rehabilitation Organisation (WRO), YAO

<sup>7</sup> Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (WHH), Emergency, French Red Cross (FRC), German Federal Agency for Technical Relief (THW), Islamic Relief, Intersos, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), People In Need (PIN), Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI/PUI), Peace Winds Japan (PWJ), QANDIL Swedish Humanitarian Aid Organization, QRCs (Qatar Red Crescent Society), Reach-Iraq, Relief International (RI), Save the Children International (SCI), Social Transformation & Educational Prosperity (STEP), Terre des Hommes Italia (TDH), Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH), Un Ponte Per (UPP), World Vision

# ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The use of “ActivityInfo” as a planning, monitoring and reporting tool allows 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 community mobilization and 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 coexistence of different communities. 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.



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# PROTECTION SECTOR RESPONSE

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR	
<b>Appealing Partners</b>	Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC); Save the Children International (SCI); Terre des Hommes Italia (TDH), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN Women (UNWOMEN)	
<b>Other Partners</b>	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Civil Development Organization (CDO), HARIKAR, Intersos, QANDIL Swedish Humanitarian Aid Organization (QANDIL), Social Transformation & Educational Prosperity (STEP), Triangle GH, Women's Rehabilitation Organisation (WRO)	
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, seek asylum and have their basic rights respected</li> <li>2. Communities identify protection solutions as agents of protection and get engaged in the process with their voices heard and assets and capacities recognized.</li> <li>3. The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men (WGBM) and those with specific needs are reduced/mitigated and the access to quality services is improved</li> <li>4. Increased and more equitable access for boys and girls affected by the Syria crisis to quality child protection interventions</li> </ol>	
<b>GENDER MARKER</b>	2a Gender mainstreaming	
<b>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	USD 35,547,819	USD 35,449,224
<b>RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	USD 2,631,365	USD 3,014,987
<b>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	USD 38,179,184	USD 38,464,211



## CURRENT SITUATION

The current socio-economic situation, active conflict, and security constraints in Iraq has an adverse impact on asylum and protection space for refugees. Access to asylum is hindered by application of immigration laws where Syrian new arrivals are admitted on a 15-day entry visa and face immense challenges with application for asylum upon expiry of the entry visa. Refugees find it increasingly difficult to maintain themselves in urban, peri-urban and rural communities with depleted resources and few work opportunities in the KR-I. Some refugees take risks to address livelihood concerns such as returning to conflict zones in Syria, or moving to central and southern Iraq where they are at risk of arrest and detention for violation of immigration laws. Due to economic hardship and persistent violence (including SGBV), child labour and early marriage are increasingly being used

as negative coping mechanisms. SGBV has been identified as a considerable protection risk in Iraq, which particularly exposes adolescent girls and women. Delays in documentation lead to restrictions on freedom of movement and access to basic services. Failing to have written rental agreements and default in payment of rent has led to evictions of refugees and impacted communities. Further, strict application of security measures may lead to refoulement of refugees without them being able to access courts.

National ownership in the Protection Sector materialises in the form of the issuance of documentation to refugees, a process supported by protection actors. Furthermore, some protection services are provided for refugees through local institutions, mainly child protection and SGBV. Protection actors

support these local institutions to enhance their capacity to reach out to refugees in peri-urban and rural areas and to improve the quality of the services. Due to the economic downturn and continued political issues between KRG and Baghdad, many government staff have not been paid their salaries in full or at all, and have stopped working. This has significantly affected access to basic protection services such as case management, and psychosocial support for the most vulnerable refugees.

The principal concerns in the sector are related to access to asylum systems, poor judiciary systems, and availability and quality of protection services in the KR-I. In the absence of a uniform refugee policy in Iraq, or more specifically in the KR-I, refugees face different standards of treatment and ad-hoc policy changes affecting the realisation of their rights.





# NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

Population Group	Age Groups	2017		2018	
		Population In Need	Target Population <sup>1</sup>	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	74,356	74,356	75,938	75,938
	Women	58,584	58,584	59,831	59,831
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	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>235,000</b>	<b>235,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>235,000</b>	<b>235,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>

The Protection Sector draws its analysis from: protection monitoring reports, with information now collected by partner staff using hand-held tablets with the Protection Monitoring Tool (PMT) questionnaire; 2016 Urban Profiling study for IDPs, Refugees and impacted communities in three governorates of KR-I; 2016 mission report on Strengthening Protection of Persons with Disabilities in Forced Displacement; 2016 data collection exercise for Syrian refugees, 2015 report on Development of a Strategic and Sustainable Approach to Urban Displaced in KR-I; as well as child labour assessments, safety audits, participatory assessments with refugees of different age groups, and focus group discussions on specific thematic areas. Further, the personal data of refugees has been updated through verification and continuous registration exercises across the KR-I.

Participatory assessments, focus group discussions and protection monitoring indicate that refugees in urban areas particularly struggle to maintain themselves in urban, peri-urban and rural communities. They may resort to high protection risk coping mechanisms including child marriage, survival sex, movement towards third countries, or returns to Syria. Refugees also refer to the low attendance and enrolment rates of children in school as of great concern. The lack of alternative options for adolescent boys and girls who are not enrolled in school creates additional vulnerabilities.



<sup>1</sup> The columns for target population are only for direct beneficiaries where accurate numbers are available. If you have estimates of indirect beneficiaries for resilience building (i.e.: of systems-strengthening, institutional capacity-building, etc.), please include this in the narrative section below rather than in the table.

## STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

The Protection Sector is on its way to attain its targets for 2016 in four priority areas. During 2016, protection actors expanded their activities with the help of protection monitoring tools and refugee assistance information system (RAIS) to improve identification, analysis and response of protection concerns, mobile services, including for registration and verification, and strengthening of community outreach programmes and implementation of the community-based protection strategy in KR-I.

Protection actors continue to advocate for access to asylum, to provide legal support to refugees particularly in relation to access to civil status and residency documents, address child protection and SGBV concerns through better identification and quality of service provision, and enhance communication with communities. The sector continues to support children and their families, including through psychosocial and specialised protection services and structured parenting programmes to address the effects of violence and displacement. Community-based interventions are being implemented to strengthen the capacity of parents and caregivers to protect their children and, through life-skills and mentoring programmes, to help children to protect themselves from further violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation. The sector also provides specific interventions for adolescents and youth, including adolescent girls.

The protection strategy for 2017 and 2018 prioritises increased provision of quality services for refugees in urban, peri-urban and rural communities. This will be done firstly through quality protection services, capacity building and strengthening the capacity of local authorities to ensure that refugees fleeing from Syria access the territory, seek asylum and have their basic rights respected. Secondly, ensuring that communities identify protection solutions as agents of protection and get engaged in the process with their voices heard and assets and capacities recognized. Thirdly, the risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men (WGBM) and those with specific needs are reduced/mitigated and the access to quality services is improved; and fourthly, through increased and more equitable access for boys and girls affected by the Syria crisis to quality child protection interventions

The aim is to consolidate protection services for refugees in camps strategically, through various means including effective and strategic partnerships, and to expand interventions in non-camp areas through the establishment of multi-purpose community centres in high density areas of urban displacement to provide integrated protection services in collaboration with local authorities and communities.

Protection partners will implement area-based approach programming to reach out to refugees, IDPs and impacted communities. Resilience activities will be mainstreamed across the protection sector through capacity building, support to regional services to increase capacity and outreach in rural and semi-urban areas, and enhancing and harmonising standards of protection service delivery together with the communities. Improvement in the institutional capacity of governmental service providers and a higher quality of services will benefit the impacted communities in larger numbers.

In line with the strategic vision, and utilizing synergies with protection sub-sectors (SGBV, CP) and other sectors (Food, Health, Basic Needs, Shelter, Livelihoods), cases identified through protection monitoring will be referred for an assessment of multi-purpose cash assistance, or to medical, legal, Child Protection and SGBV services, among others, as appropriate. The focus of the Protection Sector will be on refugees living in urban, peri-urban and rural communities, improving the protection situation and reducing the protection risks for individuals who are identified through protection monitoring.



UNHCR/Chloe Cooves

# ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The Protection Sector will ensure that persons of concern fully participate throughout the project cycle, receive information about protection programmes and operations, as well as raise complaints and give feedback.

Through the Age Gender and Diversity (AGD) mainstreaming process, the sector will ensure all protection and assistance programmes are effective and accessible for each woman, man, girl and boy of every age and from all

diversity groups within the populations served. Protection partners will put in place inclusive and participatory programming particularly for persons with specific needs, including persons with disabilities and elderly people at risk. Mainstreaming and sensitisation of child protection issues including child-friendly participatory assessments will continue to enhance their participation. The community-based protection approach will be mainstreamed in protection programming to ensure

equal benefit of rights by all persons of concern.

Feedback mechanisms by child protection and SGBV partners for persons of concern will ensure that programmes respond to their needs, and services are tailored based on their feedback. The complaints and feedback mechanism will be strengthened through hotlines and complaint boxes for all protection issues including sexual exploitation and abuses as appropriate.



UNHCR/ Michael Prendergast

## SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

<b>OBJECTIVE 1</b>	Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, seek asylum and have their basic rights respected						
<b>OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR</b>	<b>BASELINE:</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017:</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:</b>	<b>Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?</b>	<b>Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?</b>	<b>Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?</b>	<b>Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?</b>
# of persons of concern registered on an individual basis	227000 (100%)	235,000 (100%)	240,000 (100%)	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring

<b>A. REFUGEE COMPONENT</b>									
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Indicator Target 2017</b>	<b>Indicator Target 2018</b>	<b>Budgetary Requirement (USD)</b>			<b>Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?</b>	<b>Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?</b>	<b>Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?</b>	<b>Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?</b>
			<b>Total for 2017</b>	<b>Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2017*</b>	<b>Total for 2018</b>				
1.1 Access to territory and international protection is improved, protection space preserved, risk of refoulement reduced and basic rights are respected.	235,000	240,000	3,242,812	972,844	3,242,812	4	5	2	4
	6,500	7,000							
	110,000	120,000	3,795,626	1,138,688	3,795,626	4	5	2	5
1.2 Access to legal assistance and remedies improved.	4,000	4,500							
	6,000	7,000	532,813	159,844	532,813	4	4	2	5
1.3 Resettlement and protection solutions are identified									
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>			<b>7,571,251</b>	<b>2,271,375</b>	<b>7,571,251</b>				

OBJECTIVE 2:	Community Based Protection		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?					
	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017:	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:									
Extent communities identify protection solutions as agents of protection and get engaged in the process with their voices heard and assets and capacities recognized.	30% (68,100)	45% (105,750)	50% (120,000)	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring					
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?		
				Total for 2017	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2017					Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018
2.1 Community self management, representation and leadership is promoted and supported in urban, peri-urban, rural and camp settings, by engaging the community entities and members in the protection programming process	2.1.1 # of participatory and community assets/capacities mapping assessments conducted	10	10	5,246,376	1,573,913	52,463,76	1,573,913	4	5	2	4
	2.1.2 # of individuals reached with community mobilization, awareness or information campaigns	28,952	33,340								
	2.1.3 # of community awareness and sensitization campaigns	300	300								
2.2 Mechanisms for the identification of persons with special needs are enhanced and encouraged so that individuals are identified and referred to appropriate intervention/ services	2.2.1 # of persons with specific needs are identified and referred through the community-based mechanisms (where possible disaggregated by age/gender)	7,184	7,234	437,960	131,388	437,960	131,388	3	5	2	4
	2.3.1 # of community initiatives on protection response and social cohesion supported (disaggregated according to adolescent and youth-led, type of response including SGBV and other initiatives)	300	300								
2.3 Refugee benefit from enhanced relationships through the promotion of and support to the community-led protection response and social cohesion initiatives	2.3.2 Extent local communities support presence of persons of concern	100%	100%	9,562,800	2,868,840	9,562,800	2,868,840	4	5	2	5
	2.3.3 # of projects benefiting local and displaced communities implemented (QIPs)	60	60								
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>15,247,136</b>	<b>4,574,141</b>	<b>5,247,136</b>	<b>4,574,141</b>				

B. Resilience Component									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2017	Total for 2018				
2.4 The community feedback mechanism and two-way communication between the communities and service providers is strengthened to enhance accountability.	# of community-based information platforms engaged in providing information and facilitating feedback	145	145	209,425	209,425	5	5	2	4
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>209,425</b>	<b>209,425</b>				
					<b>62,828</b>				
					<b>62,828</b>				

<b>OBJECTIVE 3:</b>	The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men (WGBM) and those with specific needs are reduced/mitigated and the access to quality services is improved.					Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:</b>	The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men (WGBM) and those with specific needs are reduced/mitigated and the access to quality services is improved.	<b>BASELINE:</b> 10% (23,000)	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017:</b> 24% (56,000)	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:</b> 23% (56,000)	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?		
				Total for 2017	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2017					Total for 2018	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018
3.1 Refugees and most vulnerable amongst the impacted populations have increased access to safe, confidential and quality multi-sectoral SGBV services adapted to their age, gender and diversity.	3.1.1 # of PoCs s accessing services after receiving information on SGBV and available relevant services (disaggregated by age/ gender)	56,000	56,000	3,130,546	939,164	3,022,668	906,800	4	5	2	4
3.2 Risks to SGBV mitigated and reduced through community based initiatives	3.2.1 Extent community is active in SGBV prevention and survivor centered protection 3.2.2 # of beneficiaries reached with GBV awareness activities (where possible disaggregated by age/ gender)	80%	90%	851,339	255,402	574,583	172,375	4	5	2	4
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>3,981,885</b>	<b>1,194,566</b>	<b>3,597,251</b>	<b>1,079,175</b>				

B. Resilience Component										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?	
				Total for 2017	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2017					Total for 2018
3.3 Capacity of government and non-government actors and services in all sectors are strengthened to effectively respond to SGBV.	3.3.1 # of government (disaggregated by Gender/institution/sector) and non-government actors trained on SGBV prevention and response	1,800	1,800							
	3.3.2 # of individuals trained on mainstreaming SGBV prevention and response into non-protection sectors (particularly on 2015 IASC GBV Guidelines), disaggregated by gender/sector	1,700	1,700	1,066,940	150,490	940,562	150,490	5	5	4
3.4 National policies that address SGBV prevention and response exist and are in line with international frameworks / standard.	3.4.1 # of advocacy and capacity building initiatives with the government counterparts on policy reform strengthening national legal framework to address SGBV	5	7	180,000	70,000	190,000	85,000	4	5	4
	3.5 Increased access to empowerment opportunities that strengthen capacities of women and girls to recover and thrive.	5,000	7,000	1,000,000	400,000	1,500,000	500,000	5	5	4
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>2,246,940</b>	<b>620,490</b>	<b>2,630,562</b>	<b>735,490</b>			



<b>OBJECTIVE 4:</b>	Increased and more equitable access for boys and girls affected by the Syria crisis to quality child protection interventions					Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4:</b>	% of children who receive specialized child protection services	<b>BASELINE:</b>	7% (7,050)	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017:</b>	5% (5,300)	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:</b>	5% (5,400)	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring

A. Refugee Component										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?	
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2017					Total for 2018 (USD)
4.1: Increased capacity of existing child protection systems and strengthened policy and legal framework for child protection	4.1.1 # of individuals trained or mentored on child protection (disaggregated by sex and cadre)	19,640	26,400	863,600	863,600	976,500	976,500	5	5	2
	4.2.1 # of children (sex, age disaggregated) participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	34,317	37,274							
	4.2.2 # of women and men participating in parenting programmes (sex disaggregated)	9,260	11,810	5,061,433	5,061,433	5,314,072	5,314,072	4	4	4
4.2: Community-based child protection and psychosocial support interventions are available for girls and boys affected by the Syria crisis in targeted locations	4.2.3 # of individuals benefiting from child protection and psychosocial protection and/or PSS communication or community campaigns or community activities	112,700	114,700							
	4.3: Specialized child protection services for girls and boys affected by the Syria crisis are available in targeted locations	5,775	5,970	2,822,514	2,822,514	2,743,014	2,743,014	3	3	4
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>8,747,547</b>	<b>8,747,547</b>	<b>9,033,586</b>	<b>9,033,586</b>			

B. Resilience Component										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2017	Total for 2018 (USD)				
4.4 Enhanced evidence based advocacy and knowledge generation on key child protection issues	4.4.1 # of advocacy actions undertaken on child protection issues with duty bearers	120	120	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	5	5	3
	4.4.2 # of Interagency child protection assessment conducted annually	3	3							
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>175,000</b>	<b>175,000</b>	<b>175,000</b>	<b>175,000</b>			

## SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2017			Budgetary Requirements 2018		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2017	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2018
<b>UNHCR</b>	26,656,991	680,562	27,337,553	26,656,991	680,562	27,337,553
<b>UNICEF</b>	4,848,726	75,000	4,923,726	4,959,476	75,000	5,034,476
<b>SCI</b>	567,111	60,000	627,111	698,800	60,000	758,800
<b>DRC</b>	146,460	9,425	155,885	146,460	9,425	155,885
<b>TDH</b>	1,038,897		1,038,897	1,082,497		1,082,497
<b>NRC</b>	619,634	126,378	746,012			-
<b>UNFPA</b>	1,170,000	480,000	1,650,000	1,155,000	490,000	1,645,000
<b>UNWOMEN</b>	500,000	1,200,000	1,700,000	750,000	1,700,000	2,450,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,547,819</b>	<b>2,631,365</b>	<b>38,179,184</b>	<b>35,449,224</b>	<b>3,014,987</b>	<b>38,464,211</b>



World Vision

...cher Programme to support refugees in DARASHAKRAN CAMP

...ed Network (USA, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Thailand, ...)



# FOOD SECURITY SECTOR RESPONSE

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	WFP and FAO	
<b>Appealing Partners</b>	WFP, FAO, UNHCR, Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH), Reach- Iraq,	
<b>Other Partners</b>	Islamic Relief, World Vision	
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support access to food for the most vulnerable populations impacted by the Syrian crisis</li> <li>2. Promote food availability and support sustainable production</li> <li>3. Enhance household access to adequate food and ensure an effective food security response</li> </ol>	
<b>GENDER MARKER</b>		
<b>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	USD 20,460,426	USD 20,031,426
<b>RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	USD 6,023,346	USD 6,023,346
<b>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	USD 26,483,772	USD 26,054,772



## CURRENT SITUATION

In general, the stability needed for long-term food security is absent in many parts of Iraq. A Public Distribution System is in place as a government safety net to keep people from falling into food insecurity. This system exists nationwide but it has struggled, for example only 2 per cent of the planned amount of rice was delivered in February 2016 following the collapse of oil prices. Currently, approximately 2.4 million IDPs and refugees are living in a state of food insecurity in Iraq. Factors including the difficult economic situation combined with ongoing conflict and several waves

of displacement over the past three years have all contributed to the worsening of the situation for vulnerable refugees and members of impacted communities.

Almost 225,500 Syrian refugees are registered inside Iraq due to the ongoing conflict across the border, putting a greater strain on resources inside Iraq. Since late 2012, Syrian refugees have been receiving food assistance primarily in camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) and although they are allowed to work Iraq, economic conditions in recent years have meant that employment

opportunities are hard to come by. Furthermore, the intensification of hostilities between Iraqi Security Forces and militant groups in 2016 has led to increased displacement, particularly in the governorates of Anbar, Salah al-Din and Ninewa.

In the next biennium, the Food Security Sector will support approximately 78,520 of the most food insecure Syrians refugees across the KR-I on a monthly basis as well as 2,340 members of affected communities.



WFP/Craig Browne

# NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

Population Group		2017		2018	
		Population In Need	Target Population <sup>1</sup>	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	74,356	25,126	75,938	25,126
	Women	58,584	19,630	59,831	19,630
	Boys	52,855	17,275	53,979	17,275
	Girls	49,205	16,489	50,252	16,489
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>235,000</b>	<b>78,520</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>78,520</b>
Members of Affected Communities <sup>2</sup>	Men	246,917	749	246,917	749
	Women	255,040	585	255,040	585
	Boys	251,320	515	251,320	515
	Girls	236,624	491	236,624	491
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>989,901</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>989,901</b>	<b>2,340</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,224,901</b>	<b>80,860</b>	<b>1,229,901</b>	<b>80,860</b>

In 2017, the Food Security Sector plans to conduct a series of assessments to evaluate the food security and vulnerability status of the refugees. Furthermore, Market and Livelihood Assessments will be organised in early 2017 in order to better understand the competitiveness and integration of local markets. This information will support the analysis leading to a decision on cash-based transfer modalities (CBT) for assistance to refugees in the KR-I. The amount provided will be adjusted based on the results of the assessment.

WFP, in collaboration with UNHCR, will conduct a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) in 2017 to evaluate the refugee assistance programmes. In addition, the Food Security Sector will continue providing targeted assistance to the most vulnerable families.

A two-phase approach is being developed in order to fine tune the targeting of refugees and members of affected communities. During the first phase, more in depth analysis on refugees and host community will be provided through the planned JAM with UNHCR, Market and Livelihood Assessments and the 2016 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment conducted at household level. In the second phase WFP will expand the ongoing monitoring system (WFP has already signed a contract with the Kurdistan Regional Statistics Office (KRSO) to conduct Food Security On-site Monitoring (FSOM) with refugees living in camp and outside camp) to provide a regular snapshot and update on the food security situation among the different community groups (refugees, resident and mixed communities) in some sampled locations

where WFP is providing food assistance. The Food Security Sector interventions will ensure the inclusion of women and girls in all stages.

Priority will be given to vulnerable women, men and youth who will have equitable access to assistance and will benefit equally.

<sup>1</sup> The columns for target population are only for direct beneficiaries where accurate numbers are available. If you have estimates of indirect beneficiaries for resilience building (i.e.: of systems-strengthening, institutional capacity-building, etc.), please include this in the narrative section below rather than in the table.

<sup>2</sup> The population figure used for affected communities in need represents the overall figure (disaggregated by age) and not the sector specific figure.

# STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

Throughout 2017-18, the Food Security Sector will maintain the same objectives as those in 2016, as follows:

The Food Security Sector response will continue to support the food needs of at-risk individuals, such as female-headed and vulnerable households residing in camps and outside of camps by ensuring staple foods are available and accessible in sufficient quality and quantity throughout this period.

General Food Assistance (GFA) will continue to constitute the principal component of the response. The sector plans also to support refugee children through the school-meals programme as a deterrent against child labour. Student enrolment and attendance will therefore be incentivised. Assistance will be delivered mainly through a variety of cash-based transfer (CBT) modalities including direct cash distributions and e-vouchers (conditional /unconditional); whichever is deemed most adequate to sustain the food and nutrition needs of the targeted population.

Restoring and sustaining the livelihoods of crisis-affected communities through

the implementation of self-reliance activities will also represent a central pillar of the Food Security Sector response during the coming biennium. Activities will include food for assets (FFA) and food for training (FFT), to enhance refugees' marketable skill-sets on a range of trades. The livelihood project will support agriculture production and food security by assisting the poor and destitute households and contribute to reducing poverty and malnutrition, increasing access to fresh food, and generating income when surplus production is sold. Gender equality will be promoted throughout implementation by encouraging greater participation of women in the programme.

All interventions implemented by the Food Security Sector during the upcoming biennium aim to create solid foundations for a sustainable transition from a predominantly relief-based response to a recovery and development response.

Recognising that a sustainable approach cannot work independently from national institutions, the Food Security Sector

response will be conducted in close consultation with relevant national and local actors. Efforts will be geared towards strengthening the provision of technical advice as well as capacity-building interventions.

Local government will be involved in the design of the response. The Food Security sector will cooperate with existing institutions to make the best use of the available resources and avoid any duplication of efforts. Furthermore, government and other key stakeholders' inputs will be taken into consideration to determine whether and how they fit with prevailing strategies and policies.

Activities will be managed in close consultation with the Federal government and KR-I representatives and/or local authorities and in partnership with selected community-based organizations who will follow up the implementation of the planned interventions where appropriate.

## ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The Food Security Sector will adopt a multi-pronged strategy to strengthen refugee community engagement and ownership during project implementation. As such, refugees will be consulted throughout the project cycle from the design to the implementation phase through focus group discussions (involving refugee and host community representatives and camp managers), awareness raising campaigns and ad-hoc meetings. The Food Security Sector will ensure that refugees are fully informed and aware as to the targeting criteria employed and that adequate feedback and complaint mechanisms are established, including helpdesks and hotlines.

Mobilisation campaigns will be organised to induce behavioural change and raise

awareness among families regarding health and nutrition concepts. Elderly as well as male members of the families will be consulted regarding infant and young child feeding practices and to provide guidance on good dietary practices for different age groups.

The quality of assistance provided will be ensured through routine monitoring and post-distribution monitoring activities as well as periodic food security assessments (such as price and market monitoring, health and nutrition surveillance). Sector partners will work with community committees, ensuring a balanced representation across age and gender, in order to assess the acceptability of modalities and rationales with the population. Effective collaborative community-based

complaints mechanisms will be developed and implemented to protect and assist the most vulnerable in the community.

The implementation of activities will comply with humanitarian principles and take into consideration the socio-economic and institutional context within which these activities are implemented. In addition, the Food Security Sector response will be implemented by the sector actors in close consultation with local authorities, and partners where appropriate.





WFP/Craig Browne

# SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Support access to food for the most vulnerable population impacted by the Syrian crisis				Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR	BASELINE:	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017:	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	33% (78,520)	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring
% of targeted population who receive food assistance	24% (53,374)	33% (78,520)	33% (78,520)	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring

## A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2017	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2017*				
1.1. Food assistance provided to most vulnerable through various transfer modalities (cash, voucher, in-kind)	1.1.1 # of SYR children who receive emergency school feeding 1.1.2 # of SYR living in camps/in communities who receive food assistance	20,000 75,400	20,000 75,400	19,677,612	-	19,448,612	1	1	1
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>19,677,612</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,448,612</b>			

## B. Resilience Component

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2017	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2017				
1.2. Support income generating activities for most vulnerable	1.2.1 # of individuals received Food Assistance for Training (FFT) 1.2.2 # of individuals received Food Assistance for Asset (FFA)	1,250 250	1,250 250	4,889,400	-	4,889,400	4	3	5
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>4,889,400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,889,400</b>			

<b>OBJECTIVE 2:</b>	Promote food availability and support sustainable production				
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:</b>	% increase of food available through market based interventions	<b>BASELINE:</b> 0	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017:</b> 0.45% (5,460)	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:</b> 0.45% (5,460)	0.45% (5,460)
			Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring
			Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring		

B. Resilience Component						
Outputs	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring
			Total for 2017	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2017		
2.1. Enhance small scale and family farming production	5,460	5,460	1,133,946	-	4	3
			1,133,946	-		5
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>			<b>1,133,946</b>	<b>-</b>		

<b>OBJECTIVE 3:</b>	Enhance HH access to adequate food and ensure effective food security response				
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:</b>	Food Consumption Score maintained or improved	<b>BASELINE:</b>	90%	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017:</b>	Greater than 90%
		<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:</b>	Greater than 90%		
				Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring
				Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring
				Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring
				Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring

B. Resilience Component											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?
				Total for 2017	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2017	Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018				
3.1 Assess food diversity in targeted population	3.1.1 # of persons who received training 3.1.2 # of conducted interviews by phone or home visit (PDM / assessments)	30	30	782,814	-	582,814	-	4	4	1	1
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>782,814</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>582,814</b>	<b>-</b>				

## SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2017			Budgetary Requirements 2018		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2017	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2018
<b>WFP</b>	17,154,800	4,889,400	22,044,200	16,954,800	4,889,400	21,844,200
<b>UNHCR</b>	1,555,626		1,555,626	1,555,626		1,555,626
<b>FAO</b>		1,133,946	1,133,946		1,133,946	1,133,946
<b>Reach-Iraq</b>	250,000		250,000	21,000		21,000
<b>Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH)</b>	1,500,000		1,500,000	1,500,000		1,500,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,460,426</b>	<b>6,023,346</b>	<b>26,483,772</b>	<b>20,031,426</b>	<b>6,023,346</b>	<b>26,054,772</b>



# EDUCATION SECTOR RESPONSE

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNICEF and Save the Children	
<b>Appealing Partners</b>	IVY, People In Need (PIN), Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI/ PUI), Peace Winds (PWJ), Save the Children International (SCI), TRIANGLE, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNHCR	
<b>Other Partners</b>	Ministry of Education (MoE) – Iraq, INTERSOS, QANDIL, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide access to inclusive and quality formal and non-formal education including equipped teachers and learning materials for refugee children aged 3-17.</li> <li>2. Improve the quality of formal and non-formal education for refugee children aged 3-17 through the provision of education and teaching materials and the training and retention of teaching and learning personnel.</li> <li>3. Strengthen the capacity of the education system to deliver a timely, coordinated and evidence-based education response</li> </ol>	
<b>GENDER MARKER</b>	GENDER CODE 2A	
<b>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	USD 21,087,584	USD 20,655,752
<b>RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	USD 14,600,659	USD 14,370,284
<b>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	USD 35,688,243	USD 35,026,036



## CURRENT SITUATION

Whilst Iraq is dealing with internal conflict affecting 10 million Iraqis, including 3.4 million people who are internally displaced, it is also currently hosting around 230,000 Syrian refugees who have fled the ongoing conflict in Syria. The overwhelming majority of refugees (96%) are residing in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), with most of these residing in impacted communities (61%) whilst the remainder (39%) resides in one of the 10 refugee camps. Every fourth refugee is between 5 and 17 years old and therefore of school-going age. 25,564 school aged refugee children are residing in camps across the KRI, and a further 34,705 school aged refugee children are residing in urban, peri-urban and rural communities. This brings the total school age refugee children currently residing in Iraq to 60,269.

The Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) has played a central role in addressing the refugee crisis, but due to the ongoing financial crisis in KRI there are limited resources to provide

education services to these refugee children. The presence of both the Iraqi displaced and Syrian refugee children represents a double burden on already over-stretched resources and capacity in schools.

The most important barrier to accessing education mentioned by parents is financial constraints. Years of displacement have depleted refugee families' savings and ability to afford the costs for educating their children such as transport costs and costs for school supplies. Due to the financial situation, refugee youths often face a trade-off between attending school and supporting their families by working or helping in the household. An additional barrier to accessing education is the language of instruction, curriculum and lack of textbooks.

Despite the increase in enrolment rates due to the influx of Syrian refugee and displaced children, the number of teachers has reportedly not increased.

Many existing schools are unable to establish multiple shifts and do not have the capacity to absorb more students. This is mostly due to a shortage of teachers and the subsequent limited usage of classrooms. Ultimately, this has led to overstretched and overcrowded classrooms as evidenced by the high student-to-teacher ratios, which decreases the quality of learning and increases tensions between impacted communities.

In Iraq there are a variety of innovations and new approaches to ensure that Syrian refugee children have better access to quality education. For example, partners are piloting the use of technology to reach out-of-school children with interactive self-learning modules. Mobile schooling units are driven every day to remote areas where refugee children cannot easily access a formal school. Cash-for-education projects are using cash transfers to address families' financial constraint barriers.



UNHCR/Rasheed Hussein Rasheed



# NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

Population Group		2017		2018	
		Population In Need	Target Population <sup>1</sup>	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Boys	40,596	30,447	41,460	33,168
	Girls	37,634	28,226	38,434	30,747
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>78,230</b>	<b>58,673</b>	<b>79,894</b>	<b>63,915</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>78,230</b>	<b>58,673</b>	<b>79,894</b>	<b>63,915</b>

In 2017, it is estimated that between arrivals and departures, there will be an increase of 8,000 Syrian refugees in Iraq. This newly arriving refugee population will bring an estimated 2,000 school-aged children into camps and impacted communities. For 2017, there are a total of 235,000 persons in need of assistance, including around 78,230 school aged children. Overall, the Education Sector is targeting 58,673 refugee children and an additional 29,483 children in impacted communities as part of the resilience component.

A recent survey found enrolment rates at 63% and 0% for primary and secondary education for the male population, and 64% and 22% for primary and secondary education for the female population. Disparities remain in the provision and accessibility of education services in camps and non-camp settings. While 67% of children (5-17) are attending schools in camps, only 56% are attending schools in urban, peri-urban and rural settings. School attendance in impacted communities generally decreases according to distance from urban areas due to increased transportation costs. The education targeting priority for 2017 and 2018 will be refugees in urban, peri-urban and rural areas and out-of-school children.

There are dire needs for provision of textbooks, policy formation on certification, documentation and placement tests, payment of teacher incentives and student/teacher

transport. In terms of resilience, partners are conducting asset mapping to see

what local skills and capacities can be reinforced.



UNHCR/Michael Prendergast

<sup>1</sup> The columns for target population are only for direct beneficiaries where accurate numbers are available. If you have estimates of indirect beneficiaries for resilience building (i.e.: of systems-strengthening, institutional capacity-building, etc.), please include this in the narrative section below rather than in the table.

## STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

The Education partners plan to provide education support to 58,673 refugee children and youth and 29,483 children in impacted communities. The Refugee Component will support 46,084 children and youth in camps and 36,166 children and youth in urban, Peri-urban and rural settings, with a variety of education activities.

To increase equal and sustainable access to formal and non-formal education:

- Improvement of learning spaces with equipment
- Provision of teaching and learning materials
- Back to school campaigns
- Transport for students and teachers to and from learning spaces
- Increased opportunities for secondary, post-secondary and vocational education
- Strong community mobilization to increase boys' enrollment into the secondary education.
- Support to Arabic medium schools in the KR-I

- Kurdish language lessons for students and teachers

To improve the quality of education, the following will be prioritized:

- Teacher training on child protection, gender sensitivity and inclusivity in the classroom
- Continued professional development and coaching on effective classroom management, positive discipline and pedagogy
- Peace building and community cohesion interventions to foster resilience
- Codes of Conduct
- Payment of teacher incentives
- Learning outcome assessment – Using government assessment mechanisms.
- Closer work with Child Protection partners to ensure schools have trained social workers and referral mechanisms

The Resilience Component will support 12,000 children and youth living in camps, in urban, peri-urban and rural

settings and in impacted communities. Activities will include:

- Working closely with local NGOs and KRG Directorates of Education in order to support service delivery through existing local institutions, systems and infrastructure.

The 2017/2018 Education Strategy is based on the 'No Lost Generation' strategic framework to try to ensure refugee children inside Iraq are not denied their right to education. Through Student Parliaments and Parent-Teacher Associations, refugee students and parents will actively participate in decision-making processes to enhance resilience and empowered protection.

The response will build on existing synergies between different sectors to improve access and quality of learning. For example, closer linkages with Camp Management authorities in order to ensure sufficient space is currently allocated to learning sites in the existing camps. Improved linkages with the Shelter and NFI sector will be developed to ensure learning spaces inside camps have appropriate winterization and that urban schools hosting refugee students can benefit from extensions.

## ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

Within the 3PR process special attention is paid to accountability obligations, including those that affect the refugees and impacted communities as well as those relevant to the different stakeholders in the overall response.

Well-established education coordination mechanisms at national and sub national level 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, as well as continuous communication with the sectors' members on various strategic and operational issues.

Education partners responding to the refugee caseload conduct a range of activities aimed at enhancing communication and engagement with persons of concern in camps and in urban, peri-urban and rural communities. 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, post distribution monitoring.

Partners work closely with community committees established in all refugee camps, as well as in urban, peri-urban and rural areas to support community

participation and empowerment, facilitate outreach activities. These mixed committees include men and women, as well as different ethnic minorities, forming a basis for the peaceful co-existence of different communities. They use refugee volunteers through established community information mechanisms, for both sharing and receiving information. Outreach work is also conducted in refugee camps to disseminate information on available services.

# SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1:	Provide access to inclusive and quality formal and non-formal education including equipped teachers and learning materials for refugee children aged 3-17.				Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?		
	INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	BASELINE:	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017:	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:						
<b>Outputs</b>  1.1.: Refugee children (3-17 years, g/b) are accessing formal and non-formal quality education  1.2.: Refugee children (3-17 years, g/b) and their teachers have access to school supplies and learning materials  1.3.: Refugee children (3-17 years, g/b) have increased access through the provision of transportation and/ or cash transfers	% of Syrian refugee children access education (3-17 years) (Formal and Non-Formal Education)	61 % (45,194)	33895 (75% of 45,194)	36155 (80% of 45,194)	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring		
	<b>A. Refugee Component</b>									
		<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Target 2017</b>	<b>Indicator Target 2018</b>	<b>Budgetary Requirement (USD)</b>		<b>Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?</b>	<b>Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?</b>	<b>Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?</b>	<b>Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?</b>
					<b>Total for 2017 (USD)</b>	<b>Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2017</b>	<b>Total for 2018 (USD)</b>	<b>Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018</b>		
		1.1.1.: # of children (3-5 years, g/b) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	11,750	12,000			9,681,741			
		1.1.2.: # of children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in formal general education	35,900	36,600	9,701,741				3	3
		1.1.3.: # of children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in accredited non-formal education	10,620	10,640					4	
		1.2.1.: # of children (3-17 years, g/b) receiving school supplies	58,270	59,240	2,489,305		2,511,675		3	2
		1.2.2.: # of teachers/ facilitators (f/m) receiving teaching materials	220	220					4	4
		1.3.1.: # of children (5-17 years, g/b) provided with school transportation	900	900			7,021,904		4	3
	1.3.2.: # of children (5-17 years, g/b) supported by cash-transfers	7,800	7,800	7,401,106				4	4	
				<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>	<b>19,592,152</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,215,320</b>			

B. Resilience Component										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?	
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2017					Total for 2018 (USD)
1.4: The education system has increased resilience through the construction and rehabilitation of new classrooms	1.4.1: # of classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated	1,275	1,201	10,120,835		4	4	5	4	
	1.4.2: # of children (5-17 years, g/b) benefiting from classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated	87,753	84,261							
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>10,120,835</b>	<b>-</b>					<b>9,719,960</b>

<b>OBJECTIVE 2:</b>	Improve the quality of formal and non-formal education for refugee children aged 3-17 through the provision of education and teaching materials and the training and retention of teaching and learning personnel.					Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:</b>	% of students retained through the provision teaching/learning materials and trained teachers	<b>BASELINE:</b>	61 % (45,194)	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017:</b>	33895 (75% of 45,194)	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:</b>	36155 (80% of 45,194)	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring

A. Refugee Component									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2017				
2.1.: The quality of formal and non-formal education is improved through the provision of textbooks and/or recreational materials	2.1.1: # of children (5-17 years, g/b) receiving textbooks 2.1.2: # of children receiving recreational materials	40,850 41,150	40,850 46,950	2,217,690 2,217,690	-	2,162,690 2,162,690	3 4	4 4	3 3
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>									
				2,217,690	-	2,162,690			

B. Resilience Component									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2017				
2.2: Teachers capacity is increased and teachers are retained through the provision of training and/or the provision of incentives	2.2.1: # of teachers and education personnel trained (f/m, Syrian and non-syrian) 2.2.2: # of teachers and education personnel receiving incentives (f/m, syrian and non syrian)	5,076 2,289	5,112 2,300	3,948,550 49,000	-	4,120,050 38,000	5 4	4 4	3 5
2.3: Refugee students (5-17 years, g/b) resilience is strengthened through the provision of life skills and citizenship programmes	2.3.1: # of children (5-17 years, g/b) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes in formal settings	9,160	13,240	49,000	-	38,000	4	4	5
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>									
				3,997,550	-	4,158,050			

<b>OBJECTIVE 3:</b>	Strengthen the capacity of the education system to deliver a timely, coordinated and evidence-based education response.							
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:</b>	# of Parent Teacher Associations (PTA) supported or established	<b>BASELINE:</b> 120	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017:</b> 585	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:</b> 583	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries? Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders? Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency? Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability? Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring

### B. Resilience Component

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries? Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders? Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency? Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability? Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2017	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018				
3.4: The capacity and responsiveness of the education system is improved through the establishment of Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs)	3.4.1: # of Parent Teacher Associations (PTA) supported or established	585	583	482,274		492,274	4	4	4	5
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>482,274</b>		<b>492,274</b>				

## SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2017			Budgetary Requirements 2018		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2017	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2018
<b>IVY</b>	100,000	-	100,000	100,000	-	100,000
<b>People In Need (PIN)</b>	1,121,236	1,464,324	2,585,560	1,223,626	1,242,724	2,466,350
<b>PUI</b>	850,000	130,000	980,000	850,000	130,000	980,000
<b>Peace Winds Japan (PWJ)</b>	787,500	170,000	957,500	787,500	170,000	957,500
<b>Save the Children International (SCI)</b>	541,210	601,735	1,142,945	484,190	505,960	990,150
<b>TRIANGLE</b>	2,327,012	4,600	2,331,612	1,899,810	4,600	1,904,410
<b>UNESCO</b>	275,000	590,000	865,000	225,000	677,000	902,000
<b>UNICEF</b>	12,420,000	11,640,000	24,060,000	12,420,000	11,640,000	24,060,000
<b>UNHCR</b>	2,665,626	-	2,665,626	2,665,626	-	2,665,626
<b>IOM</b>	722,258		722,258	722,258		722,258
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,809,842</b>	<b>14,600,659</b>	<b>36,410,501</b>	<b>21,378,010</b>	<b>14,370,284</b>	<b>35,748,294</b>





# HEALTH SECTOR RESPONSE

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	WHO, UNHCR	
<b>Appealing Partners</b>	UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI/PUI), Peace Winds Japan (PWJ)	
<b>Other Partners</b>	Directorate of Health (DoH), Emergency, Un Ponte Per (UPP)	
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve access to Primary Health Care (PHC) services for refugees and hosting communities</li> <li>2. Strengthen health institutions including service delivery capacity, coordination, transparency and accountability of health partners</li> <li>3. Strengthen reproductive health services for refugees and hosting communities</li> </ol>	
<b>GENDER MARKER</b>	1	
<b>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	USD 8,365,135	USD 8,135,135
<b>RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	USD 4,160,000	USD 3,564,000
<b>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	USD 12,525,135	USD 11,699,135



## CURRENT SITUATION

Since the start of the crisis, the same health services have been provided for the Syrians in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), as for the citizens. However, the numbers of refugees in camps and in impacted communities as well as the arrival of IDPs to the KR-I since June 2014 has affected and overstretched the health system which has suffered, among other things, from shortages in human resources, interruption in supply chains, and limited funds to maintain and expand health facilities. Nonetheless, despite the financial constraints in Iraq and particularly in the KR-I, access to health care services has improved during 2016 due to combined efforts of the Kurdistan Regional Government and humanitarian partners. A total of 274,822 consultations were provided for Syrian women, men, girls and boys in camps during the first nine months of 2016, which reflects 3.9 consultation/person/year (normal range

is 1-4). During the first nine months, 11,048 patients were referred from camp based PHC to secondary and tertiary facilities for further investigations and hospitalisation. The major cause for consultations for acute conditions were: upper respiratory tract infections (42 per cent), skin infections (6 per cent), urinary tract infections (6 per cent), and watery diarrhoea (4 per cent). Chronic diseases, mental health conditions and injuries represented 19 per cent of the total outpatient department caseload. Since January 2016, the handover of camp PHC from NGOs to DoH is ongoing. In eight refugee camps (Darashakran, Kawergosk, Basirma, Qushtapa, Domiz 1, Domiz 2, Akre, Gawilan) handing over of PHC from NGO to DoH has either been completed or is in the final phase. The goal of the handover is to integrate camp-based PHC into the national system.

Comprehensive services are provided by DoH and humanitarian actors in camp primary health care centre (PHCC), which include provision of PHC, immunisation, reproductive health, growth monitoring, mental health and psychosocial support, and maternal health. Health services outside the camps are provided by DoH and refugees have access to primary, secondary and tertiary health care services at a nominal fee, as for citizens. During 2016, two mass campaigns against polio were conducted, reaching 48,012 Syrian children under five (95 per cent of the target).

In Al-Obaidi camp, Anbar province, the PHCC closed due to security constraints in 2016. The whole camp has subsequently closed and the resident refugees have either returned to Syria or settled within the local communities.



Dario Bosio/Metrography

# NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

Population Group		2017		2018	
		Population In Need	Target Population <sup>1</sup>	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	74,356	74,356	75,938	75,938
	Women	58,584	58,584	59,831	59,831
	Boys	52,855	52,855	53,979	53,979
		49,205	49,205	50,252	50,252
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>235,000</b>	<b>235,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>
	Boys	251,320	10,588	251,320	10,588
	Girls	236,624	9,412	236,624	9,412
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>487,944</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>487,944</b>	<b>20,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>722,944</b>	<b>255,000</b>	<b>727,944</b>	<b>260,000</b>

The health sector will focus on most vulnerable groups including women, boys, girls and elderly people by addressing their special needs including immunisation, reproductive health and non-communicable diseases.

The Health Access and Utilization Survey (HAUS) conducted in urban areas in August 2016 revealed that of all individuals experiencing health issues in the month prior to the surveys, over half (58 per cent) reported accessing medical care at governmental facilities. However, 40 per cent of those with chronic conditions reported being unable to receive the care needed primarily due to being unable to afford the fees or transport to health facilities. In addition, 54 per cent of respondents with a mental health condition reported not being able to access treatment. In this respect, Mental Health Gap Action Programme (MHGAP) training was conducted in Erbil Governorate in 2016, in collaboration with DoH/MoH, with a view to eventually integrating mental health services within PHCCs.



Dario Bosio/Metrography

<sup>1</sup> The columns for target population are only for direct beneficiaries where accurate numbers are available. If you have estimates of indirect beneficiaries for resilience building (i.e.: of systems-strengthening, institutional capacity-building, etc.), please include this in the narrative section below rather than in the table.

<sup>2</sup> The population figure used for affected communities in need represents the overall figure (disaggregated by age) and not the sector specific figure.

## STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

The overall aims of the response are to: prevent excess morbidity and mortality among Syrian refugees; support the MoH/DoH to continue to meet the needs of refugee women, girls, boys and men and of impacted communities; minimise the effect on impacted communities 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 PHC approach and strategy to ensure that essential health services are provided in a timely manner and are guided by proper assessment of needs, challenges and resources, appropriate organisation 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.

The Health Sector will ensure comprehensive PHC services are provided in all refugee camps by DoH, apart from Arbat camp in Sulaymaniyah which will be managed by INGO in 2017 due to lack of capacity of DoH in terms of human and financial resources. Health sector will ensure access to curative,

preventive and promotional services including maternal and child health care. The comprehensive package includes the provision of primary health care, emergency and referral, immunisation, reproductive health, growth monitoring and mental health services. Surveillance system for communicable diseases will be strengthened and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) promotion will be ensured in camps and impacted communities, a nutrition survey is planned in 2017, to monitor the nutrition status of refugees in camps. In addition, integration of mental health services within national PHCCs.

While ensuring service provision, health sector will continue engaging local authorities and health personnel in a capacity building process (training and supervision) aimed to improve DoH capacity to provide services by end of 2017. Community health interventions will be delivered to ensure that refugees receive health promotion sessions to mitigate against illness and seek appropriate referrals. Health Information System will be strengthened in refugee camps. Routine and mass vaccination campaigns will be continued targeting

children in camps and impacted communities. Regular coordination meetings will be conducted between DoH and health partners at governorate and camp PHC in order to improve health services provided for refugees and impacted communities.

Under the resilience component, the Health Sector will focus on strengthening the capacity of the national health system to deliver health services to Syrian refugees and impacted communities. Supporting and upgrading PHCCs in areas with high concentration of Syrian refugees, supporting maternity facilities, and ensuring provision of medicines, vaccines, supplies and equipment.

The health sector will ensure a comprehensive package of reproductive health services will be delivered to refugees in camps and impacted communities. Ante Natal Care (ANC), health awareness, supporting basic and advance obstetric emergency units to ensure safe deliveries will be included in this package.

## ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

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

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

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



Dario Bosio/Metrography

# SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

<b>OBJECTIVE 1:</b>	Improve access to PHC care services for refugees and hosting communities															
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:</b>	# of consultations per person per year (refugee camps)	<b>BASELINE:</b> 3	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017:</b> 2 to 4	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:</b> 2 to 4						Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring			

A. Refugee Component														
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?			
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2017	Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018							
1.1 Regular medical consultations are provided at primary health care facilities	1.1.1 # of PHC consultations	300,000	300,000	5,530,135		5,450,135		3	3	3	3			
	1.1.2 # of mental health consultations	10,000	10,000											
1.2 Increased child survival through provision of comprehensive of EPI services	1.2.1 # of children U1 in camps immunized against measles	7,000	7,000	500,000		500,000		2	2	2	2			
1.3 Referral system for secondary and tertiary care including specialized services such as disability is strengthened	1.3.1 # of referrals from PHCs to secondary and tertiary medical care	12,000	12,000	950,000		840,000		3	3	3	3			
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>6,980,135</b>		<b>6,790,135</b>								

B. Resilience Component													
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?					Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2017	Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018	3	3	3			
1.4 Promotion of appropriate infant and Young Child Feeding practices (YCF)	1.4.1 # of targeted lactating mothers with access to YCF counselling for appropriate feeding	13,300	13,300	550,000		550,000		3	3	3	3	3	3
1.5 Diseases outbreaks are detected early and responded to in a timely manner	1.5.1 % of outbreak alerts detected and responded to within 72 hours	100%	100%	390,000		300,000		3	3	3	3	3	3
1.6 Improve access to mental health services at the primary and community level in camp and non-camp settings	1.6.1 # of people trained on psychosocial support services including referral	110	50										
	1.6.2 # of PHCs with integrated mhGAP	7	3	430,000		400,000		3	3	3	3	3	
	1.6.3 # of individual participating in group activities	2,600	2,600										
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>1,370,000</b>		<b>1,250,000</b>							

<b>OBJECTIVE 2:</b>	Strengthen health institutions including service delivery capacity, coordination, transparency and accountability of health partners					Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:</b>	% of public health facilities supported	<b>BASELINE:</b> 9% (97)	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017:</b> 10% (110)	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:</b> TBD		Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring

A. Refugee Component											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2017	Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018				
2.1 Capacity building on Community Based Health and Outreach work in impacted urban settings is strengthened with the support of related line ministries and departments	2.1.1 # of health workers trained on primary health care	90	50								
	2.1.2 # of new or existing community health volunteers/workers trained	60	30	405,000		335,000		3	3	3	
	2.1.3 # of newborns care reached in refugee camps	4,000	4,000								
2.2 Health Information System strengthened	2.2.1 # of public facilities supported in impacted areas on strengthening health information system	10	10	380,000		380,000		2	2	2	2
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>785,000</b>		<b>715,000</b>					

B. Resilience Component									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2017				
2.3 Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) services in primary health care are strengthened, including addition of rotavirus, pneumococcal, hepatitis A and necessary vaccinations in the country	2.3.1 # of U5 children vaccinated against polio	45,000	45,000	1,400,000		1,400,000	2	2	2
2.4 Health coordination mechanisms strengthened at national and governorate levels	2.4.1 # of health coordination meetings at the governorate level	48	48	310,000		310,000	3	3	3
2.5 Material support to public health care facilities in affected areas	2.5.1 # of supported public PHC facilities with necessary materials	110	50	600,000		100,000	3	3	3
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>2,310,000</b>		<b>1,810,000</b>			



<b>OBJECTIVE 3:</b>	Strengthening Reproductive Health Services in camps and impacted areas					Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:</b>	% of public health facilities supported with Reproductive Health services	<b>BASELINE:</b>	7% (17)	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017:</b>	7% (17)	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:</b>	TBD	Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 5-1 based on guiding questions for scoring

**A. Refugee Component**

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2017				
3.1 Provision and maintenance of comprehensive reproductive health services including emergency obstetric care provided for Syrian refugees in camps	3.1.1 # of women in camps attending to 1st ANC	4,000	4,100	600,000		2	2	2	2
	3.1.2 # of women in camps accessing RH services	21,000	21,500						
	3.1.3 # of deliveries referred to UNFPA supported EmONC facility	800	900						
	3.1.4 # of women attended awareness sessions on RH topics in refugee camps	2,400	2,500						
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>600,000</b>					
				<b>630,000</b>					

B. Resilience Component												
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?				Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2017	Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018	3	3			
3.2 Provision and maintenance of comprehensive reproductive health services including emergency obstetric care provided for Syrian refugees in impacted communities (non camps)	3.2.1 # of health facilities providing RH services supported by UNFPA with operational support	67	67	480,000		504,000		3	3	3	3	
	3.2.2 # of facilities providing EMONC services for refugees and impacted areas in non camp setting.	7	7									
	3.2.3 # of deliveries from supported facilities	5,000	5,250									
	3.2.4 # of service providers trained by UNFPA on RH topics	60	60									
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>480,000</b>		<b>504,000</b>						

## SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2017			Budgetary Requirements 2018		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2017	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2018
<b>UNHCR</b>	5,972,813	560,000	6,532,813	5,972,813	535,000	6,507,813
<b>UNICEF</b>	725,000	1,600,000	2,325,000	725,000	1,550,000	2,275,000
<b>UNFPA</b>	600,000	480,000	1,080,000	630,000	504,000	1,134,000
<b>PUI</b>	290,000	380,000	670,000	250,000	175,000	425,000
<b>PWJ</b>	147,322		147,322	147,322		147,322
<b>WHO</b>	630,000	1,140,000	1,770,000	410,000	800,000	1,210,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,365,135</b>	<b>4,160,000</b>	<b>12,525,135</b>	<b>8,135,135</b>	<b>3,564,000</b>	<b>11,699,135</b>



# SHELTER

## SECTOR RESPONSE

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR	
<b>Appealing Partners</b>	Bojeen Organisation for Human Development (BOHD), Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	
<b>Other Partners</b>	Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Erbil Refugee Council (ERC), Joint Crisis Coordination Cell (JCCC), and Technisches Hilfswerk (THW)	
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sustainable and gender appropriate access to adequate shelter and infrastructure is available, improved and maintained in camps</li> <li>2. Sustainable adequate shelter and community infrastructure is available for vulnerable Syrian refugees and impacted community members</li> <li>3. Camp coordination and management support provided to the local government</li> </ol>	
<b>GENDER MARKER</b>	2a	
<b>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	USD 17,276,252	USD 12,582,813
<b>RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	USD 4,692,813	USD 3,210,000
<b>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	USD 21,969,065	USD 15,792,813



## CURRENT SITUATION

In Iraq, 39 per cent of Syrian refugees live in camps and the remaining 61 per cent live in urban areas. Overall, 96 per cent of the Syrian refugees living in urban, peri-urban and rural areas live in either rented accommodation or are hosted by local communities. A total of 735 refugee households benefitted from shelter repair and upgrade in different impacted communities and 549 refugee households benefitted from cash for rent in 2016. Local labourers and local materials were used for constructing shelter and infrastructure. The presence of a large number of displaced populations (refugees and IDPs) has strained access to housing, electricity, and water and sanitation services in impacted communities.

More than 95 per cent of Syrian refugees living in refugee camps have access to individual shelter plots with tent slabs and individual kitchens and individual WASH facilities. This includes the ongoing construction of new shelter plots. Repair and maintenance of infrastructure such as roads, drains, fence, electrical connections and public buildings continues in all refugee camps.

Since Syrian refugees have been living in camps for more than three years and return is not foreseen in the near future, a “tent free camp” initiative was launched in order to ensure that refugees live in more durable shelter. Since the end of 2015, refugees have been granted the right to build up in camps and through

the combined efforts of Syrian refugees and sector partners, 66 per cent of in-camp refugees now live in durable shelters.

Support has been provided to the camp management partners, BHRA in the Dohuk Governorate, ERC/JCC and DRC in Erbil, and JCC in Sulaymaniyah, to contribute to the maintenance and consolidation of camp services and the coordination thereof.



# NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

Population Group		2017		2018	
		Population In Need	Target Population <sup>1</sup>	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	29,552	27,219	29,646	27,219
	Women	27,363	25,203	27,450	25,203
	Boys	27,363	25,203	27,450	25,203
		25,172	23,185	25,254	23,185
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>109,450</b>	<b>100,810</b>	<b>109,800</b>	<b>100,810</b>
Members of Impacted Communities <sup>2</sup>	Men	246,917	1,481	246,917	1,481
	Women	255,040	1,373	255,040	1,373
	Boys	251,320	1,373	251,320	1,373
	Girls	236,624	1,263	236,624	1,263
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>989,901</b>	<b>5,490</b>	<b>989,901</b>	<b>5,490</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,099,351</b>	<b>106,300</b>	<b>1,099,701</b>	<b>106,300</b>

## Non-camp:

The “Displacement as challenge and opportunity” study in 2016, which profiled IDPs, Refugees and impacted communities in three governorates of KR-I, highlight that due to IDP influx in 2014, rent continued to increase until 2015 and has been stable since early 2016. About 7 per cent of refugee households in urban, peri-urban and rural areas were at risk of eviction due to their inability to pay the rent and lack of tenure security agreement. The lack of formal rental agreements contributes to increasing levels of vulnerability of refugee households in terms of eviction.

Cash for rent has been the main conduit for supporting shelter needs of refugees in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. According to post-distribution monitoring of multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA), refugees use distributed cash primarily for paying rent. Simultaneously, in light of persistent unfavourable economic conditions, substantial numbers of refugees have sought to settle in camps.

## Refugee camps:

All Syrian refugee camps are accessible permitting regular assessment of the shelter situation. The camp has now closed with the departure of the refugees who have either returned to Syria or settled within the local communities. In camps, all refugee families have, at the very least, access to a tent and basic services.

In 2017, the construction of new shelter plots in refugee camps is planned to accommodate refugees living in transit areas of camps and refugees in waiting lists. Vulnerable refugee households will be supported with technical and financial support for a tent upgrade to more durable shelters. Repair and maintenance of infrastructure in camps will continue.

The Government will continue to benefit from UNHCR and partners' support as they take over all camp management related activities and responsibilities in all three Governorates in the KR-I.

<sup>1</sup> The columns for target population are only for direct beneficiaries where accurate numbers are available. If you have estimates of indirect beneficiaries for resilience building (i.e.: of systems-strengthening, institutional capacity-building, etc.), please include this in the narrative section below rather than in the table.

<sup>2</sup> The population figure used for affected communities in need represents the overall figure (disaggregated by age) and not the sector specific figure.

## STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

Refugees in urban, peri-urban and rural areas utilise their personal means to achieve adequate housing but 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 in urban, peri-urban and rural areas 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 exhaustion of funds for rent and other resources.

Various awareness raising activities will be implemented together with other sectors, in particular protection partners, with a view to formalising rental agreements and increase tenants' protection. This will benefit refugees, IDPs and impacted communities.

The roll-out of a revised vulnerability criteria assessment framework will allow for a more effective targeting of beneficiaries which will hopefully effectively support refugees facing

specific needs in regard to shelter/accommodation.

The Syrian refugee camp population in the KR-I has already been living in their dwellings for three 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. Multiple replacements of tents due to their limited life-span is an expensive and unsustainable shelter solution. Therefore, and in consultation with the local authorities, a move towards more sustainable shelters was launched in 2016. A total of 11,814 shelters have 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.

In 2017, the Shelter Sector plans to support 1,260 vulnerable refugee families to upgrade their shelter from tents to more durable shelters. In addition, 866 new shelter plots will be constructed and 1,500 existing tents will need to be replaced pending the transition to more durable shelter in the

future. The upgrade of tented shelter will provide more privacy and dignity especially to women and girls. It will also provide more effective protection against climatic factors such as rain, wind and heat.

### Resilience Component:

Support to more durable shelter at camp level helps to transform camps into settlements, merging refugee and local communities, and where refugees will have access to all basic facilities. Refugees themselves are responsible for the repair and maintenance of their shelter. Facilities at camp level such as water and sanitation are being handed over to the relevant government departments. The Government is always involved in camp planning and extension ensuring that the capacity of government engineers is also increased. In addition, construction works will continue to use local materials and local labour in order to support the economy in impacted communities.

## ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

Refugees are consulted on the design of camp facilities and shelter upgrades through meetings with refugee committees and focus group discussions. During the beneficiary identification phase, planning and construction period, dedicated meetings take place at camp level with refugee representatives, who ensure liaison at all times between their community, humanitarian organisations and the government. These consultations enable refugees to express their concerns, which, whenever feasible, considering land and resources limitations, are incorporated in the response design.

In addition, during actual implementation (construction and monitoring) regular interaction and consultations take place among all stakeholders, i.e. sector

partners, camp management authorities, contractors and refugees. Issues raised during regular camp management meetings of concern to the Shelter Sector are immediately addressed mainly through joint field visits and direct discussion with refugees.

Consultations with and active participation of refugees outside of camps is constrained by the dispersion of the population in various and distant areas. Through the protection monitoring tool, as well as participatory assessments, challenges faced by refugees are nevertheless recorded and referral to a range of actors is made with a view to respond to specific needs identified (e.g. legal or financial assistance).



UNHCR/ Oleg Zhdanov



# SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

<b>OBJECTIVE 1:</b>	Sustainable and gender appropriate access to adequate shelter and infrastructure is available, improved and maintained in camps	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:</b>	% of Targeted population who have access to appropriate shelter and infrastructure in camp settings	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring
	<b>BASELINE:</b> 95% (95,000)	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017:</b> 99% (99,000)	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:</b> 100% (100,000)		

A. Refugee Component											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2017	Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018				
1.1 Emergency shelter provided	# of replacement tents provided	1,500	500	750,000		250,000		1	1	1	1
1.2 Refugees provided with improved shelter solutions	# of new improved shelter plots constructed	866	400	3,957,813		1,900,000		4	4	4	3
1.3 Infrastructure is available, improved and maintained in camps	# of infrastructure projects (roads, electricity, public buildings etc) improved/maintained	84	84	4,032,813		4,032,813		4	4	4	3
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>8,740,626</b>		<b>6,182,813</b>					

B. Resilience Component									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Total for 2018 (USD)				
1. 4 Long-term permanent shelter provided and sustained using local goods, services and labour	# of tents upgraded to more durable shelter	1,260	860	4,232,813	2,750,000	4	4	4	3
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>4,232,813</b>	<b>2,750,000</b>				

<b>OBJECTIVE 2:</b>	Sustainable adequate shelter and community infrastructure is available for vulnerable Syrian refugees and host community members in non-camp setting					Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:</b>	% of Refugees reporting improved shelter conditions in non-camp settings	<b>BASELINE:</b>	89% (120,150)	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017:</b>	90% (120,960)	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:</b>	90% (121,770)	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring

A. Refugee Component											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?		
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2017					Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018
2.1 Shelter upgrades completed in urban area	2.1.1 # of households receiving shelter upgrade (MHH/FHH)	40	40	100,000		100,000		4	4	4	3
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>100,000</b>		<b>100,000</b>					

B. Resilience Component											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?		
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2017					Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018
2.2 Community infrastructure provided, rehabilitated, maintained and/or improved using local goods, services and labour	2.2.1 # of infrastructure projects (roads, electricity, public buildings etc) constructed/improved/maintained	5	5	460,000		460,000		4	4	4	4
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>460,000</b>		<b>460,000</b>					

<b>OBJECTIVE 3:</b>	Camp coordination and management support provided to the local government				Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:</b>	% of camps with proper camp coordination mechanism	<b>BASELINE:</b>	100	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017:</b>	100	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:</b>	100	5
						5	4	4

A. Refugee Component											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2017	Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018				
3.1 Roles and responsibilities of camp managers and service providers defined and agreed	3.1.1 # of camp management/administration staff employed (F/M)	500	375	8,435,626		6,300,000		5	5	4	4
	3.1.2 # of camp managers aware of roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders	10	10								
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>8,435,626</b>		<b>6,300,000</b>					

## SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2017			Budgetary Requirements 2018		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2017	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2018
<b>BOHD</b>	100,000	-	100,000	100,000	-	100,000
<b>PWJ</b>	-	1,210,000	1,210,000	-	1,210,000	1,210,000
<b>UNHCR</b>	17,176,252	3,482,813	20,659,065	12,482,813	2,000,000	14,482,813
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,276,252</b>	<b>4,692,813</b>	<b>21,969,065</b>	<b>12,582,813</b>	<b>3,210,000</b>	<b>15,792,813</b>



# BASIC NEEDS SECTOR RESPONSE

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR	
<b>Appealing Partners</b>	IOM, PWJ, UNHCR, UNICEF	
<b>Other Partners</b>	DRC, QANDIL, YAO	
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. PoCs provided with access to in-kind NFI/Core Relief Items</li> <li>2. Seasonal Support provided in-kind</li> <li>3. POCs provides with Cash assistance through various sources and modalities</li> <li>4. Adequate and timely logistics and supply management</li> </ol>	
<b>GENDER MARKER</b>	0	
<b>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	USD 48,583,331	USD 48,583,331
<b>RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	USD	USD
<b>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	USD 48,583,331	USD 48,583,331



## CURRENT SITUATION

The Syrian refugee population has remained relatively stable, with few returns recorded, and new arrivals mostly admitted in the KR-I on 15-day visas and not on asylum grounds. Based on current trends, it is expected that the population will be comprised of approximately 227,000 persons at the beginning of the planning cycle.

The 39% of refugees living in camps have over the past year enjoyed fair living conditions, resulting in particular from the implementation of substantive projects aiming at upgrading their shelters (Over 95% of shelters have been 'improved' with concrete bases for the tents and an individual kitchen, latrine and shower. More than 65% have also been upgraded with solid house-like structures replacing the tents), improving health services and enhancing support to livelihoods activities. Although reduced and targeted, food assistance will be

continued, for the benefit of part of the refugee camp residents only. In contrast, refugees living in the urban, peri-urban and rural areas, who constitute 61% of the overall population are more scattered and therefore less "visible" as a group. To target this majority of the population, dedicated outreach activities have been designed and implemented over the past couple of years with a view to more effectively identifying and responding to their needs.

Meeting accommodation and basic needs remain a challenge, in particular for asylum seekers and refugees residing in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. Given the dispersion of the population, sometimes in remote areas, partner agencies have increasingly adopted the provision of cash as a more effective means to distribute assistance and for refugees to prioritise their needs i.e. multi-purpose cash assistance

(MPCA), one-time or multi-month cash assistance. The wide availability of markets in the KR-I, the increasing number of actors, needs and assistance tracking tools, and the benefits brought through cash assistance have prompted humanitarian actors to increasingly expand unconditional cash assistance programmes.

In urban, peri-urban and rural areas, refugees have been assisted through a targeted approach, using protection and socio-economic criteria, in order to prioritize the most vulnerable households. Seasonal (winter) assistance and multi-purpose cash assistance programmes are subject to a targeted approach (whereas full Non Food Item – NFI - kits are subject to a blanket distribution benefiting all new arrivals). Coordination amongst partners also aim to avoid gaps in regard to refugee-hosting geographic areas.



UNHCR/ Micheal Prendergast



# NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

Population Group		2017		2018	
		Population In Need	Target Population <sup>1</sup>	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	74,356	46,829	75,938	46,829
	Women	58,584	36,896	59,831	36,896
	Boys	52,855	33,287	53,979	33,287
		49,205	30,988	50,252	30,988
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>235,000</b>	<b>148,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>148,000</b>
Members of Impacted Communities <sup>2</sup>	Men	246,917	1,497	246,917	1,497
	Women	255,040	1,546	255,040	1,546
	Boys	251,320	9,023	251,320	9,023
	Girls	236,624	8,934	236,624	8,934
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>989,901</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>989,901</b>	<b>21,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,224,901</b>	<b>169,000</b>	<b>1,229,901</b>	<b>169,000</b>

As a response to the prevailing focus on camp populations and camp-based interventions, studies entitled “Displacement as challenge and opportunity” were conducted by the Joint IDP Profiling Services (JIPS) in the three governorates of the KR-I, targeting refugees in the urban areas, alongside internally displaced populations and members of impacted communities.

The findings from those studies contribute to question the common perception that refugees hosted in camps tend to be the most vulnerable ones, with no means to survive outside of camps. The general economic deterioration in the KR-I has resulted in a financial weakening of the position of refugees, with loss of work opportunities, unpaid salaries and increased indebtedness.

Refugee households’ expense levels have drastically decreased, whereas 30 to 40% of the total domestic budget is allocated to the payment of rent. According to the results of post distribution monitoring, the number one use for multi-purpose cash assistance received by refugee families is rent. Furthermore, the vast majority of refugee families have borrowed money for emergency and coping purposes (in particular for sustaining domestic consumption and payment of rent).

As a result, and in contrast with the generally agreed policy on favouring alternative to camps options, a number of refugees have sought to move into camps, expecting an overall improvement to their living conditions and access to services.

Host communities are also experiencing serious challenges, prompting the KR-I authorities to increasingly suggest the local population be equally considered for the benefit of humanitarian assistance, and with a view to mitigating social tensions.

<sup>1</sup> The columns for target population are only for direct beneficiaries where accurate numbers are available. If you have estimates of indirect beneficiaries for resilience building (i.e.: of systems-strengthening, institutional capacity-building, etc.), please include this in the narrative section below rather than in the table.

<sup>2</sup> The population figure used for affected communities in need represents the overall figure (disaggregated by age) and not the sector specific figure.

# STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

## 1. Provision of full NFI kits for newly arriving refugees

It is expected that some 12,000 refugees will be registered in the course of 2017, but will be mostly comprised of new arrivals, new-borns, and continuous registration of in-situ cases. Assistance will be directed towards new arrivals, but will also target on a needs basis those refugees moving into camps from urban or rural areas.

## 2. Provision of appropriate seasonal support

Seasonal support, in particular in regard to winter, is planned based on vulnerability indicators applied to the registered refugee population (UNHCR's registration database). Approximately 25,000 refugee families will be further assessed and targeted to receive such support. The assistance will be mostly provided in-kind (e.g. blankets, heaters, tents inner layer, etc.) whereas some items such as kerosene will be provided through cash, especially outside of camps where there is a functioning market. Coordination amongst partners will aim to ensure that vulnerable populations in remote areas are effectively and adequately covered. In addition, a

small number of the most vulnerable members of the affected community will be targeted with winter assistance, these will be referred by relevant government authorities in the three governorates of the KR-I.

## 3. Provision of NFI replacements or their cash equivalent

Provision of such assistance occurs mainly in instances of relocation of refugees to newly built plots, based on an assessment of actual needs, and in an ad hoc manner following unexpected circumstances such as extreme weather conditions or fire accidents. In the KR-I climate conditions, tents usually require replacement every year and a half.

## 4. Cash assistance

Cash assistance will be increasingly resorted to as the most effective modality of assistance and service delivery, as it enables refugees to prioritise their needs while at the same time, supporting the local economy.

It is anticipated that cash assistance will be used, when appropriate, to support refugees to replace NFIs and procure kerosene (in the context of seasonal assistance). However, the bulk of the cash

programme will consist of multi-purpose cash assistance, targeting refugees identified through the application of vulnerability or poverty indicators, as well as inter-agency referrals and protection monitoring. MPCA will support refugees to meet their various needs, ranging from payment of rent or medicines no longer coming free of charge due to deteriorating economic conditions, to enabling children's enrolment in schools and even reimbursing loans.

The use of cash cards (Mobile money wallets), which is more cost-effective, is expanding and will be prioritized over the use of bank cheques.

In light of the growing number of agencies implementing cash interventions and the various modalities being used, enhanced coordination amongst partners will be pursued, through the Cash Working Group, set up and thus far led by UNHCR in the context of the IDP response since August 2014.

Assistance tracking through the implementation of RAIS (Refugee Assistance Information System), coupled with post-distribution monitoring will help assess the effectiveness and impact of the cash programme.



UNHCR/ Oleg Zhdanov

# SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

<b>OBJECTIVE 1:</b>	PoCs provided with access to in-kind NFI/Core Relief Items			
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:</b>	% of HHs whose needs for basic and domestic in-kind are met	<b>BASELINE:</b> 20% (15,000)	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017:</b> 18% (13,750)	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:</b> 18% (13,750)
			Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?
			Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
			1	2
			3	1

## A. Refugee Component

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2017				
1.1. Access to CRI enhanced for new arrivals	1.1.1 # of new arrivals HH (MHH/FHH) received CRIs and basic items	3,750	3,750	2,717,475		2,717,475	2	1	1
1.2. Access to CRI enhanced for existing populations	1.2.1 # of HH (MHH/FHH) received replenishment CRIs and basic items	10,000	10,000	3,321,359		3,321,359	2	1	1
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>6,038,834</b>		<b>6,038,834</b>			

<b>OBJECTIVE 2:</b> Seasonal Support provided in-kind	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:</b> % of HH (MHH/FHH) with access to sufficient seasonal basic items	3	2	1	1
	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:</b> 39% (30,000)			
	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017:</b> 40% (30,000)			
	<b>BASELINE:</b> 39% (29,000)			

A. Refugee Component									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2017				
2.1 Seasonal and complementary items provided to newly arrived and existing populations	2.1.1 # of HH (MHH/FHH) received NFIs seasonal support	5,750	5,750	2,231,812			3	2	1
2.2 Seasonal Kerosene provided to newly arrived and existing populations	2.2.1 # of HH (MHH/FHH) received Kerosene for seasonal support	25,000	25,000	6,500,000			3	2	1
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>8,731,812</b>					

<b>OBJECTIVE 3:</b>	POCs provides with Cash assistance through various sources and modalities						Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?	
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:</b>	% of refugee HHs receiving cash grants	<b>BASELINE:</b>	22% (16,000)	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017:</b>	25% (20,000)	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:</b>	25% (20,000)	4	2	1	1

A. Refugee Component											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?		
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2017					Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018
3.1 Multi-purpose cash assistance is provided to most vulnerable refugees	3.1.1 # of Refugee HH (MHH/FHH) received multi purpose cash assistance	14,000	14,000	22,468,138		4	2	1	1		
3.2 Seasonal cash assistance is provided to most vulnerable refugees and hosting communities	3.2.1 # of HH (MHH/FHH) received seasonal assistance through cash transfers or vouchers	16,000	16,000								
	3.2.2 # of Host Community HHs (MHH/FHH) received seasonal assistance through cash transfers or vouchers	6,000	6,000	8,137,735		4	2	1	3		
3.3 Cash for NFI assistance is provided to most vulnerable out of camp refugees	3.3.1 # of out of camp Refugee HH (MHH/FHH) received Cash for NFI assistance	1,000	1,000	200,000		4	2	1	1		
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>30,805,873</b>	<b>30,805,873</b>						

<b>OBJECTIVE 4:</b>	Adequate and timely logistics and supply management					Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4:</b>	% of missing/damaged items in warehouse	<b>BASELINE:</b>	0%	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017:</b>	0%	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:</b>	0%	1	1

A. Refugee Component											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2017	Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018				
4.1 Warehousing provided/maintained and distribution of goods carried out	4.1.1 # of warehouses maintained	5	5	3,006,812		3,006,812		1	1	1	1
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>3,006,812</b>		<b>3,006,812</b>					

## SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2017			Budgetary Requirements 2018		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2017	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2018
<b>UNHCR</b>	44,504,671		44,504,671	44,504,671		44,504,671
<b>UNICEF</b>	2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000		2,000,000
<b>PWJ</b>	58,500		58,500	58,500		58,500
<b>IOM</b>	2,020,160		2,020,160	2,020,160		2,020,160
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48,583,331</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48,583,331</b>	<b>48,583,331</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48,583,331</b>





# WASH SECTOR RESPONSE

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNICEF/UNHCR	
<b>Appealing Partners</b>	UN Agencies: UNICEF, UNHCR NGOs: QRCs (Qatar Red Crescent Society), French Red Cross (FRC), Peace Winds Japan (PWJ), Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI), Relief International (RI), German Federal Agency for Technical Relief (THW).	
<b>Other Partners</b>	Government partners: 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).	
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> <li>3. Affected women, girls, boys and men are enabled to continue good hygiene practice in order to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being</li> <li>4. Affected women, girls, boys and men attending schools, child friendly spaces and health centres have reduced risk of WASH-related disease through equitable and sustainable access to safe, gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities and services and hygiene promotion activities</li> </ol>	
<b>GENDER MARKER</b>	2a	
<b>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	USD 10,295,633	USD 9,482,820
<b>RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	USD 6,042,813	USD 1,820,000
<b>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	USD 16,338,446	USD 11,302,820



## CURRENT SITUATION

A total of 87,000 Syrians live in nine camps and 138,000 in the community.

In 2016, the sector supported approximately 98,291 people in camps and assisted approximately 30,358 refugees in the community. In camps, on average 75 l/p/d of water was supplied, exceeding the sector target (50 l/p/d). Transition to durable water systems and infrastructure expansion or upgrade has been significant, better assuring quality, sustainable and efficient services. In camps, networks are complete for Kawergosk, Qushtapa; a Reverse Osmosis Unit has been installed in Basirma; and water supply has been increased in Qushtapa and Basirma, through additional boreholes, and in Arbat, through a second pipeline connecting the borehole and storage tank. Water trucking has stopped in all camps except Domiz I.

In Erbil, water conservation campaigns were successfully undertaken. Latrines and showers are available at household level in nearly all camps, and some improvements have been made to assure access for People Living with Disabilities (PLWD). This was undertaken in close coordination with Shelter to assure services for new settlement areas. Routine cleaning and desludging of toilets and septic tanks and solid waste management continued, alongside improvements to sewerage infrastructure, however development of sustainable, environmentally appropriate solid and liquid waste management and disposal systems still requires attention. DeSW, DoS, BRHA and ERC have been strengthened in their role in provision, operation and maintenance of WASH systems, and WASH Committees established and empowered to assure community management, and particularly promote water conservation efforts. Hygiene and health promotion continued, with hygiene items provided to only those most vulnerable. WASH

services and hygiene promotion were reinforced in schools, Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) and health facilities. Improvements to WASH services and hygiene and health promotion were undertaken in coordination with the Health sector to mitigate against acute diarrhea cases.

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

escalating IDP crisis, which impacted resourcing and capacity for donors, government and partners to sustain and expand support for the refugee population. The financial crisis in the KR-I has impacted services and limited government capacity to take over financial responsibility for WASH services. A key concern remains the status of water resource versus demand, with already declining aquifer levels in North Iraq exacerbated by increased water demand from refugees and IDP populations. Within a constrained funding environment, donor resources have focused on sustaining camp-based services, with continued underfunding for resilience projects, for example the planned Mosul dam water project.



UNHCR/ Oleg Zhdanov

<sup>1</sup> 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), which has now closed.

<sup>2</sup> litres/person/day

<sup>3</sup> This average is taken for the 9 camps in the KR-I and excludes Al-Obaidi camp in Anbar which is currently under control of ISIS and the camp has now closed. This was the average over quarter 1 of 2016.

# NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

Population Group		2017		2018	
		Population In Need	Target Population <sup>4</sup>	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	74,356	29,100	75,938	29,100
	Women	58,584	24,500	59,831	24,500
	Boys	52,855	34,170	53,979	34,170
	Girls	49,205	32,230	50,252	32,230
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>235,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>
	Boys	251,320	39,000	251,320	31,500
	Girls	236,624	39,000	236,624	31,500
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>487,944</b>	<b>78,000</b>	<b>487,944</b>	<b>63,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>722,944</b>	<b>198,000</b>	<b>727,944</b>	<b>183,000</b>

In camps, a main requirement is to sustain WASH services, ensuring the health, dignity and rights and safety of the refugee population. Being completely reliant on external support, this population is considered particularly vulnerable should services be discontinued. The Sector will therefore assure continued services for the entire caseload. A key focus will be to support government capacity to develop, operate and maintain services, and continue establishing and enhancing community management structures and capacity (WASH Committees). The focus on building resilient WASH services will be retained through: filling remaining gaps in transitioning to durable water and sanitation systems, and improving existing infrastructure in the KR-I; an

expanded focus on assuring sustainable resources through increased water conservation efforts; and, integrating solar powered systems. Provision of WASH services will continue in schools, child friendly spaces (CFS) and health facilities and for particularly vulnerable groups (e.g. elderly, PLWD). For refugees in impacted communities, 96 per cent are estimated to live in rented accommodation or with host families, and only 4 per cent are in critical shelter (e.g. informal settlements). The WASH needs at a household level, and capacity and resources to efficiently assess and address these, are deemed to be minimal. The WASH Sector will therefore focus on reinforcing WASH services in schools serving refugees and impacted communities to ameliorate gains for

these caseloads, and expand the impact of education interventions. Targeting will be undertaken in close coordination with the Education Sector to maximise benefit and ensure that institutions most in need of assistance are supported.

The population targeted under the response has been defined based on past experience and on what partners can realistically achieve in line with capacities, access and resources. For communities off camp, target governorates will remain Erbil, Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah, mirroring the geographical coverage of partners working in camps.

<sup>4</sup> The columns for target population are only for direct beneficiaries where accurate numbers are available. If you have estimates of indirect beneficiaries for resilience building (i.e.: of systems-strengthening, institutional capacity-building, etc.), please include this in the narrative section below rather than in the table.

<sup>5</sup> The population figure used for affected communities in need represents the overall figure (disaggregated by age) and not the sector specific figure.

## STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

Over 2017-2018, for Refugees in camps, the focus will be on sustained provision of a full WASH package to 100 per cent of refugees in the nine established camps in the KR-I. With strong involvement of the Government, partners will continue to sustain provision, repair and operation and maintenance of WASH facilities and services at both household level and in schools, CFS and health facilities. For the camps in KR-I, key priorities will be: completing transition to permanent water and sanitation infrastructure and household sanitation, ensuring standards are met, particularly related to privacy, dignity and security for women and girls and access for people with special needs; improving safe, long term solid and liquid waste management; improving financial and environmental sustainability of services (e.g. scaling up solar powered services; expanding water conservation efforts by addressing water

losses, and supporting surface water harvesting). The sector will also work to mitigate the risk of contamination of aquifers and surface water. Empowering government actors to develop, operate and maintain WASH services, and WASH Committees to manage and maintain facilities will be promoted as a key strategy to foster local ownership and financial sustainability in the long term. Specific efforts to reinforce efforts of National systems will include capacity enhancement of institutions, transfer of funding to national institution, leveraging off local resources and capacities, and ensure national partner's involvement in planning. Efforts will continue at household, school and CFS level to promote good hygiene practice to ensure health, dignity and well-being, including dissemination of key messages as required (e.g. cholera prevention, management of scabies

etc.). To sustain a resilience approach, rather than blanket provision of hygiene items, NFI distributions will only be considered for extremely vulnerable households.

Acknowledging the limited needs and opportunity to efficiently and effectively intervene and address the WASH needs of refugee households living in the community, efforts will focus on supporting water and sanitation facilities and services in schools, with a focus on bringing services up to standard, and promoting good hygiene practice. Advocacy to the donor community and government to increase attention and funding for responses that address needs of refugees and impacted communities will also be pursued. This will be undertaken in close consultation with the Education Sector.

## ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

Efforts will continue to involve the refugee population in interventions. WASH committees, representing community-based resources, will continue to be empowered, and involved in roles where they can affect decisions and manage resources, therefore effectively and significantly involving the affected population in the response. Efforts will include promoting their engagement in service provision, including training in operation and maintenance, so they can ultimately assume responsibility for management and delivery of community level services, notwithstanding the overall responsibility of Government, as duty bearer, in delivering and sustaining essential services.

The established and functioning Call Centre mechanism<sup>6</sup> will also represent

an important means to get feedback from communities on services being provided, and enhance capacity to respond to any issues that may arise. Other feedback receiving mechanisms (focus group discussion, dialogue between partners and community entities) will be adopted. Provision of adequate information for targeted and engaged communities will be included from the beginning of the process.

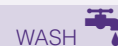
WASH Sector coordination, monitoring and reporting uses a harmonized toolkit of services for the Syrian refugee response, strengthening sector coordination mechanisms for information sharing among partners and for course correction where required. The monitoring of, and reporting on, progress of projects is overseen by the

WASH Sector coordination team along with sector partners and government authorities. Technical monitoring is undertaken with support of field partners, and regular coordination meetings are facilitated at national and sub-national levels to ensure timely identification of common issues. Monthly response reporting takes place using the common information management platform, ActivityInfo, enabling analysis through response dashboards shared widely among partners, and with the public as part of information-sharing and accountability. In coordination with UNHCR, the WASH Sector ensures that common indicators are tracked, that implementation bottlenecks are identified and investigated, and that steps are taken to resolve outstanding issues.

<sup>6</sup> The Call Centre is a national hotline for through which populations affected by the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Iraq can access timely information on humanitarian services such as WASH, food distribution points, medical services, and shelter options across Iraq.







B. Resilience Component											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2017	Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018				
2.3. Sustainable, durable and appropriate sanitation facilities and services for refugees in camps are provided and being well operated and maintained	2.3.1 # of new latrines connected to septic tanks or public sewerage systems	866	400	1,432,813		660,000		4	4	3	3
	2.3.2 # of new showers connected to public drainage networks	866	400	1,000,000		460,000		4	4	3	3
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>2,432,813</b>		<b>1,120,000</b>					

<b>OBJECTIVE 3:</b>	Affected women, girls, boys and men are enabled to continue good hygiene practice in order to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being							Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:</b>	# of affected people who have experienced a hygiene promotion session	<b>BASELINE:</b> 98,000	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017:</b> 100,000	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:</b> 100,000	100,000			Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring

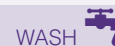
A. Refugee Component											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2017	Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018				
3.1. Refugee households in camps are enabled to adopt good hygiene practice	3.1.1 # of camp residents reached through hygiene promotion activities	100,000	100,000	930,820		730,820		5	3	4	3
				<b>930,820</b>		<b>730,820</b>					
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>930,820</b>		<b>730,820</b>					

B. Resilience Component											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2017	Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018				
3.2. WASH Committees enabled to support hygiene promotion sessions for refugee households in camps	3.2.1 # of people reached with hygiene promotion by the WASH Committee	31,300	0	100,000		0		5	3	4	3
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>100,000</b>		<b>-</b>					

<b>OBJECTIVE 4:</b>	Affected women, girls, boys and men attending schools, child friendly spaces and health centres have reduced risk of WASH-related disease through equitable and sustainable access to safe, gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities and services and hygiene promotion activities							Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4:</b>	# of affected people attending schools, CFS and clinics with access to WASH services	<b>BASELINE:</b>	98,000	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017:</b>	198,000	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:</b>	100,000	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring

A. Refugee Component											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2017	Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018				
4.1. Sufficient, safe water is available in schools, health facilities and CFS in refugee camps	4.1.1 # of people in camps attending schools, CFS and PHCs with sufficient drinking water	100,000	100,000	620,000		470,000		4	4	3	3
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>620,000</b>		<b>470,000</b>					





A. Refugee Component										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2017	Total for 2018 (USD)				
4.2. Sufficient, safe sanitation and waste management facilities and services are available in schools, health facilities and CFS in refugee camps	4.2.1 # of children in school, CFS and health facilities with access to functional and gender disaggregated latrines 4.2.2 # of camp residents attending schools, CFS and PHCs with access to solid waste collection and disposal services	100,000	100,000	92,000		92,000	4	4	3	3
		100,000	100,000	50,000		50,000	4	4	3	3
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>142,000</b>		<b>142,000</b>				

A. Refugee Component										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2017	Total for 2018 (USD)				
4.3. Children in schools and CFS in refugee camps are enabled to adopt good hygiene practice	4.3.1 # of camp students reached through hygiene promotion activities	32,940	32,940	190,000		190,000	5	3	4	3
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>190,000</b>		<b>190,000</b>				

B. Resilience Component										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2017	Total for 2018 (USD)				
4.4. Sufficient, safe and sustainable water services are available in schools in the community attended by refugees	4.4.1 # of children in schools with daily access to safe water	83,000	83,000	600,000		450,000	4	4	3	5
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>600,000</b>		<b>450,000</b>				

B. Resilience Component											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2017	Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018				
4.5. Sufficient, safe and sustainable sanitation and waste management facilities and services are available in schools in the community attended by refugees	4.5.1 # of children in schools with access to functional latrines	98,000	0	90,000		0		4	4	3	5
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>90,000</b>		<b>-</b>					

B. Resilience Component											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2017	Total for 2018 (USD)	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018				
4.6. Children attending schools in the community accessed by Refugees are enabled to adopt good hygiene practice camp	4.6.1 # of students reached through hygiene promotion activities	98,000	-	120,000		-		5	3	4	5
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>120,000</b>		<b>-</b>					

## SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2017			Budgetary Requirements 2018		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2017	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2018
UNICEF	4,812,820	860,000	5,672,820	4,282,820		4,282,820
UNHCR	5,482,813	5,132,813	10,615,626	5,200,000	1,820,000	7,020,000
QRCs		50,000	50,000			-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,295,633</b>	<b>6,042,813</b>	<b>16,338,446</b>	<b>9,482,820</b>	<b>1,820,000</b>	<b>11,302,820</b>



# LIVELIHOODS SECTOR RESPONSE

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Co-lead: Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	
<b>Appealing Partners</b>	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Amar Foundation, Bo-jeen Organization for Human Development (BOHD), Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (WHH), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), Nwê Organization, REACH Iraq, Representative of Nineveh for IDPs (RNVDO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Un Ponte Per (UPP), Warvin Foundation for Women’s Issues, Zakho Small Villages Project (ZSVP)	
<b>Other Partners</b>	Coordination of Organisations for Voluntary Service (COSV), Local organisations, Youth volunteer groups	
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve economic opportunities for impacted populations - for Syrian refugees and impacted communities</li> <li>2. Improve employability with marketable skills</li> <li>3. Promote Inclusiveness and peaceful co-existence among refugees, impacted communities and other local groups</li> </ol>	
<b>GENDER MARKER</b>	2a	
<b>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	USD 0	USD 0
<b>RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	USD 27,655,398	USD 17,233,642
<b>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</b>	USD 27,655,398	USD 17,233,642



## CURRENT SITUATION

The Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), where almost all of the Syrian refugees in Iraq live, remains a relatively favourable context for access to jobs and livelihoods. By some measures (such as estimations of GDP per capita) the region is more prosperous than other parts of Iraq and neighbouring parts of Syria and Turkey. To its credit, as well, the Kurdistan Regional Government has from early on been supportive of Syrian refugees accessing employment and services. In 2011 it granted Syrian refugees the right to work in the region and to enrol in public schools and universities, and it has maintained this policy through to the present, despite the additional pressures on the region from the large influx of displaced Iraqis since 2014. Nonetheless, there are significant problems in the current situation of refugees and impacted communities regarding livelihoods, as well as risks for the coming years.

Employment rates for Syrian refugees in the KRI appear, on average, to be higher than for displaced Iraqis and impacted communities. For example, in Erbil governorate 80% of male refugees aged between 15 and 64 are in employment. This compares with rates of 53% for male IDPs and 70% for men from the host community.<sup>1</sup> In Dohuk governorate, the employment rate for male refugees is 75%, compared with 63% for men from the host community and internally displaced men.

However, such figures should not be read to mean that refugees in general have more financial security than IDPs. Refugees do not have the benefit of access to elements of Iraqi state support that many IDPs do, such as grants made to displaced families, the Public Distribution System, and salaries for those with public sector jobs (which generally continue to be received, despite displacement). Reported figures for employment are based on samples and household surveys, and probably obscure under-employment.



UNHCR/ Othman Othman

Furthermore, employment levels among women in general, and among young men, are much lower than the overall employment rates. Recent surveys indicate that in Erbil only 7.6% of women refugees are in employment, compared with a rate of 16.4% for women in the impacted communities. In Erbil only 33% of young men (aged 15-24) in IDP, refugee and impacted communities are in employment. For many refugees, the types of employment they find are low-paying and insecure. Half of employed refugees and IDPs in Dohuk governorate work in construction, and daily waged labour in agriculture is the second most common job for refugees and IDPs. Beyond the present, there are risks and challenges for the coming years, regarding jobs and livelihoods for refugees and impacted communities.

There is the risk that refugees become locked in to a cycle of inferior access to services and inferior work and life opportunities. At the same time, there is the risk that resentment towards refugees and IDPs alike will increase, encouraged by erroneous and unchallenged assumptions about the capacity of the labour market to absorb new workers and grow. As has been illustrated by other countries which have experienced large inflows of migrants and refugees, the common idea that there are only a fixed number of jobs to be shared around (the "lump of labour fallacy") is sometimes exploited by political leaders and parties. This can lead to a decline in host populations' acceptance of people seen as being outsiders (whether they are refugees, IDPs or migrants) and a rise in hostility towards them.

<sup>1</sup> For these and other data cited in this section, see Erbil Governorate, KRI, and UNHCR, "Displacement as challenge and opportunity – Urban profile: refugees, internally displaced persons and host community" (April 2016); and surveys for Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah, prepared by the respective governorates and UNHCR, expected to be published by early 2017.

# NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

Population Group		2017		2018	
		Population In Need	Target Population <sup>2</sup>	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	74,356	19,522	75,938	11,813
	Women	58,584	13,567	59,831	9,280
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>132,940</b>	<b>33,089</b>	<b>135,769</b>	<b>21,093</b>
Members of Impacted Communities <sup>3</sup>	Men	246,917	11,030	246,917	7,031
	Women	255,040	11,020	255,040	7,031
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>501,957</b>	<b>22,050</b>	<b>501,957</b>	<b>14,062</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>634,897</b>	<b>55,139</b>	<b>637,726</b>	<b>35,155</b>

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. 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.



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<sup>2</sup> The columns for target population are only for direct beneficiaries where accurate numbers are available.

<sup>3</sup> The population figure used for affected communities in need represents the overall figure (disaggregated by age) and not the sector specific figure.

# STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

The livelihoods vulnerabilities of Syrian refugees and impacted communities in Iraq in 2017 and beyond are multiple. If livelihoods opportunities do not improve, the debt vulnerability of refugees is likely to increase. Already, in 2015 and 2016, the largest share of refugees' average personal debt was incurred for domestic consumption costs, rather than the purchase of long-term assets (as was the case for impacted communities). Compared with impacted communities and IDPs, refugees are still particularly vulnerable to exploitative and abusive employment practices. The very low levels of enrolment for refugees in secondary education limit the employment prospects of these refugees joining the workforce, especially for women and girls.

Contributing to the livelihoods vulnerabilities of refugees, there is the risk that formal refugee camps will suffer from failure to integrate adequately with the surrounding impacted communities and wider economy. There is, too, a greater risk that amidst the focus on dealing with the impacts of armed conflict in and around Mosul, the livelihoods needs of Syrian refugees (especially those in camps) are unintentionally neglected. Faced with these and other factors, a growing number of Syrian refugees in Iraq may feel that their prospects are best served by resorting to onward migration through informal channels.

Much can be done in response to these livelihoods vulnerabilities particularly attributed to protracted stay. To address such issues, the sector aims to provide economic opportunities, supporting a longer-term, market-oriented approach to fostering resilience and peaceful co-existence of refugee and local populations. The interventions will focus on expansion of access to sustainable livelihood opportunities through enhancing the ability of refugees and impacted communities to set up businesses and improving employability with vocational training for marketable skills. These interventions should be designed based on the market assessments for creating sustainable impacts linked with local economics. Together, they can and should aim to help refugee camps evolve into normal urban and peri-urban settlements which are integrated with the surrounding communities and the country as a whole, and which have open, rather than closed, economies.

The focus of livelihoods aid has previously been on emergency livelihoods support, for example through creating short-term work opportunities (often labelled cash-for-work) on small community projects, with efforts being made to shift to investing in sustained employment opportunities. The balance needs now to be the other way round, with the primary focus on generating

sustained employment and livelihoods opportunities, and building the ability of refugees and impacted communities to generate opportunities and take advantage of them.

A participatory and inclusive approach for livelihood enhancement and business creation, infrastructure improvement, and other socio-economic interventions will foster mutual trust and solidarity between different groups in the communities. 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. Furthermore, the direct interventions will be undertaken 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. Community-based approaches that integrate peaceful coexistence alongside economic interaction will ensure the equitability and longevity of activities. These measures will help build resilience of Syrian refugees and communities with more economically viable infrastructure and increased access to sustainable livelihood opportunities in more inclusive social environment.

## PARTNERSHIPS & COORDINATION

A vital component of the 3RP is the Resilience component aimed at self-reliance of the refugee and impacted communities and at institutional capacity building. Partners in Livelihood Sector have been closely working with the government authorities across the KR-I, line ministries and regional government authorities to design and implement the activities to ensure government ownership. In most of the target areas, Syrian refugees and IDPs are residing together in the impacted communities and it is critical to meet their priority needs in a fair and equitable manner, avoiding social tensions. To this end, the

uses a streamlined coordination structure to maximise the complementarity of the 3RP for refugee and resilience support and with the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for IDP support, overseeing comparable resilience activities addressing the needs of IDPs and their impacted communities.

In particular, the military operation to retake Mosul may trigger another wave of IDP influx into the Kurdistan Region, which may affect the livelihood status of Syrian refugees and impacted communities. Through an integrated coordination mechanism for Syrian refugees and IDPs, the sector will

respond to any changes in the needs for Syrian refugees and the impacted communities, particular for the ones which are impacted by displaced populations.

The Livelihood sector engages with the private sector as one of the primary stakeholders. Utilizing a favourable policy environment by which Syrian refugees can be formally employed by local businesses, the sector will encourage the private sector to become directly involved in livelihoods support through market assessments, inclusive private sector growth dialogue, and job placement.



# ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

Through the 3RP sector coordination mechanisms, the Livelihood Sector will ensure information sharing and reporting. The sector will strengthen its evidence-based reporting through ActivityInfo and the sector Dashboard. The Sector partners will meet regularly to jointly review the situation and participate in planning for timely effective response to issues facing Syrian refugees and impacted communities. The findings of needs assessments on livelihoods conducted by different partners will be also shared through the sector coordination mechanisms.



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OBJECTIVE 2:	2. Improve employability with marketable skills					Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?	
	Indicator Target 2017	BASELINE:	Indicator Target 2018	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017:	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:					
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:	# of people who received support in entering the job market		9,000	18,797	7,880	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	
<b>A. Refugee Component</b>										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?	
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2017					Total for 2018 (USD)
2.1 Capacity of Training Institutions mapped, assessed, and strengthened	2.1.1 # of mapping exercises on training institutions conducted	16	4	73,000	17,000	20,000	14,000	5	5	4
2.2. Facilitation for mechanisms for job opportunities provided	2.2.1 # of individuals participated in professional skills, vocational or business development training courses	16,255	5,400	8,426,352	3,351,200	3,920,643	1,628,325	5	5	4
	2.2.2 # of individuals who benefited from job referral mechanisms (registered, job fairs, job portals, job newsletters, job centers)	2,542	2,480							
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>8,499,352</b>	<b>3,368,200</b>	<b>3,940,643</b>	<b>1,642,325</b>			

<b>OBJECTIVE 3:</b>	3. Promoting inclusiveness and peaceful co-existence among refugees, host communities and other local groups					Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:</b>	# of individuals participating in community dialogue sessions	<b>BASELINE:</b>	1,000	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2017:</b>	20,000	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:</b>	17,000	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring

### A. Refugee Component

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2017	Indicator Target 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?	
				Total for 2017 (USD)	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2017	Total for 2018 (USD)					Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018
3.1. Community-based activities for social cohesion	3.1.1 # of individuals attending in social cohesion events (including dialogues) more than two times	20,000	17,000	3,899,456	1,379,805	3,731,280	1,355,805	5	5	4	5
3.2. Shared Facilities and services provided for Refugees, Host Communities and Other Local Groups	3.2.1 # community facilities provided or rehabilitated	23	7	1,090,250	110,000	280,000	68,000	5	5	4	5
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>4,989,706</b>	<b>1,489,805</b>	<b>4,011,280</b>	<b>1,423,805</b>				

## SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

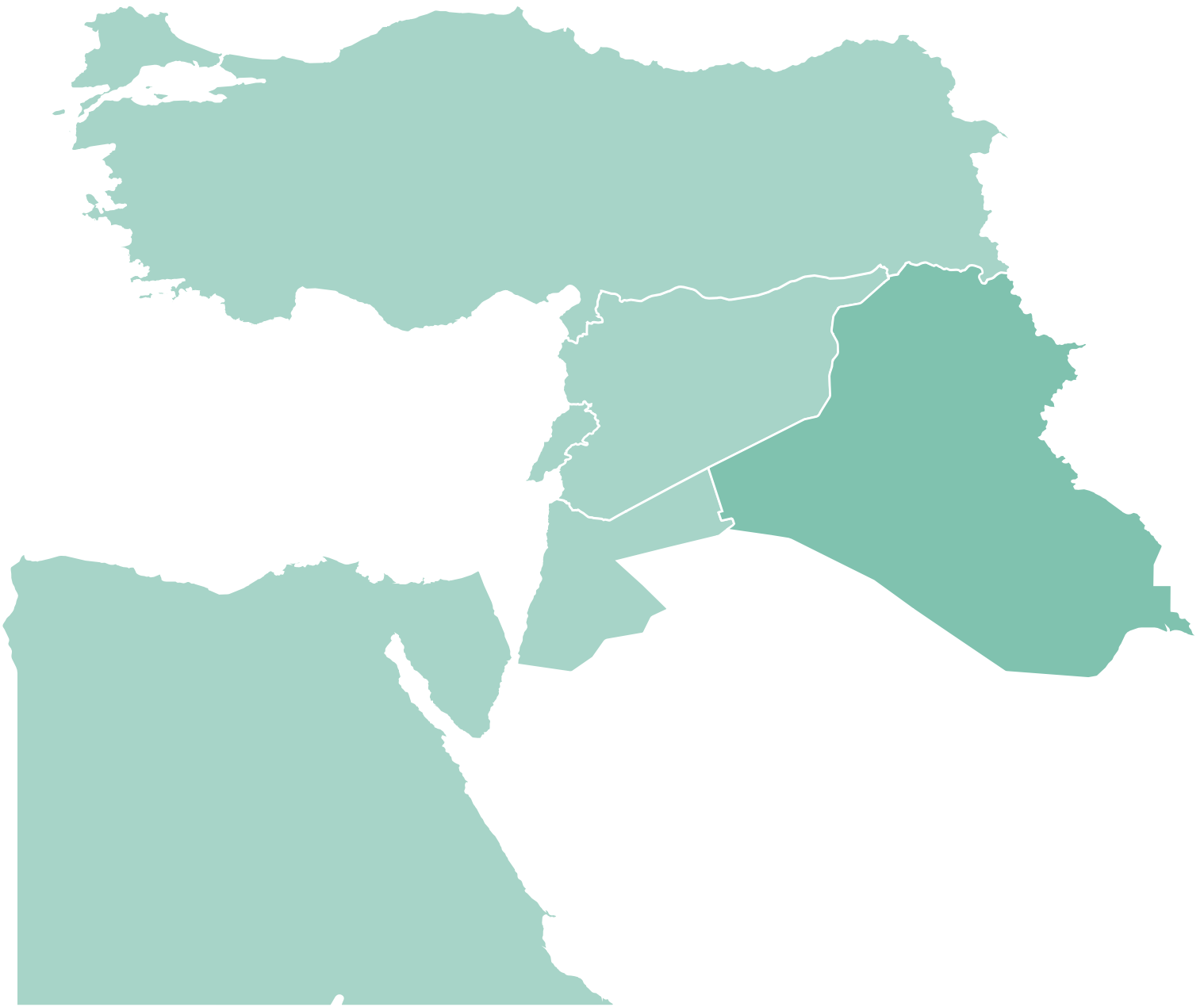
AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2017			Budgetary Requirements 2018		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2017	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2018
REACH Iraq		1,050,330	1,050,330		52,224	52,224
IOM		6,180,768	6,180,768		6,180,768	6,180,768
RNVDO		1,500,000	1,500,000		1,000,000	1,000,000
UPP		671,800	671,800			-
UNDP		7,000,000	7,000,000		5,800,000	5,800,000
ACTED		1,180,000	1,180,000		680,000	680,000
N.W.E.		148,400	148,400		130,300	130,300
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe		6,000,000	6,000,000			-
ZSVP		2,050,000	2,050,000		2,100,000	2,100,000
WARVIN		944,100	944,100		1,010,350	1,010,350
BOHD		100,000	100,000		200,000	200,000
AMAR		830,000	830,000		80,000	80,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,655,398</b>	<b>27,655,398</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,233,642</b>	<b>17,233,642</b>

## COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY (BY AGENCY)

AGENCY	Budgetary Requirements 2017			Budgetary Requirements 2018		
	Refugee	Resilience	Total	Refugee	Resilience	Total
ACTED		1,180,000	1,180,000		680,000	680,000
AMAR		830,000	830,000		80,000	80,000
BOHD	100,000	100,000	200,000	100,000	200,000	300,000
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe		6,000,000	6,000,000			-
DRC	146,460	9,425	155,885	146,460	9,425	155,885
FAO		1,133,946	1,133,946		1,133,946	1,133,946
IOM	2,742,418	6,180,768	8,923,186	2,742,418	6,180,768	8,923,186
IVY	100,000	-	100,000	100,000	-	100,000
N.W.E.		148,400	148,400		130,300	130,300
NRC	619,634	126,378	746,012			-
Peace Winds Japan (PWJ)	993,322	1,380,000	2,373,322	993,322	1,380,000	2,373,322
People In Need (PIN)	1,121,236	1,464,324	2,585,560	1,223,626	1,242,724	2,466,350
PUI	1,140,000	510,000	1,650,000	1,100,000	305,000	1,405,000
QRCs		50,000	50,000			-
Reach - Iraq	250,000	1,050,330	1,300,330	21,000	52,224	73,224
RNVDO		1,500,000	1,500,000		1,000,000	1,000,000
Save the Children International (SCI)	1,108,321	661,735	1,770,056	1,182,990	565,960	1,748,950
TDH	1,038,897		1,038,897	1,082,497		1,082,497
Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH)	3,827,012	4,600	3,831,612	3,399,810	4,600	3,404,410
UNDP		7,000,000	7,000,000		5,800,000	5,800,000
UNESCO	275,000	590,000	865,000	225,000	677,000	902,000
UNFPA	1,770,000	960,000	2,730,000	1,785,000	994,000	2,779,000
UNHCR	104,014,792	9,856,188	113,870,980	99,038,540	5,035,562	104,074,102
UNICEF	24,806,546	14,175,000	38,981,546	24,387,296	13,265,000	37,652,296
UNWOMEN	500,000	1,200,000	1,700,000	750,000	1,700,000	2,450,000
UPP		671,800	671,800			-
WARVIN		944,100	944,100		1,010,350	1,010,350
WFP	17,154,800	4,889,400	22,044,200	16,954,800	4,889,400	21,844,200
WHO	630,000	1,140,000	1,770,000	410,000	800,000	1,210,000
ZSVP		2,050,000	2,050,000		2,100,000	2,100,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>162,338,438</b>	<b>65,806,394</b>	<b>228,144,832</b>	<b>155,642,759</b>	<b>49,236,259</b>	<b>204,879,018</b>

# Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan (3RP)

## IRAQ





# Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan (3RP)

## **IRAQ**

