

3RP

REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE

PLAN 2016 - 2017

IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



IRAQ CHAPTER SUMMARY





IRAQ



INTRODUCTION & CONTEXT

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

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

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



PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS FOR 2016:

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

A minority (38%) of the Syrian refugee population is accommodated in ten camps, most of which are at saturation point in relation to their capacity to accommodate new arrivals: Domiz I & II,

Gawilan and Akre in Dohuk Governorate; Kawergosk, Darashakran, Basirma and Qushtapa in Erbil Governorate; Arbat in Sulaymaniyah Governorate; and, Al Obayidi in Anbar province. UNHCR staff have been unable to access the Syrian refugee camp of Al Obayidi and its surrounding areas since it fell into the hands of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in early June 2014. However, some basic assistance in the form of food and other services is still provided by national NGO partners to approximately 900 refugees believed to be still living in the camp.

The remaining 62% of Syrian refugees are accommodated in urban, peri-urban and rural areas within host communities, and live in rental accommodation or make do in a range of sub-standard housing options. In a Roundtable on Urban



UNICEF/ Philip Hazou



UNHCR/ D. EIFiki

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

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

alternative care arrangements.

The Resilience component of the 3RP, led by UNDP, is aimed at addressing the longer-term self-reliance of individuals and communities and the stronger role of Government in delivering equitable basic services to refugees and host communities in the various sectorial response plans, in a sustainable and efficient manner. The Operational Framework for Iraq signed by UNHCR and UNDP in November 2014 builds on the regional Memorandum of Understanding for adopting a resilience-based approach. Under this framework,

a feasibility study for “Resilience Building in Syrian Refugee Camps and Their Neighbouring Host Communities in KRI” was conducted by UNDP in collaboration with the inter-sector coordination group. One of the key findings is that enhancement of livelihoods, for both refugees and members of the host community, plays a pivotal role in resilience building. The pursuit of resilience through practical operational interventions in support of livelihoods, self-reliance and support to the local economy has been increasingly challenged by the realities of the budgetary crisis affecting all of Iraq.

Refugees and IDPs constitute over 25 per cent of the estimated Kurdistan population but when considering the directly affected population, this percentage is closer to 40 per cent which puts a huge strain on service delivery in areas such as health and education.

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



UNHCR/D. EIFiki

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

A. Population Group	Refugee		Resilience	
	Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees in Camps	100,000	100,000	100,000	40,000
Syrian Refugees in the Community	150,000	150,000	150,000	60,000
Members of Affected Communities	1,078,713	11,988	1,078,713	10,000
Grand Total	1,328,713	261,988	1,328,713	110,000

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.

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

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

- Average debt levels exceed average household incomes across all assessed districts.
- High rates of child labour can be observed (16 per cent).

- Over 45 per cent of households reported that their drinking water was unsafe. Of these, half stated that they did not treat it.

- Sixteen per cent of households reported no source of income in the 30 days preceding the assessment.

- Twelve per cent of households across the KRI reported a lack of food in the seven days prior to the survey.

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

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

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

- The school attendance rate of children aged 6 to 17 remains low at 71 per cent.

- Fifty eight per cent of refugees were found to be in debt.

- Overall 60 per cent of households earning an income reported facing difficulties accessing employment, largely due to increased competition for jobs.

- Thirty seven per cent perceived drinking water to be unsafe, while over 20 per cent reported perceiving water insufficiency in the 30 days preceding assessment.

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



STRATEGIC VISION & RESPONSE PLANS

This plan is based on two overarching principles:

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

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

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

outside camps, to support impacted communities.

- Supporting local institutions and fostering private sector partnerships for extending service delivery to refugee communities.
- Prioritization of cash based interventions over in-kind assistance wherever appropriate.

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

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

- Enhance dialogue and communication mechanisms between refugees and hosts through community based approaches.
- Strengthen support to self-reliance initiatives in each of the different sectors and extend Government quality services to refugee population.
- Address the lack of purchasing power of the refugees to buy sufficient foods by implementing a targeted food voucher system in camps across the KRI, enabling greater flexibility and independence in refugees' dietary choices. This will also be addressed through increased support to longer term livelihoods opportunities. In locations where the voucher system cannot be implemented, evaluate the contents of the food package and possibly adjust to better align with refugees' needs and preferences.

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

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

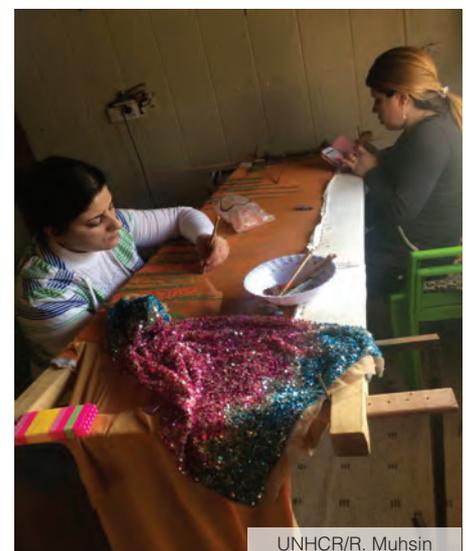
- Strengthen child protection capacity and systems, with a focus on community-based child protection interventions, and enhance evidence-based advocacy.

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

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

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

- Improve long term shelter options and expand community infrastructure.



UNHCR/R. Muhsin



PARTNERSHIPS & COORDINATION

The plan has been designed as a joint and comprehensive exercise in collaboration with all stakeholders, including the GoI and the KRG.

UNHCR and UNDP will lead the coordination of the integrated response to the Syrian refugee emergency by co-chairing regular sector working group meetings in the field and meetings of the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG). Other members of the ISCG and sector leads are: UNICEF, WHO, WFP/FAO, UNFPA, and various INGOs. The coordination structure in Iraq incorporates both sectors for the refugee response and clusters for the IDP response, with the latter coordinated by OCHA. Since 98 per cent of the Syrian refugee population is in the KRI, the refugee coordination structure exists only at the KRI level and is not replicated nationally.

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 2016 will be to maintain and improve on this streamlined coordination structure to maximise the complementarity of the 3RP and the HRP in meeting the priority needs of refugees and IDPs in a fair and equitable manner. The programme is a collaborative effort between the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government,

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

Bi-weekly coordination meetings at camp level, weekly at governorate level and bi-weekly at the central level (ISCG) have been institutionalized. Both the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government authorities, particularly the Ministry of Planning, continue to play a key role in the overall coordination process, together with UNHCR/UNDP.

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

to respond to the crisis and to facilitate liaison with the international community.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

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

Refugee response agencies conduct a range of activities aimed at enhancing communications and engagement with persons of concern in and out camps. 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.

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.

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

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

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

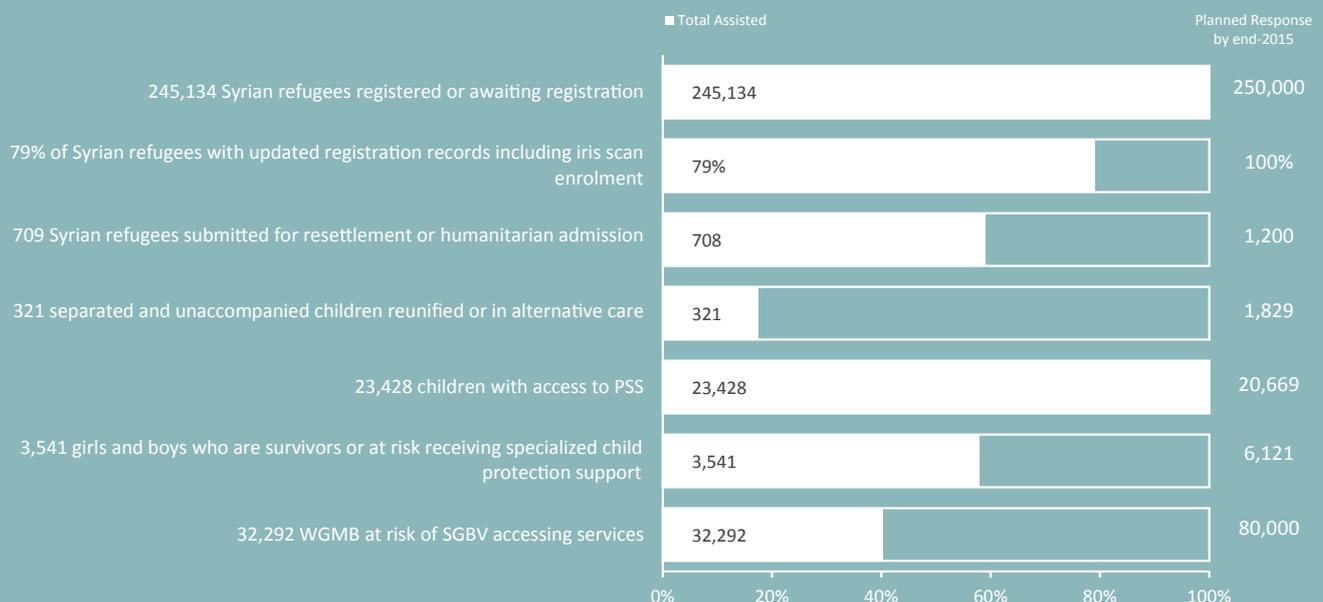
⁴ Action Contre La Faim (ACF), Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement (ACTED), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), EMERGENCY, French red Cross (FRC), International Media Support (IMS), International Medical Corps (IMC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), INTERSOS, Islamic Relief Worldwide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

PROTECTION SECTOR RESPONSE



Lead Agencies	UNHCR	
Partners	ACTED, CDO, DRC, HARIKAR, IMS, Intersos, IOM, IRC, KSC, NRC, Qandil, REACH, SCI, STEP, TDH Italy, Triangle GH, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UPP, War Child UK, Women's Rehabilitation Organisation, Handicap International, UN Women	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, seek asylum and have their basic rights respected. 2. Improved and more equitable access for boys and girls affected by the Syria crisis to quality child protection interventions. 3. Risk of SGBV reduced, access to quality services improved. 4. Community self-management through strengthening, engaging and empowering families and communities, to contribute to their own protection solutions and identified needs of women, men, girls and boys. 	
GENDER MARKER	2a	
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 33,519,058	US\$ 37,180,308
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 3,661,250	
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2017	US\$ 37,180,308	

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (OCTOBER 2015)



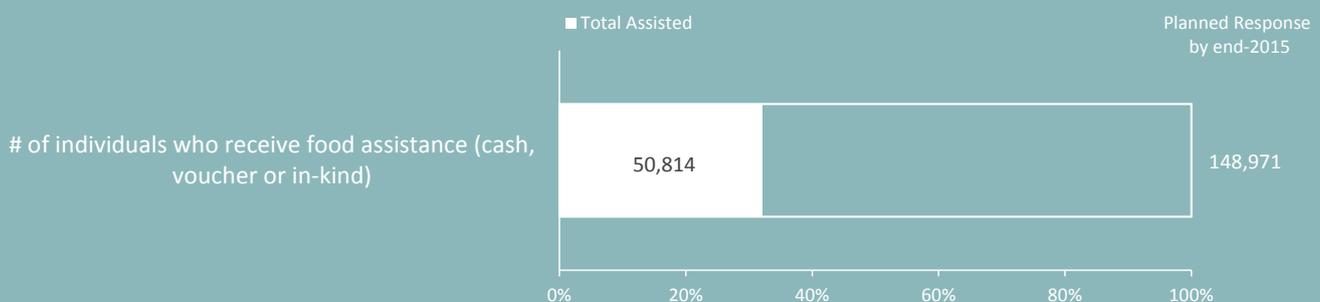


FOOD SECURITY SECTOR RESPONSE



Lead Agencies	WFP and FAO	
Partners	ACTED, INTERSOS, IRW, UNHCR, AFKAR, UIMS, EADE, TRIANGLE	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support stable access to food for the most vulnerable populations impacted by the Syrian crisis 2. Promote food availability and support sustainable production 3. Promote utilization of diversified and quality food 4. Enhance effective and coordinated food security response 	
GENDER MARKER	1	
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 29,085,882	US\$ 38,410,882
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 9,325,000	
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2017	US\$ 42,773,764	

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (OCTOBER 2015)

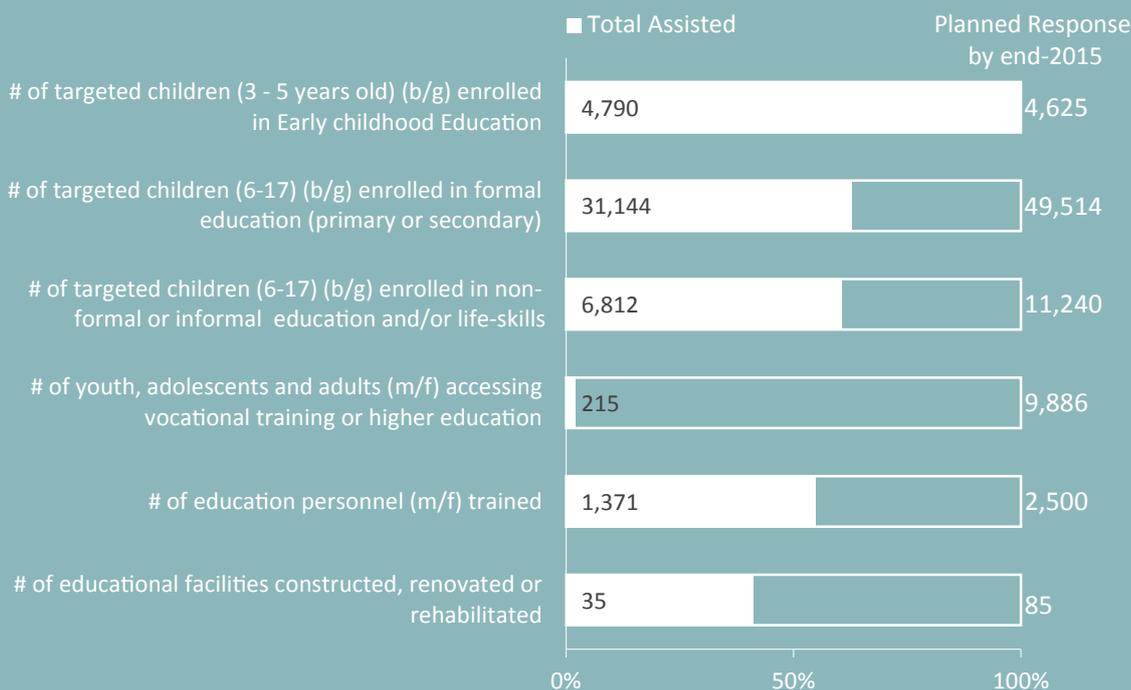


EDUCATION SECTOR RESPONSE



Lead Agencies	Lead: UNICEF Co-Lead: Save the Children	
Partners	UN Agencies: UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO International/National organisations: Save the Children, INTERSOS, NRC, PWJ, War Child, IOM, ASA, Triangle GH, EADE, FRC, IRC	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustained access to inclusive education for vulnerable school age children and groups affected by the Syria crisis 2. Ensure sustained and improved quality of education and learning environment, and improved resilience of the education sector 	
GENDER MARKER	1	
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 26,279,723	US\$ 49,400,608
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 23,120,885	
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2017	US\$ 38,000,000	

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (OCTOBER 2015)



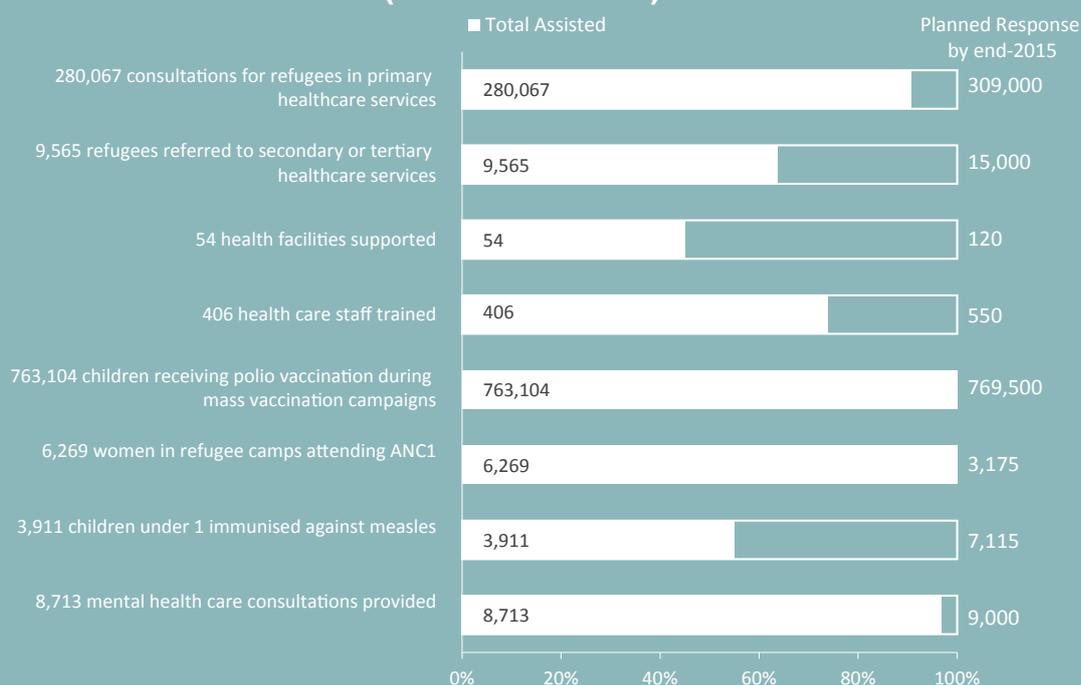


HEALTH SECTOR RESPONSE



Lead Agencies	WHO, UNHCR	
Partners	ACF, DoH, EMERGENCY, IMC, Intersos, Jiyan Foundation, RI, UIMS, UPP, Orchard Association for Children Protection and Education, PU-AMI, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance equitable access, quality, utilization/use and coverage of essential healthcare to Syrian refugees in camp and community settings while ensuring sustained coverage of promotional, preventive and curative interventions 2. Improve coverage of comprehensive health services for Syrian refugees and impacted communities through integrated community-level interventions 3. Support the capacity of the national health care system to provide services to Syrian refugees and members of impacted communities in the targeted areas 	
GENDER MARKER	1	
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 16,705,548	US\$ 20,169,948
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 3,464,400	
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2017	US\$ 19,000,000	

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (OCTOBER 2015)

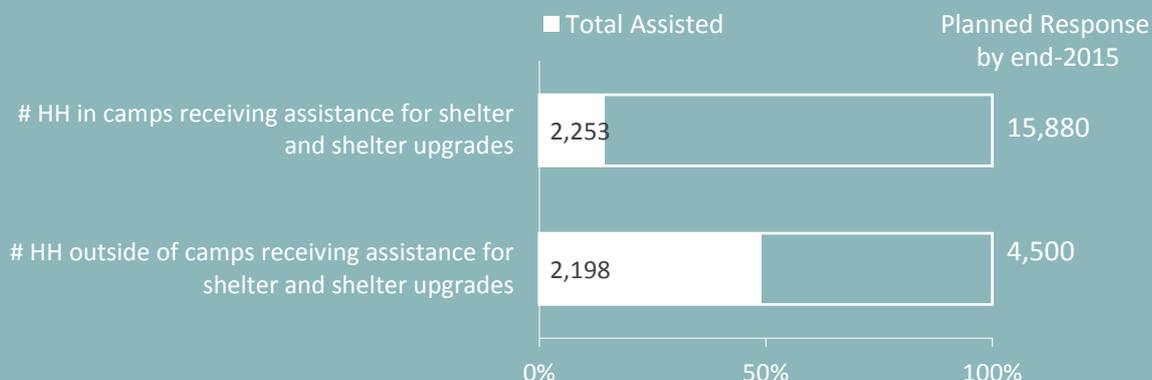


SHELTER SECTOR RESPONSE



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

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (OCTOBER 2015)



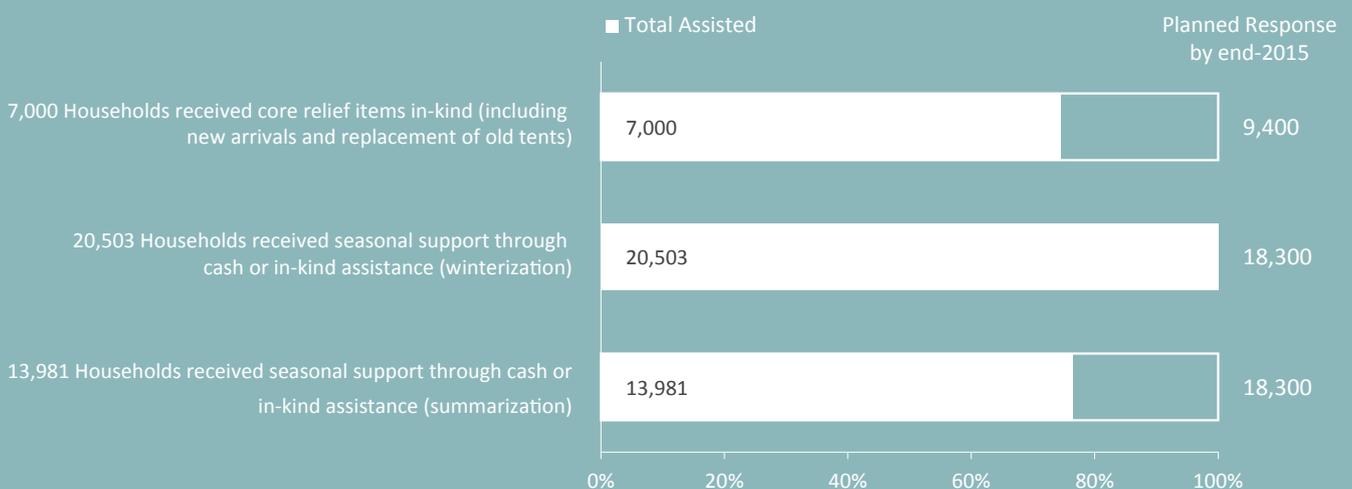


BASIC NEEDS SECTOR RESPONSE



Lead Agencies	UNHCR	
Partners	UNHCR, IOM, DRC, PWJ, YAO, QANDIL, UNICEF	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Core relief items provided 2. Domestic fuel provided 3. Cash grants (multi-purpose) or vouchers provided 4. Seasonal support is provided 	
GENDER MARKER	0	
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 45,169,199	US\$ 45,169,199
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$0	
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2017	US\$ 30,000,000	

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (OCTOBER 2015)

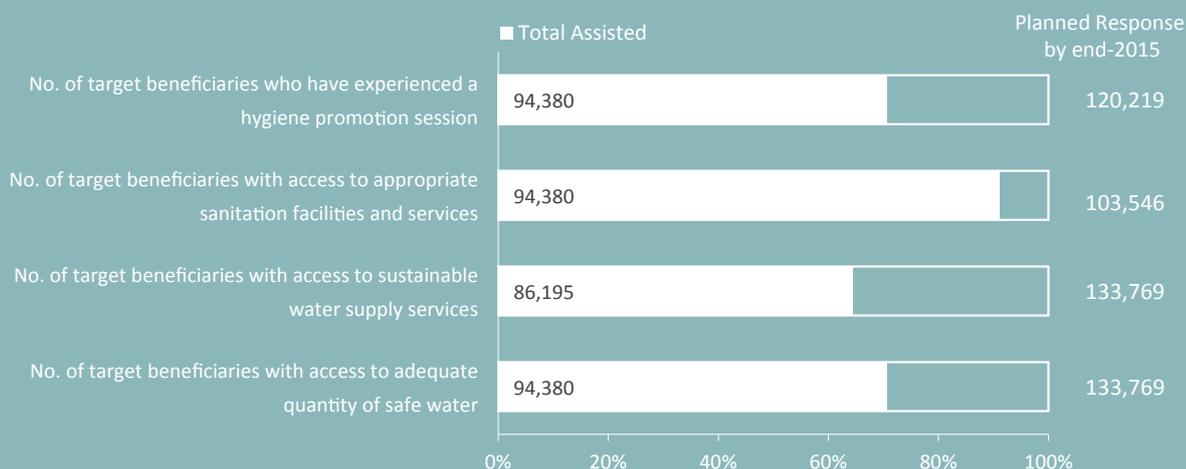


WASH SECTOR RESPONSE



Lead Agencies	UNICEF	
Partners	UN Agencies: UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO National/International NGOs: Action Contre la Faim (ACF), AFKAR Foundation (AFKAR), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), French Red Cross (FRC), Harikar, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Peace Winds Japan (PWJ), Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI), Relief International (RI), Save The Children International (SCI) and German Federal Agency for Technical Relief (THW). Government: Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA), Erbil Refugee Council (ERC), Directorate of Surrounding Water (DeSW), Directorate of Sanitation (DoS), Directorate of Municipalities (DoM), Directorate of Education (DoE) and Directorate of Health (DoH)	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Affected women, girls, boys and men have timely, equitable and sustainable access to a sufficient quantity of safe water to meet basic drinking, cooking and personal hygiene needs 2. Affected women, girls, boys and men have equitable and sustainable access to culturally, gender appropriate, safe sanitation facilities and services that ensure a dignified and healthy living environment 3. Affected women, girls, boys and men are enabled to continue good hygiene practices in order to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being 4. Affected girls and boys in schools and child friendly spaces have reduced risk of WASH-related disease through equitable and sustainable access to safe, gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities, services and hygiene promotion activities 	
GENDER MARKER	2a	
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 22,009,946	US\$ 34,132,739
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 12,122,793	
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2017	US\$ 20,479,643	

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (OCTOBER 2015)



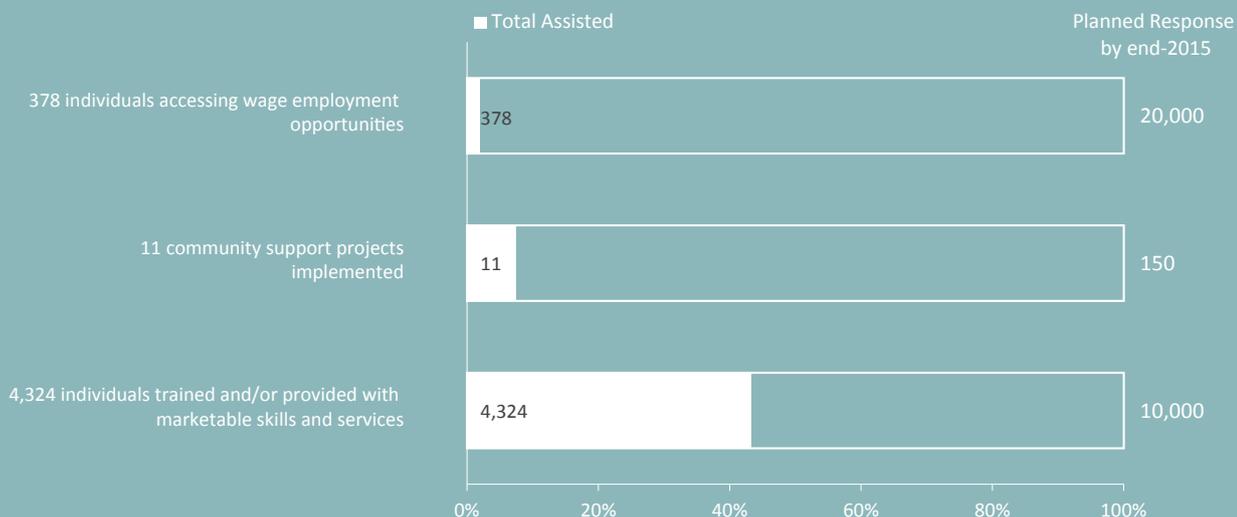


LIVELIHOODS SECTOR RESPONSE



Lead Agencies	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Co-lead: Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	
Partners	Alpha Organization, Bojeen Organization, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), French Red Cross (FRC), Intersos, IOM, People in Need, REACH, UNDP, UNHCR, UNWOMEN	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve economic opportunities for impacted populations - for Syrian refugees and impacted communities 2. Improve employability with marketable skills 3. Promote Inclusiveness and peaceful co-existence among refugees, impacted communities and other local groups 	
GENDER MARKER	2a	
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 0	US\$ 38,694,801
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016	US\$ 38,694,801	
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2017	US\$ 38,694,801	

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (SEPTEMBER 2015)

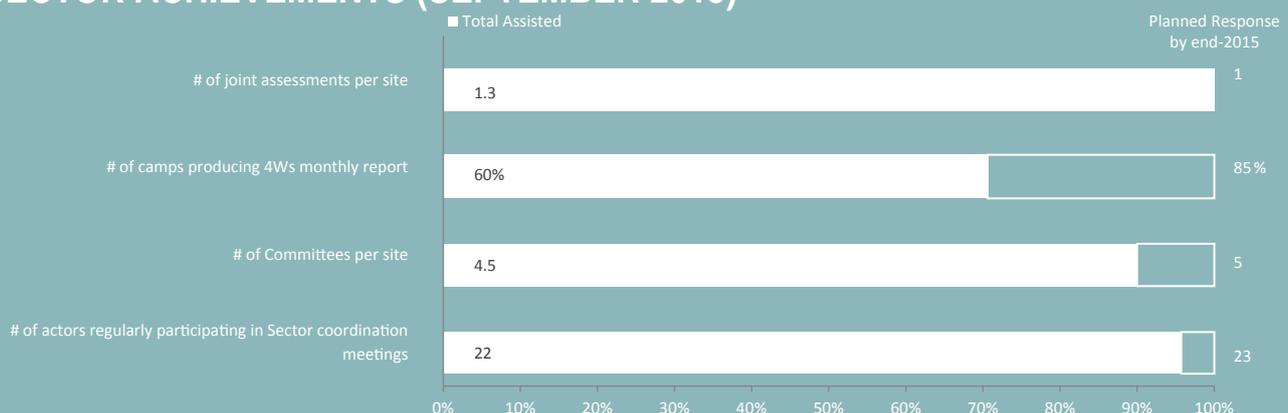


CCCM SECTOR RESPONSE



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

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (SEPTEMBER 2015)



IRAQ FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY (BY AGENCY)

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

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY (BY SECTOR)

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

