
Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan 2015-16

IRAQ

3RP

REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE
PLAN 2015 - 2016

IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



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NFI
CCCM
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WASH

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY



IRAQ

INTRODUCTION

As the four year old conflict in Syria drags on, Syrian refugees continue to flow into neighbouring countries with over 230,000 persons registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Iraq as of November 2014. Of these, 64 per cent are women and children with specific protection needs and over 22 per cent young males who are out of school and mostly without work. Since the beginning of the crisis, UNHCR has worked closely with the Government of Iraq (GoI) and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) to coordinate the humanitarian response with sister UN Agencies and more than sixty organizations engaged in the provision of protection and assistance, basic shelter, core relief items, access to basic services and the implementation of specific protection interventions across all sectors for the benefit of the refugees.

The humanitarian and security situation in Iraq has become immeasurably more complicated during the course of 2014 with the effects of conflict in Central Iraq resulting in the displacement of two million Iraqis. From the beginning of 2014 the influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) had reached twenty thousand by May but the region was subject to a massive wave of displacement following the fall of Mosul into the hands of armed groups in early June and subsequent conflict along the southern border of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). The large IDP population has impacted the Syrian refugees' ability to cope with their own displacement in several ways as the struggle for resources such as accommodation and employment has intensified and severely strained the capacity of the KRG and international community alike. Likewise increased focus on such issues as documentation and access by





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the authorities has been apparent, raising concerns over adherence to international standards in some cases. A clear picture of the actual status of the refugees will be available before the end of 2014 after a second Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA2) has been completed. These assessments follow on from an initial round conducted in April and May and aim to highlight trends in protection and assistance to the refugees.

UNHCR staff have been unable to access the Syrian refugee camp of Al Obayidi in Anbar province since it fell into the hands of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in early June. However, some assistance is still provided to the 1,900 refugees believed to be still living in the camp by some national Non-Governmental Organizations (NNGOs).

By July the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) had reopened its office in Iraq after an absence of some

years and based its main hub in Erbil 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). At the beginning of the Anbar crisis the cluster coordination system was established in Baghdad and three clusters were formed. A Strategic Response Plan (SRP) was elaborated by the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) as a planning and fundraising tool to deal with the initial displacements, mostly affecting Central Iraq. Following the massive additional displacements of June, the full cluster response mechanism was established and the SRP updated in September 2014. Linkages between the SRP and the Refugee Response and Resilience Plan (3RP) were assured, 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 Livelihoods Cluster and the UNHCR partner in the 3RP leading on Resilience, will lead in planning and interventions aimed at the impacted community in 2015.

Improved coordination between the UN and the GoI and the KRG became ever-more urgent as the crisis developed. In response, the KRG officially established a Joint Crisis Centre end of 2014, which is currently being operationally equipped with support from UNDP. Its objective is to better coordinate Government actions to respond to the crisis and to provide for a liaison with the international community. A similar initiative is being discussed in Baghdad.

With regard to the refugee response in particular, as the Syrian crisis enters its fourth year, the response strategy has shifted notably towards addressing the development needs of both the refugee the host populations. The shift towards a resilience-based approach is especially critical in a

COUNTRY OVERVIEW



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context where the massive influx of IDPs to KRI since June 2014 has placed additional pressure on basic infrastructure, services and employment for all vulnerable populations in the region (IDPs, refugees and hosting communities).

Refugees and IDPs constitute over 20 per cent of the Kurdistan population but when considering the directly affected population, this percentage is closer to 40 per cent which shows the huge strain on service delivery.

During 2014 and in anticipation of a protracted situation, UNHCR and UNDP in Iraq partnered to reorient the focus of 2015 refugee response towards a resilience approach. Therefore, this plan incorporates resilience interventions aimed at contributing to stronger self-reliance of refugees and impacted communities and to strengthen the capacity of the Government to provide basic services to meet the demands of the increased population.

By the end of 2014 forty two per cent of the Syria refugee population in Iraq of 230,000 was accommodated in nine camps: Domiz, Gawilan and Akre in Dohuk Governorate, Kawergosk, Darashakran, Basima and Qustapa in Erbil Governorate and Arbat in Sulaymaniyah Governorate. The ninth camp at Al Obayidi in Anbar remains inaccessible to UNHCR and the international community. The remaining 58 per cent are accommodated in non-camp areas with the host community. Further detailed information on the composition and nature of the activities carried out in Iraq during 2014 can be found at the Syrian Refugee Portal.

OBJECTIVE AND MODALITIES

The main objective of the 3RP plan for Iraq is to promote a favourable protection environment that will strengthen refugee self-reliance and sustainable livelihoods, whilst ensuring access to rights-based public services in a stable, well administered community.

This objective will be achieved through activities in nine sectors (Protection, Food, Education, Health, Shelter, Basic Needs, Water

and Sanitation (WASH), Livelihoods and Camp Coordination and Camp Management) that will focus on maintaining where necessary and improving the delivery of services for Syrian refugees. The 3RP Plan for Iraq acknowledges the need for a more comprehensive response to address the refugee situation with a view to greater resilience, and also takes into consideration the broader needs of populations in impacted communities. The SRP and 3RP

have been coordinated with regard to interventions to benefit the host community. Importantly, it is planned that monitoring of all activities across the SRP and 3RP during 2015 will take place using on-line tools common to both plans.

The plan underscores inclusive programming, with a particular focus on women and people with special needs.

OVERALL REQUIREMENTS

Although the registered refugee population figure was reduced from 225,000 to 213,000 during 2014, new influxes later in the year pushed the number of newly arrived and registered refugees to nearly 230,000 at the time of writing. The closure of the Peshkharbour border crossing from Syria impeded refugee access during the second quarter of the year, while attacks by ISIS on Kurdish villages in Syria created an influx of some 17,000 new refugees into the KRI, which may continue. As a result of ISIS attacks (in particular the attacks over Kobane-Ayn al-Arab district), KRG opened an entry point on Ibrahim Khalid crossing border (Zakho district) allowing the entrance of more than 13,000 refugees in less than two weeks.

The clearing of reception centres/ camps of unidentified explosive objects (UXOs)/mines was

completed in 2014. Whilst most of the infrastructure in the camps has been completed, the construction of approximately 10,000 improved shelters, consisting of concrete slabs for the tents with brick latrines and kitchens, remain incomplete against over 15,000 constructed.

Based on population movements until end-2014 and consultation with Government authorities, the planning figure for Syrian refugees in Iraq by the end of 2015 was set at 250,000; i.e. the existing population plus an influx of around 35,000 additional refugees. A contingency plan for up to 400,000 possible refugees has also been elaborated in case of a further massive influx should the situation deteriorate further in Syria. In the scenario of a further massive influx, all the existing refugee camps in KRI would be full. Thus new camps would need to be built and discussions are underway at

the time of writing this Plan with KRG to identify suitable sites.

Financial requirements have been estimated at US\$425.8M of which \$107.8M (25.3 per cent) relates to resilience activities.

Two significant Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNAs) for camp and non-camp refugees were completed in April and May 2014. The main findings of these assessments which are described below show that, while continued humanitarian assistance is needed for the most vulnerable refugees, a stronger emphasis should be placed in future on self-reliance, income generation and institutional capacity. Major gaps were identified in several sectors including education, particularly for refugees living outside camps where some forty per cent of children are out of school.



COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Planning Figures 2015: The total population of decreased from 225,000 in January 2014 to 213,019 in August 2014. Thereafter a new influx from Kobane in Syria starting August has raised the population again to 230,000. Approximately 42 per cent of this population is accommodated in camps whilst 58 per cent are hosted in the community.

POPULATION GROUP	AGE GROUPS	REFUGEE		RESILIENCE	
		POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION	POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN CAMPS	WOMEN	24,021	24,021	24,021	12,000
	GIRLS	20,527	20,527	20,527	10,000
	BOYS	23,211	23,211	23,211	11,000
	MEN	20,527	20,527	20,527	17,240
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE COMMUNITY	WOMEN	32,741	32,741	16,500	16,500
	GIRLS	27,979	27,979	27,979	13,500
	BOYS	31,635	31,635	31,635	16,000
	MEN	51,846	51,846	51,846	10,000
MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES*	WOMEN			694,649	451,522
	GIRLS			487,562	316,915
	BOYS			504,842	328,147
	MEN			709,980	461,487
TOTAL		250,000	250,000	2,630,792	1,664,311

* Estimated population in districts with high presence of refugees in the governorates of Erbil, Dohuk, Sulaymaniya and Anbar, according to the figures provided by Iraqi Central Statistical Organization. Adjusted estimations provided by UNHCR IM/ Planning & Analysis teams.

CONTEXT

Despite the generally good protection environment for the majority of Syrian refugees in KRI, some serious protection related issues persist. UNHCR will continue to advocate with the GoI and KRG authorities to reopen the border to Syrians without restriction, allowing access to safety for those fleeing the conflict and for family reunification for those who have their family members left in Syria. The border closure, or irregular admission and entry restrictions have impacted negatively on the protection space for Syrians and others who

fleeing violence in Syria. The arrest and detention of asylum-seekers and refugees (both Syrian and non-Syrian) who are typically arrested for irregular entry into Iraq or illegal movement continues. Detained persons of concern face lengthy prison terms if convicted, as the GoI is increasingly linking the illegal status of those arrested with their concern for terrorist presence inside Iraq. Authorities may be persuaded to halt deportation, but it typically – and increasingly – follows that convicted individuals are not released from

detention even once the sentence is completed, until another solution is identified (usually transfer to refugee camp or resettlement).

The delayed approval of the federal budget has severely impacted the refugee crisis, as important investments in socio-economic infrastructure have been on hold and salaries not paid for several months. In KRI, which hosts 99 per cent of the Syrian refugees in Iraq, the dire budgetary situation is further compounded by the influx of some



organizations have not had access since mid-June. Whilst the effects of the influx of IDPs on the refugees in Kurdistan have yet to be fully understood the event is nevertheless expected to impact negatively on access to services, increases in rent and difficulties in gaining income. All agencies involved in the refugee response have diverted staff and resources to the internally displaced population which has quadrupled the scale of the humanitarian crisis, with a consequent reduction in service provision for the refugees.

The KRG has shown great generosity since the refugee crisis began in 2012 and granted residency permits to Syrian refugees that included the right to work and freedom of movement. Despite the budget constraints of the KRG, the authorities and people of KRI remain solid partners in the refugee response. For example, KRG has paid infrastructure costs in the Erbil Governorate camps including electrification and the cost of electricity in all camps (US\$ 750,000 annually) and contributes to costs related to health and education.

The Resilience component of the 3RP, led by UNDP, addresses the longer-term self-reliance of communities and the stronger role of Government to deliver equitable basic services to refugees and host communities in the various sectorial response plans. In November 2014, UNHCR and UNDP signed an Operational Framework for Iraq that builds on the regional Memorandum of Understanding for adopting a resilience-based approach. One of the key initiatives emanating from this Iraqi Operational Framework is the focus of UNHCR and UNDP on two to three specific refugee settlements in order to work towards resilience. This initiative, in close coordination with the inter-sector coordination group and local authorities, combines the institutional

900,000 IDPs over the past five months, resulting in the necessity to mobilize additional resources to extend protection and access to basic services to people in need. Although the humanitarian support to the Syrian refugees has alleviated some of the pressure on public service delivery, the increasing

competition over local services impacts negatively on the social cohesion of the wider population.

The attacks carried out by ISIS in Iraq in the middle of 2014 has severely impacted the Syrian refugees, most dramatically in Al Obayidi, where international

COUNTRY OVERVIEW



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strengths of both organizations in piloting the resilience approach in a very concrete way. It also requires a more sustainable approach to social protection, delivery of basic services, livelihoods and a strengthened rule of law from a holistic refugee/host community perspective.

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

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES & CAPACITIES

Many of the refugees are highly vulnerable and live in sub-standard housing. Pressure on basic services due to the influx of IDPs is expected to further challenge living conditions in already saturated communities and camps. 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 implemented including refugees and impacted communities. In addition, 3RP agencies and stakeholders have been enhancing the capacity of a network of Protection, Reintegration and Assistance Centres

(PARCS) in the affected governorates as well as the Department for Violence against Women and lawyer organizations to address specific gender-based violence cases.

Incidents of SGBV as outlined in the inter-agency strategy as early marriage, domestic violence, emotional abuse and other forms of sexual violence and child protection concerns remain paramount. Continued monitoring through refugee registration, protection centres, mobile teams and child protection systems are required to ensure appropriate responses to the needs of children arriving in Iraq from

Syria, as boys and girls of all ages have been survivors of armed violence, sexual violence and torture, while many have been injured, separated or emotionally distressed in other ways in their home country.

Two MSNAs for non-camp refugees in April and camp refugees in May were conducted across all sectors and other assessments, of economic conditions, disabilities; WASH sector assessment and others are available on the data portal. The MSNA of the camp population conducted in May was designed to support the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) to review food security throughout the

camps. It was planned to extend this assessment to the Al Obayidi Syrian refugee camp in Anbar but in the event this proved not to be possible. Considerations of the Al Obayidi food security situation were not therefore included. In terms of vulnerability indicators the MSNA of the non-camp population of Syrian households include:

- Thirty per cent of households reported insufficient income to meet its basic needs in the 30 days preceding the assessment.
- Sixty per cent of households reported receiving no assistance since their arrival.
- Thirty six per cent of households reported that their drinking water was unsafe. Of these, 59 per cent 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 39 per cent of all school-aged children attended school across the region.
- Just under half of all refugee households in host communities have had at least one member requiring medical assistance since entering KRI – 44 per cent across all governorates.

A crucial part of the assessment of Syrian refugees in camps was a comparison of two distinct assistance schemes employed by WFP; one based on food parcel distribution and one based on vouchers, thus comparing

the food security situation in camps with either of these schemes in place. Key findings further detailed in the report include:

- Access to the border and respect for the principle of non-refoulement remain high priorities for the protection of the refugees in Iraq. Twenty-four per cent of the female heads of household reported that they were widowed. Ninety nine per cent of households in Akre reported not having a member with a residency card, 88 per cent in Arbat Transit and 84 per cent in Gawilan.
- Only 51 per cent of Syrian refugee children aged 4-17 attended school across all camps in KRI.
- Twenty four per cent reported that one or more members of the household had suffered from illness in the two weeks preceding the assessment
- Most households showed an acceptable Food Consumption Score. The food voucher system has had a resoundingly positive

impact on the food security situation of refugees in the camps where it has been implemented.

- Twelve per cent of Syrian households in camps reported having no source of income in the 30 days preceding the assessment. The average household income per working household was Iraqi Dinar (IQD) 485,000, with the lowest average income reported in Gawilan (IQD 305,000) and Basirma (IQD 360,000). The main type of expenditure was food (46 per cent). Fifty two per cent of households reported borrowing money since their arrival, owing an average debt per household of 675,000 IQD. Only 6 per cent of households across all camps reported having received vocational training since arriving in the KRI.
- A large majority (78 per cent) of Syrian refugee households across camps in the KRI reported having sufficient drinking water, with significant variation across camps.



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STRATEGIC OVERVIEW & PLAN

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

Given the results of the MSNAs and other surveys and in response to monitoring activities and reporting, support to the refugee population includes both resilience and refugee activities.

The planned strategy will be conducted against a background of the massive influx of IDPs into KRI and continued insecurity and instability throughout Central Iraq as explained above. Coordination with planned activities outlined in the SRP will be essential, particularly those designed to enhance the resilience and capacity of the host community. The Resilience component of the planned activities will be conducted as pilot projects in at least two of the refugee camps and one urban area hosting refugees.

Cash-Based Interventions (CBI) will be increased from the targeted 3,700 refugee households in 2014 (not including food vouchers) to 10,000 households in 2015 (not including food assistance) whilst the number of refugees receiving cash-based assistance for food is planned to decrease from 225,000 to 148,971 in line with the strategy to provide targeted food distributions in future rather than the hitherto blanket distributions.



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Key assumptions:

- Progress is made towards a political/budget solution in Iraq;
- Conflict in Central Iraq continues to generate large numbers of IDPs, putting further pressure on protection and asylum space and service provision in KRI;
- Further influx of IDPs strains the ability of the international community to provide assistance to refugees;
- Continued conflict in Syria affects the Syrian Kurdish population, causing further influx of 35,000 refugees into KRI;

This plan is based on two overarching principles:

- The need to ensure continued protection and assistance in safety and in dignity 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.

These principles will focus the assistance into the following areas:

- Maintaining protection and assistance in safety and in dignity across all sectors;
- Strengthening education infrastructure and systems to provide opportunities for all children (refugees and non-refugees);
- Strengthening livelihoods opportunities to increase self-reliance;
- Strengthening infrastructure in camps to directly support refugees and infrastructure in impacted communities.
- Supporting local institutions and fostering private sector partnerships for extending service delivery to refugee communities.

Additionally, both components of the plan will work together to continue to strengthen the capacity of national NGOs both to achieve higher capacity but eventually to reduce the dependence on international expertise and assistance.

Based on the findings of the various assessments conducted during the course of 2014, the following core actions have been identified for emphasis during 2015. Where appropriate in such areas as income generation and community-based interventions, the actions will be led by the Resilience component of the plan.

- Ensure dialogue and communication mechanisms between refugees and hosts through community empowerment.

- Strengthen support to self-reliance in each of the different sectors and extend Government services to refugee population;
- Address the lack of purchasing power of the refugees to buy sufficient foods by implementing a food voucher system in camps across the KRI, where possible, to enable 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.
- Support appropriate solutions to improve households' food storage capacity, especially during summer.
- Address the limited access of refugees to the labour market or other means of livelihoods. Support pre-primary education programmes for children under six years of age.
- Address specific child protection issues which pose a barrier to access to education for Syrian refugee children, including child labour and early marriage.
- Address specific SGBV issues and ensure that community based protection networks can reinforce prevention and response interventions for survivors of sexual and gender based violence.
- Assess the foundation of apparent trust issues regarding treatment or medicine provided in hospitals or public health clinics and enhance access to treatment and medication.

PARTNERSHIPS & COORDINATION

The plan has been designed as a joint and comprehensive exercise in collaboration with all stakeholders and the GoI and KRG. During the planning process workshops and meetings were held in Amman and sector levels and a workshop involving all agencies and the Government held on 16 September in Erbil to refine the objectives and outputs of the plan.

A vital component of the 3RP is the newly introduced Resilience component aimed at self-reliance of the refugee and host community and institutional capacity building. The SRP also focuses on these areas through the Social Cohesion and Livelihoods Cluster through which UNDP will also oversee similar resilience activities. Monitoring of the two programmes will be conducted using an on-line database set up to record activities in support of the refugee and host community and the IDP and host community programmes. Analysis of the data gathered will enable evaluation of the impact of these programmes jointly with UNDP and OCHA.

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 field and the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG). The coordination structure in Iraq incorporates both sectors for the refugee response and clusters for the IDP response, with the latter coordinated by OCHA. To elaborate on this point, since ninety-nine per cent of the Syrian refugee population is in the KRI, the refugee coordination structure exists only at the KRI level, not national. Thus the 'national cluster' coordination system deals with overarching IDP



issues only, not refugees. At the sub-national level single meetings at which refugee and IDP matters in the KRI are conducted reduce the proliferation of coordination meetings. The aim in 2015 will be to maintain this streamlined coordination structure with the national IDP clusters responsible for the oversight of the IDP response nationally and at the sub-national KRI level a single coordination system to cover both refugees and IDPs within the constraints of the two planning and funding documents i.e. the SRP and 3RP and the different reporting mechanisms that are implied by these two plans.

Nine sector working groups are responding to the needs of the affected population. The programme is a collaborative effort between the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government,

10 UN agencies, 40 national and international NGOs, as well as the refugees and host communities. The response is under the overall leadership of the Government of Iraq, the Kurdistan Regional Government, UN Agencies under the overall coordination of the Humanitarian Coordinator, and 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 and UNHCR. Bi-weekly coordination meetings at camp level, weekly at governorate level and monthly at the central level have been institutionalized. Both the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government authorities continue to play a key role in the overall coordination process, together with UNHCR/UNDP.

PROTECTION SECTOR RESPONSE



LEAD AGENCIES	UNHCR Co-lead: Save the Children
PARTNERS	ACF, ACTED, ACTED-REACH, CDO, DRC, Handicap International, Harikar, Heartland Alliance, INTERSOS, IOM, IRC, Kurdistan Save the Children, KURDS, Mercy Corps, Mine Advisory Group, NRC, PAO, Save the Children International, STEP, Triangle, UPP, War Child UK, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, TDH Italy, MODM, BMD, UNDP, Qandil, UN Women, KRG Residency Department, ERC, SRC, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAMI Human Rights, UN Women.
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access safety, seek asylum, and have their basic rights respected 2. Child protection interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonized with a particular focus on children-at-risk 3. Risk of SGBV is reduced and the quality of the response is improved 4. Community empowerment, participation, engagement, and outreach are strengthened and assistance is provided to persons with specific needs 5. The potential for resettlement is realized
GENDER MARKER	I
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 48,849,645
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 2,587,814
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 51,437,459
TOTAL INDICATIVE REQUIREMENTS 2016	US\$ 48,483,791
CONTACT INFORMATION	Jacqueline Parlevliet, UNHCR, Senior Protection Adviser, parlevli@unhcr.org

CURRENT SITUATION

As of 31 Oct 2014, some 223,600 Syrians were registered with UNHCR and 327 individuals were awaiting registration. The rate of new arrivals from Syria decreased in the first semester of 2014 as compared with 2013 due to the irregular border opening permitting only persons in need of international protection to access the territory. An influx of some 17,000 Syrians began in September 2014, following attacks of ISIS in Kobane district in Syria which led to opening an entry point on Ibrahim Khalid crossing border. The Protection Sector continues to advocate vigorously with the appropriate authorities for access to the territory for those in need of international protection and protection from refoulement.

All Syrians who approach UNHCR have their asylum application registered and are issued with asylum seeker certificates. The UNHCR registration unit commenced the verification and biometric registration exercise across the three governorates of the KR while computer systems have been upgraded with the biometric technology. Since June 2014, Al Qa'im is fully under control of Armed Opposition Groups (AOGs), and access to these refugees and the ability to provide protection services is severely restricted.

In the established camps, provision of services, including registration and documentation, child protection, SGBV interventions legal and psychosocial support and self-reliance activities, as well as protection monitoring and co-ordination of protection activities continued. Protection network meetings have been regularly held in camps and urban environments to improve service delivery to the refugees.



For Syrian refugees in communities, people with special needs are identified for individual assistance such as cash assistance. Further, Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) are implemented in various refugee affected areas in support of community empowerment and co-existence between refugees and host communities. Mass information campaigns on birth registration and other topics have been completed in support of protection and asylum space.

During 2014 to date 86,550 children received access to psychosocial services through child and youth friendly spaces, and 516 child protection cases received specialized support. It is estimated that up to 60 per cent of school-aged refugee children across the region have not enrolled in school for various reasons in the KR. Protection partners are particularly concerned with access to education for refugee children in Al Qa'im and targeted innovative approaches are being explored.

SGBV: The SGBV Sector Working Group set up and piloted a quality assurances mechanism through peer review of SGBV psychosocial services providers. The reporting by partners on SGBV improved following training and capacity building events. The situation with SGBV however remains complex and the capacity and expertise of both national authorities and partners to effectively respond to needs is limited. SGBV issues will continue to be mainstreamed into the interventions by the shelter, camp management, health and education sectors and, with further improved coordination, prevention and response activities for Syrian refugees will be strengthened.

Through further empowerment of the affected communities, it is expected that the interventions will have an important impact on improving the quality of protection for urban refugees. Moreover, equal and effective participation of women in leadership remains a challenge, although some progress has been made in the camps during the course

of the year to date. In urban areas the limited participation of refugee women remains a challenge which will be addressed through effective linkages with livelihood activities.

The merged refugee status determination and resettlement procedures for the Syrian caseload continued to be implemented: 251 Syrian refugees were submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission to third countries. Age, gender and diversity approaches will continue to be integral to protection interventions and considerations for all persons with specific needs will be mainstreamed in all aspects of the sector activities.



NEEDS & PRIORITIES

POPULATION GROUP	AGE GROUPS	REFUGEE		RESILIENCE	
		POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION	POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN CAMPS	WOMEN	24,021	24,021	24,021	12,000
	GIRLS	20,527	20,527	20,527	10,000
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	BOYS			504,842	328,147
	MEN			709,980	461,487
TOTAL		250,000	250,000	2,630,792	1,637,421

Iraq is not a signatory to either the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol. The existing refugee legislation is inadequate as a tool for the effective protection of asylum-seekers and refugees in Iraq. The lack of an appropriate legal framework has resulted in inconsistency in the standards of treatment of asylum-seekers and refugees across the country and the protection sector will further encourage a region-wide policy with the authorities to harmonize standards of asylum practices and procedures of authorities in line with international standards.

Generally, Syrian refugees in the KRI enjoy freedom of movement; however, concerns remain about inconsistency in policy and practice between governorates with respect to criteria for the issuance of residency cards. Syrians residing in Al Obayidi face severe restrictions to their freedom of movement and other refugee rights.

The feasibility of implementing protection activities in Al Obayidi camp or for the surrounding host community will depend on the operational environment and the impact of the conflict on the refugees. Nevertheless protection and assistance for the refugee population living in the camp and amongst the host community and those of the host community itself are factored into the 3RP.

Access to the territory for individuals with international protection needs remains a concern with irregular border openings in the KRI and the inaccessibility of Al Obayidi since the end of 2012. There are no consistent admission criteria and the practice suggests that the admission decisions are based on security considerations rather than respect for the principle of non-refoulement as part of international customary law.

In the absence of national systems, UNHCR continues to undertake registration and refugee status determination of asylum-seekers. Asylum-seekers are registered in a timely manner and provided documentation. With the roll-out of a country-wide verification exercise in mid-2014 it is expected to update and gather individuals' information to allow for targeted assistance programmes for the most vulnerable individuals.

SGBV remains a priority in the protection response and the mainstreaming of SGBV and empowerment of the affected communities in all sectors is critical to addressing SGBV instances in the refugee and host community. Improved coordination in preventing and providing a response to SGBV incidents, can be achieved through an effective implementation of the SGBV inter-agency strategy and the work plan, focusing on increasing outreach for an easier access to services for survivors of SGBV in both camps and communities.

Some 42 per cent of refugees in Iraq are children. The MSNA assessment for non-camp refugees indicated that a significant number of children (40-60 per cent) do not have access to education. Provision of support services to children in the form of psychosocial and other specialized services remains critical to mitigate protection risks of child labour, early marriage, sexual abuse and exploitation, which is affecting the well-being of the children.

While the economy of the KRI, where the majority Syrian refugees are hosted, remains relatively strong, competition for jobs in the labour market may reduce wages and lead to increasing resentment between the host and refugee population thereby increasing protection risks. As shown in by the MSNAs, vulnerable families continue to turn to short term negative coping strategies which have long term consequences such as child labour, selling of existing assets and diversion of expenditure from family health and education to cover other daily living needs.



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RESPONSE STRATEGY

Refugee Component

Safeguarding asylum and protection space remains a core activity of the protection sector. This space is verified through continuous monitoring of refugee rights and standards which leads to evidence-based advocacy on the improved access to territory and protection from refoulement. Specific attention will be paid to refugees in detention and adherence to international standards in this regard. The protection sector will also continue to advocate for law and policy in accordance with international standards across the country. The protection actors will also continue to conduct systematic and independent border monitoring and support national authorities to strengthen protection-sensitive border management and admission policies.

As registration is a key element for refugee protection, the protection sector will continue to improve practices to ensure that refugees' specific protection needs are identified, including documentation and biometric registration. Close collaboration with the relevant authorities will strengthen their national and regional capacities to progressively take responsibility for the registration of refugees. The authorities will be supported to issue refugee-status specific documentation, civil status documents and other documents to facilitate protection and assistance to refugees.

The capacity to further prevent and respond to SGBV will be improved through strengthening existing psychological, health, legal, safety and security services with special

emphasis on non-camp refugees and empowering affected communities through establishment of committees that work on community awareness and supporting the gender equality element in the committees representing the community. Strong analysis of SGBV-related data and evidenced-based programming will be undertaken in collaboration with the national government and non-government institutions for advocacy for the SGBV prevention and response.

Identifying child protection needs and responses for all vulnerable children at risk in urban areas and camps will be further expanded. The provision of psychosocial support to children through child friendly spaces remains a high priority. The child protection case management will be further strengthened,

including Best Interests Assessment (BIA) and where needed Best Interests Determination (BID). The BID panel will be further capacitated, as well as local authorities, staff and partners, to further improve the quality of assessments. The sub-working group on child protection aims at promoting standards, coordinating interagency assessment, information sharing advocacy, as well as mapping coordination of services. It ensures a comprehensive response to protection risks, including security and violence and other abuses of rights among refugee and host community children through timely case management interventions. The comprehensive child protection strategy focuses on strengthening capacity of relevant stakeholders, providing specialized services, community-based child protection, psychosocial support and knowledge



for advocacy and programming. Ensuring the equal participation of communities' male and female refugee representatives in camps and urban areas will strengthen refugees' ability towards self-reliance in protection and assistance, including for the most vulnerable refugees. Clear procedures, referral mechanisms, and human resources will be put in place to facilitate the protection monitoring and the identification of the most vulnerable refugees, including those in need of resettlement as a durable solution. Relationships with local leaders of the host communities will be further developed, including through the implementation of targeted QIP interventions in areas populated by refugees. Further, general or specific participatory assessments with refugees will help in addressing the most urgent protection concerns with full participation of the affected communities.

Resilience Component

While the protection sector's core protection objectives (access to asylum, development of law and policy consistent with international standards, improved registration and profiling of persons of concern) remain an integral part of the refugee response plan, some activities related to strengthening national capacity to meet basic needs and provide services to refugees and host communities have been highlighted in the response plan. Thus, the relationship between refugees and host communities has been identified as suitable for longer term and sustainable protection and assistance to refugees. Activities will be coordinated with the resilience element of the plan. Strengthening protection-sensitive border management and admission policies, as well as capacity building of the

authorities, is another area where longer term protection strategies can benefit from.

Further collaboration with the relevant government agencies, including security, judiciary and residency authorities on protection sensitive approaches will build on the existing foundations for rule of law and SGBV prevention and response, especially in the KRI.

Alignment & Synergies

The protection sector has aligned its priorities to the KRG's Vision 2020, whereby attention to the relationship between the people and the government is set out. The sector has opted to explore a resilience-based approach in certain areas of service provision to refugees. Whilst acknowledging that capacity of the local institutions needs to be reinforced and improved to meet international standards of treatment, policies designed for the host population does not necessarily refer to refugees as part of the beneficiary population. The sector will thus work on mainstreaming refugees into, for example, child protection and gender-based strategies and service provision of the local institutions in 2015.

Further, the protection sector has developed a region-wide strategy for SGBV addressing all populations of concern in the context of the 3RP. As much as possible, similar approaches will be developed to ensure comprehensive overall protection strategies in other areas especially to ensure that response to all persons with specific needs are incorporated.



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SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access safety, seek asylum and have their basic rights respected										OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET			
	# of persons of concern registered on an individual basis Extent persons of concern have access to legal assistance Extent law consistent with international standards relating to refugees										250,000	70%	65%	
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015							TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYLVIVING IN CAMPS	SVR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR	TARGET			UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD	
1.1. ADVOCACY ON THE IMPROVED ACCESS TO THE TERRITORY CONDUCTED	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)	20,527	27,979	-	-	-	48,506	DORHIK, ERBIL, SULAYMANIYA, ANBAR, NINEWA, KIRKUK, BAGHDAD	# OF ADVOCACY INTERVENTIONS MADE TO PROMOTE ACCESS TO ENTRY POINTS AND DETENTION CENTRES	120	ADVOACY INTERVENTIONS EVENTS, SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS	UNHCR, IRC, MOND	912,180	379,994
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	23,211	31,635	-	-	-	54,846		# OF EVENTS, WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS ORGANIZED	12				
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	-	-	-	56,762							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	-	-	-	89,886							
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	-	-	-	250,000							
1.2. ADVOCACY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL REFUGEE LAW AND POLICY CONDUCTED	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)	20,527	27,979	-	-	-	48,506	DORHIK, ERBIL, SULAYMANIYA, ANBAR, NINEWA, KIRKUK, BAGHDAD	# OF ADVOCACY INTERVENTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COUNTRY-WIDE ASYLUM-FRIENDLY POLICY TO PROMOTE ADHERENCE TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS IN THE ASYLUM FIELD	12	MEETINGS, WORKSHOPS, SEMINARS	UNHCR, IRC	1,816,162	744,626
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	23,211	31,635	-	-	-	54,846							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	-	-	-	56,762							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	-	-	-	89,886							
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	-	-	-	250,000							
1.3. SYSTEMATIC AND INDEPENDENT BORDER MONITORING ESTABLISHED OR CONDUCTED	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)	20,527	27,979	-	-	-	48,506	DORHIK, ERBIL, SULAYMANIYA, ANBAR, NINEWA, KIRKUK, BAGHDAD	# OF ASSESSMENTS PRODUCED AS A RESULT OF BORDER MONITORING MISSIONS	6	DOCUMENTS	HAKKAR/DAWUL/ COOPARC, ACTED, UPTLDM, AND OTHER NGOs MONITORING IN AND OUTSIDE OF CAMPS, IRC	503,721	206,525
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	23,211	31,635	-	-	-	54,846							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	-	-	-	56,762							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	-	-	-	89,886							
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	-	-	-	250,000							
1.4. LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)	20,527	27,979	-	-	-	48,506	DORHIK, ERBIL, SULAYMANIYA, ANBAR, NINEWA, KIRKUK, BAGHDAD	# OF PERSONS RECEIVING LEGAL ASSISTANCE	5,000	PERSONS	UNHCR, DAWUL, HAKKAR, COO	1,541,991	632,216
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	23,211	31,635	-	-	-	54,846							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	-	-	-	56,762							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	-	-	-	89,886							
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	-	-	-	250,000							

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)		INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
1.5. REGISTRATION CONDUCTED ON AN INDIVIDUAL BASIS WITH MINIMUM SET OF DATA REQUIRED	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	-	-	-	48,506	# OF PERSONS REGISTERED AND VERIFIED ON AN INDIVIDUAL BASIS USING THE BIOMETRICS COMPONENT (HRSGUARD TECHNOLOGY) # OF CHILDREN REGISTERED AND ISSUED DOCUMENTATION UNDER REGULAR BIRTH REGISTRATION PROCEDURE # OF PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IDENTIFIED AND REFERRED FOR ASSISTANCE # OF REFUGEES ISSUED RESIDENCY PERMITS	250,000	UNHCR, DANOL, HARKAR, COO	10,212,967	4,187,316	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	-	-	-	54,846		708				
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	-	-	-	56,762		20,361				
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	-	-	-	89,886		175,000				
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	-	-	-	250,000						
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL											14,987,019	6,144,678	

OBJECTIVE 2

INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2

Improved and more equitable access for boys and girls affected by the Syria crisis to quality child protection interventions

% of children with access to psychosocial support services (Registered)

% of children receiving specialised CP interventions from from qualified frontline workers & CP and/or other response structures

OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET

To be defined based upon results of survey.

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)		INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
2.1. CHILD PROTECTION CAPACITY AND SYSTEMS STRENGTHENED AT NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL LEVELS	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)						-	# OF CP STAKEHOLDERS TRAINED AND APPLYING AGREED UPON STANDARDS IN THEIR RESPONSE # OF GUIDELINES AND SOPs DEVELOPED AND ADOPTED	600 CP STAKEHOLDERS TRAINED (400 CAMP AND 200 NON CAMP) AT LEAST 1 SOP PER LOCATION (3)	PERSONS DOCUMENTS	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, ACTED, SAVE THE CHILDREN INT, TERRE DES HOMMES, IRC, DOUSA/MOLSA	2,344,441	2,344,441
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)						-						
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741				56,762						
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846				89,886						
	TOTAL	62,061	84,587	-	-	-	146,648						

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYRIVING IN CAMPS	SYRIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	INLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
2.2. COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD PROTECTION AND PSS INTERVENTIONS ARE AVAILABLE FOR GIRLS AND BOYS AFFECTED BY THE SYRIA CRISIS IN TARGETED LOCATIONS	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979			-	KRI (GOVERNORATES -ERBIL, DOHIUK & SULAYMANIA)	# GIRLS AND BOYS WITH ACCESS TO PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES (REGISTERED)	9700 GIRLS, 10,368 BOYS (8747 CAMP AND 11,922 NON CAMP)	PERSONS	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, ACTED, SAFE THE CHILDREN INT, TERRE DES HOMMES, IRC, DOUSA/MOLSA	5,508,000	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635			-							6,108,000
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)					-							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)					-							
	TOTAL	43,738	59,614			-							103,352
2.3. SPECIALISED CHILD PROTECTION (AND CASE MANAGEMENT) SERVICES FOR GIRLS AND BOYS AFFECTED BY THE SYRIA CRISIS ARE AVAILABLE IN TARGETED LOCATIONS	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979			-	KRI (GOVERNORATES -ERBIL, DOHIUK & SULAYMANIA)	% GIRLS AND BOYS RECEIVING SPECIALISED SERVICES	6% OF THE TARGET POPULATION WITHIN MUST COMPLETION WITHIN MUST COMPLETION WITHIN CAMPS	PERSONS	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, ACTED, SAFE THE CHILDREN INT, TERRE DES HOMMES, IRC, DOUSA/MOLSA	3,385,500	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635			-							3,085,500
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)					-							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)					-							
	TOTAL	43,738	59,614			-							103,352
2.4. ENHANCED EVIDENCE-BASED ADVOCACY AND KNOWLEDGE GENERATION ON KEY CHILD PROTECTION ISSUES	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	487,562		-	KRI (GOVERNORATES -ERBIL, DOHIUK & SULAYMANIA)	# OF SURVEYS AND ASSESSMENTS OF CHILD PROTECTION ISSUES CONDUCTED AND WIDELY DISSEMINATED	TBD	PERSONS	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, ACTED, SAFE THE CHILDREN INT, TERRE DES HOMMES, IRC, DOUSA/MOLSA	760,000	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	504,842		-							11,697,941
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)					-							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)					-							
	TOTAL	43,738	59,614	992,404		-							1,095,756
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL											12,597,941	11,697,941	

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT														
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR			TARGET	UNIT	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)		MIG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD	
2.5. CHILD PROTECTION CAPACITY AND SYSTEMS STRENGTHENED AT NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL LEVELS	GRS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	487,562	-	536,068	KRI (GOVERNORATES -ERBIL, DOHIUK & SULAYMANIA)	# OF SOPS FOR CARE AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS DEVELOPED AND ADOPTED; # OF KRI SOCIAL WORKERS TRAINED EXISTENCE OF MONITORING MECHANISM TO REPORT ON CHILD PROTECTION ISSUES	2 SOPS DEVELOPED 200 SOCIAL WORKERS TRAINED CHILD PROTECTION MONITORING AND REPORTING MECHANISM OPERATIONAL	DOCUMENTS PERSONS DOCUMENT	DOUSA	1,000,000	1,000,000	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	504,842	-	559,688								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)				-	-								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)				-	-								
	TOTAL	43,738	59,614	992,404	-	1,095,756								
2.6. ENHANCED EVIDENCE-BASED ADVOCACY AND KNOWLEDGE GENERATION ON KEY CHILD PROTECTION ISSUES	GRS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	487,562	-	536,068	KRI (GOVERNORATES -ERBIL, DOHIUK & SULAYMANIA)	# OF SURVEYS AND ASSESSMENTS OF CHILD PROTECTION ISSUES CONDUCTED AND WIDELY DISSEMINATED	THREE SURVEYS AND TWO ASSESSMENTS/EVALUATIONS	DOCUMENTS	UNICEF	500,000	500,000	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	504,842	-	559,688								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)				-	-								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)				-	-								
	TOTAL	43,738	59,614	992,404	-	1,095,756								
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL												1,500,000	1,500,000	

OBJECTIVE 3		Risk of SGBV reduced, access to quality services is improved										OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET		80% of incidents reported.	
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3		% of reported SGBV incidents for which survivors receive at least one specialized service										INDICATOR TARGET		80% of incidents reported.	
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT															
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET			
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYLVING IN CAMPS	SVR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR			TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	M/G BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD		
3.1. IDENTIFICATION AND REFERRAL TO IMMEDIATE MEDICAL, PSYCHO-SOCIAL, LEGAL SUPPORT.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979				48,506	KRI	# OF REPORTED SGBV INCIDENTS FOR WHICH SURVIVORS RECEIVE LEGAL ASSISTANCE OR PSYCHO-SOCIAL COUNSELING	1,000	PERSONS	UNDP, DRC, OANMIL, IRC, NRC, UNHCR	2,496,270	1,023,471	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635				54,846								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741				56,762								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846				89,886								
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	-	-	-	250,000								
3.2. REDUCED STIGMA AND POSITIVELY TRANSFORMED MINDSETS TOWARDS SGBV (COMMUNITY BASED CAPACITY BUILDING INTERVENTIONS).	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	487,562			536,068	KRI	# OF POC REACHED THROUGH AWARENESS RAISING CAMPAIGNS ON SGBV PREVENTION AND RESPONSE	62,000	PERSONS	UNDP, DRC, OANMIL, IRC, NRC, UNHCR	1,508,741	618,584	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	504,842			559,688								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649			751,411								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980			799,866								
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,397,033	-	-	2,647,033								
3.3. INCREASED RESILIENCE AND SECURITY OF HIGH RISK GROUPS (COMMUNITY PROTECTION NETWORKS).	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	487,562			536,068	KRI	# OF COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITTEES/GROUPS WORKING ON SGBV PREVENTION AND RESPONSE	15	5 COMMITTEES PER GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION	OANMIL, IRC, NRC, UNHCR	1,078,880	442,341	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	504,842			559,688								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649			751,411								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980			799,866								
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,397,033	-	-	2,647,033								
3.4. STRENGTHENED INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES TO EFFECTIVELY ADDRESS SGBV, INCLUDING PEOPLE AT RISK, MEN AND BOYS, WOMEN AND GIRLS, DISABLED, AND LGBT.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	487,562			536,068	KRI	# OF PARTNER, GOVERNMENT AND UNHCR STAFF TRAINED ON SGBV PREVENTION AND RESPONSE	30	10 TRAINING SESSIONS OF PARTNERS PER GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION	OANMIL, IRC, UNHCR	422,956	173,412	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	504,842			559,688								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649			751,411								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980			799,866								
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,397,033	-	-	2,647,033								
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL											5,506,846	2,257,807			

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SVR LIVING IN CAMPS	SVR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR			TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
3.5. NATIONAL CAPACITIES BUILT TO PROVIDE RESPONSE SYSTEM, LEGAL, PSYCH- SOCIAL, MEDICAL, SAFETY AND SECURITY ARE IN PLACE TO RESPOND TO THE REFUGEES SURVIVORS OF SSBV	Girls (Age 0-7)	20,527	27,979	487,562		536,068							
	Boys (Age 0-7)	23,211	31,635	504,842		559,688							
	Women (Age 18 & Above)	24,021	32,741	694,649		751,411	KRI	# OF PARTNERS, GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS TRAINED ON SSBV RESPONSE	10 national partners, government institutions trained.	NRC	ORGANIZATIONS	540,063	221,426
	Men (Age 18 & Above)	38,040	51,846	709,980		799,866							
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,397,033		2,647,033							
3.6. REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITY EMPOWERED TO PARTICIPATE IN DECISION MAKING REGARDING THEIR COMMUNITY'S BEHAVIORAL CHANGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES TOWARDS SSBV, INCLUDING THE ENGAGEMENT OF MEN AND BOYS AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS, GATEKEEPERS.	Girls (Age 0-7)	20,527	27,979	487,562		536,068							
	Boys (Age 0-7)	23,211	31,635	504,842		559,688							
	Women (Age 18 & Above)	24,021	32,741	694,649		751,411	KRI	# OF COMMUNITIES ACTIVE IN SSBV PREVENTION.	5 Communities per location (15)	NRC	COMMUNITIES	285,063	116,876
	Men (Age 18 & Above)	38,040	51,846	709,980		799,866							
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,397,033		2,647,033							
3.7. INCREASED RESILIENCE AND SECURITY OF HIGH RISK GROUPS THROUGH THE UTILIZATION OF COMMUNITY PROTECTION NETWORKS.	Girls (Age 0-7)	20,527	27,979	487,562		536,068							
	Boys (Age 0-7)	23,211	31,635	504,842		559,688							
	Women (Age 18 & Above)	24,021	32,741	694,649		751,411	KRI	# OF COMMUNITY BASED COMMITTEES WORKING ON SSBV PREVENTION AND RESPONSE	4 committees per location (12)	NRC	COMMITTEES	305,063	125,076
	Men (Age 18 & Above)	38,040	51,846	709,980		799,866							
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,397,033		2,647,033							
3.8. REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITY ARE INTEGRATED IN INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES SPECIALLY TARGETING WOMEN AND GIRLS AT RISK OF SSBV, THAT ARE LINKED TO NATIONAL SUPPLY CHAIN.	Girls (Age 0-7)	20,527	27,979	487,562		536,068							
	Boys (Age 0-7)	23,211	31,635	504,842		559,688							
	Women (Age 18 & Above)	24,021	32,741	694,649		751,411	KRI	# OF SURVIVORS ENROLLED IN INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES	1,000	NRC	PERSONS	405,563	166,281
	Men (Age 18 & Above)	38,040	51,846	709,980		799,866							
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,397,033		2,647,033							
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL											1,535,750	629,658	

OBJECTIVE 4
Families and communities strengthened, engaged and empowered to contribute to their own protection solutions, identified needs of women, girls, boys and men addressed to appropriate services.

INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4
% of active female participations in leadership/management structures
% of communities with refugees covered by community outreach projects

		A. REFUGEE COMPONENT										OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET		
		TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015										59% 50%		
OUTPUTS	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET			
								INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD		
4.1. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION STRENGTHENED TO SUPPORT TWO-WAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITY	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	487,562		536,068								
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	504,842		559,688								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649		751,411	KRI	# OF REFUGEES REACHED THROUGH INFORMATION DISSEMINATION TRAINING	2,500	PERSONS		33,471	13,723	
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980		799,866								
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,397,033	-	2,647,033								
4.2. COMMUNITY BASED COMPLIMENT MECHANISMS ESTABLISHED	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	487,562		536,068								
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	504,842		559,688								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649		751,411	KRI	# OF COMPLIMENTS RECEIVED UNDER THE COMMUNITY BASED COMPLIMENT MECHANISM	1,500	COMPLIMENTS		41,157	16,874	
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980		799,866								
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,397,033	-	2,647,033								
4.3. COMMUNITY SELF MANAGEMENT SUPPORTED	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	487,562		536,068								
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	504,842		559,688								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649		751,411	KRI	# OF COMMUNITY GROUPS SUPPORTED	24	GROUPS OF PERSONS		7,295,319	2,991,081	
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980		799,866								
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,397,033	-	2,647,033								
4.4. EXISTING MECHANISMS FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS/ENHANCE	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	487,562		536,068								
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	504,842		559,688								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649		751,411	KRI	# OF VOUCHERS SUPPORTED THROUGH COMMUNITY-BASED COPING-MECHANISMS	1,200	CASES		2,066,354	847,205	
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980		799,866								
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,397,033	-	2,647,033								
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL											9,436,793	2,257,807		

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT														
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	PARTNERS			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	M&E BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD	
														INDICATOR
4.5. AWARENESS OF REFUGEE-HOST POPULATION AND HUMANITARIAN ACTORS BASED ON COMMUNITY SELF-MANAGEMENT.	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)	20,527	27,979	487,562			536,068	KRI	# OF PRO REACHED THROUGH AWARENESS AND SENSITIZATION CAMPAIGNS	140,000	PERSONS	DOM. CANDID. INTERVIEWS, UNICR	4,866,161	1,995,126
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	23,211	31,635	504,842			559,688							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649			751,411							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980			799,866							
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,397,033			2,647,033							

OBJECTIVE 5		Potential for resettlement realized										OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	1,250		
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 5		No. of refugees submitted for resettlement													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015										OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS)	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	IN CB BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD		
5.1. IDENTIFICATION OF RESETTLEMENT CASES INCLUDING WOMEN AND GIRLS AT RISK CONDUCTED	GIRLS (AGE 14-17)	20,527	27,979			48,506		# OF CASES IDENTIFIED INCLUDING WOMEN AND GIRLS AT RISK	50	CASES	UNHCR, DANAIL, HANIKAR, CDO	503,721	N/A		
	BOYS (AGE 14-17)	23,211	31,635			54,846	DOHIK, ERBIL, SULAYMANIYA, ANBAR, NINEWA, KIRKUK, BAGHDAD								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741			56,762									
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846			89,886									
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	-	-	250,000									
5.2. RESETTLEMENT FILES SUBMITTED	GIRLS (AGE 14-17)	20,527	27,979			48,506		# OF RESETTLEMENT REGISTRATION FORMS (RRFS) SUBMITTED	250	FORMS	UNHCR, DANAIL, HANIKAR, CDO	503,721	N/A		
	BOYS (AGE 14-17)	23,211	31,635			54,846	DOHIK, ERBIL, SULAYMANIYA, ANBAR, NINEWA, KIRKUK, BAGHDAD								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741			56,762									
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846			89,886									
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	-	-	250,000									
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL												1,007,441			

Sector Summary

Sector Summary							Budget	
		SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL REFUGEE COMPONENT	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	487,562		536,068	43,535,549	23,969,309
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	504,842		559,688		
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649		751,411		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980		799,866		
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,397,033	-	2,647,033		
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL RESILIENCE COMPONENT	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	487,562		536,068	7,901,911	4,124,783
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	504,842		559,688		
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649		751,411		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980		799,866		
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,397,033	-	2,647,033		

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEES COMPONENT 2015	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2015	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2015
ACTED AGENCY FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT	750,000		750,000
CDO CIVIL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION	1,415		1,415
DRC DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL	1,630,000		1,630,000
HI HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL	80,000		80,000
IOM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION	4,947,123		4,947,123
IRC INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE	1,000,000		1,000,000
NRC NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL	1,230,000	40,500	1,270,500
PAO PUBLIC AID ORGANIZATION	690,000		690,000
SCI SAVE THE CHILDREN INTERNATIONAL	518,000		518,000
TDHI TERRE DES HOMMES ITALIA	800,000		800,000
UNDP UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	1,700,000		1,700,000
UNFPA UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND	890,000	875,000	1,765,000
UNHCR UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES	27,068,607	172,314	27,240,921
UNICEF UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND	7,244,500	1,500,000	8,744,500
WAR CHILD UK	300,000		300,000
TOTAL	48,849,645	2,587,814	51,437,459

SECTOR GRAND TOTAL 2015 **51,437,459**

FOOD SECURITY SECTOR RESPONSE



LEAD AGENCIES	FAO, WFP
PARTNERS	ACTED, Islamic Relief, Action Contre la Faim, Norwegian People's Aid, INTERSOS, Iraqi Salvation, Humanitarian Organization (ISHO), UNHCR.
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support access to food for the most vulnerable population 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	I
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 60,809,197
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 9,495,751
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 70,304,948
TOTAL INDICATIVE REQUIREMENTS 2016	US\$ 67,584,097
CONTACT INFORMATION	<p>Matteo Perrone, WFP Emergency Coordinator, Matteo.Perrone@wfp.org, Nelly Opiyo, WFP Head of Programme, nelly.opiyo@wfp.org, Fadel ElZubi, FAO Iraq, Representative, fadel.elzubi@fao.org</p>

CURRENT SITUATION

Refugees & Host Communities

Over 40 per cent of Syrian refugees in Iraq reside in camp settings where they have been provided consistent monthly food assistance by WFP and its partners in the form of individual monthly food parcels or vouchers. In camps where food assistance is provided through the distribution of in-kind food, WFP, in partnership

to the same caloric intake per day. Newly arrived refugees in Iraq are also provided assistance prior to their inclusion in regular monthly food distributions.

In order to increase enrolment and regular attendance of boys and girls in schools, a daily snack of 100g of high energy biscuits was also provided during the 2013-2014 academic year to almost 12,000 students in fourteen primary camp schools.

camp, 85 per cent of the non-camp population bought their food with cash. As a result, 12 per cent of the non-camp households interviewed in the MSNA reported a lack of food in the seven days prior to the assessment, as compared to six per cent in the camp population. Since January 2014, 1.8 million people have been displaced across Iraq as a result of ongoing violence. More than 850,000 people, or 49 per cent of Iraq's IDP population, have sought refuge in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq where over 96 per cent of all registered Syrian refugees reside.



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with INTERSOS and ACTED, reaches all refugees with a monthly individual parcel consisting of 16.29 kg of commodities corresponding to 2,100Kcal/person/day. In Domiz camp, where WFP implements a voucher programme with its cooperating partner Islamic Relief Worldwide – Iraq, households receive US\$31/person/month – equivalent

Despite monthly assistance to camp-residing refugees, some 60 per cent of all refugees reside in non-camp settings and, as per government policy, are not provided regular food assistance by WFP and other food actors. While a small percentage of the non-camp population receive food assistance due to their continued registration particularly in Domiz

Crops & Livelihoods

The 2014/15 winter cropping is expected to be affected by the ongoing conflict as a large number of farmers have fled their fields, particularly in Ninevah and Salah-Aldeen governorates which normally produce approximately one-third of total annual national wheat and barley production. Problems of logistics, storage facilities and larger post-harvest losses are also expected to add to the decline in domestic production and supply.

Crops in 2013/14 were already negatively affected by the conflict in parts of Iraq despite generally satisfactory cropping conditions. Prior to the current escalation of conflict, an above-average wheat harvest, some 16 per cent above the five-year average, was forecast by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The barley crop was similar to the previous year but 15 per cent above the five-year average. The final estimates of the 2014 harvest are not yet available, but according to government reports, the Iraqi Grain Board managed to

buy some 3.4 million tonnes from farmers which compares favorably with FAO's forecast. However, local reports indicate that a number of government silos are in the areas that are/were under the control of armed opposition groups with some stored grains. Cereal import requirements at the national level in

the current 2014/15 marketing year (July/June) are expected to increase, reflecting conflict related challenges to production, storage and other logistics. The food inflation rate increased by 2.6 per cent on a monthly basis and 3.2 per cent on a yearly basis in 2014.

The availability of farming inputs – such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, animal vaccines and animal feed – is being reduced by the protracted and continuous conflict and the roving military and armed operations. This will affect households' ability to plant during the next season and 2015 vaccination programmes.

NEEDS & PRIORITIES

POPULATION GROUP	AGE GROUPS	REFUGEE		RESILIENCE	
		POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION	POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN CAMPS	WOMEN	24,021	24,021	24,021	12,000
	GIRLS	20,527	20,527	20,527	10,000
	BOYS	23,211	23,211	23,211	11,000
	MEN	38,040	38,040	38,040	10,000
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE COMMUNITY	WOMEN	32,741	32,741	16,500	16,500
	GIRLS	27,979	27,979	27,979	13,500
	BOYS	31,635	31,635	31,635	16,000
	MEN	51,846	51,846	51,846	10,000
MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	WOMEN			694,649	451,522
	GIRLS			487,562	316,915
	BOYS			504,842	328,147
	MEN			709,980	461,487
TOTAL		250,000	250,000	2,630,792	1,637,421

The transition from in-kind food assistance to vouchers will be a key priority for 2015 as the MSNA of Syrian Refugees in Camps in the KRI, released in September 2014, listed the implementation of a food voucher system in all camps across the KRI as a priority action necessary to address the refugees' lack of purchasing power. In line with its "Do No Harm" policy, WFP voucher programme helps to build the resilience of

the refugees by enhancing their livelihood with an opportunity to make their own food choices while also advocating for diversified and nutritional diet. Findings in the MSNA indicate that only residents in Domiz camp reached a 100 per cent acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS). While this is attributable to the availability of more livelihood opportunities compared to other camps, it also points to the success of

the voucher programme. The MSNA also revealed that more than 60 per cent of the refugees receiving in-kind food parcels are selling or trading part of the assistance received for other food items. As a result, WFP plans to continue the transition in 2015 and will prioritize its voucher programme as monitoring has repeatedly shown that beneficiaries prefer vouchers to in-kind food assistance. Using information obtained from price



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monitoring conducted in October 2014, WFP will adjust its voucher value in Iraq to US\$28.20 per person per month.

Furthermore, following findings from the MSNA for non-camp refugees that showed borderline food consumption scores for 13 per cent of interviewed households in Sulaymaniyah, four per cent of households in Erbil and one per cent of households in Dohuk, targeted assistance to vulnerable, food insecure households will be explored. In light of Government policy that the humanitarian community focuses the provision of food assistance to camps populations, WFP and other partners will continue to advocate for the provision of life-saving assistance to vulnerable, food insecure households residing in host communities.

Despite the progress made in 2014 in enhancing access to food, the new challenging and escalating multi-faceted regional conflict and the high influx of IDPs imposes significant constraints on food security and the agricultural systems which require continuous support from the humanitarian community. The response will continue to address the access to food programmes for the refugees through aid and income generating activities, while simultaneously focusing on strengthening the availability of food through enhanced production for refugees and impacted communities.

The continued support for life saving food aid provided by the humanitarian actors is a key tool to prevent morbidity, hunger and malnutrition

among the displaced Syrian population. The most vulnerable groups include 106,000 refugee in camps and around 2,400,000 people in host communities.

Control of communicable diseases among animals, as well as provision of animal feed, remains another key priority and needs to be strengthened further. With the constant mobility of refugees and IDPs with their animals, there is a risk of spreading diseases such as Lumpy Skin Disease, MERS, and Foot and Mouth Disease, which have not only a high impact on the livelihoods of livestock owners, but on the health of the communities. The disruption of supply chains due to conflict has affected feed supply and veterinary services for the farmers in host communities.

Overall, there is an urgent and important need for wider coordination of food security related activities and efforts based on data driven strategies and policies. Data remains scant on prices, food availability and supply chains while information sharing is haphazard and often inaccurate. In-depth and comprehensive food security assessments are continuously needed to update the fluid situation due to the conflict and continuous displacement of individuals.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The overall objectives of the response are to prevent food insecurity among Syrian refugees; support the KRI to continue to meet the needs of refugee women, girls, boys and men and those of its own population; minimize the impact of food insecurity and price inflation

on the host community in order to promote peaceful co-existence; and promote male and female refugee participation and engagement.

The overall response will concentrate on supporting access to food and ensuring sustainable

availability of staple foods to safeguard adequate food security, as well as have a coordinated food security response based on proper assessment of needs, challenges and resources, appropriate organization and coordination of agriculture, food security and nutrition.



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Refugee Component

Under the refugee component, the focus of interventions will be on supporting access to food for the most vulnerable population impacted by the Syrian crisis. At the camp level, this strategy will be implemented through the distribution of in-kind food and voucher assistance. WFP and its partners will transition in-kind food assistance to vouchers, allowing beneficiaries to purchase food commodities of their choice to meet their dietary needs. In 2015, food sector partners will work to strengthen the food security of both refugees and impacted communities while promoting peaceful co-existence among the different groups. Refugees' food security, including

access and availability of food will be continuously monitored, and evaluated by gender and age.

In 2015, the introduction of targeted assistance in both camp and community settings is planned in order to ensure that Syrian refugees most in need are assisted. The number of beneficiaries to be targeted will be determined following a vulnerability assessment conducted in consultation with humanitarian partners. Any targeting exercise – particularly one which extends support to non-camp Syrian refugees – will require the approval of government authorities as well as inter-agency support.

WFP will restart its school feeding programme targeting up to 20,000

Syrian boys and girls enrolled in primary camp schools. Emergency school feeding represents an important component of WFP's commitment to the UNICEF/UNHCR led No Lost Generation initiative. It is also an important way to provide nutritional support to young Syrian refugees and contribute to ensuring sustained access to inclusive education for vulnerable school age children affected by the crisis.

Protection will be mainstreamed in the delivery of all food assistance, with priority consideration for the extremely vulnerable including people with disability, pregnant and lactating mothers, unaccompanied minors and the elderly. Distribution teams will continue to be trained to ensure safe distribution practices

including the use of separate queues for men and women, with gender balanced teams to receive complaints, provide assistance at food distribution points and protection against sexual exploitation and abuse. Assistance to these vulnerable groups during food distribution implemented by cooperating partner cash-for-work teams will provide livelihood opportunities for the refugees.

Resilience Component

Taking into account the protracted status of this emergency, it is essential that the food security sector response will focus on strengthening the capacity of the national social safety nets to deliver food and services to impacted host communities while at the same time strengthening refugees' individual resilience. In

order to achieve this objective, various components of the social safety nets system will be strengthened, including the Public Distribution System (PDS). The food sector will examine ways in which refugees can be included in existing social safety net programmes, including the PDS, and will advocate for the handover of assistance to government counterparts. In addition, promoting availability of food through supporting income generating activities for most vulnerable refugees and farmers in host communities will continue to be a priority. Cash-for-work programmes will feed into the agricultural production cycle at the community level, and enhanced small scale agriculture will support farmers with seeds, agriculture and tools.

Individual resilience will be enhanced through gender and nutrition communication including food safety and dietary habits, enhancing small scale and family farming production,

control of trans-boundary animal and plant disease, as well as promotion and social mobilization for broader engagement of communities, local leaders and influential people to support and scale up the response.

Special programmes will target refugees living in impacted communities to raise awareness on available services and support projects. Resilience response will be coordinated under the umbrella of the Food Security Cluster for an enhanced, effective and coordinated food security response. Food security data and information will be collected, analyzed and disseminated the cluster coordination mechanism as well as the Regional Food Security Information System that will be put in place for regional coordination, information sharing and early warning for countries effected by the Syrian Crisis.



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SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1		Support access to food for the most vulnerable population impacted by the Syrian crisis				OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET		100					
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1		% of targeted population who receive food assistance											
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	OUTPUTS AND INDICATORS			BUDGET				
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES		OTHER POPULATION	LOCATIONS	INDICATOR		TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)
1.1 FOOD ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO MOST VULNERABLE THROUGH VARIOUS TRANSFER MODALITIES	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)	20,527.00	6,568.00	-	-	27,095	QUSTHAPA, BASIRMA AND GAWLIAN REFUGEE CAMPS	% OF SYR LIVING IN CAMPS IN COMMUNITIES WHO DO NOT EXPERIENCE ANY PROTECTION ISSUES TO ACCESS THE FOOD ASSISTANCE. # OF SYR CHILDREN WHO RECEIVE EMERGENCY SCHOOL FEEDING. % OF SYR LIVING IN CAMPS IN COMMUNITIES WHO RECEIVE FOOD VOUCHERS	TBD upon Assessment	TBD	INTERSS, UNHCR, WFP	58,051,278	510,132
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	23,211.00	7,595.00	-	-	30,806							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,012.00	7,759.00	-	-	31,771							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040.00	12,288.00	-	-	50,328							
TOTAL	105,790	34,210	-	-	140,000	TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL			58,051,278	510,132			

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT														
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR			TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD	
1.2. SUPPORT INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITIES FOR MOST VULNERABLE	GRLS (AGE 0-17)	2,053	2,798	9,751			14,602	AMBAR, AL QAMM	# OF HH SUPPORTED FOR INCOME GENERATION ACTIVITIES	TBD UPON ASSESSMENT	HH	IRAQI SALVATION HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATION (ISHO)	-	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	2,321	3,164	10,097			15,581							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	2,402	3,274	13,893			19,569							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	3,804	5,185	14,200			23,188							
	TOTAL	10,580	14,420	47,941			72,941							
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL														
										-	-			

OBJECTIVE 2		Promote food availability and support sustainable production				OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET				TBD upon Assessment			
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2		% increase of food available through market based interventions											
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET			
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SVR LIVING IN CAMPS	SVR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES			OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR	TARGET		UNIT	PARTNERS	
21. CONTRIBUTE TO LOCAL ECONOMIES THROUGH MARKET BASED INTERVENTIONS	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	8,314	-	-	28,841	ERBIL, DUKKAK AND SUWAYMANIYAH	% OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCREASE FOOD AVAILABILITY IN TARGET POPULATION	TBD upon Assessment	TBD	FAO	1,000,000	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	9,491	-	-	32,702							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,012	9,822	-	-	33,834							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	15,554	-	-	53,594							
	TOTAL	105,790	43,181	-	-	148,971							
											-		

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT														
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR			TARGET	UNIT	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)		NEG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD	
2.2. ENHANCE SMALL SCALE FAMILY FARMING PRODUCTION	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)	2,053	2,798	9,751		14,602	ERBL, DOUK AND SULAYMANIYAH	% OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCREASE FOOD AVAILABILITY IN TARGET POPULATION	TBD UPON ASSESSMENT	TBD	ACTED, INTERSUIS, FAO	4,494,000	N/A	
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	2,321	3,164	10,097		15,581								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	2,402	3,274	13,893		19,569								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	3,804	5,185	14,200		23,188								
	TOTAL	10,580	14,420	47,941		72,941								
2.3. REDUCED FOOD WASTE AND LOSSES	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)	2,053	2,798	9,751		14,602	MINEVA, DOUK AND ERBL	NUMBER OF ANIMAL TREATED AND VACCINATED	TBD UPON ASSESSMENT	TBD	FAO	4,401,750	N/A	
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	2,321	3,164	10,097		15,581								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	2,402	3,274	13,893		19,569								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	3,804	5,185	14,200		23,188								
	TOTAL	10,580	14,420	47,941		72,941								
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL												8,895,750	-	

OBJECTIVE 3		Promote utilization of diversified and quality food										OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET		TBD upon Assessment
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3		% of dietary diversity increase in food consumed by targeted population												
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET			
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYRLIVING IN CAMPS	SYRLIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD	
3.1. RAISED AWARENESS OF GOOD NUTRITIONAL PRACTICES	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)	20,527	8,314	-	-	28,841	ERBIL, DUKK AND SULAYMANIAH	NUMBER OF PERSONS TRAINED	TBD upon Assessment	TBD	FAO	250,000	N/A	
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	23,211	9,491	-	-	32,702								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,012	9,822	-	-	33,834								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	15,554	-	-	53,594								
	TOTAL	105,790	43,181	-	-	148,971								
3.2. PROMOTE AND PROVIDE NUTRITIONAL SUPPORT TO TARGETED VULNERABLE GROUPS	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)	20,527	8,314	-	-	28,841	ERBIL, DUKK AND SULAYMANIAH	NUMBER OF PERSONS TRAINED	TBD upon Assessment	TBD	FAO	250,000	N/A	
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	23,211	9,491	-	-	32,702								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,012	9,822	-	-	33,834								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	15,554	-	-	53,594								
	TOTAL	105,790	43,181	-	-	148,971								
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL											500,000	-		

OBJECTIVE 4		Enhance effective and coordinated food security response					OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET			TBD upon Assessment			
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4		% of national budget allocated to food security response and coordination mechanisms											
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUT'S IM&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
4.1. FOOD SECURITY DATA AND INFORMATION COLLECTED, ANALYSED AND DISSEMINATED	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	8,314	-	-	-	ANBAR, ERBIL, DIBHIK AND SULEYMANIYAH	NUMBER OF FOOD SECURITY REPORTS	TBD upon Assessment	TBD	FAO, ACTED, UNHCR	884,221	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	9,491	-	-	28,841							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,012	9,822	-	-	32,702							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	15,554	-	-	33,834							
	TOTAL	105,790	43,181	-	-	53,594							
4.2. FOOD SECURITY INTERVENTIONS ARE EFFECTIVELY COORDINATED WITHIN AND ACROSS SECTORS	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	8,314	-	-	-	ANBAR, ERBIL, DIBHIK AND SULEYMANIYAH	NUMBER OF FOOD SECURITY REPORTS	TBD upon Assessment	TBD	FAO, ACTED, UNHCR	687,208	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	9,491	-	-	28,841							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,012	9,822	-	-	32,702							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	15,554	-	-	33,834							
	TOTAL	105,790	43,181	-	-	53,594							
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL											1,571,423	-	

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT														
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR			TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD	
4.3. SUPPORT NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY POLICY FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION	Girls (Age 0-7)	20,527	27,979	487,562		536,068								
	Boys (Age 0-7)	23,211	31,635	504,842		559,688								
	Women (Age 18 & Above)	24,021	32,741	694,649		751,411	ANBAR, ERBIL, DORUK AND SULEYMANIAH		TBD UPON ASSESSMENT	TBD	FAO	100,000	N/A	
	Men (Age 18 & Above)	38,040	51,846	709,980		799,866								
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,397,033		2,647,033							100,000	-
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL											100,000	-		

Sector Summary

Sector Summary							Budget	
		SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL REFUGEES COMPONENT	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	487,562		536,068	61,122,701	510,132
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	504,842		559,688		
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649		751,411		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980		799,866		
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,397,033	-	2,647,033		
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL RESILIENCE COMPONENT	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	487,562		536,068	8,995,750	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	504,842		559,688		
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649		751,411		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980		799,866		
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,397,033	-	2,647,033		

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEES COMPONENT 2015	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2015	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2015
ACTED AGENCY FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT	250,000	800,000	1,050,000
FAO FOOD & AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION	1,690,000	8,695,751	10,385,751
INTERSOS	142,423		142,423
UNHCR UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES	2,301,544		2,301,544
WFP WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME	56,425,230		56,425,230
TOTAL	60,809,197	9,495,751	70,304,948

SECTOR GRAND TOTAL 2015 **70,304,948**

EDUCATION SECTOR RESPONSE



LEAD AGENCIES	UNICEF
PARTNERS	ARK, IRC, INTERSOS, ISHO, Mercy Corps, NRC, PEACE WINDS JAPAN (PWJ), Qandil, Save the Children, STEP, Triangle, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, War Child UK
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. Improved quality of education and learning environment
GENDER MARKER	I
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 28,497,335
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 12,715,800
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 41,213,135
TOTAL INDICATIVE REQUIREMENTS 2016	US\$ 41,507,166
CONTACT INFORMATION	Ikem Chiejine, Chief Education UNICEF, ichiejine@unicef.org Yeshi Haile, Education Cluster Coordination, yhaile@unicef.org Gøril TomrenTomren, Save the Children, Education Cluster Coordinator, goril.tomren@reddebarna.no

CURRENT SITUATION

The current Syrian refugee population in Iraq includes an estimated 57,000 school-aged children. The ongoing conflict in some parts of the country has also displaced an estimated 1.9 million people, 850,000 of them in the KRI. The refugee and displacement phenomena have added undue pressure on the KRI education system. About 21,000 of the refugee children are already enrolled in formal education in camps and host communities. But approximately 36,000 children remain un-enrolled, with the highest concentration in non-camp settings.

According to a REACH 2014 Multi-sector Needs Assessment of Syrian refugees outside camps, an estimated 60 per cent of school-aged children are out of school, some of whom have missed up to three years of education in Syria, Iraq or both. Whilst, in principle, Syrian children have access to the public education system in community settings, a number of barriers have restricted their full participation including lack of funds, differences in curriculum, distance to those schools in urban contexts, work and language barriers as there are limited number of Arabic speaking schools in Kurdistan; Arabic has been the preferred language of instruction for the largely Kurdish Syrian refugee population because it is the language of instruction in Syria, even though the native language of the population is Kurdish. Since the beginning of the massive influx of IDPs into the KRI from June 2014 onwards, almost seven hundred were used as temporary shelters, mainly in Dohuk resulting in much of the schooling system shutting down. By the end of 2014 this figure had fallen to eighty three based on interventions to build camps for the displaced population. This figure is



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due to fall further by the end of 2014 as additional space in camps is opened for homeless IDPs.

For children in camp settings, a REACH MSNA for Refugees in camps indicated that the attendance rate among school age children (4-17 years) was approximately 58 per cent. The four key reasons cited for non-attendance in the assessment were: insufficient schools available; some children have to work; schools are over-crowded; and different curricula.

Despite KRG support, the needs remain enormous as the Government deals with lack of funds. Especially crucial are budget deficits for teachers' salaries and for the provision of textbooks. This has had a major

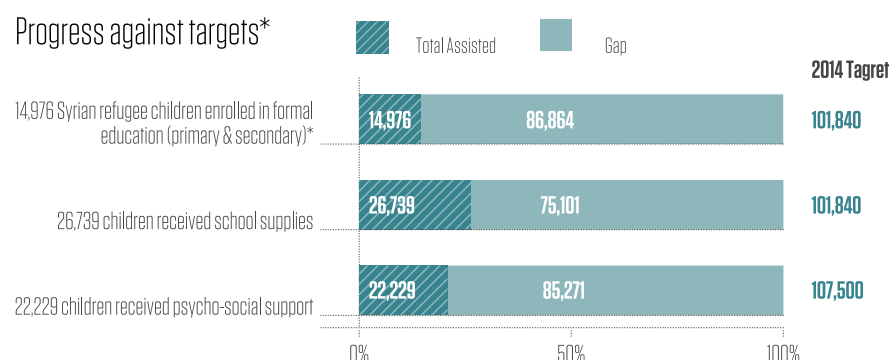
negative impact on scaling up in non-camp areas and is expected to further impact already established camp schools in 2015 if not resolved.

The limited access beyond primary and secondary education for adolescents and youth remains a clear gap. Despite the evident need in the refugee population, few children with disabilities have access to education services due to lack of specialized staff and funds for adapted equipment. Based on the Rapid assessment in August 2014, 70 per cent of persons with disabilities do not receive any education. About 44 per cent face difficulties accessing education, mainly due to physical inaccessibility of school.

NEEDS & PRIORITIES

POPULATION GROUP	AGE GROUPS	REFUGEE		RESILIENCE	
		POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION	POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN CAMPS	WOMEN	5,315	1,860	5,315	1,860
	GIRLS	16,952	16,952	16,952	16,952
	BOYS	16,503	16,503	16,503	16,503
	MEN	11,511	4,029	11,511	4,029
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE COMMUNITY	WOMEN	7,244	4,707	7,244	4,707
	GIRLS	23,105	13,863	23,105	13,863
	BOYS	22,493	13,496	22,493	13,496
	MEN	15,689	2,173	15,689	2,173
MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	WOMEN			694,649	451,522
	GIRLS	211,081	7,600	211,081	211,081
	BOYS	218,562	7,600	218,562	218,562
	MEN			709,980	461,487
TOTAL		548,455	88,783	548,455	503,226

Figure 1 - Access to education services as of 30 Sept 2014



*Due to summer holidays schools outside of camp have been closed, the number of students in formal education is therefore lower than the previous month report. Schools are anticipated to be re-open on 22nd October, registration is currently on going. Targets based on expected population of 250,000 Syrian refugees in Iraq by end - 2014. There are currently 215,387 Syrian refugees in Iraq.

During 2015 the number of Syrian refugees in Iraq is expected to increase to about 250,000 of whom an estimated 79,000 will be children,

40 per cent of whom will dwell in camps. The education sector is targeting all of the over 33,000 school-age children inside camps between

4 – 18 years of age to provide the opportunities to access formal or non-formal education, vocational training and psychosocial support. Of this beneficiary group, 80 per cent will be engaged in formal education and the remaining 20 per cent in non-formal learning opportunities. The youth and adolescents in camps will benefit from vocational training opportunities to enable them to acquire employable skills that will eventually lead them to sustainable livelihood. Outside of camps, 50 per cent of children will benefit from both formal and non-formal educational opportunities. Ongoing exploration of feasibility for virtual schooling for refugee children and adolescents will be supported; this will benefit out-of-school children/adolescents both in and outside of camps.

RESPONSE STRATEGY



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In line with the 'No Lost Generation' strategy, the education sector proposes interventions aimed at meeting educational needs while building the resilience of girls, boys, families and communities. Analysis of different gender and age groups in terms of their roles and control over resources; inequality and discrimination, including in the level of access to assistance; effects of the crisis; capacities for coping with, responding to, recovering from and preparing for crises; and specific needs will be done periodically.

Particular consideration will be given to vulnerable school age children. Applying the over-arching child-friendly school approach, the education sector partners will continue to support the government's efforts to increase enrolment in pre-primary, primary, secondary and post-secondary education in both



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formal and non-formal settings in a protective environment ensuring that schools meet minimum standards that make schools safe, inclusive and child-friendly. Discrete programmes aimed at preventing SGBV and/or identifying survivors in the educational system will be strengthened.

Expansion of Arabic medium schools using Kurdish curriculum will be a priority while simultaneously encouraging refugee families to enroll the youngest students in Kurdish medium schools. This will surely embed the resilience component in mainstream education while simultaneously addressing the refugee component. To facilitate these dual priorities, activities will include the construction of additional classrooms, rehabilitation and renovation and upgrading of existing structures, improvement of basic facilities including provision of school



furniture and support to the MoE to expand access through double-shift system. Given the number of children who have missed out on education, a scaling-up of non-formal education (NFE) including life skills and vocational education (TVET) as a pathway into formal education or assistance into making a livelihood will be critical.

Capacities of sub-national and national delivery systems within the government will be strengthened to meet the education needs of refugees and members of impacted communities. Learning outcomes will be assessed on a regular basis and the interventions would routinely be supervised, monitored and evaluated. Results will be disseminated to inform and improve education delivery. Training of teachers and facilitators and other education personnel for strengthening capacities to deliver inclusive quality education will be

supported. Psychosocial support will be provided to increase the well-being of refugee children from pre-school to secondary level. Social mobilization and communication efforts will inform and encourage children and adolescents to go back to school.

The sector partners will support and strengthen the education system's accreditation and certification procedures with clear links between the formal, non-formal and virtual education. This will provide second chance opportunities for children and adolescents who have missed out on education. Support for the MoE in KRI to mirror the global INEE Minimum Standards will continue for both host and refugee populations alike. An increased focus on the education pipeline including Early Childhood Development (ECD), virtual schooling and post basic education is a key focus for 2015.

Refugee Component

The refugee component has two objectives:

1. Sustained access to inclusive education for vulnerable school-aged children and groups affected by the Syria crisis. Both Outputs 1 and 2 address the need to achieve increased enrolment in pre-primary, basic, secondary and post-secondary education in formal and non-formal settings.
2. Improved quality of education and learning environment. Outputs 3 and 4 address the need for training for teachers, facilitators and other education personnel from refugee and host communities; monitoring and documentation of education achievements; and psychosocial support for refugee children from pre-school through secondary school.
3. UNESCO will promote attendance at secondary schools, initially targeting 5,108 children.

Resilience Component

The resilience component is addressed by three outputs:

1. policy reforms related to accreditation and certification;
2. increased and improved education infrastructure and learning spaces;
3. capacity of MoE, DoE strengthened to respond to emergencies;
4. learning achievements and mainstreaming INEE standards into national pre and in-service training.

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1

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

INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1

/ % of Syrian refugee children Out of School (5-17 years) (Formal and Non-Formal Education)

OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET

65% reached

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT												
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	N/LG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
11. ENROLLMENT INCREASED IN PRE-PRIMARY, BASIC, SECONDARY AND POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION IN FORMAL SETTINGS	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	13,562	11,553	-	25,114	ERBIL, DAHIK, SULAYMANIAH, OTHER	# OF CHILDREN AGED 4-5 ENROLLED IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION # OF BOYS AND GIRLS (6-14) IN BASIC EDUCATION # OF BOYS AND GIRLS (15-17) IN SECONDARY EDUCATION # OF ADOLESCENTS/ADULTS IN POST SECONDARY	2,827	INDIVIDUALS/ PERSONS	MOE, IDE, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESDO, SCL, IIRC, IRC, REACH, TRIANGLE, ARK, STEP	13,081,948	13,081,948
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	13,202	11,247	-	24,449			27,012				
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	1,329	1,449	-	2,778			22,502				
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	2,878	3,138	-	6,015			6,015				
	TOTAL	30,970	27,386	-	58,356							
12. ENROLLMENT INCREASED IN PRE-PRIMARY, BASIC, SECONDARY AND POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION IN NON-FORMAL SETTINGS.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	3,390	2,311	-	5,701	ERBIL, DAHIK, SULAYMANIAH, OTHER	# OF CHILDREN AGED 3-5 ENROLLED IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION # OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN BASIC EDUCATION # OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN SECONDARY EDUCATION # OF ADOLESCENTS/ADULTS IN POST SECONDARY EDUCATION	1,798	INDIVIDUALS/ PERSONS	MOE, IDE, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESDO, SCL, IIRC, IRC, REACH, TRIANGLE, ARK, STEP	8,625,000	8,625,000
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	3,301	2,249	-	5,550			6,132				
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	1,063	724	-	1,787			5,108				
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	2,302	1,569	-	3,871			3,871				
	TOTAL	50,000	50,000	30,000	130,000							
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL										21,706,948	21,706,948	

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT												
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NIG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
1.3. POLICY REFORMS RELATED TO ACCREDITATION AND CERTIFICATION ARE IN PLACE	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)	16,952	23,105	N/A	40,057	ERBIL, DOHIK, SULAYMANIAH, OTHERS	POLICY REFORM DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE	Policy reform approved and available	document	MOE, DOE, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, SCS, IRC, IRC, REACH, TRIANGLE, ARK, STEP	800,000	800,000
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	16,503	22,493	N/A	38,996							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)				-							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)				-							
	TOTAL	33,455	45,598	-	79,053							
1.4. INCREASED AND IMPROVED EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND LEARNING SPACES	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)	16,952	23,105	7,500	47,557	KRI (ERBIL, DOHIK, SULAYMANIAH GOVERNORATES) AND OTHERS	# OF SAFE LEARNING SPACES ESTABLISHED # OF SCHOOLS REHABILITATED # OF SCHOOLS CONSTRUCTED	25 40 20	locations	MOE, DOE, UNICEF, UNHCR (REACH, HARKAR, COD), UNESCO, SCS, IRC, IRC, TRIANGLE, ARK, STEP, PVU	8,500,000	8,500,000
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	16,503	22,493		46,496							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)				-							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)				-							
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-							
1.5. DATA ON REFUGEES COLLECTED AND INTEGRATED ON EMIS	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)					ERBIL, DOHIK, SULAYMANIAH, OTHERS	AVAILABILITY OF REFUGEES CHILDREN DATA IN EMIS REPORTS	EMIS REPORTS	documents	MOE, DOE, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, SCS, IRC, IRC, REACH, TRIANGLE, ARK, STEP	1,175,800	1,175,800
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)											
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)											
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)											
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-							
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL										10,475,800	10,475,800	

OBJECTIVE 2		Improved quality of education and learning environment				OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET				65% reached		
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2		#of teachers trained; # of facilitators and other education personnel trained; minimum learning standards established										
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	OUTPUT'S I/SE INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYRLIVING IN CAMPS	SYRLIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	INLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
21. TRAINING OF TEACHERS AND FACILITATORS AND OTHER EDUCATION PERSONNEL	GIRLS (AGE 14-17)	16,952	23,105	-	40,057	KRI (ERBIL, DHIUK, SULIMANIYAH GOVERNORATES) AND OTHERS	# OF TEACHERS AND EDUCATION PERSONNEL TRAINED # OF FACILITATORS TRAINED # OF EDUCATION MANAGERS TRAINED	2000 300 200	INDIVIDUALS	MOE, DOE, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, SCI, IRC, IRC, TRIANGLE, ARK, STEP, PWU	2,205,000	2,205,000
	BOYS (AGE 14-17)	16,503	22,493	-	38,996							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			-	-							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			-	-							
	TOTAL	33,455	45,598	-	79,053							
22. MONITORING AND DOCUMENTATION OF EDUCATION ACHIEVEMENTS	GIRLS (AGE 14-17)			-		KRI (ERBIL, DHIUK, SULIMANIYAH GOVERNORATES) AND OTHERS	ACHIEVEMENT AND MONITORING SURVEY CONDUCTED 1 ASSESSMENT REPORT AVAILABLE	DOCUMENT	MOE, DOE, UNICEF, UNHCR (REACH, HARKAR, CDD), UNESCO, SCI, IRC, IRC, TRIANGLE, ARK, STEP, PWU	3,160,000	3,160,000	
	BOYS (AGE 14-17)			-								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			-								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			-								
	TOTAL	16,952	23,105	-	40,057							
23. PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT PROVIDED TO INCREASE WELL-BEING OF REFUGEE CHILDREN FROM PRE-SCHOOL TO SECONDARY LEVEL	GIRLS (AGE 14-17)	16,952	23,105	-	40,057	KRI (ERBIL, DHIUK, SULIMANIYAH GOVERNORATES) AND OTHERS	# OF TEACHERS TRAINED ON PSS	700	INDIVIDUALS	MOE, DOE, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, SCI, IRC, IRC, TRIANGLE, ARK, STEP	1,425,387	1,425,387
	BOYS (AGE 14-17)	16,503	22,493	-	38,996							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			-	-							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			-	-							
	TOTAL	33,455	45,598	-	79,053							
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL										6,790,387	6,790,387	

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)
2.4. CAPACITY OF MOE, DOE TO RESPOND TO EMERGENCIES STRENGTHENED	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)	16,952	23,105		40,057	KRI LEBIL DORUK, SULIMANIYAH GOVERNORATES AND OTHERS	AVAILABILITY OF UPDATED PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLANS FOR EMERGENCIES AT MOE AND DOE LEVELS	MOE and DoEs with required plans	procedures implemented	990,000	990,000
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	16,503	22,493		38,996						
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)				-						
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)										
	TOTAL	33,455	45,598	-	79,053						
2.5. LEARNING ACHIEVEMENTS AND MINIMUM STANDARDS ESTABLISHED/ INSTITUTIONALIZED	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)	16,952	23,105			KRI LEBIL DORUK, SULIMANIYAH GOVERNORATES AND OTHERS	AVAILABILITY OF MINIMUM LEARNING STANDARDS FOR REFUGEES CHILDREN	Minimum learning standards available	procedures implemented	1,250,000	1,250,000
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	16,503	22,493								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)										
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)										
	TOTAL	33,455	45,598	-	79,053						
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL									2,240,000	2,240,000	

Sector Summary

Sector Summary							Budget	
		SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL REFUGEES COMPONENT	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	487,562		536,068	28,497,335	28,497,335
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	504,842		559,688		
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649		751,411		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980		799,866		
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,397,033	-	2,647,033		
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL RESILIENCE COMPONENT	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	487,562		536,068	12,715,800	12,715,800
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	504,842		559,688		
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649		751,411		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980		799,866		
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,397,033	-	2,647,033		

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEES COMPONENT 2015	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2015	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2015
MERCY CORPS	950,000		950,000
NRC NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL	4,000,000		4,000,000
SCI SAVE THE CHILDREN INTERNATIONAL	117,500	25,800	143,300
UNESCO UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION	7,300,000	8,000,000	15,300,000
UNHCR UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES	7,887,965		7,887,965
UNICEF UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND	8,241,870	4,690,000	12,931,870
TOTAL	28,497,335	12,715,800	41,213,135

SECTOR GRAND TOTAL 2015

41,213,135

HEALTH SECTOR RESPONSE



LEAD AGENCIES	WHO Co-lead: UNHCR
PARTNERS	Civil Development Organization (CDO), Directorate of Health, EMERGENCY, Handicap International, International Medical Corps (IMC), PU-AMI, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, United Iraqi Medical Society for relief and development (UIMS), UPP, WHO
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance equitable access, quality, use & coverage to essential health care to Syrian refugees in camp and community settings while ensuring sustained coverage of promotional, preventive, & 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 most affected governorates
GENDER MARKER	I
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 25,045,684
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 9,249,275
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 34,294,959
TOTAL INDICATIVE REQUIREMENTS 2016	US\$ 34,206,630
CONTACT INFORMATION	Dr. Alaa Abou Zeid, WHOI, Health Cluster Coordinator, abouzeida@who.int Sandra Harlass, UNHCR, Health Coordinator, harlass@unhcr.org

CURRENT SITUATION



residents where the international effort mitigated at least some of these effects, IDPs and impacted communities alike. The combination of these factors has stretched the health sector response capacity further, in some areas beyond coping capacity. As a result, the provision of health care has suffered from shortages, such as human resources, interruptions in supply chains and limited funds to maintain and expand health facilities.

The increasing numbers of refugees in camps and in impacted communities, the unexpected influx of 850,000 IDPs to KRG since June 2014 and the additional displacement in Anbar, affected and overstretched the

health sector in Iraq. The inability to pass a budget from the GoI to the KRG significantly reduced available funds for the Ministry of Health, which impacted refugees, with non-camp suffering more than camp

Despite the increasingly difficult working environment access to health care services has significantly improved during 2014 through the combined efforts of the government of KRI and humanitarian partners. During the first ten months of 2014 more than 274,000 consultations were provided for Syrian women, men,

Figure 2: progress against targets until Oct 2014

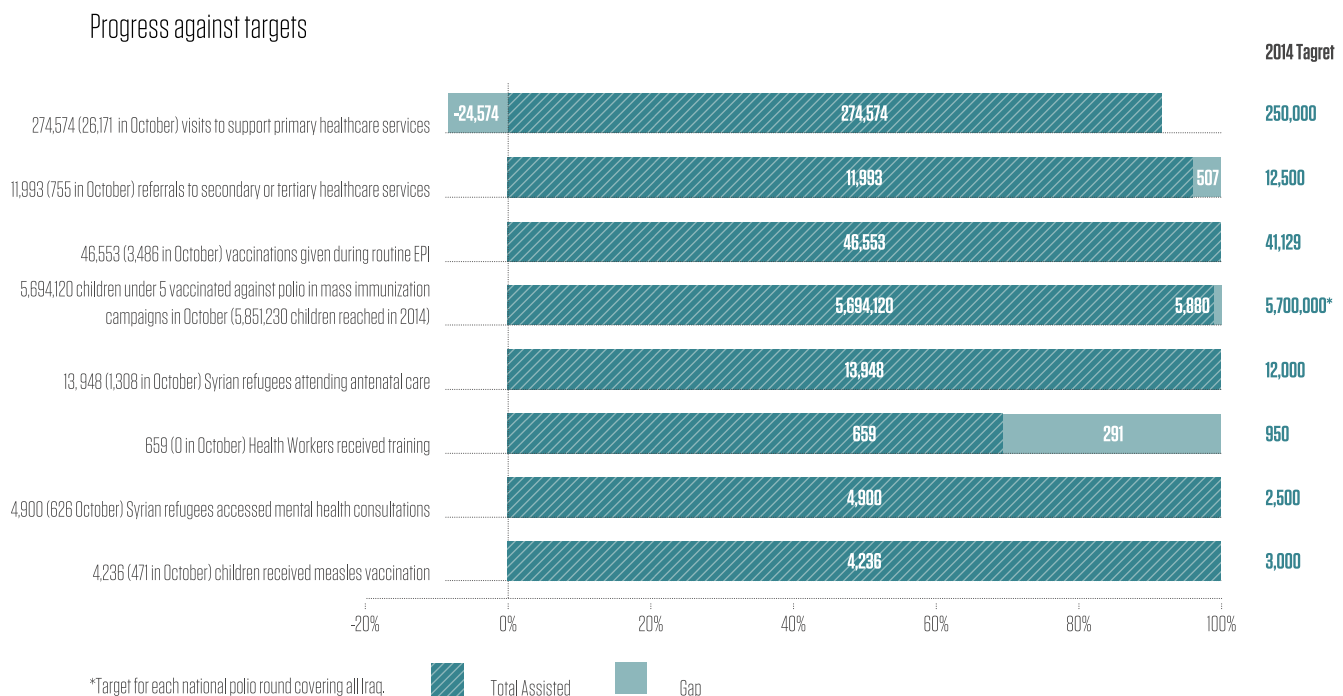
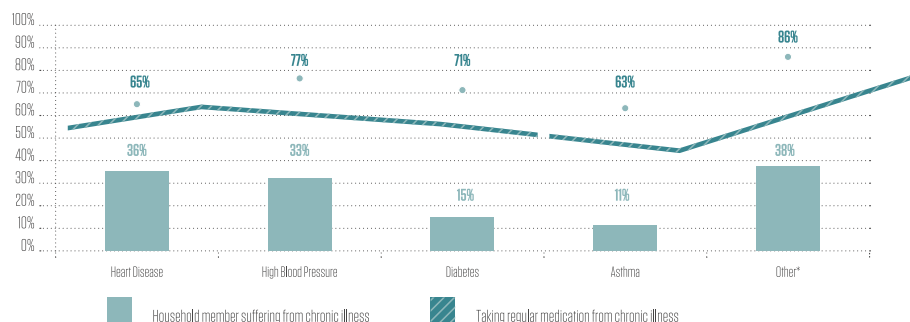


Figure 3: MSNA's proportion of households with at least one member suffering from chronic illness



girls and boys in camps, reaching an average of 3.5 consultations/ person/ year for the camp population (given variations in that population during the course of the year). Overall, 32 per cent of the consultations were conducted for children under 5, while 53 per cent of the consultations were performed for women. More than 10,000 patients were referred to government hospitals for secondary and tertiary health care services for specialized treatment (HIS 2014).

There are differences in disease patterns and frequency between camp and community-based populations. In the recent MSNA 24 per cent of refugees in camp reported having a sick family member in the last two weeks as compared to 8 per cent of refugees living in host communities. Most common acute diseases were upper and lower respiratory tract infections, watery diarrhea and urinary tract infections. One in five refugee households reported a family member suffering from chronic diseases.

Mass immunization campaigns against polio were intensified after two cases of polio were confirmed in Iraq. The campaign reached more than 5.8 million children under the age of 5 (refugees and host population) in eight campaigns

despite increasing security concerns in many parts of the country.

The Ministry of Health (MoH)/ Directorates of Health (DoH) have assumed their responsibilities to be in charge of health activities and work in close coordination with the health

sector working group. In all refugee camps, comprehensive primary health care services are provided jointly by the DoHs and humanitarian actors ensuring access to curative, preventive and promotional services including maternal and child health care. The comprehensive package includes the provision of primary health care, immunization, reproductive health, nutrition and mental health services in all camps. Health services outside the camps are provided by the DoH and refugees have access to primary, secondary and tertiary health care for a nominal fee. Support to survivors of SGBV is available in public health facilities through trained specialists. In Al Qa'im camp, Anbar province, health service provision continues through a national NGO, due to security constraints.



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NEEDS & PRIORITIES

POPULATION GROUP	AGE GROUPS	REFUGEE		RESILIENCE	
		POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION	POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN CAMPS	WOMEN	24,021	24,021	24,021	24,021
	GIRLS	20,527	20,527	20,527	20,527
	BOYS	23,211	23,211	23,211	23,211
	MEN	38,040	38,040	38,040	38,040
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE COMMUNITY	WOMEN	32,741	32,741	32,741	7,945
	GIRLS	27,979	27,979	27,979	6,790
	BOYS	31,635	31,635	31,635	7,680
	MEN	51,846	51,846	51,846	12,585
MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	WOMEN			709,980	79,450
	GIRLS		7,600	504,842	67,900
	BOYS		7,600	487,562	76,800
	MEN			694,649	125,850
OTHER GROUP	GIRLS	385,050	385,050		
	BOYS	385,050	385,050		
TOTAL		3,417,133	1,499,506	2,647,033	490,799

Despite the gains made in 2014 in enhancing access to health care, the new challenging political situation, and the high influx of IDPs imposes significant constraints on the health system which require continuous support from the humanitarian community. The response will continue to address access to primary health care programmes for the refugees, while simultaneously focusing on strengthening the capacity of the national health system to respond to the needs of refugees and impacted communities.

Access to comprehensive primary health care services including maternal and child health has improved. The continued support to life saving health care

services provided by the MoH and humanitarian actors is a key priority to prevent excess morbidity and mortality among the displaced Syrian population. Most vulnerable groups include an estimated 37,750 children under 5 (15 per cent), 57,500 women of reproductive age (23 per cent), 7,500 pregnant women (3 per cent), 15,000 elderly people (6 per cent) and 37,500 persons with disabilities (15 per cent).

Before the recent IDP crisis, an estimated 20 per cent of the non-camp population and 24 per cent of the refugees living in camps were already encountering difficulties in accessing health services. Key obstacles include costs for health services and medicines as well as perceived availability of relevant

services for all population groups. The recent influx of IDPs has further constrained the capacity of health services with additional consequences for refugees. Meanwhile this deterioration of access to health for the Syrian refugee has not always been addressed by the humanitarian community which had often to prioritize and answer to the acute needs of IDPs to the detriment of refugee health. Health facilities in highly impacted communities have since seen an initial increase in daily consultations by up to ten times.

Moreover, separate focus group discussions revealed a low awareness of available public facilities providing specialized services for chronic diseases among urban refugees.

Control of communicable diseases remains another key priority for strengthening further. After the confirmation of two polio cases, the first in Iraq since 2000, national and sub-national polio immunization campaigns were conducted throughout 2014 to contain the spread of the virus and will continue during 2015. Given the

high mobility of the camp population communicable diseases, such as cholera and dysentery, can spread to surrounding areas quickly. Early warning and health information system needs to be strengthened and expanded in response.

Mental health and psychosocial support services for Syrians escaping

conflict and seeking refuge in Iraq are available in all camps but need to be further expanded to cover non-camp populations. Similarly, services for people with disabilities need to be further enhanced as 74 per cent of the household with a disabled family member perceived difficulties in accessing health services.



RESPONSE STRATEGY

The overall aims of the response are to prevent excess morbidity and mortality among Syrian refugees; support the MoH to continue to meet the needs of refugee women, girls, boys and men and those of its own population; minimize the impact on the host community in order to promote peaceful co-existence; and promote male and female refugee participation and engagement.

The overall response is based on applying the primary health care approach and strategy to ensure that essential health services are timely provided and are guided by proper assessment of needs, challenges and resources, appropriate organization and coordination of public health and medical services delivery.

Refugee Component

Under the refugee component, the focus of interventions will remain on provision of health services with emphasis on life-saving activities. At the camp level, this strategy will be implemented through primary health centres (PHC) in each camp. The MoH will be the overall



manager of camp-based activities with the support of UN and NGOs in the provision of curative and promotional services for women, girls, boys and men. The Primary Health Care package will include treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases and injuries/disabilities, routine immunization against major vaccine-preventable diseases, prevention and control of outbreaks, standard practice of Health Information System, promotion of proper infant and young child feeding practices including Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF), growth monitoring and management of acute malnutrition including referral to Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres, integrated community case management and nutrition surveillance, comprehensive

reproductive and child care, including family planning and SGBV, mental health and psychosocial support, functional referral system and environment health with emphasis on ensuring access for the most vulnerable groups.

The response strategy for refugees in impacted communities will differ from that in the camp setting and is closely linked to promoting sustainable services for both refugees and impacted communities and peaceful co-existence among the different communities.

Refugee health status, coverage and access to care especially for the most vulnerable will be continuously monitored and disaggregated by gender and age.

Resilience Component

Taking into account the protracted status of this emergency, it is essential that the health sector response will focus on strengthening the capacity of the national health system to deliver health services to Syrian refugees and impacted host communities while, at the same time, strengthening refugees' individual resilience.

In order to achieve this objective, various components of the health system will be strengthened, such as, supporting and upgrading PHCs and referral facilities located near the camps or areas with high concentration of Syrian refugees, establishment of new maternities providing basic emergency obstetric care in urban PHCs, uninterrupted provision of medicines, vaccines, supplies and equipment, capacity building for health practitioners with the ultimate goal to enhance service provision.

Another cornerstone will be the integration of, initially, two camp-based PHCs within urban governmental PHCs to enhance access to comprehensive health care for all affected communities.

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

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Enhance equitable access, quality, use & coverage to essential health care to Syrian refugees in camp and non-camp setting while ensuring sustained coverage of promotive, preventive, & curative interventions	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	2 - 4
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	Number of consultations/ person/ year (in refugee camps)		

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT												
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYRLIVING IN CAMPS	SYRLIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NIG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
1.1. PROVISION OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES INCLUDING NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND IMPASS FOR WOMEN, MEN, GIRLS AND BOYS IN SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS AND IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)	20,527	27,979	100,968	149,474	KRI, ANBAR	- # OF CONSULTATIONS CONDUCTED FOR SYRIANS IN REFUGEE CAMPS - # MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTATIONS PROVIDED*	300,000	CONSULTATIONS	EMERGENCY HI-IMC, PU-MAL UMMS, UNHCR, UPP, WHO	11,286,364	385,000
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	23,211	31,635	97,512	152,358							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	141,996	198,758							
	Men (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	138,930	228,816							
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	479,407	729,407							
1.2. INCREASED COMPREHENSIVE COVERAGE OF EPI SERVICES	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)	1,585	2,160		3,745	KRI, ANBAR	# OF CHILDREN UNDER IMMUNISED AGAINST MEASLES	7,115	CHILDREN UNDER 1	UNICEF, WHO	1,900,000	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	1,585	2,160		3,745							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	3,170	4,320		7,490							
	Men (AGE 18 & ABOVE)				0							
	TOTAL	6,340	8,640	-	14,980							
1.3. COMPREHENSIVE REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES INCLUDING EMERGENCY OBSTETRIC CARE AND GBV SERVICES PROVIDED TO SYRIAN REFUGEES IN CAMPS AND IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)	3,420	4,644		8,064	KRI, ANBAR	# OF WOMEN IN CAMPS ATTENDING TO 2ND IAC	2,550	WOMEN	IMC, UNFPA, WHO	1,426,000	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	3,870	5,251		9,121							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	17,480	23,825		41,305							
	Men (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,630	33,569		58,199							
	TOTAL	49,400	67,289	-	116,689							

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT												
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS			PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT		BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
1.4. REFERRAL SYSTEM FOR SECONDARY AND TERTIARY CARE INCLUDING SPECIALISED SERVICES SUCH AS DISABILITY AND IMPASS STRENGTHENED	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979		48,506	KRI ANBAR	# OF POC REFERRED FROM CAMPS PHICS TO SECONDARY AND TERTIARY MEDICAL CARE	15,000	PERSONS	EMERGENCY, HI, IMC, PU-AMI, UMMS, UNHCR, WHO	1,533,320	140,000
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635		54,846							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741		56,762							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846		89,886							
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	-	250,000							
1.5. APPROPRIATE INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES PROMOTED	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	3,170			3,170	KRI ANBAR	# OF TARGETED MOTHERS OF CHILDREN 0-23 MONTHS WITH ACCESS TO YCFC COUNSELING FOR APPROPRIATE FEEDING	6,380	LACTATING MOTHERS	UNICEF	450,000	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	3,170			3,170							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	6,380			6,380							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)				0							
	TOTAL	12,720	-	-	12,720							
1.6. DISEASES OUTBREAKS ARE EARLY DETECTED AND TIMELY RESPONDED	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979		48,506	KRI ANBAR	90% OUTBREAKS DETECTED AND RESPONDED TO WITHIN 72 HOURS	80%	OUTBREAKS	EMERGENCY, HI, IMC, PU-AMI, UNHCR, WHO	700,000	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635		54,846							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741		56,762							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846		89,886							
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	-	250,000							
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL											17,295,684	525,000

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET			
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	IN LG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD	
1.7 ACCESS TO SAFE DELIVERY AND EMERGENCY OBSTETRIC CARE SERVICES IS ENHANCED IN IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)		930	14,512	15,442								
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)				0								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		6,624	53,000	59,624	KRI	# OF DELIVERY UNITS ESTABLISHED	2	facilities supported	UNFPA	600,000	N/A	
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)				0		# OF FACILITIES WITH BASIC AND COMPREHENSIVE OBSTETRIC CARE SUPPORTED	6					
	TOTAL		-	7,554	67,512	75,066							
1.8. HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED IN CAMPS ARE INTEGRATED INTO GOVERNMENT PHC SYSTEM	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)	500	150	1,200	1,850								
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	550	165	1,200	1,915								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	3,290	987	4,800	9,077	KRI	# OF CAMPS WITH HEALTH SERVICES INTEGRATED IN URBAN PHC	2	camp	UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO	900,000	N/A	
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	3,730	1,119	4,800	9,649								
	TOTAL	8,070	2,421	12,000	22,491								
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL											1,500,000		

OBJECTIVE 2		Improve coverage of comprehensive health services to Syrian refugees and impacted communities through integrated community level interventions					OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	55	
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2		# of PHCs linked to community based services							
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT									
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				LOCATIONS	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS		BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SVR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES		INDICATOR	UNIT	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NGR BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
21. COMMUNITY BASED NEWBORN CARE AND INTEGRATED COMMUNITY CASE MANAGEMENT (CCM) PROGRAMS IMPLEMENTED AND MONITORED	GRILS (AGE 1-17)	1,585				# OF NEWBORNS REACHED	NEWBORNS	700,000	-
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	1,585							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)								
TOTAL		3,170			3,170			700,000	-
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL								700,000	-

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT														
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET			
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	INDICATOR			TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	IN LG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD		
2.2. COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER TEAMS ARE IN PLACE AND PROMOTE PREVENTIVE, PROMOTIVE AND CURATIVE SERVICES	GRS (AGE 0-7)	20,527	6,790			27,317								
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	23,211	7,680			30,891								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	7,945			31,966	KRI	# OF COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS TRAINED AND ACTIVE	125	Community health workers	EMERGENCY IMC, PU-AMU, LMS, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO	2,537,500	-	
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	12,585			50,625								
	TOTAL	105,799	35,000			140,799								
2.3. COMMUNITY BASED REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AWARENESS PROGRAMS IMPLEMENTED THROUGH SYRIAN WOMEN VOLUNTEERS	GRS (AGE 0-7)	3,420	1,090			4,510								
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	3,870	1,230			5,100								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	17,480	5,780			23,260	KRI	# OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH VOLUNTEERS TRAINED AND ACTIVE	33	reproductive health volunteers	PU-AMU, UNFPA	350,000	-	
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,630	8,150			32,780								
	TOTAL	49,400	16,250			65,650								
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL											2,887,500	-		

OBJECTIVE 3		Support the capacity of the national health care system to provide services to Syrian refugees and members of impacted communities in the most affected governorate										OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	20%	
INDICATOR OBJECTIVES		% of public health facilities supported												
OUTPUTS	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET			
		SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	INDICATOR			TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NI/G BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD		
3.4. ENHANCED CAPACITY OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS THROUGH TRAINING	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)	20,527	6,790	67,900	95,217									
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	23,211	7,680	76,800	107,691									
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	7,945	79,450	111,416	KRI	# OF HEALTH WORKERS TRAINED	550	Health workers	EMERGENCY, I.M.C., PU-AMU, UNHCR, UNICEF, UPP, WHO	768,000	N/A		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	12,585	125,850	176,475									
	TOTAL	105,799	35,000	350,000	490,799									
3.5. HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM STRENGTHENED AND EMARN SYSTEM EXPANDED	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)	20,527	679	6,790	27,996									
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	23,211	768	7,680	31,659									
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	795	7,945	32,761	KRI	# OF HEALTH FACILITIES COVERED	11	Health facilities	EMERGENCY, I.M.C., PU-AMU, UNHCR, WHO	108,975	N/A		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	1,259	12,585	51,884									
	TOTAL	105,799	3,500	35,000	144,299									
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL											4,861,775	105,000		

Sector Summary

Sector Summary							Budget	
		SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL REFUGEES COMPONENT	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	437,123	385,050	870,679	25,045,684	525,000
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	422,161	385,050	862,057		
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	614,744		671,506		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	601,470		691,356		
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,075,498	770,100	3,095,598		
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL RESILIENCE COMPONENT	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	6,790	67,900		95,217	9,249,275	105,000
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	7,680	76,800		107,691		
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	7,945	79,450		111,416		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	12,585	125,850		176,475		
	TOTAL	105,799	35,000	350,000	-	490,799		

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEES COMPONENT 2015	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2015	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2015
CDO CIVIL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION	48,320	10,000	58,320
EMERGENCY	173,000	7,500	180,500
HI HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL	1,500,000	300,000	1,800,000
IMC INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CORPS	4,736,000	490,000	5,226,000
PU-AMI PREMIERE URGENCE-AIDE MEDICALE INTERNATIONALE	35,000	1,256,000	1,291,000
UNFPA UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND	500,000	1,200,000	1,700,000
UNHCR UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES	2,503,364	1,475,775	3,979,139
UNICEF UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND	7,300,000	3,190,000	10,490,000
WHO WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	8,250,000	1,320,000	9,570,000
TOTAL	25,045,684	9,249,275	34,294,959

SECTOR GRAND TOTAL 2015 **34,294,959**

LIVELIHOODS SECTOR RESPONSE



LEAD AGENCIES	United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP) Co-lead: Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
PARTNERS	ACTED, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), INTERSOS,IOM, Kurdistan Center for Strengthening Administrative and Managerial Abilities KCSAMA, Mercy Corps, Public Aid Organization, UNHCR, UN Women, UNICEF,UNDP
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve economic opportunities for affected populations for Syrian refugees and host communities 2. Improve employability with marketable skills 3. Promote Inclusiveness and peaceful co-existence among refugees, host communities and other local groups
GENDER MARKER	2a
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 0
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 40,933,230
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 40,933,230
TOTAL INDICATIVE REQUIREMENTS 2016	US\$ 48,301,213
CONTACT INFORMATION	Mizuho Yokoi, UNDP Programme Specialist, mizuho.yokoi@undp.org Eric Overvest, UNDP Senior Recovery Adviser for Crisis Response, eric.overvest@unhcr.org Kristin Smart, DRC, Cash / Livelihoods Program Manager, Erbil- Iraq, cash.livelihoods@drciraq.dk

CURRENT SITUATION

Iraq is the only country in the region that officially provided residency permits to the Syrian refugees, allowing free access to work opportunities. These permits represent potential for the refugees to access the labour market and livelihood opportunities. According to MSNAs comparative report, over 85 per cent of Syrian refugee households in both camp and non-camp settings reported earning income by at least one member of the household.

The influx of IDPs into KRI has adversely affected the capacity of the refugees to be self-reliant perhaps as both populations struggle for resources in an already cash-starved economy. The increasing squeeze on

the availability of jobs in the labour market caused by the sudden IDP influx has heightened protection concerns over the appearance of for instance child labour to enable refugee families to make ends meet. Furthermore other forms of child and sexual exploitation could be aggravated by the increasingly tight economic situation. The Livelihoods Sector as a mainstay of the Resilience component of the 3RP has the potential to influence these negative tendencies through the astute targeting of income generation and other support to the community, both refugee and host.

Some of the camps have developed their own local economies with shops,

restaurants and small businesses inside the camp with business start-up support provided by the international community. Such businesses become a stable income source for a limited number of in-camp refugees. It is also observed that unconditional cash assistance was a useful short-term tool to prevent refugees from having to use negative coping strategies.

There is, however, still a large gap to ensure access to sustainable livelihoods and gainful employment for the refugees to enhance their resilience capacity. Despite a relatively high percentage of refugee households with some income, there is a lack of sustainability and many refugee families remain without any



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source of income. In addition, large disparities in the income earning opportunities and level of earning are reported between camps, camp/non-camp settings and governorates. Such disparities can largely be attributed to uneven economic opportunities in the local markets. More stable and highly paid jobs are available in urban settings, and the refugees living in remote areas are in an unfavorable position due to distance and the additional burden of transportation costs. Refugees with specific vulnerabilities or special needs, such as women, youth, and people with disability, are particularly disadvantaged. The MSNA study indicates that only 66 per cent of female-headed households had any

income in the 30 days prior to the assessment in comparison to 85 per cent of male-headed households. Furthermore, most of refugees both in and out camps reported high level of borrowing and exhausted all savings to meet their basic needs after several years of their stays in Iraq.

The programme in 2015 will be aimed at securing sustainable income sources for all refugee households in order to maintain the current living conditions and economic resilience capacity for the future. Survival sex has been raised as a protection concern, and SGBV survivors will thus benefit from a more robust livelihood response to mitigate the protection risks.

Steady and robust economic growth in the KRI is critical to enhance self-reliance and resilience capacity of the refugees. However, the large influx of displaced people into the KRI from on-going conflict with Armed Opposition Groups (AOG), poses a massive strain on the local economy in KRI. Many Syrian refugees employed when they first arrived have lost jobs in restaurants and daily construction work as local businesses experience difficulty due to the current crisis. It is often cited that intensified competition for jobs between the local labour and refugee job-seekers is increasing. If this trend continues, competition for income opportunities as well as for basic services may become tense.

NEEDS & PRIORITIES

POPULATION GROUP	AGE GROUPS	REFUGEE		RESILIENCE	
		POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION	POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN CAMPS	WOMEN			24,021	4,804
	GIRLS				
	BOYS				
	MEN			38,040	7,608
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE COMMUNITY	WOMEN			16,500	6,548
	GIRLS				
	BOYS				
	MEN			51,846	122,948
MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	WOMEN			694,649	120,294
	GIRLS				
	BOYS				
	MEN			709,980	461,487
TOTAL				1,535,036	584,435



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Resilience-building for refugee and host communities is largely dependent upon economic recovery, job creation and sustainable livelihoods, which mitigate accumulating negative socio-economic impacts and avoid further undermining the fragile security, stability and development in Iraq.

Building resilience by creating employment for both the refugee and local workforces in the affected areas remains a high priority. Resilience will also reduce dependency on aid and the need for humanitarian assistance. Promotion of micro- and small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) will serve as a means to boost the local business sector and promote growth, providing more employment opportunities both displaced and local populations. Additional strengthening of the market systems and the private sector is planned to expand employment opportunities.

To ensure access to sustainable employment, it is vital to equip refugees and vulnerable local populations, including women, people with disabilities, the poor and the youth, with the skills that the markets demand. According to the MSNAs, only six per cent of refugee households across all camps indicated benefitting from vocational training until April/ May 2014. Those surveyed mostly responded positively about the impact of vocational trainings in small business management and sanitation. The courses lasting more than four weeks were very effective and lead to sustainable employment, according to respondents. Well-structured vocational training on marketable skills that can directly enhance employability needs to be provided to the disadvantaged populations,

such as camp refugees in remote areas, women, the youth, and people with specific needs.

Socio-economic factors associated with the large influx of IDPs, such as ethnicity, sectarian/religious divide, violent conflicts, multiple displacements, and possible security risks, have placed additional strains on social cohesion in the community whose coping capacity has been almost exhausted by the successive waves of refugees and IDPs coming to KRI. The social

fabric of the host communities has been weakened considerably and support for social cohesion and resilience-building has become increasingly necessary to prevent the erosion of social capital and potential escalation of violence. Establishment of an inclusive dialogues mechanism in the affected community is required to build and maintain social cohesion through bringing local and displaced populations together to address a common agenda on basic services and livelihood

improvement, promoting mutual understanding and trust.

Finally, to prevent refugee camps from becoming slums in an isolated setting, it is important to start planning to transform camps to more sustainable settlements, expanding basic services and infrastructure with lower operational costs, linking economic activities in the camps with local economy and promoting dialogues between local and refugee populations.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

To address the above-mentioned priority needs for inclusive economic growth, job creation, and sustainable livelihoods, the sector has prioritized interventions in creating economic opportunities, enhancing vocational and marketable skills of the affected populations and promoting social cohesion and peaceful co-existence of refugee and local populations as well as other groups in the society. All of these interventions aim to bolster self-reliance of the affected populations with resilience-building approach.

As a short term response strategy, there cash assistance activities will be prioritized, such as cash-for-work, particularly for the most vulnerable households, headed by women, the elderly, and the disabled, who do not have any income source.

Quick impact projects, including income-generation and community infrastructure rehabilitation (e.g., schools, healthcare centres)

activities, will be implemented to sustain livelihoods including improved access to basic services.

However, the focus of livelihoods interventions will shift to more sustainable support with a market-oriented approach. Building on achievement of business start-up support in several camps, MSME promotion support will be scaled up with small business grants, specifically tailored to the camp context, followed by a business plan development, entrepreneurship mentoring and grant disbursement.

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

Employability of the target populations will be strengthened by vocational trainings focusing on marketable skills. Labour market surveys will be conducted to identify highly demanded job skills

in the local economy and vocational training undertaken based on the results. Special attention will be paid to women and youth as well as other vulnerable populations.

Linking vocational training with job-placement facilitation will increase access to job markets and sustainable livelihood opportunities. The market assessment will identify opportunities compatible with the specific circumstances of the vulnerable target groups, such as women, people with special needs, and the youth.

A participatory and inclusive approach for livelihood enhancement and business creation, infrastructure improvement, and other socio-economic interventions will foster mutual trust and solidarity between different groups in the communities.

Emphasis will be given to strengthening community-based social mechanisms either formal ie. Governmental or informal,

ie. community associations etc.; facilitating dialogues and mediation in communities identified to be most vulnerable to conflicts, and promoting inter-group interactions through community projects.

The establishment of facilities, such as child-care centres for

working mothers and barrier-free community halls that create enabling environments for the participation of women and people with special needs will be included.

Furthermore, a pilot initiative will be developed with a base-line survey to begin larger-scale

resilience activities in at least two refugee camps and one refugee population living with the host community to provide more economically viable infrastructure and increased access to sustainable livelihood opportunities.



SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Improve economic opportunities for affected populations for Syrian refugees and host communities										OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET		
	# of people who has access to new income-earning opportunities through livelihood interventions (At least 30% of the beneficiaries are women)										167,700	TBD	
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	% of increase of refugee households with regular income										INDICATOR TARGET		
											167,700	TBD	
B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYRIVING IN CAMPS	SVR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES				INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NIG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
1.1. INCREASE AVAILABILITY OF ACCURATE INFORMATION ON MARKET SYSTEMS AND BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)				-								
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)				-								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649	751,411	KRI	# OF ASSESSMENTS CONDUCTED	5	ASSESSMENTS	DOCUMENTS	200,000	N/A	
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980	799,866								
	TOTAL	62,061	84,587	1,404,629	1,551,277								
1.2. INCREASE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR SYRIAN REFUGEE AND HOST COMMUNITIES	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)				-								
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)				-								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649	751,411	KRI	# OF PEOPLE PLACED IN INCOME GENERATION ACTIVITIES (AT LEAST 30% OF THE BENEFICIARIES ARE WOMEN)	20,000	people	PERSONS	6,886,090	N/A	
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980	799,866								
	TOTAL	62,061	84,587	1,404,629	1,551,277								
1.3. SMALL BUSINESSES PROMOTED, ESTABLISHED AND SUSTAINED	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)				-								
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)				-								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649	751,411	KRI	# OF BUSINESSES CREATED - % OF NEW BUSINESS SUSTAINED	TBD	BUSINESS CREATED AND SUSTAINED	BUSINESS CREATED AND SUSTAINED	11,252,854	N/A	
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980	799,866								
	TOTAL	62,061	84,587	1,404,629	1,551,277								
1.4. PARTNERSHIPS WITH PRIVATE SECTOR STRENGTHENED	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)				-								
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)				-								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649	751,411	KRI	# OF PARTNERSHIPS ESTABLISHED WITH PRIVATE SECTOR	150	companies	PARTICIPATING COMPANIES	3,000,000	N/A	
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980	799,866								
	TOTAL	62,061	84,587	1,404,629	1,551,277								
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL											21,338,944		

OBJECTIVE 2	Improved employability with marketable skills		OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET		167,700						
	# of people who accessed to marketable skills		# of people who received support entered into the job market		TBD						
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2											
B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS		BUDGET				
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	LOCATIONS(S)	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	INLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
2.1. INCREASED AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION AND IMPROVED UNDERSTANDING OF MARKET DEMANDS AND EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS	GIRLS (AGE C-17)										
	BOYS (AGE C-17)										
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649		# OF ASSESSMENTS CONDUCTED - # OF PEOPLE WITH ACCESS TO INFORMATION	TBD	DOCUMENTS	ACTED, ORC, INTERSSO, IDI, KCSMA, MERCY CORPS, PUBLIC AID ORGANIZATION/UN-HCR, UN WOMEN, UNDP	200,000	N/A
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980	KRI		167,700	PERSONS			
	TOTAL	62,061	84,587	1,404,629							
2.2. CAPACITY OF TRAINING INSTITUTES MAPPED, ASSESSED AND STRENGTHENED	GIRLS (AGE C-17)										
	BOYS (AGE C-17)										
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649		# OF INSTITUTIONS MAPPED AND ASSESSED - # OF INSTITUTIONS SUPPORTED AND STRENGTHENED	TBD	MAP DOCUMENT INSTITUTIONS SUPPORTED	ACTED, ORC, INTERSSO, IDI, KCSMA, MERCY CORPS, PUBLIC AID ORGANIZATION/UN-HCR, UN WOMEN, UNDP	3,495,000	N/A
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980	KRI		30 institutions				
	TOTAL	62,061	84,587	1,404,629							
2.3. FACILITATION MECHANISMS FOR JOB OPPORTUNITIES PROVIDED (VOCATIONAL TRAININGS, JOB PORTALS ETC)	GIRLS (AGE C-17)										
	BOYS (AGE C-17)										
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649		# OF PEOPLE THAT BENEFITTED FROM FACILITATION MECHANISMS - # OF MECHANISMS FOR JOB PLACEMENT ESTABLISHED	10,000 people	PERSONS	ACTED, ORC, INTERSSO, IDI, KCSMA, MERCY CORPS, PUBLIC AID ORGANIZATION/UN-HCR, UN WOMEN, UNDP	6,806,610	N/A
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980	KRI		TBD				
	TOTAL	62,061	84,587	1,404,629							
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL										10,501,610	

OBJECTIVE 3		Promote Inclusiveness and peaceful co-existence among refugees, host communities and other local groups					OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET		150 initiatives TBD			
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3		# of joint initiatives implemented % of people who have positive perception of different social groups										
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
3.1. COMMUNITY-BASED ACTIVITIES FOR SOCIAL COHESION FACILITATED	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)				-							
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)				-							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649	751,411	KRI	# OF COMMUNITY-BASED ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED	150 initiatives	ACTED, ORC, INTERSUS, IOM, KCSAMA, MERCY CORPS, PUBLIC AID ORGANIZATION, UN-HCR, UN WOMEN, UNDP	7,775,334	N/A	
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980	799,866							
	TOTAL	62,061	84,587	1,404,629	1,551,277							
3.2. SHARED FACILITIES AND SERVICES PROVIDED FOR REFUGEES, HOST COMMUNITIES AND OTHER LOCAL GROUPS	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)				-							
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)				-							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649	751,411	KRI	# OF SHARED SPACES, FACILITIES, AND SERVICES FACILITATED/PROVIDED	150	ACTED, ORC, INTERSUS, IOM, KCSAMA, MERCY CORPS, PUBLIC AID ORGANIZATION, UN-HCR, UN WOMEN, UNDP	1,319,344	N/A	
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980	799,866							
	TOTAL	62,061	84,587	1,404,629	1,551,277							
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL										9,092,678		

Sector Summary

							Budget	
		SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL REFUGEES COMPONENT	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	487,562		536,068	-	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	504,842		559,688		
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649		751,411		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980		799,866		
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,397,033		2,647,033		
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL RESILIENCE COMPONENT	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	487,562		536,068	40,933,232	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	504,842		559,688		
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649		751,411		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980		799,866		
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,397,033		2,647,033		

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEES COMPONENT 2015	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2015	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2015
ACTED AGENCY FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT		7,110,000	7,110,000
IOM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION		7,656,569	7,656,569
KCSAMA KURDISTAN CENTER FOR STRENGTHENING ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL ABILITIES		400,000	400,000
MERCY CORPS		1,100,000	1,100,000
PAO PUBLIC AID ORGANIZATION		1,600,000	1,600,000
UN WOMEN		600,000	600,000
UNDP UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME		14,914,000	14,914,000
UNHCR UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES		7,552,661	7,552,661
TOTAL		40,933,230	40,933,230

SECTOR GRAND TOTAL 2015 **40,933,232**

NFI SECTOR RESPONSE



LEAD AGENCIES	UNHCR Co-lead: ACTED
PARTNERS	ACTED, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), IOM, Mercy Corps, PEACE WINDS JAPAN (PWJ), Public Aid Organization (PAO), Qandil, Save the Children (SCI) UNHCR, UNICEF, YOUTH ACTIVITY ORGANIZATION (YAO)
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population has sufficient basic and domestic items 2. Population has sufficient items suitable for seasonal assistance 3. Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs
GENDER MARKER	0
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 43,291,893
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 398,231
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 43,690,124
TOTAL INDICATIVE REQUIREMENT S2016	US\$ 40,631,816
CONTACT INFORMATION	Jozef Merx, UNHCR, Senior Operations Coordinator, merkx@unhcr.org Radislav Milijanovic, UNHCR, Head of Supply Unit, milijano@unhcr.org

CURRENT SITUATION

In 2014, the NFI sector provided for the basic needs of Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men living in Iraq, with a focus on maintaining living standards of those in camp or non-camp settings.

In camp settings, all refugee families received NFI kits on arrival. As of September 2014, nearly 43,000 new arrivals received a full basic household NFI kits, consisting of mattress, blankets, kitchen set, stove, jerry cans, hygiene kits, and fan. Distribution of replacement items took place on

an ad-hoc basis according to need, and partners ensured distributions are accessible for women and people with disabilities. Winterization support continued in early 2014 and all families living in camps received a heat source, fuel, and thermal insulation. Additional items, including winter clothing and 'summerization' items, were distributed on a vulnerability-targeted basis.

For non-camp refugee populations, regulations on direct assistance vary between governorates of the

Kurdistan Region of Iraq, impacted the delivery of NFI support. While nearly half of the refugee families living outside of camps in Duhok Governorate reported having received household items, only eleven per cent of refugee families living in Erbil Governorate report the same. Both basic items and seasonal assistance were delivered.

NEEDS & PRIORITIES

POPULATION GROUP	AGE GROUPS	REFUGEE		RESILIENCE	
		POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION	POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN CAMPS	WOMEN	24,021	30,000	24,021	4,804
	GIRLS	20,527		20,527	
	BOYS	23,211		23,211	
	MEN	38,040		38,040	7,608
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE COMMUNITY	WOMEN	32,741	20,000	16,500	6,548
	GIRLS	27,979		27,979	
	BOYS	31,635		31,635	
	MEN	51,846		51,846	122,948
MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	WOMEN			694,649	120,294
	GIRLS			487,562	
	BOYS			504,842	
	MEN			709,980	461,487
TOTAL		250,000	50,000	2,630,792	584,435



The 2015 priority for the sector is to ensure continued coverage of camp populations with basic household items to enable refugees to undertake normal daily activities including cooking and washing. All new arrival families will require basic household NFI kits, as families often enter camps with little or no household items, with replacement items, as needed, available for families already living in the camps.

In non-camp settings, while refugee populations have access to local, functioning markets, the most

vulnerable refugees who lack the resources to fully support themselves will continue to need assistance for basic household items.

Seasonal support will furthermore continue to be a priority for both, camp and non-camp populations, mitigating harsh winter and summer weather conditions. In winter, heating sources and fuel to ensure a warm environment, as well as items ensuring maintenance of individual warmth including blankets and winter clothing will be distributed. In summer, lighter clothing and

shade/cooling devices continue to be important for health and comfort, especially for the most vulnerable. All seasonal items should be appropriate for the needs of women, men, girls, and boys, ensuring that the specific and increased needs of the most vulnerable (elderly, children, persons with disabilities) are met.

Supporting this delivery of items, efficient logistics pipelines and capacity are necessary in order to ensure timely and quality assistance.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Refugee Component

Within camps, total coverage of the camp population with basic household items will be continued, ensuring access of the camp populations to the items necessary to maintain a basic standard of living. Enhancing access to appropriate seasonal items – particularly for the most vulnerable (e.g. children, persons with disabilities, the elderly) – will likewise continue to be a priority, to not only ensure comfort but also to mitigate negative health outcomes from extreme weather conditions in Iraq, whether winter or summer.

Outside of camps, assistance will be targeted to the most vulnerable, for basic household items and for seasonal support, as in camps. Gaps identified in coverage between geographical areas outside of camps will be addressed as the operational environment allows.

A priority will be the movement from NFI distribution to a cash or voucher system, where possible, aligned with other sectors in both camp



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or non-camp settings, supporting local markets and enhancing choice for beneficiaries. Furthermore, differing needs and priorities of women, girls, boys and men and the needs of those with specific vulnerabilities associated with usage and accessibility of NFIs will be taken into account in the targeting and prioritization of assistance.

Resilience Component

In the longer-term, focus will turn to abilities of refugee families to meet their own needs – through support to household income through livelihoods

opportunities to reduce the need for direct assistance. The resilience strategy for the sector – anticipating that families, in particular the most vulnerable, will be increasingly supported through livelihoods and other opportunities, in synergy with other responses outlined in this plan – will focus on supporting local markets. The target for percentage of items procured locally has been agreed within the Sector and enhancing this support to local markets is the cash/voucher modality for assistance delivery, ensuring that benefits of assistance to refugees are also transferred to the local economy.

Alignment & Synergies

The resilience component of this response strategy aims to ensure that the assistance delivered directly to refugees also has a positive impact on Iraq through support to local markets. With local procurement complementing a move towards a cash/voucher modality, refugees are linked to the markets in Iraq, while the response is supportive of local market systems.



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SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Population has sufficient basic and domestic items										OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	50
	% of households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met (# of HH receiving CRIs/# HH in camps)											
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	A. REFUGEE COMPONENT										BUDGET	BUDGET (USD)
	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS			PARTNERS		
AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYRLIVING IN CAMPS	SVRLIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	INDICATOR			TARGET	UNIT	BUDGET			
1.1. ACCESS TO CORE RELIEF ITEMS MAINTAINED FOR NEWLY ARRIVED POPULATIONS DIRECTLY OR THROUGH CONDITIONAL CASH/VOUCHER MODALITY	GIRLS (AGE 14-17)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	KRI, ANBAR	# OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING CORE RELIEF ITEMS	2,800 IN CAMPS + 6,600 NON-CAMP	HH	UNHCR, ACTED, DRC, QANDIL, IOM, IAO	12,414,953	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 14-17)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A							
	TOTAL	30,000	20,000	-	50,000							
1.2. ACCESS TO CORE RELIEF ITEMS MAINTAINED FOR EXISTING POPULATIONS DIRECTLY OR THROUGH CONDITIONAL CASH/VOUCHER MODALITY	GIRLS (AGE 14-17)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	KRI, ANBAR	# OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING REPLENISHMENT CORE RELIEF ITEMS (DIRECTLY OR THROUGH CASH/VOUCHER MODALITY)	12,200 IN CAMPS + 8,000 NON-CAMP	HH	UNHCR, ACTED, DRC, QANDIL, IAO	2,700,000	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 14-17)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A							
	TOTAL	21,600	14,400	-	36,000							
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL											15,114,953	-

OBJECTIVE 2		Population has sufficient items suitable for seasonal assistance				OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET		7,315 HH camps				
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2		% of households with access to sufficient seasonal basic items						Non camps: TBD				
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT												
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS		PARTNERS	BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYRLIVING IN CAMPS	SYRLIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES			INDICATOR	TARGET		UNIT	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
24 SEASONAL AND COMPLEMENTARY ITEMS PROVIDED TO NEWLY ARRIVED AND EXISTING POPULATIONS (DIRECTLY OR THROUGH CONDITIONAL CASH/ VOUCHER MODALITY)	GRILS (AGE 0-17)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	KRI, ANBAR	# OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING SEASONAL SUPPORT	10,000 HH CAMPS + 8,300 HH NON-CAMP	HH	UNHCR, ACFED, DRC, DANUL, IDHAYO	27,481,220	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A							
TOTAL		30,000	20,000	-	50,000						27,481,220	
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL										27,481,220	-	



OBJECTIVE 3		Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs										OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET		80
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3		Extent logistics management mechanisms working effectively												
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT														
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS			PARTNERS	BUDGET			
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SVR LIVING IN CAMPS	SVR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT		BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD		
3.1. PURCHASING AND TIMELY PROCUREMENT OF SUPPLIES	Girls (Age 0-17)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	KRI, ANBAR	% OF ITEMS THAT FAIL INSPECTION	2	ITEMS	UNHCR (ACTED, DRC, QADQIL, YAO)	184,452	N/A		
	Boys (Age 0-17)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A									
	Women (Age 18 & Above)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A									
	Men (Age 18 & Above)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A									
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-									
3.2. WAREHOUSING PROVIDED, REPAIRED AND MAINTAINED	Girls (Age 0-17)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	KRI, ANBAR	# OF WAREHOUSES MAINTAINED	2	WAREHOUSE	UNHCR (ACTED, DRC, QADQIL, YAO)	909,500	N/A		
	Boys (Age 0-17)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A									
	Women (Age 18 & Above)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A									
	Men (Age 18 & Above)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A									
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-									
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL										1,093,952		-		

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT												
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
3.3. PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES FROM LOCAL MARKETS	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	KRI, ANBAR	% ITEMS-PRODUCED LOCALLY	60	KITS	ALL SECTOR PARTNERS	0	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A							
	TOTAL											



Sector Summary

Budget

		SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL REFUGEES COMPONENT	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	487,562		536,068	-	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	504,842		559,688		
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649		751,411		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980		799,866		
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,397,033		2,647,033		
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL RESILIENCE COMPONENT	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	487,562		536,068	40,933,232	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	504,842		559,688		
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649		751,411		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980		799,866		
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,397,033		2,647,033		

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEES COMPONENT 2015	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2015	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2015
ACTED AGENCY FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT	1,925,000		1,925,000
DRG DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL	3,178,112		3,178,112
IOM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION	6,900,000		6,900,000
MERCY CORPS	175,000		175,000
PWJ PEACE WIND JAPAN	2,000,000		2,000,000
QANDIL	7,628,232		7,628,232
SCI SAVE THE CHILDREN INTERNATIONAL	2,652,994		2,652,994
UNHCR UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES	18,032,555		18,032,555
UNICEF UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND	800,000	398,231	1,198,231
TOTAL	43,291,893	398,231	43,690,124

SECTOR GRAND TOTAL 2015

43,690,124

CCCM SECTOR RESPONSE



LEAD AGENCIES	UNHCR Co-lead: ACTED
PARTNERS	ACTED, Danish Refugee Council- DRC, UNHCR, UPP
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extent camp coordination mechanisms working effectively (Camp coordination meetings, Effective information flow, Roles and responsibilities defined) 2. Extent PoC is represented in leadership management structures 3. General site operations constructed and sustained 4. Coordination and partnerships maintained and strengthened
GENDER MARKER	0
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 9,395,504
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 0
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 9,395,504
TOTAL INDICATIVE REQUIREMENTS 2016	US\$ 8,737,819
CONTACT INFORMATION	Camp Management, Whycliffe Songwa, UNHCR, Snr. Field Coordinator, songwa@unhcr.org Inter-Sector Coordination, Jozef Merckx, Senior Operations Coordinator, merkx@unhcr.org

CURRENT SITUATION

In Iraq, UNHCR continued to provide leadership in the coordination of the international humanitarian response to the Syrian refugee emergency through regular coordination, as well as sector working group meetings in field and the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) meetings. A ninth sector working group (CCCM) was added to the funding appeal and plan in RRP6 for the update published at the end of June.

Coordination of activities in the camps continued through meetings chaired by UNHCR and the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) with the involvement of the Department of Displacement and Migration (DDM); and bilateral meetings with partner and sister

agencies, and government authorities/line ministries.

Bi-weekly coordination meetings at the camp level, weekly meetings at governorates level, and monthly meetings at the central level continue to be held. Both the Government of Iraq and the KRG authorities continue to play a key role in the overall coordination process, together with UNHCR.

The coordination system established for the refugee response will be strengthened throughout 2015. The improved monitoring and evaluation strategies included the designing of the current 3RP under a very detailed planning that includes more than 400 projects at the output level and the

harmonization of some 1,400 activities in within all participant stakeholders.

An online reporting database was installed for the Iraq operation in September 2014 and used to upload the log frame for the 3RP with the aim of reporting against the indicators. The Iraq system was enhanced by using a commonly accessed structure for all participants, thus all activities in the 3RP plan are linked to joint indicators. All sector leads and agencies can monitor the activities of partners and sectors and provide automation of reporting, such as for monthly dashboards. Furthermore the achievement of on-line monitoring of activities at the camp level will open the possibility of achieving solid and on-going evaluations of the



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programme based on baselines from the 2014 MSNAs.

A follow-up MSNA is being conducted for camp and non-camp residents during December 2014 to provide the first trend analysis which will be particularly important in reviewing

the effect of the large displaced population on the well-being of the refugee population. Furthermore, discussions were held with UNDP, the World Bank and others to survey the Kurdistan host community and thus fix a baseline against which to measure the impact of the refugee

programme. This survey is also intended to be conducted with inputs from UNDP and other agencies if possible.

The resilience component of the 3RP will be fully merged into the existing coordination structure.

NEEDS & PRIORITIES

POPULATION GROUP	AGE GROUPS	REFUGEE		RESILIENCE	
		POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION	POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN CAMPS	WOMEN	24,021	24,021	24,021	12,000
	GIRLS	20,527	20,527	20,527	10,000
	BOYS	23,211	23,211	23,211	11,000
	MEN	38,040	38,040	38,040	10,000
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE COMMUNITY	WOMEN	32,741	32,741	16,500	16,500
	GIRLS	27,979	27,979	27,979	13,500
	BOYS	31,635	31,635	31,635	16,000
	MEN	51,846	51,846	51,846	10,000
MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	WOMEN				
	GIRLS				
	BOYS				
	MEN				
TOTAL		250,000	250,000	2,630,792	

Since January, which marked the arrival of the first internally displaced people in Anbar Province, UNHCR and the UNAMI ICOHDA and with OCHA after the re-opening of the OCHA office in Iraq have coordinated closely to avoid the proliferation of meetings after the establishment of the cluster system to address the needs of the IDPs.

As most agencies were involved in both the IDP and refugee responses at the sub-national level within KRI (which was the region most

affected the refugee population) a coordination system was developed to address both responses. This 'hybrid' system of coordination applies to KRI only since the coordination for the small caseload of Syrian refugees in Baghdad is undertaken by UNHCR in conjunction with partners participating in the protection and assistance in Al Qa'im, Anbar. Thus, the refugee response coordination system, linked to the IDP cluster system does not operate at the national level.

In view of the precarious and unpredictable situation in Al Qa'im, current coordination arrangements with the remaining national NGOs operating in the camp will continue to link into the KRI refugee coordination system. The activities of the coordination system aim to positively affect all refugee and targeted host community populations by ensuring effective and efficient assistance to those identified as being in need.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The arrival of the large-scale influx of IDPs and the re-opening of the OCHA office in Iraq to coordinate the response to the IDP situation has resulted in an evolution of the coordination structure over the course of the year and into 2015.

Initially and with the establishment of the first three national-level IDP clusters in Baghdad in early 2014, it was agreed that the KRI coordination structure would be based on single sector meetings addressing both IDP and refugee issues i.e. half the meeting addressing IDP issues and the other half refugee issues, the IDP issues being regionally coordinated

by an OCHA staff member on mission in Erbil. This pragmatic approach was taken with a view to limiting the number of coordination meetings necessary. As the scale of the crisis grew throughout the first half of 2014 so the national level clusters took more direct oversight of the IDP response in KRI.

With the massive influx of IDPs after the fall of Mosul in June, OCHA re-established its office and the full cluster system was created. Simultaneously, most of the UN staff in Baghdad, including most country offices were evacuated to Erbil due to insecurity.

The coordination system is now based around two principles: firstly, the national level IDP cluster system oversees the national level IDP response. The sub-national IDP cluster system in KRI only (due to the very small numbers of Syrian refugees in Anbar) operates jointly with the refugee sector system within the same meetings, again to limit the number of coordination meetings. As a pragmatic approach to the mixed situation, this system is expected to endure into 2015.



SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Camp management and coordination refined and improved				OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET				BUDGET		
	Extent camp coordination mechanisms working effectively (Camp coordination meetings, Effective information flow, Roles and responsibilities defined)				TBD						
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	Camp management and coordination refined and improved				OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET				TBD		
	Extent camp coordination mechanisms working effectively (Camp coordination meetings, Effective information flow, Roles and responsibilities defined)				TBD						
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				LOCATIONS	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES		INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NIG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
1.1. DIVISIONS OF ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES FOR SERVICES IN CAMPS DEFINED, AGREED AND UPDATED	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	N/A	N/A						
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	N/A	N/A						
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	N/A	N/A	HIGHEST MOST LOGICAL GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPING	85%	# OF PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS	DRG, ACED, CRC, PARTNERS IN THE REGION	2,459,769	N/A
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	N/A	N/A						
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	-	-						
1.2. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS, INCL. NEEDS ASSESSMENT HARMONIZED WITH THE PARTNERS ACROSS ALL CAMPS	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	N/A	N/A						
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	N/A	N/A	HIGHEST MOST LOGICAL GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPING	12	# OF PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS	ALL PARTNERS IN CAMP MANAGEMENT	503,721	N/A
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	N/A	N/A						
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	N/A	N/A						
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	-	-						
1.3. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM INTEGRATED ACROSS CAMPS	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	N/A	N/A						
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	N/A	N/A	HIGHEST MOST LOGICAL GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPING	75%	# OF PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS	DRG, ACED, CRC, PARTNERS IN THE REGION	0	N/A
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	N/A	N/A						
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	N/A	N/A						
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	-	-						
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL										2,963,489	



OBJECTIVE 2	Promoting Community Empowerment (510)	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	TBD
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2	Extent camp coordination mechanisms working effectively (Camp coordination meetings, Effective information flow, Roles and responsibilities defined)		

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)
21. COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION STRENGTHENED AND EXPANDED	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	N/A	N/A	HIGHEST MOST LOGICAL GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPING	# OF CAMP COMMITTEES ESTABLISHED FOR CCCM PURPOSE	TBD	# OF COMMITTEES PER SITE	139,000	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	N/A	N/A						
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	N/A	N/A						
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	N/A	N/A						
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	-	-						

OBJECTIVE 3		General site operations constructed and sustained				OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET		TBD		
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3		% of structures maintained (excl. shelters)								
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT										
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS		BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SVR LIVING IN CAMPS	SVR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES			INDICATOR	TARGET		UNIT
3.1. CAMP COMMUNAL INFRASTRUCTURES AND FACILITIES ADEQUATELY MAINTAINED (EXCL. SHELTERS)	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	N/A	N/A	HIGHEST MOST LOGICAL GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPING	# OF NEW STRUCTURES BUILT # OF STRUCTURES MAINTAINED (EXCL. SHELTERS)	85%	STRUCTURES	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	N/A	N/A					
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	N/A	N/A					
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	N/A	N/A					
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	-	-					
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL							4,439,294			

OBJECTIVE 4 INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4		Coordination and partnerships maintained and strengthened										OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	
		Extent cooperation among partners effective										80	
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			PARTNERS	BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT		BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	N/G BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD	
4.1. CO-ORDINATION MECHANISMS ESTABLISHED	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	HIGHEST MOST LOGICAL GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPING	# OF ACTORS REGULARLY PARTICIPATING IN SECTOR COORDINATION MEETINGS # OF COORDINATION MEETINGS HELD # OF TRAINING AND WORKSHOPS HELD	23 48 8	"PERSONS MEETINGS SESSIONS"	ALL PARTNERS	418,721	N/A	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A								
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-								
4.2. COLLECTION, COLLATION AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION BY PARTNERS HARMONIZED	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	HIGHEST MOST LOGICAL GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPING	# OF JOINT OR HARMONIZED INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL DATA SYSTEMS # OF INFORMATION PRODUCTS SHARED WITH PARTNERS # OF INFORMATION PRODUCTS SHARED WITH POCSS	1 128 80	"DATA SYSTEM COMMUNICATION PRODUCTS"	ALL PARTNERS	440,000	N/A	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A								
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-								
4.3. JOINT ASSESSMENT, PLANNING, AND EVALUATION EXERCISES HELD	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	HIGHEST MOST LOGICAL GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPING	# OF JOINT ASSESSMENTS # OF JOINT EVALUATION EXERCISES"	1 1	DOCUMENTS	ALL PARTNERS	1,000,000	N/A	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A								
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-								
4.4. PARTNERSHIPS EFFECTIVELY ESTABLISHED AND MANAGED	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	HIGHEST MOST LOGICAL GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPING	# OF COOPERATION PARTNERSHIPS ESTABLISHED AND EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENTED (INCLUDING INDIV/LOU/PROJECT AGREEMENT, OTHER TYPES OF AGREEMENT, OTHER FORMS OF COLLABORATIVE ARRANGEMENTS)	35	DOCUMENTS	ALL PARTNERS	0	N/A	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A								
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-								
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL											1,853,721		

Sector Summary

Sector Summary							Budget	
		SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL REFUGEES COMPONENT	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	N/A	N/A	48,506	9,395,504	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	N/A	N/A	54,846		
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	N/A	N/A	56,762		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	N/A	N/A	89,886		
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,397,033	-	2,647,033		
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL RESILIENCE COMPONENT	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	N/A	N/A	48,506	9,395,504	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	N/A	N/A	54,846		
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	N/A	N/A	56,762		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	N/A	N/A	89,886		
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,397,033	-	2,647,033		

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEES COMPONENT 2015	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2015	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2015
ACTED AGENCY FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT	139,000		139,000
UNHCR UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES	9,256,504		9,256,504
TOTAL	9,395,504		9,395,504

SECTOR GRAND TOTAL 2015 **9,395,504**

SHELTER SECTOR RESPONSE



LEAD AGENCIES	UNHCR Co-lead: NRC
PARTNERS	ACTED, Danish Refugee Council- DRC, IOM, ISHO, KURDS, Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society, Mercy Corps, NRC, PEACE WINDS JAPAN (PWJ), Qandil, UNHCR, UN-Habitat
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable and gender appropriate access to adequate shelter and infrastructure is available, improved and maintained in Camps 2. Sustainable adequate shelter and community infrastructure for vulnerable Syrians refugees and host-community members in non-camp setting, for all.
GENDER MARKER	0
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 53,776,244
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 1,675,300
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 55,451,544
TOTAL INDICATIVE REQUIREMENTS 2016	US\$ 51,988,761
CONTACT INFORMATION	Alvin Macarthy, UNHCR, Site Engineer, macarthy@unhcr.org James Kennedy, DRC, Shelter Coordinator, jim.kennedy@nrc.no

CURRENT SITUATION

As of September 2014 some 215,000 emergency shelters had been provided and more than 17,000 replacement tents provided in camps. In addition, some 15,000 tents with foundations were completed (66 per cent of 2014 Plan) and more than 10,000 cooking areas with foundation and dwarf walls provided (67 per cent of 2014 Plan).

By the end of 2013, 385 households living in 251 houses were assisted in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah governorates; whereas the total 2014 target was to rehabilitate accommodations of 491 households living in 319 houses. All beneficiary families were provided with tenure security documents to ensure the rental fee remained the same for a fixed duration (6-12 months) based on the amount invested in the house.

Infrastructure for the host community in 2013 and 2014 was supported through material/equipment procurement to support ongoing or new WASH-related projects for the municipalities with increased numbers of Syrian refugees. Direct implementation of projects was carried out where there was a gap in the capacity of municipalities.

NEEDS & PRIORITIES

POPULATION GROUP	AGE GROUPS	REFUGEE		RESILIENCE	
		POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION	POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN CAMPS	WOMEN	24,021	24,021	24,021	
	GIRLS	20,527	20,527	20,527	
	BOYS	23,211	23,211	23,211	
	MEN	38,040	38,040	38,040	
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE COMMUNITY	WOMEN	32,741	32,741	16,500	
	GIRLS	27,979	27,979	27,979	
	BOYS	31,635	31,635	31,635	
	MEN	51,846	51,846	51,846	
MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	WOMEN			694,649	
	GIRLS			487,562	
	BOYS			504,842	
	MEN			709,980	
TOTAL		250,000	250,000	2,630,792	-



Shelter is embedded in the Right to Adequate Housing, and is seen as a life-saving response, one which provides both protection and dignity to those displaced by conflict. Adequate shelter is key to ensuring the safety of those most vulnerable, and plays an integral role in the protection of women and girls. Shelter has also been recognized as one of the keystones to recovery livelihoods, and economic sustainability for disaster-affected populations, as well as providing resources for return home, for those who have been displaced.

As at the end of November 2014, more than 230,000 Syrian refugees reside in Iraq, over 99 per cent of whom currently live in the KRI. Around 90,000 of these refugees in the KRI reside in eight refugee camps while the remaining 125,000 have settled among the host communities throughout the three Kurdish governorates of Duhok, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah.

Many refugees living outside the camps use personal means and have access to adequate housing, but for vulnerable refugees living

outside the camps, there remain challenges of inadequate housing and infrastructure, lack of security of tenure, as they squat on private/public property, and the stress of possible exhaustion of funds for rent and other resources. In some neighbourhoods, multiple populations share space and resources with their hosts, adding to the tensions between the communities.

The continued conflicts within Iraq and in Syria will likely result in additional influxes of refugees into KRI.

The MSNA showed that overall living conditions of non-camp households are worse than the camp residents. Many of the problems faced by Syrian refugees outside camps may be attributed to their lower visibility by comparison with the camp based population, lack of access to assistance and the wrong perception that they are less vulnerable than those in camps. The situation is generally worse in urban areas with high refugee populations. In Erbil and Duhok the highest priority need was shelter support to improve the dilapidated conditions

of the shelters that refugees reside in as tenants. Overcrowding, poor sanitation services and generally unhealthy living conditions are the most common conditions. Moreover, the host community has begun to experience the strain on service delivery especially in poor communities where vulnerable refugees reside and the level of services is already insufficient.

For the shelter sector, the refugee and resilience components are linked through the implementation approaches that sector actors are encouraged to take when carrying out their projects in either the camp or non-camp setting. The shelter sector encourages partners to use local markets and incentive labour in the camps. Many shelter actors have already started using such approaches to provide adequate shelter and the resilience component of the 3RP formalizes this modality. Furthermore, the resilience component will build on existing partnerships with local government officials and seek to increase their capacities to provide the necessary services and infrastructure to the refugee and host-community populations.

Community outreach and protection services will be engaged in the beneficiary selection. In order to select beneficiaries, a short list of criteria will be agreed by agencies and refugees so that refugees fulfilling the criteria will qualify for shelter assistance of their choice. Refugees will benefit from shelter assistance based on their demonstrated need, and the criteria will assist to determine their need.

Agencies with a shelter-related mandate collaborate to address the collective needs.



RESPONSE STRATEGY

Refugee Component

Camps: The provision of safe and adequate shelter to refugees is one of the tools of protection.

The objective of this sector is to provide adequate and targeted shelter support to Syrian refugees living in camps and non-camp settings. According to the current planning figure for 2015, the sector will provide emergency shelter for 14,000 new arrivals to camps in KRI, who can be accommodated within the current camp structures. The shelter sector

is working closely with KRG to ensure that, should there be further displacement into KRI, there will be enough pre-allocated space to absorb the increased number of refugees and to provide the necessary technical support to design and plan the camp infrastructure and to oversee implementation.

The extreme climates of KRI cause excessive wear on the tents that house many refugees within the camp population; thereby necessitating a high rate of tent replacement for those that have not transitioned into more

durable shelter solutions. In 2015, it is planned to provide replacement tents for some 9000 households, which represents a 50 per cent replacement rate. This intervention will complement the Resilience component of this Sector which will aim to provide more durable shelter solutions. Equally the infrastructure of at least two camps will be improved and maintained in camps.

Non-camp: Shelter sector members will follow agreed criteria for selecting the most vulnerable families including families with members



who are persons with specific needs (PWSN), female-headed household, and child-headed households. These households are identified through field visits to neighbourhoods of high concentrations of refugees, as directed by local authorities who are familiar with their locations. These households are then addressed in different modalities and may receive small scale shelter upgrades or rehabilitation provided through self-help undertaken by the beneficiary HH. Or they may receive a medium to large scale shelter upgrade for dilapidated shelters through direct implementation by local contractors. The process involves drafting of tenure documents for the refugee households that secures

their stay after undertaking the rehabilitation without raising the rent for an agreed period (6-12 months) depending on the amount invested in the house. This exercise seeks to upgrade shelters to an adequate level with gender and cultural considerations taking into account the overall standard of the houses in that community.

In 2014, sector sought to provide access to adequate shelter to households through a variety of different modalities which will continue into the 2015 calendar year. A range of other options will be introduced such as shelter grants, rent or provision of shelter kits (through a voucher system). Smaller scale interventions will target issues of accessibility for people with disabilities and seek to address privacy, safety and security needs within shelters that already provide adequate protection space and protection from the elements.

Resilience Component

The sector will continue its efforts to provide refugees in the camps with more durable shelter solutions by adding concrete slabs and sidewalls. The minimum standards of shelter space will be 3.5 m² per person and the minimum standard for overall site space will be minimum 45 m² per person, due to the fact that the camp block plan was adapted to cultural norms of the target population in terms of space. In order to achieve this space objective, two criteria were established:

- Family size of 1-5 people will receive one concrete platform of 100 m², comprising a dwelling area, kitchen, shower and latrine.
- Family size of 6 people and above will receive two concrete platforms of 200 m² which

comprise dwelling area, kitchen, shower and latrine.

Additionally, the shelter sector will work closely with implementing partners and local authorities to devise durable shelter solutions that move beyond this basic provision with the intent to provide complete durable shelters; thereby eliminating the need for replacement tents in the coming year for the most vulnerable household.

The sector will continue to work closely with the KRG to ensure that all refugees in camps have access to adequate infrastructure.

Technical assistance and capacity building for local authorities for upgrading camp settlements will be considered through the optic of a medium to longer term vision for the future conditions of camps. Future planning will include assessments of a selected camp, assessment of capacities of concerned authorities and decision makers, training courses and a strategy document that includes elements associated with emergency shelter provision, land, services, gender/culture, and other elements.

The main focus of the resilience component for the sector response strategy is the engagement of the local markets, government officials, host-communities, and the refugees in the activities carried out by shelter actors both in the camp and non-camp settings. The shelter sector will seek to strengthen the capacity of local government officials to plan, develop and manage both the short and long term development of camps in line with international humanitarian standards. In the non-camp setting, in addition to the common approach across the camp and non-camps, the sector will seek to strengthen HLP norms and observance within the refugee and impacted communities.

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	Sustainable and gender appropriate access to adequate shelter and infrastructure is available, improved and maintained in Camps				OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET			85%					
	% of Targeted population who have access to appropriate shelter and infrastructure in camp setting												
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS		BUDGET				
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYRLIVING IN CAMPS	SYRLIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	IN BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD	
1.1. EMERGENCY SHELTER PROVIDED FOR NEW ARRIVALS	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	11,476	N/A	N/A	N/A								
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	12,977	N/A	N/A	N/A								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	13,430	N/A	N/A	N/A	KRI	# OF HIS RECEIVING EMERGENCY SHELTER	2800	HOUSEHOLDS	UNHCR, KURDS, PMU, DRC	4,909,123	N/A	
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	21,267	N/A	N/A	N/A								
	TOTAL	59,150	-	-	-	59,150							
1.2. REFUGES PROVIDED WITH REPLACEMENT TENTS	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A								
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A	KRI	# OF HIS RECEIVING REPLACEMENT TENTS	9030	HOUSEHOLDS	UNHCR, KURDS, PMU, DRC	7,289,753	N/A	
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A								
	TOTAL	45,150	-	-	-	45,150							
1.3. REFUGES PROVIDED WITH MORE DURABLE SHELTER SOLUTIONS	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	7,852	N/A	N/A	N/A								
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	8,879	N/A	N/A	N/A								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	9,188	N/A	N/A	N/A	KRI	# OF HIS RECEIVING MORE DURABLE SHELTER SOLUTIONS IN CAMPS	8094	HOUSEHOLDS	KURDS, DRC, QANDIL, IFRIC, PMU	23,004,550	N/A	
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	14,551	N/A	N/A	N/A								
	TOTAL	40,470	-	-	-	40,470							
1.4. INFRASTRUCTURE IS AVAILABLE, IMPROVED AND MAINTAINED IN CAMPS	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	N/A	N/A	N/A								
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	N/A	N/A	N/A								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	N/A	N/A	N/A	KRI	% OF HIS THAT HAVE ACCESS TO ADEQUATE INFRASTRUCTURE IN CAMPS	95%	% OF HOUSEHOLDS	DRC, QANDIL	2,700,295	N/A	
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	N/A	N/A	N/A								
	TOTAL	105,799	-	-	-	105,799							
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL										37,903,721			

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT												
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT		BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NIG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
1.5. PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES FROM LOCAL MARKETS, USE OF AVAILABLE LABOR TO CARRY OUT SHELTER ACTIVITIES IN CAMPS	GRIS (AGE 0-7)	TBD	TBD	20,527	20,527							
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	TBD	TBD	23,211	23,211							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	TBD	TBD	24,021	24,021	KRI	% OF PROJECTS UTILISING LOCAL PROCUREMENT AND/OR CAMP LABORERS	65%	PROJECTS	UNHCR, IIRC, PML/DRC	0	N/A
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	TBD	TBD	38,040	38,040							
	TOTAL	-	-	105,799	105,799							
1.6. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ CAPACITY BUILDING FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES FOR UPGRADE CAMP SETTLEMENTS + DEVELOP, PROVIDE, MANAGE AND MAINTAIN PUBLIC SERVICES IN CAMPS	GRIS (AGE 0-7)	20,527	27,979	N/A	48,506							
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	23,211	31,635	N/A	54,846							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	N/A	56,762	KRI	NUMBER OF STUDIES PRODUCED (ASSESSMENT + STARTERS)	1 per camp (2 camps)	DOCUMENTS	LOCAL AUTHORITIES, COOP-AGENCIES, UNHCR, UN-HABITAT	1,075,300	N/A
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	N/A	89,886							
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	-	250,000							
1.7. CAPACITY OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES ENHANCED TO DEVELOP, PROVIDE, MANAGE AND MAINTAIN PUBLIC SERVICES IN CAMPS	GRIS (AGE 0-7)	20,527	27,979	N/A	48,506							
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	23,211	31,635	N/A	54,846							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	N/A	56,762	KRI	% OF INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN CAMPS DEVELOPED OR MAINTAINED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES	50%	PROJECTS	UNHCR, UNDP	400,000	N/A
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	N/A	89,886							
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	-	250,000							1,475,300
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL											1,475,300	

Sustainable adequate shelter and community infrastructure for vulnerable Syrians refugees and host-community members in non-camp setting, for all.

OBJECTIVE 2		OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	75%
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2.1	# of Refugee and Host-Community Households reporting improved shelter conditions in non-camp settings	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	25,000
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2.2	# of Refugee and Host-Community members benefiting from improved infrastructure in non-camp setting	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	25,000

A. REFUGEES COMPONENT												
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)
2.1. SMALL SCALE SHELTER UPGRADES COMPLETED THROUGH CASH/VOUCHER MODALITY PROVIDED TO REFUGEES AND HOST-COMMUNITIES IN URBAN AREAS	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	N/A	2,425	485	2,910	KRI	# OF HOUSEHOLDS COMPLETING SHELTER UPGRADES THROUGH CASH/VOUCHER	3,000	HOUSEHOLDS	NRC, IAC	6,904,106	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	N/A	2,742	548	3,291							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	N/A	2,838	568	3,406							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	N/A	4,494	899	5,393							
	TOTAL	-	12,500	2,500	15,000							
2.2. MEDIUM TO LARGE SCALE SHELTER REHABILITATION, UPGRADES AND MODIFICATIONS COMPLETED	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	N/A	1,455	N/A	1,455	KRI	# OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING SHELTER UPGRADE SUPPORT	1500	HOUSEHOLDS	NRC, UN HABITAT	4,740,102	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	N/A	1,645	N/A	1,645							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	N/A	1,703	N/A	1,703							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	N/A	2,697	N/A	2,697							
	TOTAL	-	7,500	-	7,500							
2.3. COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDED, REHABILITATED, MAINTAINED AND/OR IMPROVED	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	N/A	48,506	KRI	# OF HOUSEHOLDS BENEFITING FROM COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE	5,000	HOUSEHOLDS	NRC, UN HABITAT	4,228,936	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	N/A	54,846							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	N/A	56,762							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	N/A	89,886							
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	-	250,000							
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL											15,872,524	



B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)
2.4. MARKET STOCK OF ADEQUATE HOUSING FOR REFUGEES AND HOST-COMMUNITY INCREASED	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	TBD	TBD	TBD	Aggregate of all population types	KRI	% ADEQUATE UNITS AVAILABLE ON THE MARKET FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE	HOUSING UNITS	NRC	0	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	TBD	TBD	TBD							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	TBD	TBD	TBD							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	TBD	TBD	TBD							
	TOTAL	-	-	-							
2.5. LOCAL MARKETS, LABOR AND PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRACTORS ARE USED TO CARRY OUT SHELTER ACTIVITIES IN URBAN, PERI-URBAN, AND RURAL AREAS	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	TBD	TBD	TBD	Aggregate of all population types	KRI	% OF SHELTER INVESTMENT SPENT THROUGH LOCAL MARKETS, LABOR AND PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRACTORS	MONEY FUNDS	NRC, UNDP	0	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	TBD	TBD	TBD							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	TBD	TBD	TBD							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	TBD	TBD	TBD							
	TOTAL	-	-	-							
2.6. LOCAL AUTHORITIES HAVE DEVELOPED, PROVIDED, MANAGED AND MAINTAINED PUBLIC SERVICES IN URBAN, PER-URBAN, AND RURAL AREAS	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	TBD	TBD	TBD	Aggregate of all population types	KRI	# OF INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS DEVELOPED, PROVIDED, MANAGED AND MAINTAINED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN URBAN, PER-URBAN AND RURAL AREAS	PROJECTS	UNDP	200,000	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	TBD	TBD	TBD							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	TBD	TBD	TBD							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	TBD	TBD	TBD							
	TOTAL	-	-	-							
2.7. HP NORMS, AND RIGHTS OBSERVED IN URBAN, PER-URBAN AND RURAL SETTINGS STRENGTHENED	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	TBD	TBD	TBD	Aggregate of all population types	KRI	% OF HHs WITH UPGRADED FACILITIES ENJOYING HLP RIGHTS	HOUSEHOLDS	NRC, UN HABITAT	0	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	TBD	TBD	TBD							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	TBD	TBD	TBD							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	TBD	TBD	TBD							
	TOTAL	-	-	-							
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL										200,000	

Sector Summary

							Budget	
		SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL REFUGEES COMPONENT	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	437,123	385,050	870,679	53,776,244	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	422,161	385,050	862,057		
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	614,744		671,506		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	601,470		691,356		
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,075,498	770,100	3,095,598		
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL RESILIENCE COMPONENT	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	6,790	67,900		95,217	1,675,300	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	7,680	76,800		107,691		
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	7,945	79,450		111,416		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	12,585	125,850		176,475		
	TOTAL	105,799	35,000	350,000	-	490,799		

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEES COMPONENT 2015	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2015	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2015
ACTED AGENCY FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT	840,000		840,000
DRG DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL	626,745	875,300	1,502,045
IOM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION	6,800,000		6,800,000
KURDS	12,000,000		12,000,000
MERCY CORPS	1,050,000		1,050,000
NRC NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL	3,976,000		3,976,000
PWJ PEACE WIND JAPAN	600,000		600,000
QANDIL	9,000,000		9,000,000
UN-HABITAT		800,000	800,000
UNHCR UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES	18,883,499		18,883,499
TOTAL	53,776,244	1,675,300	55,451,544

SECTOR GRAND TOTAL 2015 **55,451,544**

WASH SECTOR RESPONSE

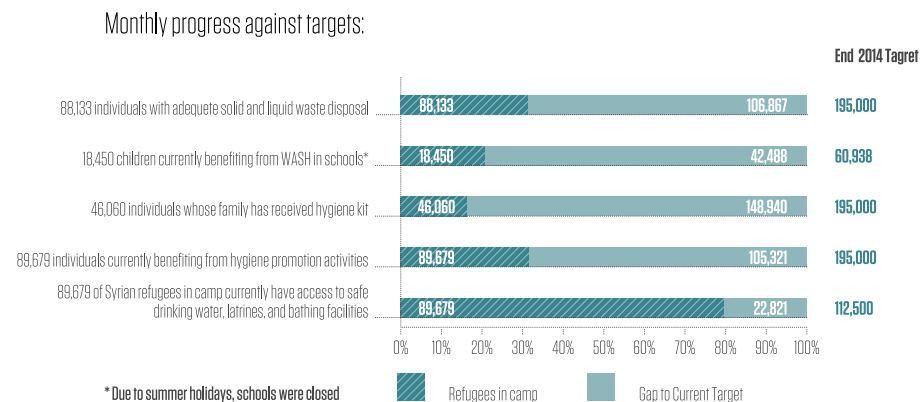


LEAD AGENCIES	UNICEF
PARTNERS	UNHCR, UNHABITAT, WHO and national and international partners including ACF, ACTED, Barzani Humanitarian Foundation, DRC, FRC, Harikar, IRC, IRCS, IRW, ISHO, KURDS, NRC, PU-AMI, PWJ, Qandil, Relief International, Save The Children
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access safety, seek asylum, and have their basic rights respected 2. Child protection interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonized with a particular focus on children-at-risk 3. Affected populations have improved hygiene practices through access to hygiene items and hygiene promotion activities on a sustainable and equitable basis.
GENDER MARKER	I
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 48,143,352
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 31,177,077
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 79,320,429
TOTAL INDICATIVE REQUIREMENTS 2016	US\$ 81,562,268
CONTACT INFORMATION	Freddie Mantchombe, UNICEF, WASH Cluster Coordinator, fmantchombe@unicef.org Pankaj Kumar Singh, UNHCR, WASH Officer, singhpa@unhcr.org

CURRENT SITUATION

As of August 2014, there were 215,000 Syrian refugees in Iraq, some 90,000 are living in nine refugee camps across North and Central Iraq. The peak number of refugees living in camps in 2014 was nearly 114,000, all of whom the humanitarian community has provided WASH support. Since the beginning of the year there has been a significant increase in the coverage and quality of WASH services provided. The Directorates of Water, in collaboration with international partners, have made significant strides in providing access to safe water. Between January to September 2014 the average number of liters pp/day increased from 35–40 liters to 55–60 liters by moving from temporary water provision mechanisms (temporary water networks, water tankering) to longer terms solutions (drilling of boreholes, connections to municipal networks). In Al-Obaidi, Akre, Darashakran and Arbat camps, permanent water systems are in place, while works are ongoing in Basirma, Domiz, Gawilan, Kawergosk, and Qushtapa.

Ensuring water quality is as important as ensuring water quantity. The Department of Health (DOH), Directorates of Water and international partners ensure the provision of safe drinking water to Syrian refugees in camps and hosting communities according to Iraqi Drinking Water Standards and WHO Guidelines. In that context, the DOH has established and activated 12 mobile water quality monitoring teams to collect water samples for bacteriological and chemical analysis from sources, water networks, storage tanks and households. Other institutional capacity building initiatives that took place in 2014 include enhancing the capacity of sanitary inspectors and laboratory



technicians through a series of in-house trainings on water sampling techniques and water analysis and reviewing and updating the comprehensive cholera preparedness and response plan.

Diarrheal disease prevalence is widespread across the northern zone. In Dohuk Governorate, 31 per cent of Syrian refugee households had a child under five who was sick in the last two weeks prior to the MSNA, while 14 per cent in Erbil. Of these children, 26 per cent in Dohuk and 17 per cent in Erbil had diarrheal disease. As of the end of September 2014, there were reports of a rise in the number of cases of acute watery diarrhea in Dohuk Governorate.

Regarding sanitation, access to facilities increased over the course of the year. Overall, from January to September 2014, the number of refugees per latrine went from an average of 67 to 23 people per latrine. The WASH sector will strive to reach the recommended average of 20 persons/latrine drop-hole based on Sphere Standards.

The events of the fall of Mosul in June 2014, and the IDP influx of 1.8 million individuals has stressed Government and international partners – both in terms of financing and human resource capacity. While there have been no critical repercussions identified, regarding WASH, there have been temporary shortages of WASH supplies including hygiene kits. Over 62 per cent of schools in Dohuk and Anbar have been occupied or made unavailable due to the conflict, and there has been a refocusing of WASH interventions by national and humanitarian stakeholders on IDP populations.



NEEDS & PRIORITIES

POPULATION GROUP	AGE GROUPS	REFUGEE		RESILIENCE	
		POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION	POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN CAMPS	WOMEN	23,211	23,211	23,211	19,395
	GIRLS	38,040	38,040	38,040	32,325
	BOYS	24,021	24,021	24,021	21,550
	MEN	24,021	24,021	24,021	21,550
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE COMMUNITY	WOMEN	31,635	3,164	31,635	3,164
	GIRLS	51,846	5,185	51,846	5,185
	BOYS	32,741	3,274	32,741	3,274
	MEN	27,979	2,798	27,979	2,798
MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	WOMEN			422,161	6,327
	GIRLS			614,744	6,548
	BOYS			601,470	10,369
	MEN			422,161	6,327
TOTAL		250,000	123,714	2,314,030	138,812

While there have been many achievements made in 2014, significant challenges persist to ensure safe and equitable access to services within refugee populations, maintain WASH facilities, and manage long term solutions for solid waste management.

The WASH Baseline Assessment (May 2014) showed that, for the camp-based refugees, improvements in sanitation and bathing facilities continued to be their primary WASH priorities, particularly to ensure the privacy and security of services, and access to people with disabilities. While all camp-based refugees have access to a toilet, the baseline assessment found that almost 40 per cent could not be locked, and only half were considered to provide adequate privacy.

All refugees living in camps benefit from access to water, with water quality continuously monitored to ensure proper chlorination levels, however the MSNA survey data illustrates that there are inequities in access, despite reaching overall coverage. In Domiz, for example, water networks were extended to reach an additional block, but leaving other sections to rely on water trucking. The survey also found that some camp populations perceive that they have insufficient access to safe drinking water with rates below 60 per cent in Akre, Kawergosk and Qushtapa.

WASH services in schools in camps require improvements, with 19 per cent of WASH facilities in schools surveyed not functional, and 40 per cent not clean.

Assessments of the non-camp refugee populations indicates that most WASH needs are being met: only one per cent of refugee households outside of camps report having no access to latrines, and only one per cent report having no access to solid waste management outside of camps (MSNA Sept 2014). Nevertheless, in Dohuk outside of camps, 67 per cent of Syrian refugee households perceive that their water is not safe for drinking, while 23 and 22 per cent of refugees in Erbil and Sulimaniyeh respectively perceive that their water is not safe. In Dohuk, 14 per cent of refugee households perceived that they did not have enough water in the month before the survey. This indicates that work still need to be done in terms of community engagement and public information regarding WASH services.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Key Priorities in Refugee Component:

- Continue to provide WASH services to 100 per cent of the population in Syrian refugee camps
- Improve systems in camps to reduce long-term costs of temporary service provision including operations and maintenance
- Improve standards of sanitation and bathing facilities in camps, for women, girls, boys and men - ensuring private and secure toilets and bathing facilities
- Improve services for People Living with Disability (PLWD) including access to toilets, bathing facilities and access to water (assuming there are no persons living with HIV/)
- Reinforce WASH systems in refugee hosting schools, particularly latrine quality
- Operate and maintain of WASH facilities
- Empower communities and foster local ownership

Based on the WASH baseline and the MSNA, the WASH sector will mainly target the camp populations (100 per cent). Recognizing the need to support non-camp and hosting populations as well, ten per cent of Syrian refugees outside camps will be targeted alongside the impacted communities in areas neighbouring them (this is double the number of non-camp refugees being targeting).

In 2015, the WASH response for Syrian refugees in Iraq will focus on building permanent WASH infrastructure in camps with increased efficiency, of higher quality and cost effectiveness. Transition from temporary solutions, such as water tankering and communal pit latrines, to piped water networks, proper drainage systems for gray and black water, and household level latrines connected to septic tanks will be undertaken. These transitions will also require capacity building of national, regional and local governments to develop mechanisms to assume responsibility of the operations and maintenance of these systems in the longer term. Finally, it also requires listening to and understanding the views and needs of the local populations (both refugees and host communities) and fostering their engagement and participation in the process.



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Resilience Component

Key Priorities in Resilience Component:

- Improve environmental management of waste disposal (black and grey water) around camps

- Reinforce WASH in schools found outside of camps in areas with higher refugee influx
- Establish water networks and sanitation systems that are long term in nature, efficiently constructed and benefit camp, non-camp and host communities where possible
- Continue to set up permanent WASH infrastructure in camps, including piped water systems that also can serve host communities
- Manage disposal of black and gray water from camps to areas where the waste can be safely managed
- Institutionalize capacity building for the operations and maintenance of WASH facilities and long term management solutions for solid waste management

In the context of the current IDP crisis in which over 850,000 IDPs have sought refuge in Kurdistan, the 3RP resilience activities will benefit both host communities and IDPs who reside in the same effected areas. These resilience activities will focus on longer term systems that benefit non-camp refugees as well as host communities. Recognizing this overlap, the refugee resilience response activities and IDP response activities as described in the SRP will share similar aims and goals of establishing water and sanitation systems that serve all populations in those areas in a sustainable and cost effective manner.



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SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Affected populations have timely, equitable and sustainable access to a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene.	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	100% (149,059)
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	% of targeted populations with access to a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene.		

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	INDICATOR			TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	INCG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD	
1.1. ADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY SERVICES FOR TARGETED POPULATIONS ARE PROVIDED AND BEING WELL OPERATED AND MAINTAINED	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	10,866	2,798	N/A	N/A	13,664	DOHUQ, SULAMANIYAH, ERBIL ANBAR	# OF BENEFICIARIES WITH ACCESS TO ADEQUATE QUANTITY OF WATER (THRESHHOLDS: 20-50 L/P/D)	71,468	# OF BENEFICIARIES	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNHABITAT AND NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS INCLUDING ACF, ACTED, AFKAR, BARZANI HUMANITARIAN FOUNDATION, KURDS, DRC, HARKAR, IRC, IRCS, IRC, IRC, IRW, KURDS, MSF, NRC, OANDIL, RELIEF INTERNATIONAL, SAVE THE CHILDREN	11,243,360	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	12,225	3,164	N/A	N/A	15,388							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	13,583	3,274	N/A	N/A	16,857							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	20,374	5,185	N/A	N/A	25,559							
	TOTAL	57,048	14,420	-	-	71,468							
1.2. QUALITY OF WATER SUPPLIED IN TARGET POPULATIONS MEETS AGREED STANDARDS AND MONITORED FOR COMPLIANCE ON A REGULAR BASIS	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	2,798	N/A	N/A	23,325	DOHUQ, SULAMANIYAH, ERBIL ANBAR	% OF WATER SAMPLES THAT MEET DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (THRESHHOLDS: NATIONAL WATER QUALITY STANDARDS)	100%	# OF WATER SAMPLES % OF POPULATIONS	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNHABITAT AND NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS INCLUDING ACF, ACTED, AFKAR, BARZANI HUMANITARIAN FOUNDATION, KURDS, DRC, HARKAR, IRC, IRCS, IRC, IRC, IRW, KURDS, MSF, NRC, OANDIL, RELIEF INTERNATIONAL, SAVE THE CHILDREN	4,535,200	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	3,164	N/A	N/A	26,375							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	3,274	N/A	N/A	27,295							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	5,185	N/A	N/A	43,225							
	TOTAL	105,799	14,420	-	-	120,219							
1.3. SUFFICIENT QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF WATER IS AVAILABLE FOR SCHOOLS AND CHILD FRIENDLY SPACES. CLINICS IN CAMPS ARE PROVIDED AND BEING WELL OPERATED AND MAINTAINED	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527		N/A	N/A	20,527	DOHUQ, SULAMANIYAH, ERBIL ANBAR	# OF BENEFICIARIES WITH ACCESS TO ADEQUATE QUANTITY OF WATER (THRESHHOLDS: 20-50 L/P/D)	43,738	# OF BENEFICIARIES	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNHABITAT AND NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS INCLUDING ACF, ACTED, AFKAR, BARZANI HUMANITARIAN FOUNDATION, KURDS, DRC, HARKAR, IRC, IRCS, IRC, IRC, IRW, KURDS, MSF, NRC, OANDIL, RELIEF INTERNATIONAL, SAVE THE CHILDREN	3,520,000	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211		N/A	N/A	23,211							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	N/A		N/A	N/A	0							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			N/A	N/A	0							
	TOTAL	43,738	0	-	-	43,738							
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL											19,298,560		



B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)
14. SUSTAINABLE WATER SUPPLY SERVICES FOR TARGETED POPULATIONS ARE PROVIDED AND BEING WELL OPERATED AND MAINTAINED	17,240	2,798	5,596	25,634	DOHIK, SULAYMANIYAH, ERBIL, ANBAR	# OF REFUGEE IN CAMPS SERVED BY PIPED WATER SYSTEMS	133,769	# OF REFUGEES	UNICEF, UN HABITAT AND NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS INCLUDING AGE, ACTED, APKAR, BARZANI HUMANITARIAN FOUNDATION, KURDS, DRG, HARBKAR, IRC, IRC, IRC, IRC, IRK, KURDS, MSF, NRC, QANDIL, RELIEF INTERNATIONAL, SAVE THE CHILDREN	9,255,800	N/A
	19,395	3,164	6,327	28,885							
	21,550	3,274	6,548	31,372							
	32,325	5,185	10,369	47,878							
	TOTAL	90,509	14,420	28,840							

OBJECTIVE 2	Affected populations have equitable and sustainable access to culturally appropriate and gender sensitive sanitation facilities and services that ensure a hygienic living environment.		OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	100% (103,546)
	INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2	% of targeted populations with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services.		

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT												
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/ GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
2.1. APPROPRIATE SANITATION FACILITIES AND SERVICES FOR TARGETED POPULATIONS ARE PROVIDED AND BEING WELL OPERATED AND MAINTAINED	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	16,976	2,798	N/A	19,774	DORUK, SULAWAYYAH, ERBIL, ANBAR	# OF BENEFICIARIES WITH ACCESS TO FUNCTIONAL LATRINES (DISAGGREGATED BY AGE AND GENDER) (THRESHOLD: 20 PEOPLE PER LATRINE) (MAX)	103,546	# OF BENEFICIARIES	UNICEF, UNHCR, UN HABITAT AND NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS INCLUDING ACE, ACTED, AFKAR, BARZANI HUMANITARIAN FOUNDATION, KURDIS, DRG, HARKAR, IRC, IRC'S, IRC, IDRC, IRW, KURDS, MSF, NRC, QANDIL RELIEF INTERNATIONAL, SAVE THE CHILDREN	9,006,080	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	19,098	3,164	N/A	22,262							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	21,220	3,274	N/A	24,495							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	31,831	5,185	N/A	37,015							
	TOTAL	89,126	14,420	-	103,546							
2.2. ADEQUATE SYSTEM FOR COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE FOR TARGETED POPULATIONS IS PROVIDED AND FUNCTIONAL	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	16,976	2,798	N/A	19,774	DORUK, SULAWAYYAH, ERBIL, ANBAR	# OF BENEFICIARIES WITH ROUTINE ACCESS TO SOLID WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL SERVICES	103,546	# OF BENEFICIARIES	UNICEF, UNHCR, UN HABITAT AND NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS INCLUDING ACE, ACTED, AFKAR, BARZANI HUMANITARIAN FOUNDATION, KURDIS, DRG, HARKAR, IRC, IRC'S, IRC, IDRC, IRW, KURDS, MSF, NRC, QANDIL RELIEF INTERNATIONAL, SAVE THE CHILDREN	5,063,102	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	19,098	3,164	N/A	22,262							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	21,220	3,274	N/A	24,495							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	31,831	5,185	N/A	37,015							
	TOTAL	89,126	14,420	-	103,546							
2.3. SUFFICIENT SANITATION FACILITIES AND SERVICES FOR SCHOOLS AND CHILD FRIENDLY SPACES, CLINICS IN CAMPS ARE PROVIDED AND BEING WELL OPERATED AND MAINTAINED	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527		N/A	20,527	DORUK, SULAWAYYAH, ERBIL, ANBAR	# OF BENEFICIARIES IN SCHOOLS, CLINICS WITH ACCESS TO FUNCTIONAL LATRINES (DISAGGREGATED BY AGE AND GENDER, STUDENT AND TEACHER) (THRESHOLD: 20 PEOPLE PER LATRINE) (MAX)	43,738	# OF BENEFICIARIES	UNICEF, UNHCR, UN HABITAT AND NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS INCLUDING ACE, ACTED, AFKAR, BARZANI HUMANITARIAN FOUNDATION, KURDIS, DRG, HARKAR, IRC, IRC'S, IRC, IDRC, IRW, KURDS, MSF, NRC, QANDIL RELIEF INTERNATIONAL, SAVE THE CHILDREN	3,854,188	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211		N/A	23,211							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			N/A	0							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			N/A	0							
	TOTAL	43,738	0	-	43,738							
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL										17,923,370		



B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)
2.4. SUSTAINABLE SANITATION FACILITIES AND SERVICES FOR TARGETED POPULATIONS ARE PROVIDED AND BEING WELL OPERATED AND MAINTAINED	Girls (Age 0-17)	14,064	2,798	N/A	16,862	DORHIK, SULAYMANIYAH, ERBIL, ANBAR	# OF FUNCTIONAL LATRINES CONNECTED TO SEPTIC TANKS OR SEWAGE SYSTEMS	# OF LATRINES	UNICEF, UNHCR, UN HABITAT AND NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS INCLUDING ACF, ACTED, AFKAR, BARZANI HUMANITARIAN FOUNDATION, KURDIS, IRC, HARKAR, IRC, IRCS, IRC, IRW, KURDIS, MSE, MRC, QANDIL, RELIEF INTERNATIONAL, SAVE THE CHILDREN	20,361,277	N/A
	Boys (Age 0-17)	15,822	3,164	N/A	18,986						
	Women (Age 18 & Above)	17,580	3,274	N/A	20,854						
	Men (Age 18 & Above)	26,370	5,185	N/A	31,555						
	TOTAL	73,836	14,420	-	88,256						
2.5. SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT ARE AVAILABLE FOR TARGETED POPULATIONS IS PROVIDED AND FUNCTIONAL	Girls (Age 0-17)	17,240		N/A	17,240	DORHIK, SULAYMANIYAH, ERBIL, ANBAR	# OF RECYCLING CENTERS ESTABLISHED	# OF RECYCLING CENTERS	UNICEF, UNHCR, UN HABITAT AND NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS INCLUDING ACF, ACTED, AFKAR, BARZANI HUMANITARIAN FOUNDATION, KURDIS, IRC, HARKAR, IRC, IRCS, IRC, IRW, KURDIS, MSE, MRC, QANDIL, RELIEF INTERNATIONAL, SAVE THE CHILDREN	1,560,000	N/A
	Boys (Age 0-17)	19,395		N/A	19,395						
	Women (Age 18 & Above)	21,550		N/A	21,550						
	Men (Age 18 & Above)	32,325		N/A	32,325						
	TOTAL	90,509	0	-	90,509						
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL										21,921,277	

OBJECTIVE 3	Affected populations have improved hygiene practices through access to hygiene items and hygiene promotion activities on a sustainable and equitable basis.		OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	100% (120,219)
	INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3	% of targeted populations with access to basic hygiene items and messages on safe hygiene practices		

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	N/A			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
3.1. TARGETED POPULATIONS HAVE ACCESS TO APPROPRIATE HYGIENE PROMOTION SERVICES AND MATERIALS.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	2,798	N/A	N/A	23,325	DORUK SULAYMANIAH ERBIL ANBAR	# OF BENEFICIARIES RECEIVED HYGIENE KITS	120,219	# OF BENEFICIARIES	UNICEF, UNHABITAT AND NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS INCLUDING ACE-ACTED, AFKAR, BARZANI HUMANITARIAN FOUNDATION, KORDS, IRC, HARKAR, IRC, IRC, IRC, IRC, IRW, KORDS, MSF, IRC, QANDIL RELIEF INTERNATIONAL, SAFE THE CHILDREN	8,922,491	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	3,164	N/A	N/A	26,375							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	3,274	N/A	N/A	27,295							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	5,185	N/A	N/A	43,225							
	TOTAL	105,799	14,420	-	-	120,219							
3.2. TARGETED POPULATIONS IN SCHOOLS, CHILD FRIENDLY SPACES AND CLINICS HAVE ACCESS TO APPROPRIATE HYGIENE PROMOTION SERVICES AND MATERIALS.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527		N/A	N/A	20,527	DORUK SULAYMANIAH ERBIL ANBAR	# OF STUDENTS REACHED THROUGH HYGIENE PROMOTION ACTIVITIES (MESSAGES AND MATERIALS)	43,738	# OF STUDENTS	UNICEF, UNHABITAT AND NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS INCLUDING ACE-ACTED, AFKAR, BARZANI HUMANITARIAN FOUNDATION, KORDS, IRC, HARKAR, IRC, IRC, IRC, IRC, IRW, KORDS, MSF, IRC, QANDIL RELIEF INTERNATIONAL, SAFE THE CHILDREN	1,998,981	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211		N/A	N/A	23,211							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			N/A	N/A	0							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)			N/A	N/A	0							
	TOTAL	43,738	0	-	-	43,738							
TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL													
											10,921,422		



Sector Summary

Budget

		SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL REFUGEES COMPONENT	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	487,562		536,068	48,143,352	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	504,842		559,688		
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649		751,411		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980		799,866		
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,397,033	-	2,647,033		
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL RESILIENCE COMPONENT	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	20,527	27,979	487,562		536,068	31,177,077	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	23,211	31,635	504,842		559,688		
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,021	32,741	694,649		751,411		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	38,040	51,846	709,980		799,866		
	TOTAL	105,799	144,201	2,397,033	-	2,647,033		

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEES COMPONENT 2015	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2015	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2015
ACF ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM	76,000	4,320,951	4,396,951
IRC INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE	113,080	35,000	148,080
NRC NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL	4,800,000		4,800,000
PWJ PEACE WIND JAPAN	200,000	300,000	500,000
RI RELIEF INTERNATIONAL	5,397,000		5,397,000
UN-HABITAT	1,540,800	1,540,800	3,081,600
UNHCR UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES	8,409,692	6,230,000	14,639,692
UNICEF UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND	26,606,780	18,750,326	45,357,106
WHO WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	1,000,000		1,000,000
TOTAL	48,143,352	31,177,077	79,320,429

SECTOR GRAND TOTAL 2015

79,320,429

IRAQ FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

Country requirements summary (by agency)

COUNTY: IRAQ

AGENCY	TOTAL JAN -DEC 2015 (US \$)		
	REFUGEE	RESILIENCE	TOTAL
ACF ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM	76,000	4,320,951	4,396,951
ACTED AGENCY FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT	3,904,000	7,910,000	11,814,000
CDO CIVIL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION	49,735	10,000	59,735
DRC DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL	5,434,857	875,300	6,310,157
EMERGENCY	173,000	7,500	180,500
FAO FOOD & AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION	1,690,000	8,695,750	10,385,750
HI HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL	1,580,000	300,000	1,880,000
IMC INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CORPS	4,736,000	490,000	5,226,000
INTERSOS	142,423		142,423
IOM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION	18,647,123	7,656,569	26,303,692
IRC INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE	1,113,080	35,000	1,148,080
KCSAMA KURDISTAN CENTER FOR STRENGTHENING ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL ABILITIES		400,000	400,000
KURDS	12,000,000		12,000,000
MERCY CORPS	2,175,000	1,100,000	3,275,000
NRC NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL	14,006,000	40,500	14,046,500
PAO PUBLIC AID ORGANIZATION	690,000	1,600,000	2,290,000
PU-AMI PREMIÈRE URGENCE-AIDE MÉDICALE INTERNATIONALE	35,000	1,256,000	1,291,000
PWJ PEACE WIND JAPAN	2,800,000	300,000	3,100,000
QANDIL	16,628,232		16,628,232
RI RELIEF INTERNATIONAL	5,397,000		5,397,000
SCI SAVE THE CHILDREN INTERNATIONAL	3,288,494	25,800	3,314,294

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

AGENCY	TOTAL JAN -DEC 2015 (US \$)		
	REFUGEE	RESILIENCE	TOTAL
TDHI TERRE DES HOMMES ITALIA	800,000		800,000
UN WOMEN		600,000	600,000
UNDP UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	1,700,000	14,914,000	16,614,000
UNESCO UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION	7,300,000	8,000,000	15,300,000
UNFPA UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND	1,390,000	2,075,000	3,465,000
UN-HABITAT	1,540,800	2,340,800	3,881,600
UNHCR UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES	94,343,730	15,430,751	109,774,481
UNICEF UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND	50,193,150	28,528,557	78,721,707
WAR CHILD UK	300,000		300,000
WFP WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME	56,425,230		56,425,230
WHO WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	9,250,000	1,320,000	10,570,000
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	317,808,854	108,232,478	426,041,332

Country requirements summary (by sector)

COUNTY:IRAQ

SECTOR	TOTAL JAN-DEC 2015 (US\$)			TOTAL JAN-DEC 2016 (US\$) (INDICATIVE)		
	REFUGEE	RESILIENCE	TOTAL	REFUGEE	RESILIENCE	TOTAL
PROTECTION	48,849,645	2,587,814	51,437,459	45,430,170	3,053,621	48,483,791
EDUCATION	28,497,335	12,715,800	41,213,135	26,502,522	15,004,644	41,507,166
BASIC NEEDS	43,291,893	398,231	43,690,124	40,631,816	-	40,631,816
FOOD	60,809,197	9,495,751	70,304,948	56,379,112	11,204,985	67,584,097
HEALTH	25,045,684	9,249,275	34,294,959	23,292,486	10,914,144	34,206,630
LIVELIHOODS		40,933,230	40,933,230	-	48,301,213	48,301,213
SHELTER	53,776,244	1,675,300	55,451,544	50,011,907	1,976,854	51,988,761
WASH	48,143,352	31,177,077	79,320,429	44,773,317	36,788,951	81,562,268
CCCM	9,395,504		9,395,504	8,737,819	-	8,737,819
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	317,808,854	108,232,478	426,041,332	295,759,149	127,244,412	423,003,561

