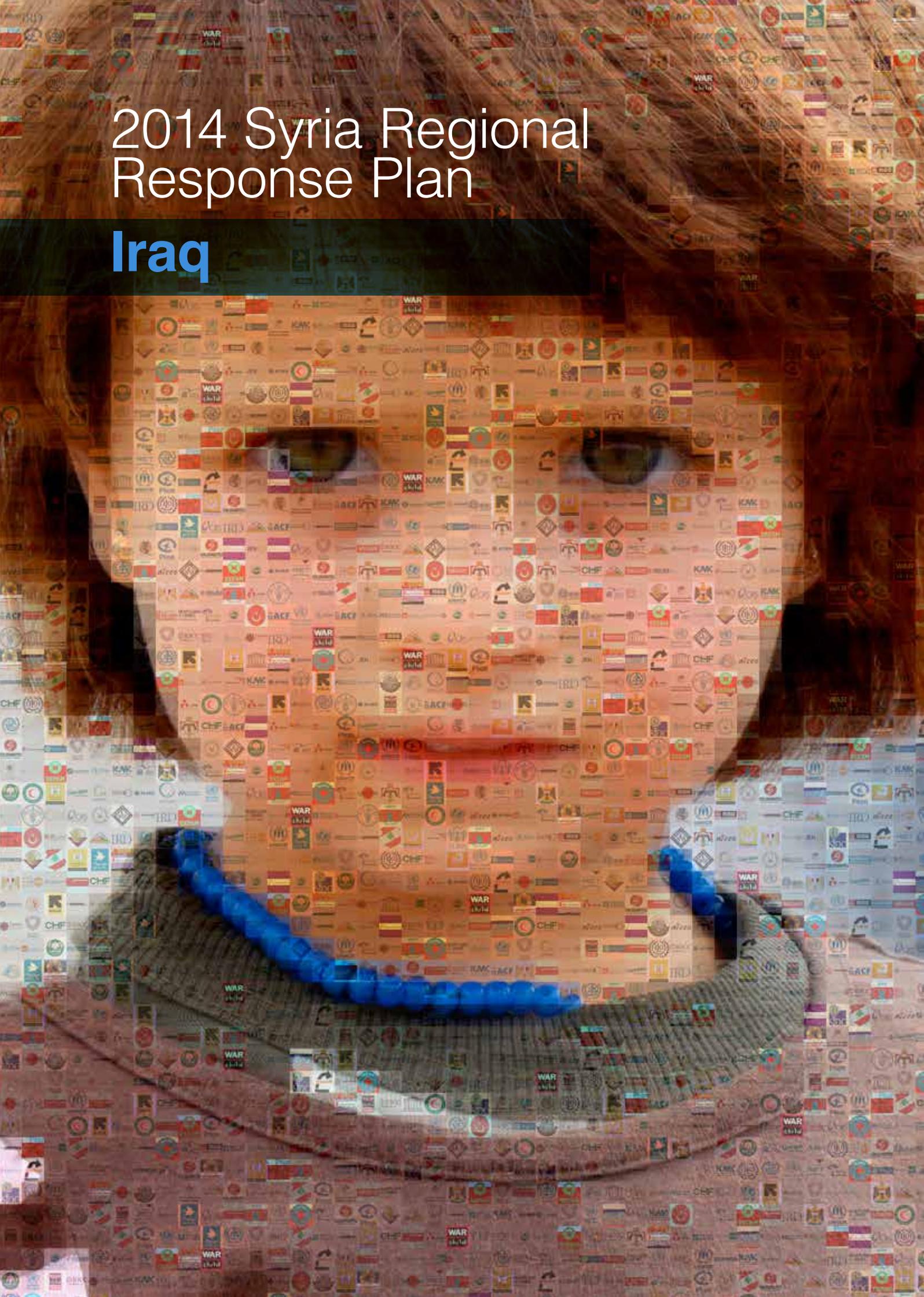


# 2014 Syria Regional Response Plan

## Iraq





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## Iraq

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# Iraq Response Plan

## OVERVIEW

### A. Executive Summary

The two and a half year old armed conflict and violence continues to push Syrians into neighbouring countries with over 205,000 persons having registered with UNHCR in Iraq November 25<sup>th</sup>, 2013. Of these, 63 per cent are women and children with specific protection needs and over 15 per cent are young males who are out of school and without work. UNHCR has been closely supporting the Government of Iraq (GoI) and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) to coordinate the humanitarian response to the refugees' protection and assistance needs. This includes the provision of registration and documentation, child protection, sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) protection interventions, the provision of shelter, life sustaining items and access to basic services including legal and psycho-social support as well as the development of self-reliance activities.

Eight sector working groups are responding to the projected 400,000 Syrian refugees expected in Iraq by end of 2014. The Iraq Response Plan is appealing for a sum of US\$ 552,538,228 million for protection, livelihoods, education, health, shelter, core relief items, food and WASH interventions.

Despite a restrictive entry policy in Anbar Governorate and ad hoc closures of borders in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR), it is anticipated that refugees will continue to cross into Iraq at an average of 550 per day. This may be through influxes with brief border openings or more regulated arrivals in the event the border crossings in the KR are opened in a consistent manner. Access at the border, non-refoulement, and clearing of reception centres/camps of UXOs/mines remain the highest priority.

While some 40 per cent of the refugees are hosted in camps, over 60 per cent are residing in local communities in the three KR governorates of Erbil, Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah and in Anbar governorate. Many of these are highly vulnerable, living in sub-standard unfinished houses/apartments. Therefore, they will be targeted with protection and other important interventions, including community-based projects also benefiting host communities. To that end, UNHCR is further enhancing the capacity of network of Protection, Reintegration and Assistance Centres (PARCS) in the affected governorates.

The UNHCR-led humanitarian response to the Syrian refugee emergency is coordinated with relevant ministries and other Governmental structures in Central Iraq and in the KR, UN agencies and international and national NGOs. The Ministry of Migration and Displacement is the key Government partner in central Iraq and the Ministry of Interior is the main point of contact for the Syrian refugee response in the KR. Partnerships between responding authorities and agencies result in complementary implementation of activities.

## B. Context

Syrian refugees have entered Iraq at the border points of Al Qa'im and Rabi'aa in Anbar governorate, and Sehela and Peshkapor in the KR. Currently all border points are either closed or limited to exceptional medical cases. It is recalled that, in October 2012, the GoI invoked national security considerations to close the border points of Al Qa'im and Al Rab'iaa, Anbar and Ninewa governorates respectively, while Syrian refugees continued to cross into the Kurdistan Region, through Peshkapor/Sehela in Dohuk Governorate. However, between 19 May and 15 August , 2013, the KRG closed the border.

Upon opening of the Sehela border point on 15 August, thousands of Syrian refugees entered the KR, with nearly 40,000 new arrivals having registered within less than a month. Since 14 September access to Iraq has been tightened; the Peshkapor/Sehela border authorities have allow a minimal number of family reunification and medical cases to cross into Iraq on a daily basis.

While the main camp in the KR, Domiz, has remained open, allowing refugees to leave the camp and seek work, lack of freedom of movement in Al Qa'im has, in part, led to the return of over 5,000 Syrians. A trend of spontaneous return to Syria has also been observed from the KR during the last few months, with some 20,000 having opted to return. The return is believed to be prompted by a combination of push and pull factors, including perceived relative security in the areas of return, notably in Abu Kamal, reunion with family members left behind, and difficult conditions of asylum, primarily the lack of freedom of movement outside the camp in Al Qa'im. Owing to the ever-deteriorating security situation in Syria, UNHCR's involvement with these returns is limited to counselling and monitoring to ensure that the return decision is voluntary and well-informed.

In the context of Iraq, incidents of SGBV 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 victims of armed violence, sexual violence and torture, while many have been injured, separated or emotionally distressed in other ways in their home country.

Furthermore, assessments show that only five to ten per cent of Syrian refugee children living outside of camps are enrolled in school in Iraq, with barriers to enrolment including the physical capacity of schools, economic issues (including cost of transport, uniforms, books etc), language obstacles, and psychological obstacles.

Mounting security concerns and the straining of local public services are key concerns for the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) as a result of the increasing number of refugees accessing the KR. Furthermore, the presence of the refugees has impacted the social, economic and financial perspective of the KR for its own population.

To mitigate the risk of increased tension between the refugees and their host communities, the refugees' needs should be, in part, addressed comprehensively through a development lens, taking into account needs of the host population. During a high level meeting in Geneva in September

2013, the GoI, donor community, and development actors agreed to embark in a “resilience development based approach” to mitigate these negative impacts and to avoid undermining the security, stability and development of the host country.

Discussions have begun with authorities and humanitarian agencies on the transition from assistance to development. Under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator and the KRG, a task force is being formed to prompt assessments and the overall platform for long term support to Syrians in Iraq.

Reaching the widely scattered non-camp refugees has been a challenge. However, mapping exercises and assessments have provided valuable information on needs and vulnerabilities used to guide the design of non-camp interventions.

Owing to lack of space and delays in the allocation of land for new camps, Domiz camp is hosting some 45,000 refugees, thus being dramatically overcrowded, with many families sharing tents. In recent months two new sections were constructed, which has decongested some areas of the camp.

However, with the re-opening of the Sehela border, the authorities in the Kurdistan Region have allocated land and are actively participating in the establishment of new camps through site levelling as well as connection to electrical systems and water networking.

The increasingly visible fatigue among the local population may prompt the Government to adopt more restrictive policies towards refugees living in urban areas. To that effect, starting from early April 2013, issuance of residency permits has been suspended in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, pending refugees’ relocation to newly established camps. Residency cards, however, continue to be issued in Dohuk Governorate. The cards are essential for ensuring freedom of movement and promoting self-reliance for refugees.

While continuing to address the humanitarian needs in the camps, UNHCR and partners are embarking on the development and implementation of an Iraq-wide strategy to assist non-camp refugees, which will complement individual assistance that has been applied thus far. Engagement of development actors and implementation of Quick Impact projects benefiting the refugees and their host communities are the main features of the strategy. However, strong reservations by the KRG exists regarding non-camp individual assistance. Any individual families out of camp that need cash or food are expected to move into the camps. As such, QIPs are designed for community assistance, for example, repairing of health centres, expansion of schools, improvement of water sanitation systems in the community and the like, and will be the basis for non-camp assistance through the RRP.

### C. Needs, vulnerabilities and capacities

As of 25 November, there were 205,000 registered Syrian refugees in Iraq, 97 per cent of whom are hosted in the Kurdistan Region. Forty-one per cent of the refugees are female, and 59 per cent male. Forty-one per cent of the population is below the age of 18 and two per cent are aged 60 and above.

Individual refugee needs are identified during the refugee registration process by UNHCR and partners. Among those newly arrived refugees who have registered in the KR since 15 August, some 13.5 per cent have a specific need, with the main categories of special needs being serious medical conditions, single parents, people with legal protection problems, women at risk, and pregnant women. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the post 15 August refugees arrived in more difficult circumstances (i.e. after longer internal displacement in Syria) than those who came before that date. Level 2 registration is ongoing for the new arrivals (level 1 was completed within days of their arrival), and a clearer picture of vulnerabilities will be mapped during this process.

Needs have also been identified as a result of several assessments, namely the July 2013 IOM assessment/survey on the impact of the Syrian crisis across Iraq; the REACH/ACTED Findings of the Household Assessments of Syrian Refugees in Host Communities (July 2013) and WASH baseline report (October 2013); the UNHCR/UNICEF Arabic-Medium Basic Schools in Non-Camp areas (August 2013); the Inter-Agency SGBV Mapping (July 2013); and the Syria Child Protection Assessment (September 2013). The following draws on some of the findings of the abovementioned assessments, and lays out the key needs of the community – livelihoods, shelter, health, education and WASH – and how they interact and impact on the major protection issues including SGBV and child protection.

An ability to secure sufficient income is one of the key needs, with assessments showing that Syrian refugees in Iraq are not financially self-reliant and struggle to find sustainable livelihood opportunities. Up to 86 per cent of Syrian refugees say they have insufficient household income. Government policy allows registered refugees to work, however the difficulties finding work show that improving access to labour markets and vocational training programmes will be a priority. Assessments also show that there is a perceived increase in child labour within Syria and this is being monitored closely in Iraq, particularly given the barriers to accessing schools for refugee children.

Assessments have also shown that conditions and events inside Syria will be impacting on children leaving that country, including with respect to psychosocial wellbeing, recruitment into armed groups, sexual violence, early marriage and child separation. This highlights that child protection remains a key need for Syrian refugees in Iraq.

Field visits and discussions with stakeholders confirm that SGBV is a main protection concern among Syrian refugees. Specifically highlighted are the risk of domestic violence, sexual violence, forced/child marriage, honor killing, prostitution and survival sex, and trafficking. Survivors often do not report violence because of the stigma attached to SGBV and the fear of retaliation, while women and girls suffer from limited access to social networks and social mobility. Both these factors may restrict their ability to gain access to assistance and response services.

Up to 15 per cent of Syrian refugee households in urban areas across the KRG governorates report lacking food security, and up to 27 per cent say that they are not able to access sufficient food for their families through the local market. Large numbers of Syrians across Iraq in both camp and non-camp settings cite food as their top priority need (24% in KRG and 19% in central and southern Iraq).

For refugees living outside of camps (more than 60 per cent of the population), financial difficulties are exacerbated by competition for rental housing potentially driving up costs and leading to overcrowding and occupancy of substandard accommodation. Crowded living conditions also increase the potential for SGBV, abuse and make it harder to ensure a child-friendly environment. Up to 90 per cent of Syrian refugees living in the community in KRG cite shelter assistance as a priority need. For refugees living in camps, shelter is a basic need that continues to be met through UNHCR and its partners' provision of family tents and shelter to some 80,000 refugees since the start of 2013.

Service provision in camp-settings has been complicated since the influx of 15 August by the opening 12 camps or transit sites across the KR. These are being consolidated into a smaller number of permanent sites, thus camp management and planning will remain a priority. The provision of services such as water and sanitation will continue to be a challenge, with WASH named as the first non-cash priority need across these temporary sites in an assessment conducted in October.

The KRG has issued instructions to all schools to register Syrian refugee children; however up to 77 per cent of school aged refugee children across the region are not enrolled. Assessments show that the capacity of the available primary and secondary schools is limited, and they would need significant additional classrooms, teachers and other resources if they were to meet the needs of Syrian refugee children living in the community. An additional impediment for Syrian children's access to school is the lack of Arabic speaking teachers in the KR.

With local clinics and hospitals generously making arrangements to receive patients from several camps/sites around KR that do not yet have onsite facilities, the capacities of these health care structures are overstretched. Notwithstanding that refugees living in the community have free access to health services, some still report that they are unable to access services.

Mass vaccination against polio is an emerging public health matter of international concern following the recent confirmation of polio cases in Syrian, a country which was declared polio free since 1999. To reduce the high risk of re-introduction of polio in countries hosting Syrian refugees, there is a need to conduct countrywide mass vaccination of all target groups in these countries. In the case of Iraq, an average of 5,700,000 children under five years old will be targeted as well as children attending primary school (ages 6-12), and the National Immunization Days (NIDs) will be increased to six rounds per year instead of four.

Along with helping to physically enhance basic service provision noted above, national and regional institutions continue to require capacity building through information sharing, training and other investments in human and institutional capacity. This will be sought by establishing a base for a

more comprehensive approach to complement ongoing humanitarian efforts that will be longer term and will tackle the social, economic and financial impact of the refugees on the community through a “resilience development based approach”.

These findings provide the basis for UNHCR and partner priorities. With the encroaching winter, provisions are required in both camp and non-camp settings to strengthen refugee’s resilience during the winter months. Initiatives specifically for non-camp refugees and their host communities, including the development of quick impact projects, are explained further below.

### D. Response strategy and priorities

Objectives and outputs outlined in this document are categorized to ensure Syrian girls, boys, women and men continue have access to basic and life sustaining services and are protected from harm and violence. As such, approximately 30 per cent of the total budget is listed as lifesaving, and the remaining under prevention of deterioration and capacity building/resilience. This breakdown is proportionate to the needs of Syrian refugees and is indicative of the context in Iraq; harsh winters in northern Iraq bring high levels of precipitation attesting to the WASH interventions. Similarly, language barriers for Syrians in Iraq mean a greater emphasis on education is needed.

As part of its protection policy, UNHCR pursues a community development approach. This is designed to empower refugees and other persons of concern to UNHCR by working alongside them to identify and introduce measures that will make a positive difference to their lives, as well as those of the host community. As a means of ensuring that all persons enjoy their rights on an equal footing and are able to participate fully in the decisions that affect their lives, UNHCR has used participatory assessments to identify protection needs and to reflect the views and opinions of asylum seekers in the protection strategy and programme development. In Iraq work has been initiated to collaborate with women and girls in order to strengthen the role that they are able to play at home and within their communities.

Thus far, initiatives are designed to target women and girls by providing vocational and language training, general literacy training and programmes to increase awareness in relation to key health issues such as family planning, SGBV and reproductive health. Identification and referral to immediate medical, psycho-social, legal support, reduced stigma and positively transformed mindsets towards SGBV, increased resilience and security of high risk groups are some of the initiatives that cross cut sector response strategies.

To address community outreach, a mass information team in the KR is establishing mechanisms to ensure long term provision of information for refugee communities in KR. A fast deployment of over 150 Syrian refugee volunteers in four camps in Erbil (Kawergosk, Baharka, Qushtapa and Basirma) informs the refugee communities by disseminating information on a tent-to-tent and road-to-road basis. The UNHCR MI team is a core component of community services in camps for the collection of EVI statistics and information and the identification of cases in need of urgent psychosocial, health, education, and crucial protection support including SGBV and child protection.

At all stages of planning, including needs assessments, monitoring and intervention development, local authorities, refugee communities, and other stakeholders are consulted and their capacity needs will be jointly reviewed and supported.

While the overall goal is to provide protection pending durable solutions, strategic objectives for the response to Syrian refugees in Iraq include:

- Advocacy for the re-opening of the border allowing access for Syrian girls, boys, men and women fleeing violence by providing reception, registration and appropriate documentation in a timely manner as well as prevention of non refoulement while assuring that child protection and SGBV are prioritised;
- Improving services, including access to shelter, life sustaining items, water and sanitation, health and education to ensure refugees reside in a protective and safe environment, especially in camps where freedom of movement is enjoyed;
- Defining assistance to refugees in non-camp settings and addressing the needs of the community with the Kurdish Regional authorities by developing community based (quick impact) projects, while taking into account the context and issues of concern including security;
- Strengthening local communities as a legitimate protective space for Syrian refugees by enhancing the capacity of the Governmental social welfare systems and institutions to respond to the Syrian crisis; and,
- Capacity building of Government institutions and support for the transition from humanitarian assistance to development through the creation of a task force and a platform for long term support to Syrians in Iraq.

All protection and other sector interventions will be based on UNHCR verified registration, profiling and other agreed needs assessments. Verified registration and profiling of non-confidential information will be widely shared with all stakeholders, to support all sectors' planning in an agreed inter-agency approach, and to ensure standardization of assistance and prioritization of needs for all Syrian refugees in Iraq.

The livelihoods prioritized interventions will provide individual support through employment generation initiatives, public service provision, small and medium enterprise promotion, vocational education and skills training. An assessment of the labour market needs will be conducted, thereby informing the design of skills training programmes to increase refugees' access to employment.

For education, the provision of safe and protective learning spaces in camps and refurbishing/ rehabilitation of existing elementary/intermediate schools to support refugees in host communities and urban locations, including accessibility for children with disabilities will be made in coordination with the Ministry of Education combined with targeted activities to improve quality and setting up a monitoring system. Addressing concerns related to out of school children, and strengthening of national systems will be done to ensure children are protected from harm and violence in school.

Without education, protection, and support, these children are at risk of losing hope, of accepting violence as normal and replicating it, undermining their own futures, the future of their nation, and the stability of the region. In short, the future of an entire generation lies in the balance. That is why the global community must be more strategic in its planning and direction, and take steps now to prevent a lost generation, and thus the future of the region. For Iraq in particular, the “A Lost Generation?” builds on three pillars; ensuring access to and continuity in education a paramount priority in camps and communities; developing community based protection mechanisms and the provision of psychosocial care; and, youth will be provided with alternative education, vocational training and to speak for their own rights and the rights of people in their communities.

At the camp level, the health services strategy will be implemented by ensuring that there is at least one primary health centre (PHC) for 10,000 refugees. The Ministry of Health will be the overall manager of camp based activities with NGOs running the primary health care services. Refugees living in non-camp settings have free access to public health services. The host population's access to those services should not be hindered by the influx of refugees. To achieve this objective, various components of the health system will be strengthened, including through the provision of medicines, supplies and equipment, capacity building for health practitioners and health education to the population in the community.

Adequate and targeted shelter support will be provided to reduce refugees' vulnerability within the camp and non-camp settings. Families with Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN) will be targeted first with construction support, the needed essential materials will be provided and artisans paid to rehabilitate or fix existing shelter problems in agreement with property owners.

The strategy for the distribution modality of Core Relief Items implies blanket coverage of the camp population, particularly with regard to seasonal variations (e.g. winterization items), and a focus on the vulnerable refugees in non-camp settings. In addition, the broader non-camp population will be supported via the distribution of CRIs or vouchers allowing the purchase of these items.

Meeting the immediate food needs (basic and complementary food) of refugees will be made through WFP regular distribution of food assistance to refugees living in camps and the provision of cash assistance to extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) by the GoI/KRG, WFP and UNHCR, targeting refugee families residing in non-camp settings. WFP will lead the sector to encourage regular school attendance through school feeding programmes and adequate learning capacity of school children in the camps through the provision of a daily, micronutrient-fortified nutritious snack.

For WASH, strengthening of coordination mechanisms at the national and sub-national levels is a key component of the response strategy. Provision of an adequate water supply and sanitation for all refugees in camps, ensuring water quality is monitored and maintained and improvements in wastewater collection and disposal systems will be made. Likewise, provision of adequate water supply and sanitation services for vulnerable refugees and host communities will also be addressed in coordination with local service providers.

In November 2013, a high level meeting was held with the KRG and UNCT members to open the dialogue on the transition to development and review ToRs for a task force that will lead the shift from a purely humanitarian operation to a one coupled with a resilience development based approach. It is expected that by the end of 2014, a greater number of development actors will be engaged in mitigating the socio-economic impact on the progress of the national development plan implemented by the Kurdistan Region authorities. This will ensure support to national structures, systems, and institutions.

In 2014, the GoI, KRG, UN Agencies, NGOs and partners will continue conducting interventions for non-camp based refugees in the key areas of legal and physical protection, SGBV, child protection, financial assistance and Quick Impact Projects to sustain livelihoods, improve shelters, health and school space at an early stage efforts are being made to promote engagement of development actors to ensure adequate planning to address immediate, medium and the longer term needs. Finally, Individual RSD and resettlement activities will be stepped up to address the resettlement needs of Syrian refugees to ensure suitable durable solutions.

### E. Partnerships and coordination

UNHCR is the lead coordinating agency for the humanitarian response to the Syrian crisis in Iraq under the overall direction of the GoI. The Office has developed an inclusive approach to ensure that NGOs, other UN agencies and the GoI respond to the needs identified and in line with roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders. This partnership is solidified through a coordination mechanism and through the Regional Response Plan (RRP) led by UNHCR. Concretely on the ground, a permanent staff presence is maintained in all field locations in Kurdistan and Al Qa'im, Anbar. This includes border monitoring at all entry points. Protection related interventions include registration, provision of documentation, advocacy for *non-refoulement* and opening of the border, identification of gaps through age and gender participatory assessments, prevention and response to SGBV, special attention to extremely vulnerable refugees, i.e. unaccompanied minors, women heads of households, children, and disabled refugees.

Coordination is led through four Inter-sectoral Coordination working groups in each of the responding governorates (Anbar, Erbil, Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah), under which fall working groups and sub working groups. Both include local authorities, humanitarian agencies, local and international partners and representatives from the communities. All sector and coordination meetings are documented on the web portal, and are announced in advance. In Erbil the Refugee Council Committee has been established under the leadership of the Governor of Erbil. There are over 30 responding agencies.

A restructuring of Government agencies in early 2013 saw responsibility for refugee issues (including camp coordination) within the KRG pass from the Ministry of Displacement and Migration/DDM to the Development and Monitoring Centre (DMC). DMC is now therefore UNHCR's implementing partner for camp management and coordination in KRG.

## F. Protection Response

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAMI Human Rights, IOM, ACF, ACTED, ACTED-REACH, CDO, DRC, Handicap International, Harikar, Heartland Alliance, InterSos, IRC, Kurdistan Save the Children, KURDS, MAG, Mercy Corps, Mine Advisory Group, NRC, PAO, Save the Children International, STEP, Triangle, UPP, War Child UK, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Access to territory and safety ensured</li> <li>2. Capacity and Quality of registration and profiling improved and maintained</li> <li>3. Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved</li> <li>4. Protection of children strengthened</li> <li>5. Community self-management and participation improved</li> <li>6. Durable solutions for Syrian refugees facilitated</li> </ol>		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014</b>	US\$37,927,094		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$18,707,253	US\$15,298,434	US\$3,921,407
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$66,984,378		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Leila Jane Nassif, <a href="mailto:nassif@unhcr.org">nassif@unhcr.org</a>		

### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Ninety seven per cent of the Syrians are hosted in the Kurdistan Region, of whom 63 per cent are women and children with specific protection needs. Since December 2011, UNHCR has coordinated the humanitarian response to the refugees' protection and assistance needs, through registration and documentation, child protection, sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) protection interventions, including legal and psycho-social support.

With over 60 per cent of Syrian refugees residing in host communities, the Protection Assistance Reintegration Centres (PARCs) are being strengthened to ensure adequate response to their protection needs. A monthly average of 2,000 refugees is being assisted through the PARCs with registration, legal assistance and social services. The KR and Anbar authorities are providing and preparing land (levelling and road construction) and, in the KR, contribute to the provision of basic services for newly established camps. UNHCR has concluded partnership agreements with concerned Governmental structures to ensure sustainable services in all camps and transit locations.

Protection monitoring of individual cases of concern is a core protection activity. Mass information campaigns to promote the registration of newborns, school enrolment and other relevant topics

are being established and coordinated through the Protection Working Group (PWG), with UN and NGO partners, in a coordinated inter-agency approach in all camp and refugee-hosting locations. Child protection activities have been coordinated, and emerging issues have been discussed, through PWG in the central region, and through Child Protection Sub-Working Groups established in three governorates in the Kurdistan region.

### Challenges

- The continued closure of Al Qa'im border crossing and on-going temporary closure of the KR border remains a serious concern. With increased security concerns throughout Iraq, Syrian refugees' access to safety may be further restricted;
- With the non-camp refugees being increasingly scattered and more difficult to access, it will be more difficult to assess and design projects to target their needs;
- Maintaining the protection space in urban locations will require enhanced coordination with and support for host communities and local authorities;
- The increasing number of refugees is placing excessive strain on the protection and assistance response capacity, especially in terms of camp management, minimum standards of public and other services in the camps and communities, and psychosocial support (particularly for children and their care givers);
- The disenfranchisement from educational and employment opportunities of the significant and increasing population of young males;
- The time and financial costs of identifying, recruiting and training new staff to replace staff resigning to avail themselves of alternative employment opportunities in the private sector;
- Landmines/ERW contamination along the Syria-Iraq border areas poses a threat to displaced populations who have settled in border areas and those who are attempting to seek asylum;
- The identification of SGBV survivors and provision of appropriate medical and psycho-social support due to the prevailing cultural attitudes and perceptions in Iraq that SGBV does not exist, which prevents women and girls, in particular, but also male children (as survivors, vicarious SGBV survivors, and perpetrators), from disclosing their experiences and seeking assistance;
- The absence of a comprehensive and unambiguous medium-term strategy to engage with the KRG to address the management of non-camp refugees; and,
- Security and access to refugees.

## 2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

**Access to territory and safety:** Access at the border, non-refoulement, travel to reception centres/ camps cleared of UXOs/mines, remain the highest priority, including monitoring and advocacy, given the restrictive entry policy in Anbar Governorate and ad hoc closures of borders in the KR. During periods when the borders are open, over 205,000 refugees safely accessed Iraq and registered with UNHCR. This registration has provided a profile of Syrian refugees that is being used to design protection interventions.

Between May and August 2013 the KRG closed its border points to Syrians at Peshkapor and Sehela, and only allowed the admission of a small number of family reunification and urgent medical cases considered on a case-by-case basis. Upon opening of the Sehela border point, on 15 August 2013, thousands of Syrian refugees entered Iraq's Kurdistan Region, with nearly 40,000 Syrians (primarily of Kurdish ethnicity, and small numbers of Arabs) registered in the following month. The Peshkapor and Sehela border points closed to Syrians on 14 September 2013, and once again only allowed admission of certain family reunification and medical cases. The Al Qa'im border crossing has been closed since 22 October 2012 and after 29 March, 2013 no longer admitted medical cases. UNHCR continues to monitor the borders in KR and Al Qa'im, and advocates with the local authorities to provide Syrian nationals with access to Iraqi territory.

The growing number of refugees in the KR has heightened security concerns and strained local public services, economic and financial systems. To mitigate the tension between the refugees and their host communities, UNHCR programmes for refugees are addressed through a development lens by engaging development actors, taking into account the needs of the host population. UNHCR is concerned that increasing fatigue among the local population to respond to refugee needs may prompt the Government to adopt more restrictive policies towards in non-camp areas. Already, starting April 2013, issuance of residency permits was suspended in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, pending refugees' relocation to newly established camps. Residency cards, however, continue to be issued in Dohuk Governorate. The cards are essential for ensuring freedom of movement and promoting self-reliance for refugees. The Governor of Erbil has clarified that he does not agree with individual assistance outside camps; refugees in need of assistance need to move into a camp; only community based projects (i.e. health, education) or repairing houses will be approved. Residency cards are provided to refugees in Al Qa'im based on a limited sponsorship program, severely limiting their access to the labour market.

**Quality of registration and profiling improved and maintained:** Identification and documentation enable freedom of movement and help to ensure equitable assistance and referrals to expert partners. Initial registration information indicates that some 30 per cent of the refugee population is vulnerable, hence requiring additional support. Capacity building activities and verification of registered refugees is ongoing with more than 205,000 refugees registered so far. UNHCR established in the KR five active registration centres to respond to the 15 August influx with gradual establishment of registration centres in all locations where refugees are hosted, UNHCR will ensure more permanent and regular presence covering wider area of the country in 2014.

Furthermore, UNHCR Iraq seeks to implement a biometric identity management system using iris scanning that will enable quick and accurate enrolment and verification of people of concern (Syrian refugees, non-Syrian asylum seekers and refugees, others of concern). The UNHCR biometric project has three stated aims:

- To facilitate access to UNHCR services;
- To prevent identity theft and identity substitution amongst the PoC population; and
- To reduce the risk of multiple registrations of the same PoC under different identities.

Biometrics will enable to fast, intuitive, secure, durable and easy to use registration that allows for secure, accurate, real time verification of data that can be shared securely across all field operations, and at the national and regional levels as required.

**Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved:** Reports and assessments conducted by SGBV actors present in Kurdistan Region of Iraq as well as by Government Institutions indicate that SGBV is taking place both amongst the refugee population and host community. As well, field visits and discussions with key stakeholders (including the Government, UN agencies and national and international NGOs) confirm that SGBV is a prime protection concern amongst Syrian refugees both in camp and urban settings.

The breakdown of normal family and community structures, lack of economic opportunities, boredom, restriction of movement often aggravate incidents of SGBV, domestic violence being most commonly reported. It is also known that honor killing is widespread in all of Iraq and among Kurdish populations, alongside female genital mutilation (FGM); some reports claim that FGM is suffered by 70 per cent of the women in KRG, although it is in gradual decline. Trafficking/forced prostitution/sexual exploitation is often disguised as temporary marriages; however the extent of it is unknown. Risks of forced prostitution and survival sex have been reported as an increasing trend in some camps.

Despite provisions for gender equality and respect for human rights in applicable national, regional, and international law, protection gaps still remain for women and girls in Iraq and with regard to the prevention and response of SGBV since neither the law nor strategy are being fully implemented. Moreover, the current support system for survivors seems largely to privilege family unity over the rights, choices and wishes of the survivor. Potential breaches of the survivor-centered approach therefore remain an issue of serious concern.

UNHCR Iraq works along with its partners in a coordinated manner to ensure a multi-sectoral prevention and response strategy to SGBV in camp and non-camp settings. SGBV sub-working groups are formed and meet regularly to ensure a well-coordinated approach. Outreach activities are conducted through committees and outreach volunteers. In addition, women's committees are formed in certain camps to strengthen prevention and response. Partners had developed listening centres as well as community spaces to provide an opportunity to women and girls but also men

and boys to socialise, learn skills, indulge in art classes, entertain themselves through various means such as films, indoor games but also get an opportunity to speak to social workers with regards to gender issues.

**Protection of children:** Child protection activities have been coordinated and emerging issues have been discussed through Child Protection sub-working groups, which have been established in three governorates in the Kurdistan region and Anbar Governorate.

Over 3,000 children have access to psychosocial support in seven Child and Youth Friendly Spaces. Partners in the child protection sub-working group have established an identification system at the border that has facilitated the documentation identification of 777 unaccompanied and separated children as well as 262 cases of possible grave child rights violations in accordance to SC Resolution 1612 at the border. A referral system is being developed for those children that will require care to access child protection and basic services in both refugee camps and those in host communities. In addition, 904 unaccompanied and separated children were identified at border crossing points however over 90 per cent of unaccompanied cases are in kinship care with access to appropriate assistance.

In partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and its directorates, two technical committees were established to oversee the child labour assessment and child protection rapid assessment in both refugee camps and non-camps settings. Finalization of the assessments is underway. Both reports of these two assessments will be made available by mid-November. In addition, over 3,000 children had access to psychosocial support through child friendly spaces in three governorates.

**Community development, self-management and participation:** The scale of the influx calls for strengthened community self-management, determination and reliance in order to reach those in need. In cooperation with Partners, UNHCR will substantially enhance community-based support mechanisms, such as community centres, providing physical spaces for identification of specific needs, trauma healing and harm prevention through group-based recreational and psycho-social support services. Community centres will also facilitate information-sharing and targeted trainings to strengthen refugee outreach. This will be combined with a strong emphasis on community management and community-based services, benefiting specific needs cases in the community at large.

Another priority will be to set up community committees to better structure dialogue on concerns and solutions with different refugee and local groups. Attention is also focused on mass communication and dissemination of information to refugees and local communities to increase access to services and prevent abuse and exploitation.

**Solutions for Syrian refugees with specific protection needs and vulnerabilities facilitated:** Vulnerable refugees facing serious protection risks Iraq will be considered for resettlement on an exceptional basis. Thus far, only a very small number of refugees warranting expedited resettlement have been identified and UNHCR Iraq anticipates that no more than 1,000 vulnerable persons may be in need of resettlement in 2014.

Although the majority of refugees are located in KR, due to the difficult protection environment in the South and Central Regions of Iraq, and in particular in Al Qa'im camp (lack of freedom of movement and livelihood opportunities), there may be higher resettlement needs for refugees from those regions than those living in northern Iraq.

UNHCR anticipates that in 2014 up to 1,000 vulnerable refugees may require resettlement from Iraq. Although the assumption was an average family size of five, the average family size is closer to 3.5 persons in Iraq due to the large number of singles. Although single males would not necessarily be a target of resettlement due to possible exclusion triggers, there are also a number of other singles who are potential resettlement cases (LGBTI cases, single women at risk...), leading to some 300 cases to be submitted from Iraq.

To prepare cases for resettlement, UNHCR Iraq will have a dedicated team to identify cases through partners, staff in field offices / camps and through registration information. It is expected that about 70 per cent of the cases referred for RSD would be recognized and referred to resettlement as cases with a good potential for resettlement, i.e. about 1,000 cases would enter the RSD processing and about 700 would be referred for resettlement. Considering that the caseload is largely homogenous, it is possible that RSD procedures would be simplified / accelerated during the course of 2014.

A BID supervisor is planned for 2014 as the number of unaccompanied and separated children is growing, in particular in the most recent influx. Prior to the Syrian crisis, no BID procedure was in place. At present, a BID SOP has been drafted, staff is being trained and identification and casework procedures are being discussed with partners and it is foreseen that BID interviews and reports will be performed by UNHCR staff (existing community services national positions). While complex cases would not necessarily be prioritized, it is expected that there would be higher resettlement needs among cases with children in need of BID or BIAs.

On the other hand, a trend of spontaneous return to Syria has also been observed during the last few months, with some 20,000 having opted to return to Syria thus far. The return is believed to be prompted by a combination of factors, including perceived relative security in the areas of return in Syria, return to help family members left behind, and difficult conditions of asylum, primarily lack of freedom of movement outside the camp in Al Qa'im. While UNHCR does not promote return to Syria it foresees a limited program in 2014 extending up to 5,000 persons who make the difficult decision to return home by facilitating exit permits and other costs.

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
<b>Camp</b>	100%	40%
<b>Non-camp</b>	30%	60%*
<b>Host Community</b>	10%	Refugee hosting areas

\*Vocational training, education and literacy projects are foreseen to reach further than the population in need and will assist refugee and host communities beyond EVIs.

### 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

The protection response is developed by the Protection Sector Working Group (PWG), chaired by UNHCR. The work of the PWG is based on agreed Inter-Agency Standing Committee working principles. At all stages of planning, including needs assessments, monitoring and intervention development, the local authorities and other community stakeholders will be consulted and their capacity needs will be jointly reviewed and supported through trainings. All protection and other sector interventions will be based on UNHCR verified registration and profiling and other agreed needs assessments. Verified registration and profiling of non-confidential information will be widely shared with all stakeholders to support all sectors' planning in an agreed inter-agency approach for both camp and non-camp refugee populations and to ensure standardization of assistance and prioritization of needs for all Syrian refugees in Iraq.

Sub-working groups for Child Protection, SGBV, and Mass Information have been established within the PWG, focusing on protection areas requiring specific expertise and resources. Particular focus will be on the large non-camp refugee population. The Protection Working Group will support the Sub-Working Group on Non-Camp Refugees to ensure consistency in the implementation of the protection activities in non-camp settings. Awareness of activities that impact on hosting communities will be part of inter-sector planning to ensure equitable distribution of resources to enable a protective environment.

Participation and planning with other Sector Working Groups is essential to highlight protection gaps for certain camps and communities and avoid overlap of activities. The PWG assessments and activities will join with other projects to provide a holistic approach in ensuring access to basic services and specific health, nutrition, education, shelter needs, livelihood support and prioritization when identifying individuals for cash assistance projects and communities for Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) upon the approval of the authorities. The PWG will also promote the integration of agreed priority cross-cutting issues (e.g. age, environment, gender, HIV/AIDS and human rights) in sector/inter-agency planning and responses. The Protection Response will require adequate reporting and information sharing, both within the PWG and with other sectors. This will involve collecting information (Who/What/When/Where) from partners and shared with the inter-agency coordination body, so that it can be processed and redistributed to other stakeholders, including refugees through mass information activities. Starting with the identification of refugees with urgent protection needs and compelling vulnerabilities, individual RSD and resettlement activities will be stepped up to address the resettlement needs of Syrian refugees in Syria to ensure suitable durable solutions.

## 4. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Objective 1. Access to territory and safety ensured.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Advocacy for access to territory, freedom of movement and non-refoulment in KRG	40% of total refugee population: 160, 000	60% of refugee population: 240, 000		All KR Governorates, central governorates	650.000	650.000			UNHCR, IRC, MoMD
Output 1.2 Monitoring, at border of access and provision of information, transport, awareness on refugees' rights and obligation	40% of new arrivals in 2014 for 6 mths 30, 000			All KR Governorates, central governorates	1.651.925	1.500.000	132.000	19.925	Harikar/Qandil/CDO/ PARC , ACTED, UPP, IOM, and other NGOs monitoring in and outside of camps, IRC
Output 1.3 Capacity building for security authorities (e.g. Border Guards, security forces, police etc)			Government officials: 200	All KR Governorates, central governorates	299.472	96.369		203.103	CDO/PARC, Residence Department, Ministry of Justice, Prison authorities, DDM, ICRC, DRC, NRC, MoMD
Output 1.4 Clearance of Mines / UXO and provision of awareness information	40% of total refugee population: 160, 000	60% of refugee population: 240, 000	Host Communities near identified locations: 50, 000	All KRI Governorates	680.000	680.000			MAG, MOD KRI
<b>Objective 1</b>					<b>3.281.397</b>	<b>2.926.369</b>	<b>132.000</b>	<b>223.028</b>	

Objective 2. Capacity and Quality of registration and profiling improved and maintained.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Registration of ALL individual refugees and PoCs using biometrics system, updated data, and issuance of appropriate documentation	160.000	240.000	not applicable	Countrywide	1.000.000	500.000	500.000		UNHCR, Qandil, IRC, Harikar,
Output 2.2 Identification of vulnerable cases, including UAM/SC and persons with special needs referred to appropriate Prt/CS support	160.000	240.000	not applicable	Countrywide	320.000	320.000			UNHCR, Harikar, CDO, IRC, UNICEF, UNFPA, government agencies
Output 2.3 Continuous capacity building of registration staff to improve quality	150	150	200	Countrywide	150.000		150.000		UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNWOMEN, WHO/DoH, UNAMI HR
<b>Objective 2</b>					<b>1.470.000</b>	<b>820.000</b>	<b>650.000</b>		

Objective 3. Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Identification and referral to immediate medical, psycho-social, legal support	5.000	7.000	1.200	Countrywide	2.133.175	924.734	790.000	418.441	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, NRC, IRC, TRIANGLE-GH, UPP, DRC
Output 3.2 Reduced stigma and positively transformed mindsets towards SGBV	7.500	11.500	2.000	Countrywide	1.816.015	310.000	756.015	750.000	IRC, UNHCR, UNFPA,
Output 3.3 Increased resilience and security of high risk groups	550	800	150	Countrywide	1.748.964	322.500	762.714	663.750	IRC, UPP, QANDIL
Output 3.4 Strengthened institutional capacities to effectively address SGBV	10.250	15.000	2.550	Countrywide	1.143.120	112.500	450.000	580.620	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, UNDP, UNESCO, NRC, IRC, TRIANGLE-GH, UPP, QANDIL, MESALA, WARVIN
<b>Objective 3</b>					<b>1.470.000</b>	<b>820.000</b>	<b>650.000</b>		

Objective 4: Protection of children strengthened.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Identification and referral to immediate medical, psycho-social, legal support	5.000	7.000	1.200	Countrywide	2.133.175	924.734	790.000	418.441	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, NRC, IRC, TRIANGLE-GH, UPP, DRC
Output 3.2 Reduced stigma and positively transformed mindsets towards SGBV	7.500	11.500	2.000	Countrywide	1.816.015	310.000	756.015	750.000	IRC, UNHCR, UNFPA,
Output 3.3 Increased resilience and security of high risk groups	550	800	150	Countrywide	1.748.964	322.500	762.714	663.750	IRC, UPP, QANDIL
Output 3.4 Strengthened institutional capacities to effectively address SGBV	10.250	15.000	2.550	Countrywide	1.143.120	112.500	450.000	580.620	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, UNDP, UNESCO, NRC, IRC, TRIANGLE-GH, UPP, QANDIL, MESALA, WARVIN
<b>Objective 4</b>					<b>12.946.000</b>	<b>5.138.000</b>	<b>7.808.000</b>		

Objective 5: Community self-management and participation improved.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 5.1 Participatory assessments of protection concerns and priority basic needs of women, men, boys and girls using age, gender and diversity approach are conducted;	3.500	2.800		Countrywide	1.092.150	135.000	951.750	5.400	UNHCR, UNDP, IRC, InterSOS, ACF
Output 5.2 Camp, non-camp and host community leadership committees and outreach networks maintained and strengthened, to ensure community-based participation in the planning and delivery of services and interventions	128.000	192.000	50.000	Countrywide	3.168.105	420.150	2.075.955	672.000	UNHCR, UNDP, UPP, IRC, InterSOS
Output 5.3 Social cohesion and peaceful co-existence between refugee and host community promoted and strengthened	128.000	144.000	50.000	Countrywide	1.125.000	945.000	180.000		UNHCR, UNDP, InterSOS

Output 5.4 The engagement and participation of youth and women in self-management of refugee and host communities is promoted, including through capacity-building and awareness-raising	5.000	7.000	50.000	Countrywide	1.335.668	260.500	567.000	508.168	UNHCR, UNDP, UPP, IRC, UNFPA, UNWOMEN
Output 5.5 Extremely Vulnerable Individuals are identified and provided with assistance.	45.000	72.000	20.000	Countrywide	6.000.000	6.000.000			UNHCR, ACTED, InterSOS, DRC, ACF, IRC
<b>Objective 5</b>					<b>12.720.923</b>	<b>7.760.650</b>	<b>3.774.705</b>	<b>1.185.568</b>	

Objective 6: Durable solutions for Syrian refugees facilitated.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 6.1 Potential for resettlement realized (identification of cases and submission, emergency resettlement organised)	250	250		Countrywide	392.500	392.500			UNHCR, IOM
Output 6.2 Potential for integration realized and made more sustainable (permits facilitated, advocacy, social and economic integration realized)	1000	4000		Countrywide	100.000			100.000	UNHCR, IOM, Qandil
Output 6.3 Potential for voluntary return realized (advocacy, assessment, information provided, cash grants to returnees)	1250	1250		Countrywide	175.000		175.000		UNHCR, IOM
<b>Objective 6</b>					<b>667.500</b>	<b>392.500</b>	<b>175.000</b>	<b>100.000</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
Number of Syrian refugees seeking access to Iraq are admitted and reside in a safe location	100%
Number of Syrian refugees registered and profiles shared to increase individuals' protection	100%
Number of persons identified as survivors of SGBV, referred to services, knowledge and capacity of community improved	100%
Number of reported children with specific needs are provided protection	100%
Community management established in camps and in hosting communities with ADGM consideration	All camps and identified host communities
Up to 1,000 resettled over 2014	100%

Protection - Summary Requirements					
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>37.927.094</b>	<b>18.707.253</b>	<b>15.298.434</b>	<b>3.921.407</b>	<b>29.057.284</b>

## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Protection in Iraq (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACF	3,170,000	1,902,000	1,268,000
ACTED	3,645,000	1,947,500	1,697,500
DRC	3,850,000	1,925,000	1,925,000
HAI	400,000	200,000	200,000
HI	1,680,000	1,000,000	680,000
INTERSOS	1,525,000	762,500	762,500
IOM	6,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
IRC	5,658,000	3,244,800	2,413,200
KURDS	500,000	300,000	200,000
MAG	1,500,000	925,000	575,000
NRC	4,086,090	2,043,045	2,043,045
SC KR-I	150,000	100,000	50,000
SCI	1,562,000	790,300	771,700
STEP	250,000	100,000	150,000
TGH TRIANGLE GH	900,000	450,000	450,000
UNDP	3,937,810	1,968,905	1,968,905
UNFPA	2,400,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
UNHCR	17,975,528	12,000,000	5,975,528
UNICEF	6,280,000	3,200,000	3,080,000
UPP	756,950	439,544	317,406
WarChild UK	499,000	299,000	200,000
WARVIN	259,000	129,500	129,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,984,378</b>	<b>37,927,094</b>	<b>29,057,284</b>

## G. Livelihoods Response

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR, UNDP		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	Mercy Corps, ACTED-Reach, FAO, DRC, IRC, UNDP, IOM, UNHCR, UNDP, Kurds, Relief International, SCI		
<b>Objectives</b>	1. Provision of Individual Support through employment generation initiatives, public service provision and SME promotion 2. Access to on-the-job, post-secondary and vocational training		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014</b>	US\$26,638,271		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
		US\$26,638,271	
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$49,223,446		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Inge Colijn, <a href="mailto:colijn@unhcr.org">colijn@unhcr.org</a>		
	Mizuho Yokoi, <a href="mailto:mizuho.yokoi@undp.org">mizuho.yokoi@undp.org</a>		

### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Registered refugees receive residency permits and enjoy access to the labour market in the KR. However, residency permits have not been provided since early April for Syrians in non-camp settings, nor are they provided for the Al Qa'im population. While the economy in the KR, where the majority Syrian refugees are hosted, remains strong, there are challenges extant for both refugee and host populations.

Competition for jobs in the labour market may have the effect of driving wages down to unacceptable levels and causing resentment between the host and refugee population (although relations so far remain strong), thereby increasing protection concerns including risks of SGBV. In this respect, the sector proposes interventions that directly benefit members of both the refugee and host communities (i.e. by directly training members of both communities) but also interventions that strengthen the overall economic environment (i.e.: strengthening and supporting the small business sector). Activities proposed include those targeted at specific groups such as men, women, young people and people with a disability.

These interventions will build on the achievements of 2013 in the sector, which have already seen large numbers of refugees and their host communities improve their livelihood situation. In 2013, UNHCR and its partners provided cash assistance to some 750 vulnerable refugee families as well as a 220 litre drum of fuel for winter (2012-2013), over US\$2.5 million in cash and in kind contributions from the community, while IOM has assisted more than 170 beneficiaries with skills training, toolkits and materials to help establish small businesses in the Dohuk and Erbil governorates of KRG. Livelihoods projects as diverse as, for example, the establishment of greenhouses, bee-keeping, and transport were implemented successfully in 2013 across Iraq.

## 2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

An ability to secure sufficient income is one of the key needs, with assessments showing that Syrian refugees in Iraq are not financially self-reliant, and struggle to find sustainable livelihood opportunities. Up to 86 per cent of Syrian refugees say they have insufficient household income, 15 per cent report lacking food security, and up to 27 per cent say they are unable to access sufficient food for their families through the local market.

While the Government and host communities in KR and Anbar extend their generosity in hosting Syrian refugees, the rising numbers in 2013 is impacting services and economies in local communities.

While Government policy allows registered refugees to work, difficulties in finding employment outside of the informal sector (where 80 per cent of refugee households reporting having someone employed) are a reality, as is competition within and between the host and refugee populations in the community.

For refugees living outside of camps (more than 60 per cent of the population), financial difficulties are exacerbated by competition for rental housing potentially driving up costs and leading to overcrowding and occupancy of substandard accommodation like unfinished buildings, tents and crowded apartments.

These difficulties in sustaining livelihoods mean that interventions that strengthen labour markets and increase vocational training opportunities, to the benefit of both refugee and host communities, should be a priority. An AGD approach to these interventions is required to overcome some of the barriers, including cultural ones that might particularly restrict women's access to livelihood and self-reliance activities.

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
<b>Camp</b>	160,000	36,187
<b>Non-camp</b>	240,000	30,968
<b>Host Community</b>		2,067

### 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

The sector has prioritized interventions aimed at providing individual support through employment generation initiatives, public service provision and SME promotion. It is noted that an assessment of labour market needs will be the first step in ensuring that detailed activity modalities meet the needs of the market and are targeted where they are most likely to have the desired outcome of increased employment participation.

A project to establish a hub to match skills with business needs and skill shortages through a referral and placement programme aims to directly find work for refugees, as do cash for work programmes that offer incentives for businesses to hire refugee workers. Agencies will use training and direct investment through loans and grants in small business development and start-ups as priority activities proposed.

It is also acknowledged that investment in programmes for vocational education and skills training is also required, once again beginning with a mapping of vocational training needs, including for specific groups such as men, women, young people and people with a disability. A range of interventions are proposed by response partners in camps and non-camp settings to provide this training. Direct investment in the Government-run Training and Vocational Education Centres is also proposed to increase the capacity of existing centres. Reduced food and nutrition insecurity and increased incomes generated by vulnerable rural households, including Syrian refugees, will also be initiated by FAO. Finally, quick impact projects will support the resilience based development approach to ensure the medium and longer term concerns related to Syrian and host communities are addressed and planned for.

## 4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Provision of individual support through employment generation initiatives, public service provision and SME promotion.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Assessment of Labour Market Needs, Database of Skills & Businesses, Referral Hub for Job Placements	430	960	100	Countrywide	1.046.440		1.046.440		Mercy Corps, ACTED, DRC, UNESCO, ISHO, IRC, SCI
Output 1.2 Increased Incomes for Syrian refugee households	1.170	2.100	620	Countrywide	4.416.800		4.416.800		DRC, IRC, UNHCR
Output 1.3 Small Businesses Promoted, Established & Sustained	3.000	9000	1150	Countrywide	8.492.800		8.492.800		Mercy Corps, DRC, UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, UNESCO, FAO, ISHO, IRC, SCI
Output 1.4 Income Generation/work opportunities through infrastructure investment	25.728	11.686		Countrywide	2.982.400		2.982.400		UNDP
<b>Objective 1</b>					<b>16.938.440</b>		<b>16.938.440</b>		

Objective 2. Access to on the job, post-secondary and vocational training improved.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Assessment/ Mapping of vocational training needs	492	836		Countrywide	179.831		179.831		ACTED, Mercy Corps, UNESCO
Output 2.2 Training Programmes: Vocational, Technical, On-the-Job, Business, Life Skills, Language - including some equipment	5.878	7.705	851	Countrywide	8.254.000		8.254.000		UNHCR, ACTED, KURDS, DRC, Relief International, Mercy Corps, SCI, UNDP, IOM, UNESCO, ISHO
Output 2.3 Technical & Organizational Capacity Building in TVET Centres				Countrywide	1.266.000		1.266.000		DRC, UNHCR, UNESCO
<b>Objective 2</b>					<b>9.699.831</b>		<b>9.699.831</b>		

Sector indicators	Target
# of people placed in employment	1.504
# of people gaining income assistance	2.619
# of people provided with small business assistance	8.951
# of income opportunities created through infrastructure projects	2.576
# of people receiving vocational/skills training	15.680

Livelihoods - Summary Requirements					
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>26.638.271</b>		<b>26.638.271</b>		<b>22.585.175</b>

## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Livelihoods in Iraq (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACTED	600,000	340,000	260,000
DRC	3,944,000	1,972,000	1,972,000
FAO	1,249,600	624,800	624,800
IOM	10,368,000	5,184,000	5,184,000
IRC	7,208,600	3,604,300	3,604,300
KURDS	800,000	480,000	320,000
Mercy Corps	1,265,680	793,704	471,976
RI	1,452,500	1,120,500	332,000
SCI	496,000	496,000	
UNDP	6,444,000	3,974,400	2,469,600
UNESCO	8,576,998	4,630,499	3,946,499
UNHCR	6,818,068	3,418,068	3,400,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,223,446</b>	<b>26,638,271</b>	<b>22,585,175</b>

## H. Education Response

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNICEF		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	People in Need, ACTED-REACH, Save the Children, UPP, KURDS, NRC, Relief International, IRC, Triangle, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To increase access to inclusive and equitable education opportunities for Syrian refugees, boys and girls from pre-school to university education levels using formal and alternative approaches by December 2014.</li> <li>2. To improve quality of education for Syrian refugees, boys and girls, accessing inclusive education from pre-school to secondary level by December 2014.</li> </ol>		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014</b>	US\$24,618,369		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$19,482,823	US\$3,776,386	US\$1,359,160
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$39,204,302		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Ikem Chiejine, <a href="mailto:ichiejine@unicef.org">ichiejine@unicef.org</a>		

### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Under RRP5, UNICEF established education coordination systems at all levels. In collaboration with other stakeholders, including UN agencies, NGOs and CBOs facilitated the enrolment of over 14,701 Syrian children in educational facilities both in camp and in host community schools. Education provision has been inclusive for all children (girls and boys) and involved mixing those with special learning needs in regular classrooms. Equal opportunity is being provided to both boys and girls to access education in camp and non-camp situations. Enrolment has been increasing over the past year as refugees resettle from transit to more permanent camps where semi-permanent classrooms have been constructed or rehabilitated in host community schools. During the last six months, eight schools were rehabilitated in Al Qa'im, three pre-fabricated schools were constructed in Domiz, and other 40 tented classrooms were provided with educational supplies in the new camps in Qushtapa, Kawergosk, Basirma, Akra and Gawilan camps. All pre-fab structures are being modelled to facilitate access for disabled children.

Several assessments including situation analysis of educational access for Syrian refugee children and youth in urban areas, rapid education assessments in new camps were conducted by UNICEF with technical support from NRC. Besides this, UNHCR and UNICEF conducted joint School Needs Assessment of Arabic medium schools in Erbil, Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah governorates for both basic education and secondary schools for which UNESCO also contributed. UNHCR partners are also conducting a Community Assessment of barriers for non-camp Syrian refugee children to access education in all governorates of the KR. The assessment will in addition examine how disabled Syrian refugee children have been accessing education and how education provision can be improved for children with special learning needs. UNESCO established 14 Community

Learning Centres (CLCs) in Erbil, Dohuk, Al Qa'im, Arbat, Dara Shakran and Kawergosk camps, from which about 1,700 youth, women and men have been benefitting; three pre-fab structures were provided for secondary education and four catch-up learning centres were established. Joint advocacy visits were undertaken by stakeholders to policy makers at the Ministry of Education and Directorates of Education for more support to be given to the education of Syrian refugee children.

Major challenges and concerns for the education sector are:

**Sector Coordination:** Reasonable level of sector coordination exists presently but requires dedicated personnel to focus only on coordination issues to ensure regular meetings and interaction among partners to reduce duplication, competition and seeming rivalry. Strong coordination will ensure accurate targeting and prioritisation of activities and bring synergy and focus to the emergency education interventions.

**Limited absorptive capacity of existing schools:** Existing Arabic speaking schools in the KR are insufficient to accommodate the existing and expected number of Syrian refugee children in the non-camp settlements. At present the needed space (1sq.m) per student as well as equipment/items including furniture etc. are insufficient for an anticipated higher number of enrolments. In addition, existing schools need some forms of rehabilitation, additional teachers, WASH facilities, teaching and learning materials including textbooks. In camps, while learning spaces and schools are being established, they have not yet been able to meet the educational demands of all the refugee children. Besides, there are expected movements of urban refugees to camps. If this occurs, the new influx will further strain learning spaces in camps.

**Economic situation of Syrian refugees:** The hidden cost of education which includes transport costs, cost of learning materials, uniforms, daily pocket money, school-time snacks etc. are obstacles discouraging a large number of Syrian families to send their children to school against which they rather have their children work outside as child labourers to earn more money to sustain the family.

**Language Issues:** Syrian Kurds did not study their mother tongue (Kurdish language-Kurmanji accent) in Syria; they studied in Arabic medium schools. The number of Arabic medium schools is limited in KR, which may limit their physical access to schools. For adults the limited knowledge of Kurdish restricts their capacity to socialise in the KR. In addition, there is a shortage of teachers for Arabic language as well as teachers who can teach other subjects in Arabic.

**Children's psychosocial support needs:** Syrian refugees continue to suffer from the emotional and mental consequences of forced displacement. Many claim to have witnessed bloodshed or generalized violence, which together with the trauma of being uprooted from their homes leads to various psychological conditions. According to the school social workers, Syrian children, as well as Iraqi IDP children, often display behavioural patterns which may require psycho-social support

**Lost education opportunities in Syria:** Most of the Syrian refugee children have been out of school for more than one year, and they may require some sort of support for resuming at their

grade level of education successfully, which may include catch-up classes, Accelerated Learning Programme, etc.

**Environment:** There is safety concern by parents and guardians for their children travelling unaccompanied in unfamiliar areas, especially for children attending school in host communities in KR who have to travel long distances to Arabic medium schools.

**Higher education:** There are concerns on the limited access of Syrian refugees to higher education and the absence of mechanism for addressing it. Presently access to higher education is treated on a case by case basis.

**Access to secondary school:** Currently there is no school offering secondary education in Al Obaidy camp and the lack of freedom of movement for refugees excludes their access to secondary or technical schools available in Al Qa'im.

## 2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
<b>Camp</b>	160,000	67,200
<b>Non-camp</b>	240,000	100,800
<b>Total</b>	400,000	168,000

It is estimated that about 168,000 children and adolescents will be in need of educational services by December 2014 with about 60 per cent living in host communities. The numbers of target beneficiaries are reflected below:

Beneficiary Group	Total	Urban	Camp
Early Child Devel & Ed	10,399	6,239	4,159
Basic education	91,442	54,865	36,576
Secondary education	30,408	18,244	12,163
Accelerated Learning programme	12,803	7,681	5,121
Adult literacy	6,955	4,173	2,782
Vocational training	15,993	9,595	6,397
<b>Grand Total (Children and Adolescents)</b>	<b>168,000</b>	<b>100,800</b>	<b>67,200</b>
Teachers	3,566	2,194	1,372
Caregivers	520	312	208

According to the UNHCR, 205,000 people are presently registered as refugees out of which 39 per cent are reported to be between ages 0-18 years. This is expected to increase by June 2014 to 300,000 and probably 400,000 by December 2014 resulting in an increase in the target school age population to approximately 42 per cent. Consequently to adequately respond to this population the following needs have been prioritized:

- Adequately coordinate the education sector to ensure accurate targeting and prioritization, promote synergy, avoid duplication to promote smooth programme delivery;
- Provision of protective, safe and healthy learning spaces in camps and host communities to increase access to education and learning for all refugee children from pre-school to secondary education levels as well as in the acquisition of vocational education and training and life skills by adolescents;
- Support for schools in urban locations to accommodate refugee children including provision of additional classrooms, WASH facilities, rehabilitation of school buildings and teacher support;
- Provision of cash transfer, transportation support etc for ensuring the educational access for extremely vulnerable children;
- Promote retention of those already enrolled in elementary and secondary levels;
- Provision of teaching/learning and recreation materials relevant (language, culture etc) to the learners for all levels both in camp and urban locations/host communities;
- Provision of non-formal education through accelerated learning programme to catch up on the years out of school;
- Teacher training: improved pedagogy; standards of response in education in emergency; psycho-social support;
- Psychosocial support to all children up to 18 years, parents, especially mothers, teachers and Government officials on various concerns including SGBV and child protection;
- Life skills, vocational education and training and advocacy with Government to provide job support for qualified job seekers;
- Literacy courses for adults who are unable to read and write. Access to higher education either to university, polytechnic or technical college; and,
- Undertake various assessments to provide evidence for planning monitoring and evaluating education interventions for refugee children in urban locations especially on the needs of the Kurdish medium schools to facilitate the admission of Syrian refugee children in their schools.

### 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

Within the context of the broad, long term strategic framework covered by the “A Lost Generation?” initiative, the RRP6 strategy will ensure that children will be able to access education, will be protected from harm and violence, and will seize opportunities before them because partners will work in ways that contribute to the broadest reach and impact adopting both formal and non-formal approaches. Consequently stakeholders will continue to engage Government to provide required leadership in all aspects of the education intervention for Syrian refugee children ensuring that emergency education is mainstreamed with the education sector plan to avoid establishing any parallel system of education delivery. MoE will be supported to train teachers in the use of Arabic language to ensure that Arabic language teachers are proficient in the language.

Advocacy with MoE will encourage the continuation of the recruitment of qualified Syrian teachers in camp and non-camp schools and to allow school enrolment outside the camp. It will be ensured that education interventions are well coordinated at all levels thus resulting in proper targeting and prioritization.

Teachers will be facilitated to attend various trainings to develop and strengthen their capacities in improved pedagogy, classroom management and psychosocial support. Advocacy with Government will address the need for Government to continue to pay teachers' salaries and to hire qualified Syrian nationals as teachers; this approach will be more than a short-term measure that can transition to the medium-term.

More learning spaces will be provided in camps to accommodate the expected influx of refugee children from urban settlements. In addition, more learning spaces will be provided within existing school facilities in urban communities to absorb more refugee children.

Integrated approaches will be adopted to provide education for children and youth involving WASH, Health and Nutrition as well as Protection working together to position the education system as a sustainable way to cater for the needs of the refugee communities. Comprehensive measures will be adopted to address the issue of out-of-school youth while advocating with MoE for long term strategy to address the certification and accreditation of Syrian refugee children.

Back to school campaigns will be organized in camp and non-camp settings to attract the participation of all children as so few are presently going to school now. Community mobilization will be an integral part of the programming to ensure better operation and maintenance of services. Through social mobilization communities will be encouraged to participate in the development of education.

Girls' participation and attendance will be facilitated to avail them of educational opportunities in safe learning environments. The DoE will be supported to provide educational and learning opportunities for boys and girls using alternative approaches.

Children with disabilities will be supported to access educational facilities and teachers will be trained to recognize and address children with special learning needs.

Government will be supported to undertake studies and assessments to understand the root causes of non-access to education, and what is required to train qualified personnel and teachers, develop good quality education and build capacities of education systems. Issues around language, certification, recognition of previous learning attainments, measures to ensure retention of children will be addressed.

Adequate contingency planning/emergency preparedness and response mechanisms will be established to ensure timely response in case of sudden refugee influx or disease outbreak.

**Priority interventions include:**

- Coordination of education sector interventions at all levels;
- Provision of safe and protective learning spaces in camps and refurbishing/rehabilitating existing elementary/intermediate/secondary schools to support refugees in host communities, camps and non-camp locations. These structures would be made accessible to children with disabilities;
- Provision of prefabricated classrooms to accommodate basic education and secondary school girls and boys in camps and schools in host communities in need of more learning spaces;
- Provision of catch up classes through an accelerated education programme in temporary structures;
- Provision of essential teaching/learning materials, recreation kits to students and teachers in camp and non-camp locations;
- Teachers' training in improved pedagogy, active learning and psycho-social support skills; training for care-givers and parental education in camp and host communities to improve the quality of teaching and learning;
- Training of teachers on International Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) Minimum Standards incorporating gender equality and culture sensitive issues and provided within the existing framework of teachers in-service training in KR;
- Provision of transportation support for refugee children in non-camp locations to attend public schools;

- Create access to preparatory secondary, vocational education as a valuable education option
- Establishment of Early Childhood Care and Education centres with health education psychosocial support and counselling with care givers engaged from among Syrian refugees to implement a holistic approach that will involve inter-sectoral approaches;
- Syrian adult refugees (50% women) in camps and non-camp settings in KR receive training in literacy and life skills ( Human Rights, Health and Nutrition etc);
- Special attention will be addressed to the youth, especially due to the large number of youth in the KR; encouraging a resumption of activities and to explore possibility to enrol in secondary school or in university;
- Organise induction training for local partners including social workers, NGOs, universities and youth sport centres on INEE standards;
- Conduct participatory assessments in urban locations as already described under needs and priorities; and,
- Advocate for the establishment of mechanism for accessing higher education (universities, polytechnics, technical colleges and institutes).

## 4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. To increase access to inclusive and equitable education opportunities for Syrian refugees, boys and girls from pre-school to university education levels using formal and alternative approaches by December 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Access provided to Syrian refugee children 0-5 years to integrated Early Childhood Development services in camp and non-camp settings	4.159	6.239		Countrywide	896.500,00		896.500,00		UNICEF, SCI
Output 1.2 Access provided to Syrian refugee children 6-15 years to basic education through formal and alternative approaches in camp and non-camp settings	36.576	54.865		Countrywide	7.732.251,00	7.425.180,00	305.911,00	1.160,00	UNICEF, UNHCR, ACTED-REACH & CDO, & Harikar, NRC, IRC, PIN, RI, SCI, UPP, Kurds, Triangle GH, ISHO
Output 1.3 Access provided to Syrian refugee children 16-18 years to secondary education through formal approaches in camp and non camp settings	12.163	18.244		Countrywide	995.000,00	995.000,00			UNESCO

Output 1.4 Access provided to adolescents and adults in camp and non-camp locations to university, technical and vocational education, literacy, life-skills and entrepreneurship training.	14.300	21.449		Countrywide	2.235.000,00	240.000,00	1.795.000,00	200.000,00	UNESCO, REACH, CDO & Harikar, MOLSA, MoE, MoHE/FTE MODEM, MoP, Governorates of Erbil, Duhuk, Suleimania
Output 1.5 No lost generation initiative	6.350	9.525		Countrywide	5.000.000,00	5.000.000,00			UNICEF with all the partners
<b>Objective 1</b>	<b>73.548</b>	<b>110.322</b>			<b>16.858.751,00</b>	<b>13.660.180,00</b>	<b>2.997.411,00</b>	<b>201.160,00</b>	

Objective 2. To improve quality of education for Syrian refugees, boys and girls, accessing inclusive education from pre-school to secondary level by December 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 ECED caregivers oriented on effective early learning and development support methodologies and parental education.	208	312		Countrywide	280.000,00		280000		UNICEF, DoE
Output 2.2 Teachers trained on improved pedagogy and child-centred methodology and capacity of school staff enhanced	1.372	2.194		Countrywide	2.159.480,00	2.159.480,00			UNICEF, UNESCO, NRC, DoE, SCI

Output 2.3 Essential teaching/learning materials and recreational kits provided in camp and non-camp schools	40.735	61.104		Countrywide	2.879.973,00	2.619.183,00	260.790,00	0,00	UNICEF, MoE, DoE, IRC, PIN, SCI, STEP
Output 2.4 Psychosocial support provided to increase well-being of refugee children from pre-school to secondary level.	52.898	79.348		Countrywide	1.402.165,00	1.043.980,00	238.185,00	120.000,00	Triangle GH, UNICEF, STEP, UNHCR, REACH, CDO, Harikar, UPP & Qandil, SCI,IRC
Output 2.5 Training and orientation of PTA conducted for their effective participation in school governance.	457	686		Countrywide	823.000,00			823.000,00	UNICEF, SCI, STEP, DoE, NRC
Output 2.6 Sector coordination strengthened for effective emergency education preparedness and response.				Countrywide	165.000,00			165.000,00	SCI, ACTED-REACH, UNICEF
Output 2.7 Minimum standards on education in emergency are mainstreamed in programme planning, implementation and monitoring				Countrywide	50.000,00			50.000,00	UNESCO, MoE, MOLSA, MoHE, MoHE/ FTE MODEM, MoP, Governorate of Erbil, Dohuk, Sulemania, Al-Qaim, NGOs INEE
<b>Objective 2</b>	<b>95.670</b>	<b>143.644</b>			<b>7.759.618</b>	<b>5.822.643</b>	<b>778.975</b>	<b>1.158.000</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
a) # Syrian children attending ECD facility	10,399
b) parents received parental education	520
# Syrian refugee children/adolescents attending school and received educational materials	91,442
a) Primary:	30,408
b) Secondary:	
# Teachers and school staff received training	3,566
# children/adolescents with access to psychosocial services	132,246
# adolescents with access to technical and vocational education, literacy, life-skills and entrepreneurship training.	35,749

Education - Summary Requirements					
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	24.618.369	19.482.823	3.776.386	1.359.160	14.585.933

## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Education in Iraq (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACTED	52,000	52,000	
IRC	884,000	884,000	
KURDS	640,000	640,000	
NRC	3,544,000	3,219,000	325,000
PEOPLE IN NEED	404,000	320,000	84,000
RI	2,240,000	1,120,000	1,120,000
SCI	1,000,000	673,000	327,000
TGH TRIANGLE GH	456,000	228,000	228,000
UNESCO	6,048,000	3,024,000	3,024,000
UNFPA	1,200,000	600,000	600,000
UNHCR	2,092,302	1,046,151	1,046,151
UNICEF	20,600,000	12,768,218	7,831,782
UPP	44,000	44,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,204,302</b>	<b>24,618,369</b>	<b>14,585,933</b>

## I. Health and Nutrition response

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	WHO and UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	WHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, PU-AMI, IMC, UPP		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve equitable access, quality, use and coverage to essential health care services, including referral, to Syrian refugees in camp and non-camp settings while ensuring sustained coverage of preventive, promotive and curative interventions in Iraq by end of 2014.</li> <li>2. Improve coverage of comprehensive health services to Syrian refugees through integrated community level interventions by end of 2014.</li> <li>3. Support the capacity of the national health care system to provide health and nutrition services to Syrian refugees and vulnerable Iraqis in the most affected governorates by the end of 2014.</li> </ol>		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014</b>	US\$19,217,000		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$14,842,000	US\$3,250,000	US\$1,125,000
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$29,722,000		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Inge Colijn, <a href="mailto:colijn@unhcr.org">colijn@unhcr.org</a> Syed Jaffar Hussain, <a href="mailto:hussains@irq.emro.who.int">hussains@irq.emro.who.int</a>		

### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Through partners' concerted efforts, health needs assessments were conducted and provision of/access to health services for Syrian refugees were achieved despite the planned target being surpassed due to the rapid influx of refugees since 15 August 2013. Services and supplies were ensured, mass measles vaccination, Vitamin A supplementation and deworming campaigns conducted.

Poor feeding practices (limited exclusive breastfeeding for infants below 6 months and inadequate complementary feeding) have been reported. Though mass vaccination (polio/measles) including deworming and Vitamin A could reach more than 90 per cent, routine immunization services need to be redesigned to address strengthening routine immunization with periodic mass vaccination, neonatal and child health issues.

Systems for communicable disease surveillance and early detection of outbreaks have been established in the camps, although the systems remain fragile and vulnerable due to increased influx of refugees. PHC centres were established in the camps that are delivering a free-of-charge package of essential health services, including reproductive health and mental health.

Despite these achievements, the delivery of optimum health services to Syrian refugees has been constrained by limited financial resources allocated to health and increasing number of refugees while the Government's efforts to provide support to health services is dwindling. Furthermore,

with establishment of additional camps, more human resources will be required for curative and preventive health. Other challenges include the ongoing security concerns that negatively affect access to the camps, exacerbated by the recent bomb blasts in Erbil. Also, the increased number of refugees in host communities is putting strain on an already fragile and overloaded health system.

## 2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

The overall aim of these activities will be to prevent excess morbidity and mortality among displaced Syrian populations (both inside and outside camps) by supporting the Ministry of Health (MoH) in responding to health needs of target populations. To address the changing needs the plan is to prioritize key child survival interventions and in addition scale up services, apply innovative approaches for the hard to reach and plan for contingencies such as outbreaks of epidemic-prone diseases, malnutrition and total lack of access (remote programming).

Priority needs and objectives for the response to the Syrian refugee influx include ensuring the delivery of a comprehensive package of primary health and nutrition care and referral services, so as to provide optimal health services for Syrian women, girls, boys and men of all ages with varying health needs. Services will also include a full package reproductive health including emergency obstetric service, ante and post-natal services and family planning. In addition to comprehensive response to SGBV, including identification of cases, providing medical support and clinical management to survivors, this will be worked on closely with the protection groups in order of identifying referral pathways and standard operating procedures.

Routine immunization would be strengthened in all the camps. Mass vaccination for measles and polio with vitamin A+ deworming would be conducted. Services for Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and acute malnutrition where indicated would be provided. Nutritional surveillance would be conducted and advocacy for proper use of breast milk substitutes would be conducted. Essential equipment, medicines, vaccines, micronutrients, water purification and other essential supplies would be procured. Communication for development including health and hygiene promotion and IYCF and social mobilization for broader engagement of communities, local leaders and influential people to support the response scale up would be carried on.

Primary health care services will include the following: promotion of proper nutrition, reproductive and child care, including family planning, appropriate treatment for common diseases and injuries, routine immunization against major infectious diseases, home visits for new born care using female midwives/nurses from among the Syrian refugees, nutritional assessment and response, services for IYCF and acute malnutrition where indicated, baby hut services for breast feeding counseling, growth monitoring and hygiene education, integrated community case management, prevention and control of locally endemic diseases, education about common health problems and what can be done to prevent and control them. Services would also be delivered through community based volunteers/workers. Contingency preparedness for epidemic prone diseases, malnutrition would also be done.

Another key priority is to improve the diagnosis and management of chronic illness, particularly among the refugee population already suffering from chronic non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, heart problems, asthma and the need to ensure they have access to uninterrupted treatment and periodic medical examination. Similarly, uninterrupted supply and management of essential medicines and other medical supplies and equipment is vital.

Mass vaccination against polio, is another emerging public health matter of international concern, following the recent confirmation of cases of polio virus in a country which was declared polio free since 1999. To reduce the high risk of re-introduction of polio in countries hosting Syrian refugees, there is a need to conduct countrywide massive vaccination of all target groups in these countries. In the case of Iraq, an average of 5,700,000 children under 5 years to be targeted as well as children attending primary school (ages 6-12) and to extend the NID to six rounds from the current four per year. Regional plans for such coordination's are being prepared by WHO and MoH as a matter of utmost urgency.

There will be also a need to strengthen the current disease surveillance and control system, including Disease Early Warning System and Outbreak prevention and control for the displaced population given the increased risk of communicable disease outbreak calling for an effective early warning and response system.

The health information system (HIS) will be strengthened to monitor the health interventions and for evidence based planning.

Environmental health interventions have also been identified as a major priority. This includes promotion of hygiene, safe disposal of waste, water quality monitoring along with ongoing health education and promotion which are elements that need to be enhanced.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support for Syrians escaping conflict and seeking refuge from war and persecution is also another priority requiring urgent attention. The move from their homes to new habitats with uncertainty is causing anxiety, not only among adult population but also causing mental health stress among children.

<b>Population group</b>	<b>Population in need</b>	<b>Targeted population</b>
<b>Camp</b>	160,000	160,000
<b>Non-camp</b>	240,000	200,000

### 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

The overall response will be 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.

At the camp level, this strategy will be implemented by ensuring that there is at least 1 primary health centre (PHC) for 10,000 people in each camp. The Ministry of Health will be the overall manager of camp based activities with the support of UN and NGOs with some involvement in running curative services. The Primary Health Care package will include treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases and injuries/disabilities, immunization against major vaccine preventable diseases, prevention and control of outbreaks, standard practice of HIS, promotion of proper nutrition including IYCF, growth monitoring, 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, environment health, 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 will be carried out.

The response strategy for non-camp refugees will differ from those in the camp setting. The main priorities will be to ensure that refugees living in the non-camp settings have free access to health services and that the host population's access is not hindered by the influx of refugees. In order to achieve this objective, various components of the health system in the host community will be strengthened, including among others, supporting PHC and referral facilities located near the camps or areas with high concentration of displaced Syrian population, uninterrupted provision of medicines and supplies and equipment, capacity building for health practitioners; and health education and promotion to the population in the community.

The main constraints/challenges that could impact on RRP 6 activity implementation include:

- Further deterioration of security conditions and unstable political context leading to limited access to population in need of humanitarian assistance.
- Limited financial resources to undertake priority activities.
- Insufficient human resources and interruption of the medical supply chain.

## 4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Improve 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 in Iraq by end of 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Establishment of health services and provision of comprehensive primary health care including NCD and MHPSS	160.000	200.000		Countrywide	2.580.000	1.800.000	700.000	80.000	UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, PU-AMI, IMC, UPP, ACTED
Output 1.2 Increased comprehensive coverage of EPI services	51.000			Highly congested camps	400.000	400.000			UNICEF, WHO
Output 1.3 Comprehensive reproductive health services including emergency obstetric care and GBV services provided to Syrian refugees in camps and non camps	42.500	38.250		Countrywide	425.000	175.000	250.000		UNICEF, UNFPA
Output 1.4 Referral system for secondary and tertiary care established	34.000	51.000		Camps and districts with a high concentration of refugees	250.000	250.000			UNHCR, PU-AMI, IMC

Output 1.5 Appropriate infant and young child feeding practices promoted	21.250			Camps and districts with a high concentration of refugees	100.000	100.000			UNICEF
<b>Objective 1</b>					<b>3.755.000</b>	<b>2.725.000</b>	<b>950.000</b>	<b>80.000</b>	

Objective 2. Improve coverage of comprehensive health services to Syrian refugees through integrated community level interventions by end of 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Community health volunteer teams in place	160.000	200.000		Camps and districts with a high concentration of refugees	375.000	200.000	125.000	50.000	UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, PU-AMI, UPP, IMC
Output 2.2 Community based Newborn care and Integrated Community Case Management (iCCM) programs implemented and monitored	21.250			Dohuk, Erbil, Suleymania and Anbar governorates	115.000		115.000		UNICEF
Output 2.3 Community based reproductive health awareness programs using Syrian women volunteers	42.500	38.250		Camps and districts with a high concentration of refugees	135.000		110.000	25.000	UNFPA
<b>Objective 2</b>					<b>625.000</b>	<b>200.000</b>	<b>350.000</b>	<b>75.000</b>	

Objective 3. Support the capacity of the national health care system to provide services to Syrian refugees and vulnerable Iraqis in the most affected governorates by the end of 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Access to primary and essential secondary and tertiary health care supported	160.000	200.000		Countrywide	3.200.000	2.000.000	500.000	700.000	UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA
Output 3.2 Contingency plan for disease outbreak maintained	160.000	200.000		Countrywide	950.000	750.000	200.000		UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF
Output 3.3 Increased comprehensive coverage of mass vaccination campaigns (Measles, Polio, Meningitis) with deworming and Vit-A supplementation	51000	240.000	5700000	All of the country (about 5,700,000 children per NID round), including both targeted Iraqis and Syrian children living	10.167.000	9.167.000	1.000.000		UNICEF,WHO
Output 3.4 Health information system strengthened	160.000			Countrywide	520.000		250.000	270.000	UNHCR
Output 3.5 Health Facility Assessment				Countrywide	0				UNHCR
<b>Objective 3</b>					<b>14.837.000</b>	<b>11.917.000</b>	<b>1.950.000</b>	<b>970.000</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
% of refugees having access to essential health services	370.000
% of women having access to reproductive health services	80.750
% of EPI coverage of under-fives children in the camp setting	51.000
% of children immunized for polio vaccines during campaigns	5.700.000
Number of functioning health facilities equipped/constructed/rehabilitated	14

Health and Nutrition - Summary Requirements					
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>19.217.000</b>	<b>14.842.000</b>	<b>3.250.000</b>	<b>1.125.000</b>	<b>10.505.000</b>

## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Health and Nutrition in Iraq (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
IMC	656,900	328,450	328,450
PU-AMI	2,420,000	1,210,000	1,210,000
UNFPA	2,200,000	1,200,000	1,000,000
UNHCR	4,705,000	1,875,000	2,830,000
UNICEF	11,183,500	8,483,500	2,700,000
UPP	573,100	286,550	286,550
WHO	7,983,500	5,833,500	2,150,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,722,000</b>	<b>19,217,000</b>	<b>10,505,000</b>

## J. Shelter Response

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	UNHCR, ACTED, INTERSOS, NRC, TRIANGLE, UNHABITAT		
<b>Objectives</b>	Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014</b>	US\$31,259,101		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$27,069,890	US\$4,189,211	
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$62,518,202		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Inge Colijn, <a href="mailto:colijn@unhcr.org">colijn@unhcr.org</a>		

### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

A key priority for the shelter sector was obtaining more land and construction of additional camps in Iraq's Kurdistan Region, both to decongest Domiz camp and to accommodate new arrivals.

UNHCR developed 12 new transit centres and camps in the KR to accommodate thousands of families that have arrived since 15 August into the KR. Approximately, 11,000 tents have been distributed and erected in Anbar and the KR governorates. In addition, concrete foundations have been or are in the process of being established for 6,940 tents in the newly established locations. In locations such as Darashakran, Kawergosk, Qushtapa, Basirma in Erbil Governorate, Domiz, Gawilan, Bajed Kandela Transit in Dohuk and Arbat in Sulaymaniyah, local authorities supported by UNHCR and its implementing partners are working on various technical activities, mainly camp development in particular earth works and road construction but also coordination and implementation of drainage. This significant number of new arrivals has placed immense pressure on shelter and other infrastructure in Domiz. Buildings for the camp administration are needed as well.

It is expected that by the end of 2013, an additional 50,000 Syrian refugees may arrive to the KR governorates, which will place a considerable pressure on the existing camps and also on host communities. Shelter support for urban refugees and provision of non-food items will be also critically needed, as well as WASH activities in all camps and camp like settings, which will remain challenging, in addition to obtaining more land for expansion if need be.

In Al Qa'im, a major accomplishment was the relocation of the refugees from Camp 1 and 2 to Al Obaidy camp, located further from the border. UNHCR equipped Al Obaidy camp with tents and all necessary infrastructure, including administration and management caravans; the Government ensured that levelling and demarcation was undertaken. In the Central and Southern governorates and in Al Qa'im (Al Obaidi Camp), continued coordination with the emergency cell for camp expansion, and minor rehabilitation in Al Qa'im camp 2, which is being maintained in the event of an influx.

## 2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

### Camps

- Land allocation for establishment of new camps
- Expansion of existing camps to attain maximum capacity
- Provision of emergency shelter for new arrivals in transit centres and camps
- Improve and make adequate shelters for refugees in camps prior to the influx

### Non-camps

- Advocacy for continued refugee residency in host communities
- Upgrade the dwellings of refugees living in non-camp settings
- Prevention of informal settlements in urban areas

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
<b>Camp</b>	160,000	160,000
<b>Non-camp</b>	240,000	144,000
<b>Total</b>	400,000	304,000

## 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

**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 in order to reduce vulnerability and physical settlement issues within the camp. Singles will be separated from the families, and proper lighting at night will be provided. In principle all refugees living in camps qualify for shelter assistance. In Kurdistan Region there are 160,000 Syrian refugees expected to be in camps by end of December 2014. There will two broad shelter interventions for refugees in camps and camp-like settings such as transit centres. Firstly, all individuals arriving in transit centres and camps will be prioritized for emergency shelter provision. The adequacy of shelter support provided will be measured by the potential to ensure mitigation of harsh weather conditions especially during the winter. Secondly, those who have been settled longer than six months will be assisted with replacement tents and plastic sheeting as well as inputs to further build up the cement walls around the tents.

The minimum standards of shelter space will be 3.5 m<sup>2</sup> per person and the minimum standard for overall site space will be minimum 45 m<sup>2</sup> 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, the concrete foundation platforms constructed will be issued out with two family sizes according to the following protocol:

- Family size 1-5 will receive one concrete platform of dwelling area, a kitchen, shower and latrine of minimum size 100 m<sup>2</sup>
- Family size 6 above will receive two concrete platforms of dwelling area, a kitchen, shower and latrine of minimum size 200 m<sup>2</sup>

In Al Qa'im (Al-Obaidy Camp), UNHCR is raising the floor level for the tents to insulate from water logging and cold winter conditions by placing blocks and covering with plywood and plastic sheeting. Constructing drainage channels for rain water, and replacement of tents is also planned as part of winterization. In addition, the tent flooring will be carpeted to insulate and the tent roofing will be covered with plastic sheeting to prevent rain water from seeping in. An area of 200 m<sup>2</sup> will be established inside the camp for social activities. One additional Rub hall will be installed inside the camp to increase the storage capacity.

**Non-camp:** As per UNHCR policy, families that have Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN, identified according to the vulnerability criteria, will be targeted first and non-vulnerable families would be targeted after. Persons with special needs will be provided construction support paid for by service provider; that is, the essential materials needed, will be provided and artisans paid to rehabilitate or fix the shelter problem identified. There will be mixed approaches for families without special needs; these will for example range from shelter grants, to rent or provision of shelter kits (through a voucher system) but the families will undertake the actual repair/construction of their shelters themselves.

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.

## 4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Shelter and Infrastructure established, improved and maintained.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Emergency shelter provided for new arrivals	80.000	120.000		Countrywide	8.577.890	7.577.890	1.000.000		UNHCR, ACTED, NRC
Output 1.2 Shelters in urban settings and camps offer adequate living conditions	120.000	180.000		Countrywide	12.681.211	10.492.000	2.189.211		UNHCR, ACTED, NRC, INTERSOS, SAVE THE CHILDREN
Output 1.3 Refugees and host communities benefit from adequate infrastructure	160.000	180.000		Countrywide	10.000.000	9.000.000	1.000.000		UNHCR, NRC
<b>Objective 1</b>	<b>360.000</b>	<b>480.000</b>			<b>31.259.101</b>	<b>27.069.890</b>	<b>4.189.211</b>		

Sector indicators	Target
% of households living in adequate dwellings	60
# of persons supported with grants to upgrade shelters	50.000
# of person provided with cash for rent	70.000
# of new arriving persons in receiving emergency accommodation	80.000

Shelter - Summary Requirements					
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>31.259.101</b>	<b>27.069.890</b>	<b>4.189.211</b>		<b>31.259.101</b>

## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Shelter in Iraq (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACTED	2,980,000	1,490,000	1,490,000
INTERSOS	780,000	390,000	390,000
NRC	8,800,000	4,400,000	4,400,000
SCI	1,058,206	529,103	529,103
UN-Habitat	8,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
UNHCR	40,899,996	20,449,998	20,449,998
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,518,202</b>	<b>31,259,101</b>	<b>31,259,101</b>

## K. Core Relief Items response

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	Save the Children, IRC, IOM, DRC, ACTED, Triangle GH, Mercy Corps, ACF, IYL, IRW		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of Core Relief Items to refugees upon arrival into Iraq</li> <li>2. Replacement of Core Relief Items</li> <li>3. Provision of Core Relief Items based on seasonal requirements</li> <li>4. The provision of logistics capacity and distribution modalities for Core Relief Items</li> </ol>		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014</b>	US\$20,684,932		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$20,684,932		
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$62,261,757		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Inge Colijn, <a href="mailto:colijn@unhcr.org">colijn@unhcr.org</a>		

### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

The provision of Core Relief Items (CRI) has been a key component of the response to the Syrian refugee emergency in Iraq and supports the protection of this vulnerable population. Thus far in the KR alone, UNHCR procured and distributed nearly 30,000 blankets, 133,000 quilts, over 26,000 hygiene kits, 55,000 jerry cans, 25,000 kitchen sets, 124,000 mattresses, 26,000 plastic tarpaulins, 20,000 stoves, 60,000 sanitary napkins and 150,000 baby diapers to Syrian refugees in camp and non-camp settings. In addition, IOM has so far procured and distributed over 12,000 kits, assisting more than 55,000 Syrian refugees in camps and non-camps settings.

Between 15 August and mid-September over 40,000 Syrian nationals fleeing the armed conflict and violence in their home country, entered the KR of Iraq. Upon arrival to the camps, each refugee family received an “on arrival” CRI kits consisting of mattresses, one hygiene kit, one kitchen set, quilts, kerosene and water jerry can, one stove and a fan. In addition, ongoing replacement of CRI has been occurring in already established camps in Domiz and Al Qa'im. The activities under this sector was challenged by the absence of a clear mapping as to where the new arrivals and uncertainty of the placement of the refugees when they cross the border. As a result the sector has often had to react to needs rather than being proactive with kits available upon arrival at a logical destination.

### 2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

The priority needs as identified by the Sectoral Working Group are:

- Provision of CRI kits on arrival
- Replacement of CRIs
- Provision of CRIs based on seasonal requirements
- Enhanced logistics distribution and capacity for Core Relief Items

These priorities include both Camp and Non-Camp refugee populations, as well as a consideration of the host community.

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
<b>Camp</b>	100%	100%
<b>Non-camp</b>	40%	40%

### 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

The strategy for the distribution modality of Core Relief Items implies blanket coverage of the camp population, particularly with regard to seasonal variations (e.g. winterization items), and a focus on EVIs among refugees in non-camp setting.

In addition, the broader non-camp population will be supported via the distribution of physical CRI or vouchers allowing the purchase of these items. The CRI will be broad in scope, and may include household items, clothing, shoes and kerosene. Partners engaged in activities targeting non-camp population include Triangle GH, DRC, ACTED, Mercy Corps, Save the Children, IOM, ACF and IRC.

Camp based populations will be supported with CRIs by UNHCR, through a broad coverage with regard to household items. Other partners including DRC, Save the Children, IOM, Mercy Corps, ACF and IRC will supplement these distributions with specific CRIs.

In addition to the replacement of CRIs, the distribution of seasonal CRI to cover winterization for Syrian refugees in camps and non-camp settings is a fundamental part of CRIs distribution both in Iraq's Kurdistan Region as well as Al Qa'im, Anbar governorate.

## 4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Provision of Core Relief Items to refugees at a logical point upon arrival into Iraq.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Procurement of Core Relief Items to cover expected influx as indicated in RRP6.	54.681	27.766	4.686	Erbil, Dohuk, Suleimaniyah, Al-Qaim	4.200.944	4.200.944			UNHCR, DRC, IOM, Mercy Corps, ACTED
<b>Objective 1</b>	<b>54.681</b>	<b>27.766</b>	<b>4.686</b>		<b>4.200.944</b>	<b>4.200.944</b>			

Objective 2. Replacement of Core Relief Items.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Mapping analysis and vulnerability assessment to identify requirements for the replacement of CRI//SEE COMMENTS	15000	30000	5.000	Erbil, Dohuk, Suleimaniyah	450.000	450.000			ACTED, IOM
Output 2.2 Procurement of Core Relief Items in a sufficient capacity to allow for replacement to occur.	105356	44027	4.665	Erbil, Dohuk, Suleimaniyah, Al-Qaim	7.645.892	7.645.892			UNHCR, IRC, DRC, IOM, Mercy Corps
<b>Objective 2</b>	<b>120.356</b>	<b>74.027</b>	<b>9.665</b>		<b>8.095.892</b>	<b>8.095.892</b>			

Objective 3. Provision of Core Relief Items due to the seasonal requirements.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Procurement of Core Relief Items that are appropriate for the seasonal conditions	160.000	152046	5.752	Erbil, Dohuk, Suleimaniyah, Al-Qaim	6.108.055	6.108.055			UNHCR, DRC, Triangle GH, IOM, Save the Children, ACF, Mercy Corps, ACTED
<b>Objective 3</b>	<b>160.000</b>	<b>152.046</b>	<b>5.752</b>		<b>6.108.055</b>	<b>6.108.055</b>			

Objective 4. The provision of logistics capacity and distribution modalities for Core Relief Items.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 4.1 Establishment of a distribution management system across the refugee community for Core Relief Items.	73100	12248	1.876	Erbil, Dohuk, Suleimaniyah	2.120.500	2.120.500			DRC, ACTED, IRC, Mercy Corps
Output 4.2 Warehousing and transportation of Core Relief Items across Iraq.	8141	12208	1.876	Erbil and Suleimaniyah	159.541	159.541			Mercy Corps
<b>Objective 4</b>	<b>81.241</b>	<b>24.456</b>	<b>3.752</b>		<b>2.280.041</b>	<b>2.280.041</b>			

Sector indicators	Target
" # of households receiving core relief items	550
# of households receiving seasonal support	1.946

CRIs - Summary Requirements					
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>20.684.932</b>	<b>20.684.932</b>			<b>41.576.825</b>

## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Core Relief Items in Iraq (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACF	3,367,600	1,366,800	2,000,800
ACTED	2,354,960	1,294,160	1,060,800
DRC	10,500,000	3,575,000	6,925,000
IOM	9,100,000	4,050,000	5,050,000
IRC	2,330,000	1,160,000	1,170,000
Mercy Corps	4,286,435	3,180,950	1,105,485
SCI	2,911,731	1,345,526	1,566,205
TGH TRIANGLE GH	1,084,800	564,800	520,000
UNHCR	26,326,231	4,147,696	22,178,535
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,261,757</b>	<b>20,684,932</b>	<b>41,576,825</b>

## L. Food response

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	WFP & UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACTED, ACF, IRW (Iraq), FAO		
<b>Objectives</b>	1. Food Security for all Syrian Refugees in need is ensured.		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014</b>	US\$41,304,175		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$39,506,300	US\$1,016,875	US\$781,000
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$99,613,626		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Yaver Sayyed, <a href="mailto:yaver.sayyed@wfp.org">yaver.sayyed@wfp.org</a>		

### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

WFP has been supporting vulnerable Syrian refugees through in-kind food assistance and a food voucher programme. In Domiz camp, WFP started in-kind food distributions in August 2012 before launching the food vouchers in November 2012.

In Domiz, from January to September 2013, WFP in partnership with Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW) working with Barzani Charity Foundation, distributed food vouchers valued at US\$12.57 million to 62,000 refugees on a monthly basis. Both the beneficiaries and all other stakeholders are appreciative of the voucher programme and satisfied with the quality of the food items available in the voucher shops, being meeting the refugees' nutritional requirements.

In Al Qa'im camp, food parcels have been distributed since December 2012 to over 6,000 refugees on a monthly basis. MoMD provided complementary food in Al Qa'im until mid-January; thereafter UNHCR introduced a complementary food allowance of US\$15 per person/month, while AFKAR has been providing additional bread to the population on a regular basis.

School feeding at camp schools in Al Qa'im and Domiz started in March and April 2013. WFP provides children with a nutritious fortified biscuit each school day. In Domiz, the Ministry of Education provides children with milk and fresh fruit. As of September 500 school children were assisted through school feeding in Al Qa'im and 2,150 in Domiz on a monthly basis through the school feeding programme implemented by WFP.

### Challenges

- Security concerns negatively affecting access to the camps, particularly Al Qa'im;
- Domiz camp is congested creating bottlenecks in delivery of services;
- Limited resources for programmes;
- Lack of purchasing power of the refugees to buy sufficient complementary foods;
- Heightened intolerance towards the refugee community leading to a restriction in the number of new arrivals or access to services such as complementary foods;
- High rental costs affecting refugees in non-camp settings;
- Limited access to the labour market or other means of livelihoods; and
- Needs of the host communities need to be addressed.

## 2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Based on WFP monitoring reports, refugees in the camps are fully dependent on food assistance, whereas non-camp refugees are reliant on assistance from host communities. Overall there is a wide dependency on aid. To cope with the situation, most refugees have changed their consumption patterns, with lower intake of meat and fresh foods, and in some cases reduction of the number of meals to one or two per day. Other negative coping strategies being employed include incurring debt to buy complementary food or pay rent in non-camp settings. In Domiz camp 78 per cent of respondents declare that WFP food assistance represented between 51 and 75 per cent of their needs. Most refugee families depleted their reserves and are in need of food assistance. It is estimated that 30 per cent of the non-camp refugees are food insecure.

The Government supports humanitarian assistance to focus on those living in camps. In conjunction with UNHCR, WFP conducted a household food security assessment in the KR in December 2012. Preliminary information indicates that more than 30 per cent of non-camp refugees living are also vulnerable. The Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) in early 2014 will better inform on the overall humanitarian needs for both refugees in camps and host communities. WFP is also monitoring the nutritional situation of the refugees in collaboration with key partners including UNICEF and the MoH.

UNHCR's contingency plan for Iraq points out that the host communities' capacities and structures to absorb refugees will reach its limits relatively quickly. Many have arrived with limited means to cover basic needs and are now increasingly in need of assistance. The massive and accelerating influx of refugees is placing enormous strain on existing Government resources and host communities.

As the number of Syrian refugees continues to increase, their needs ranging from protection, social services and food become evident. Hence, there is a critical need to provide food assistance to save lives for EVIs in the camps and non-camp settings as well as female headed households in host communities.

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
<b>Camp</b>	160,000	160,000
<b>Non-camp</b>	240,000	130,000
<b>School Feeding (Camp)</b>	10,000	10,000

### 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

Refugee children of school age are attending elementary and intermediate schools that have been set up in the camps. The school feeding programme in the camps helps to attract children to attend school more regularly and to improve attendance of girls.

#### Responses

- Meet immediate food needs (basic and complementary food) of vulnerable refugees through WFP regular distribution of adequate food assistance to refugees living in camps and provision of cash assistance to EVIs by the GoI/KRG, WFP and UNHCR, (mostly refugee families residing in non-camp settings);
- Ensure regular school attendance and adequate learning capacity of school children in the camps through provision of a daily, micronutrient-fortified nutritious snack; and,
- Obtain adequate and regular information on the humanitarian needs of refugees through assessments across Iraq, with particular focus on the JAM, assessing the needs of refugees in camps and the host communities.

## 4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Food Security for all Syrian Refugees in need is ensured.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Food Assistance	160.000	130.000	10,000 children School feeding	KRG and Anbar Governorate	40.123.175	39.506.300	616.875		WFP, UNHCR, IR, ACTED and ACF
Output 1.2 Food security assessments are conducted for WFP on their commodities and voucher distributions				Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah Governorates	300.000		300.000		ACTED-REACH
Output 1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of WFP activities				Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah Governorates	100.000		100.000		ACTED-REACH
Output 1.4 Improve food security among vulnerable Kurdish rural communities hosting Syrian refugees and Syrian refugees				Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah Governorates	781.000			781.000	FAO
<b>Objective 1</b>	<b>160.000</b>	<b>130.000</b>	<b>10.000</b>		<b>41.304.175</b>	<b>39.506.300</b>	<b>1.016.875</b>	<b>781.000</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of benefacaries receiving food assistance per month	100% of targeted population
# of benefacaries receiving food vouchers per month	100% of targeted population
# of benefacaries attending schools receiving food vouchers per month	100% of targeted population attending schools

Food - Summary Requirements					
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>41.304.175</b>	<b>39.506.300</b>	<b>1.016.875</b>	<b>781.000</b>	<b>58.309.451</b>

## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Food in Iraq (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACTED	400,000	400,000	
FAO	2,489,835	1,708,835	781,000
UNHCR	2,591,006	2,000,000	591,006
WFP	94,132,785	37,195,340	56,937,445
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,613,626</b>	<b>41,304,175</b>	<b>58,309,451</b>

## M. WASH response

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNICEF		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACF, ACTED, DRC, FRC/IRCS, IRC, IRW,UPP, NRC, Qandil, Relief International, Save the Children, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNHABITAT, PU-AMI and WHO		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WASH interventions targeted affected populations are effectively coordinated at the national and sub-national levels in close collaboration with other sectors.</li> <li>2. Affected populations have timely, equitable and sustainable access to sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking and maintaining personal hygiene.</li> <li>3. Affected populations have access to safe, sanitary and hygienic living environment through provision of sanitation services that are culturally appropriate, secure, sanitary, user-friendly and gender-appropriate.</li> <li>4. Affected populations have reduced risk of WASH-related diseases through access to improved hygienic practices, effective community mobilisation to address harmful current practices, hygiene promotion, and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis.</li> </ol>		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014</b>	US\$85,806,311		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)</b>	<b>Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm</b>	<b>Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities</b>	<b>Capacity-Building or Resilience</b>
	US\$30,388,305	US\$44,949,636	US\$10,468,370
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$143,010,517		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Ali Al-Khateeb, <a href="mailto:aalkhateeb@unicef.org">aalkhateeb@unicef.org</a>		

### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

In order to effectively coordinate the WASH intervention targeting Syrian refugees, a sector coordination mechanism has been established at the governorates level and regular meetings of the partners are being held in this regard at the national and regional levels. WASH sector partners, including Gol, KRG, UNICEF, UNHCR, national and international partners are providing WASH services to the refugees at the border points as well as in transit and permanent camps. These services have thus far benefitted about 114,840 including all camps and a low percentage of host communities' population in Central and Northern Iraq. Other achievements include:

- Rapid expansion of camps to accommodate the influx of refugees
- Rapid response of Government and partners to provide essential services for refugees
- Dedicated Government agency/dept. (DMC) to manage the emergency

**A number of challenges exist:**

**Operation and maintenance of water and sanitation services:** Misuse of WASH facilities by refugees, especially of water taps and latrines, is leading to inefficient service delivery and hence high operation and maintenance costs;

**Wastewater management:** The soil in north of Iraq has low permeability so regular de-sludging resulting in high operation cost for sanitation services is required;

**High cost of WASH services:** Deep water table (more than 200 meters), non-existence of sewerage system in KRG have resulted in very high investments being required for provision of WASH services to refugees;

**Security situation:** Security situation in central zone has affected the presence of the implementing partners and hence timely delivery of WASH services to the refugees;

**Limited funding** which is impeding partners' capacity to provide WASH services; and,

**Expectation of refugees to remain in KRG** thus need for more durable and higher technical measures which automatically elevates standards and costs.

2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
Camp	160,000	160,000(100%)
Non-camp	240,000	90,000(37.5%)

The rapid increase in number of refugees in Iraq particularly in the KR threatens to overwhelm capacity of the Government; UN and NGO support agencies to meet the basic needs of the refugees especially in WASH sector.

The recent influx of 40,000 Syrians on and after August 15<sup>th</sup> created a significant gap; surveys and assessments reported inequity in water distribution (especially in Domiz camp). Moreover, about 80,000 refugees are still receiving water by tankers, while sanitation services need to be upgraded to meet SPHERE standards. However, WASH interventions for camps in three governorates of the KR have begun.

The WASH programme will also scale up to cover extremely vulnerable children in communities “significantly impacted” by refugees, by improving WASH projects, WASH facilities in schools, child friendly spaces and health facilities, hygiene promotion and Distribution of WASH related CRIs. This will ensure child protection issues, including SGBV, are considered in WASH implementation.

The key priorities in camps are:

Community mobilization to facilitate greater ownership of resources;

- Safe water supply and equitable distribution;
- Adequate sanitation, solid waste management to agreed sector standards;
- WASH in schools, clinics and child friendly services;
- Winterization (availability of hot water for bathing and washing, increased de-sludging services);
- Identifying more sustainable cost efficient technologies for water and sanitation services;
- Operation and maintenance of WASH facilities;
- Hygiene promotion;
- Provision of WASH CRIs; and
- Building capacity of partners for effective management and implementation of WASH emergency response as well as for operation and maintenance.

While the non-camps key priorities are:

- Improving safe water supply and equitable distribution to areas with high influx;
- Improving sanitation and solid waste in areas with high influx of refugees;
- Water conservation as part of hygiene promotion;
- WASH in schools;
- Assessment of host community areas water, sanitation needs and developing priority plans with respective northern and central authorities.

### 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

UNICEF with partners leads and manages WASH interventions by providing access for Syrian refugees to safe water (20 -50 ltrs/P/day), sanitation services (latrines, baths 4-8 families per unit in transit camps), solid waste management and hygiene promotion, Gender sensitive approach was taken into consideration as the indicator measures the extent to which females have access to separate lockable facilities, which is an important factor in protection of women and girls, including girls' attendance in school, CFS' &YFS'.

The following strategies will be used to address the needs identified above:

- Encourage Government engagement and leadership;
- Ensure that WASH interventions are well coordinated at all levels thus resulting in proper targeting and prioritization, also include coordination with other sectors such as health, education and protection to maximize impacts;
- Community mobilization will be made an integral part of programming to ensure better operation and maintenance of services;
- Adequate contingency planning/emergency preparedness and response mechanism will be established to ensure timely response to emergency situations such as sudden influx of refugees or disease outbreak;
- Standardization of approaches for hardware and software will be promoted while keeping in view the local context and specific needs.

The priority interventions include the following:

- Strengthening of coordination mechanism at national and sub-national levels;
- Provision of adequate water supply for all refugees in camps, ensuring water quality is monitored and maintained;
- Provision of basic sanitation for all refugees in camps, including improvements in wastewater collection and disposal systems;
- Provision of solid waste and sludge collection and disposal services in camps;
- Provision of adequate WASH services in schools, health facilities, child friendly spaces in camps and in host communities;

- Intensive hygiene promotion in camps as well as host communities focusing on safe water handling and storage, water conservation, hand washing at critical times and latrine usage, with special attention to parents of children at risk of malnutrition;
- Distribution of WASH related CRIs among refugees including water kits to support safe drinking water storage and handling at household level and hygiene kits, catering appropriately to the needs of women and adolescent girls;
- Provision of winterisation items to ensure availability of hot water for basic needs;
- Sanitary decommissioning of temporary water and sanitation facilities as required, in an environmentally appropriate manner.

## 4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. WASH interventions targeted affected populations are effectively coordinated at the national and sub-national levels in close collaboration with other sectors.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Functional WASH sector coordination mechanism at national and sub-national levels	160000	90000	0	KRG, Center	1.430.105	1.072.579	286.021	71.505	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNHABITAT, WHO and national and international partners including ACF, ACTED, AFKAR, Barzani Humanitarian Foundation, CDO, DRC, Harikar, IRC, IRCS/ FRC/ICRC, IRW, FPA, KURDS, MSF, NRC, Qandil, UPP, PU-AMI, Relief International and Save the Children
<b>Objective 1</b>	<b>160.000</b>	<b>90.000</b>			<b>1.430.105</b>	<b>1.072.579</b>	<b>286.021</b>	<b>71.505</b>	

**Objective 2. Affected populations have timely, equitable and sustainable access to sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking and maintaining personal hygiene.**

Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Adequate water supply services for the affected people living in camps & non camps are provided and being well operated and maintained	160000	90000		KRG, Center	38.612.840	17.375.778	17.375.778	3.861.284	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNHABITAT and national and international partners including ACF, ACTED, AFKAR, Barzani Humanitarian Foundation, CDO, DRC, Harikar., IRC, IRCS/FRC/ICRC, IRW, KURDS, MSF, NRC, Qandil, Relief International
Output 2.2 Quality of water supplied in camps and host communities is monitored for compliance with agreed standards on bi-weekly basis	160000	90000		KRG, Center	4.290.316	1.930.642	1.930.642	429.032	UNICEF, WHO, UNHABITAT and national and international partners including ACF, DRC, IRC, MSF, NRC, Qandil, Relief International
<b>Objective 2</b>	<b>160.000</b>	<b>90.000</b>			<b>42.903.155</b>	<b>19.306.420</b>	<b>19.306.420</b>	<b>4.290.316</b>	

Objective 3. Affected populations have access to safe, sanitary and hygienic living environment through provision of sanitation services that are culturally appropriate, secure, sanitary, user-friendly and gender-appropriate.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Adequate sanitation services (latrines, bathing units, hand washing and laundry facilities and wastewater collection and disposal system) of facilities for the affected people living in camps are provided and being well operated and maintained	160000	90000		KRG, Center	65.641.827	19.692.548	39.385.096	6.564.183	UNICEF, UNHCR , UNHABITAT and national and international partners including ACF, ACTED, AFKAR, DRC, IRC, IRCS/FRC/ICRC, IRW, KURDS, MSF, NRC, Qandil and PU-AMI
Output 3.2 Adequate system for collection and disposal of solid waste in camps and host communities is provided and functional	160000	90000		KRG, Center	11.583.852	5.212.733	5.212.733	1.158.385	UNICEF , UNHABITAT and national and international partners including ACF, ACTED, AFKAR, DRC, IRC, NRC, Qandil, RI and PU-AMI
<b>Objective 3</b>	<b>160.000</b>	<b>90.000</b>			<b>77.225.679</b>	<b>24.905.282</b>	<b>44.597.830</b>	<b>7.722.568</b>	

**Objective 4. . Affected populations have reduced risk of WASH-related diseases through access to improved hygienic practices, effective community mobilization to address harmful current practices, hygiene promotion, and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis.**

Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 4.1 All the affected people in camps and host communities receive WASH NFI (hygiene, water and winterization kits) with awareness messages on safe hygiene practices	160000	90000		KRG, Center	17.161.262	4.290.316	8.580.631	4.290.316	UNICEF, ACF, AFKAR, CDO, DRC, IRC, IRW, FPA, MSF, NRC, UPP, Qandil, Relief International and Save the Children
Output 4.2 Adequate water and sanitation services for schools and child friendly spaces, clinics in camps and host communities are provided and being well operated and maintained	62400	35100		KRG, Center	4.290.316	1.072.579	2.145.158	1.072.579	UNICEF, UNHABITAT, ACF, AFKAR, CDO, DRC, IRC, IRW, FPA, MSF, NRC, Qandil, PU-AMI, Relief International and Save the Children
<b>Objective 4</b>	<b>160.000</b>	<b>90.000</b>			<b>21.451.578</b>	<b>5.362.894</b>	<b>10.725.789</b>	<b>5.362.894</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
"# of WASH sector coordination mechanisms at nation and sub-national levels that are performing and fulfilling the 6 core function of a coordination platforms	24
# of emergency affected population provided with access to drinking and domestic water	250.000
# of emergency affected population with access to appropriately designed toilets and sanitation services	250.000
# of emergency affected population provided with access to soap and other hygiene items.and receive messages on safe hygiene practices	250.000
# of childrenwith access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environment and in child friendly spaces	97.500

WASH - Summary Requirements					
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>85.806.311</b>	<b>30.388.305</b>	<b>44.949.636</b>	<b>10.468.370</b>	<b>57.204.206</b>

## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

WASH in Iraq (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACF	6,031,035	3,618,621	2,412,414
ACTED	1,034,483	620,690	413,793
DRC	3,793,104	2,275,862	1,517,242
FRC/IRCS	5,379,310	3,227,586	2,151,724
IRC	6,089,655	3,653,793	2,435,862
IRW	3,335,835	2,035,862	1,299,973
NRC	3,448,276	2,068,966	1,379,310
PU-AMI	827,586	496,552	331,034
QANDIL	2,075,863	1,245,518	830,345
RI	4,586,206	2,751,724	1,834,482
SCI	2,827,586	1,696,552	1,131,034
UN-Habitat	3,103,448	1,862,069	1,241,379
UNHCR	31,945,862	19,167,517	12,778,345
UNICEF	67,383,303	40,395,620	26,987,683
UPP	286,896	172,138	114,758
WHO	862,069	517,241	344,828
<b>Total</b>	<b>143,010,517</b>	<b>85,806,311</b>	<b>57,204,206</b>

## N. Iraq Financial Requirements Summary

**Table 1: Country Financial Requirements per Agency**

Agency	Total 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACF	12,568,635	6,887,421	5,681,214
ACTED	11,066,443	6,144,350	4,922,093
DRC	22,087,104	9,747,862	12,339,242
FAO	3,739,435	2,333,635	1,405,800
FRC/IRCS	5,379,310	3,227,586	2,151,724
HAI	400,000	200,000	200,000
HI	1,680,000	1,000,000	680,000
IMC	656,900	328,450	328,450
INTERSOS	2,305,000	1,152,500	1,152,500
IOM	25,468,000	12,234,000	13,234,000
IRC	22,170,255	12,546,893	9,623,362
IRW	3,335,835	2,035,862	1,299,973
KURDS	1,940,000	1,420,000	520,000
MAG	1,500,000	925,000	575,000
Mercy Corps	5,552,115	3,974,654	1,577,461
NRC	19,878,366	11,731,011	8,147,355
PEOPLE IN NEED	404,000	320,000	84,000
PU-AMI	3,247,586	1,706,552	1,541,034
QANDIL	2,075,863	1,245,518	830,345
RI Relief International	8,278,706	4,992,224	3,286,482
SC KR-I	150,000	100,000	50,000
SCI	9,855,523	5,530,481	4,325,042
STEP	250,000	100,000	150,000
TGH TRIANGLE GH	2,440,800	1,242,800	1,198,000
UNDP	10,381,810	5,943,305	4,438,505
UNESCO	14,624,998	7,654,499	6,970,499
UNFPA	5,800,000	3,000,000	2,800,000
UN-Habitat	11,103,448	5,862,069	5,241,379
UNHCR	133,353,993	64,104,430	69,249,563
UNICEF	105,446,803	64,847,338	40,599,465
UPP	1,660,946	942,232	718,714
WarChild UK	499,000	299,000	200,000
WARVIN	259,000	129,500	129,500
WFP	94,132,785	37,195,340	56,937,445
WHO	8,845,569	6,350,741	2,494,828
<b>Total</b>	<b>552,538,228</b>	<b>287,455,253</b>	<b>265,082,975</b>

**Table 2: Country Financial Requirements per Sector**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Total 2014</b>	<b>Jan-Jun 2014</b>	<b>Jul-Dec 2014</b>
CRI	62,261,757	20,684,932	41,576,825
Education	39,204,302	24,618,369	14,585,933
Food	99,613,626	41,304,175	58,309,451
Health and Nutrition	29,722,000	19,217,000	10,505,000
Livelihoods	49,223,446	26,638,271	22,585,175
Protection	66,984,378	37,927,094	29,057,284
Shelter	62,518,202	31,259,101	31,259,101
WASH	143,010,517	85,806,311	57,204,206
<b>Total</b>	<b>552,538,228</b>	<b>287,455,253</b>	<b>265,082,975</b>

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