

2014 Syria Regional Response Plan Iraq

Mid-Year Update





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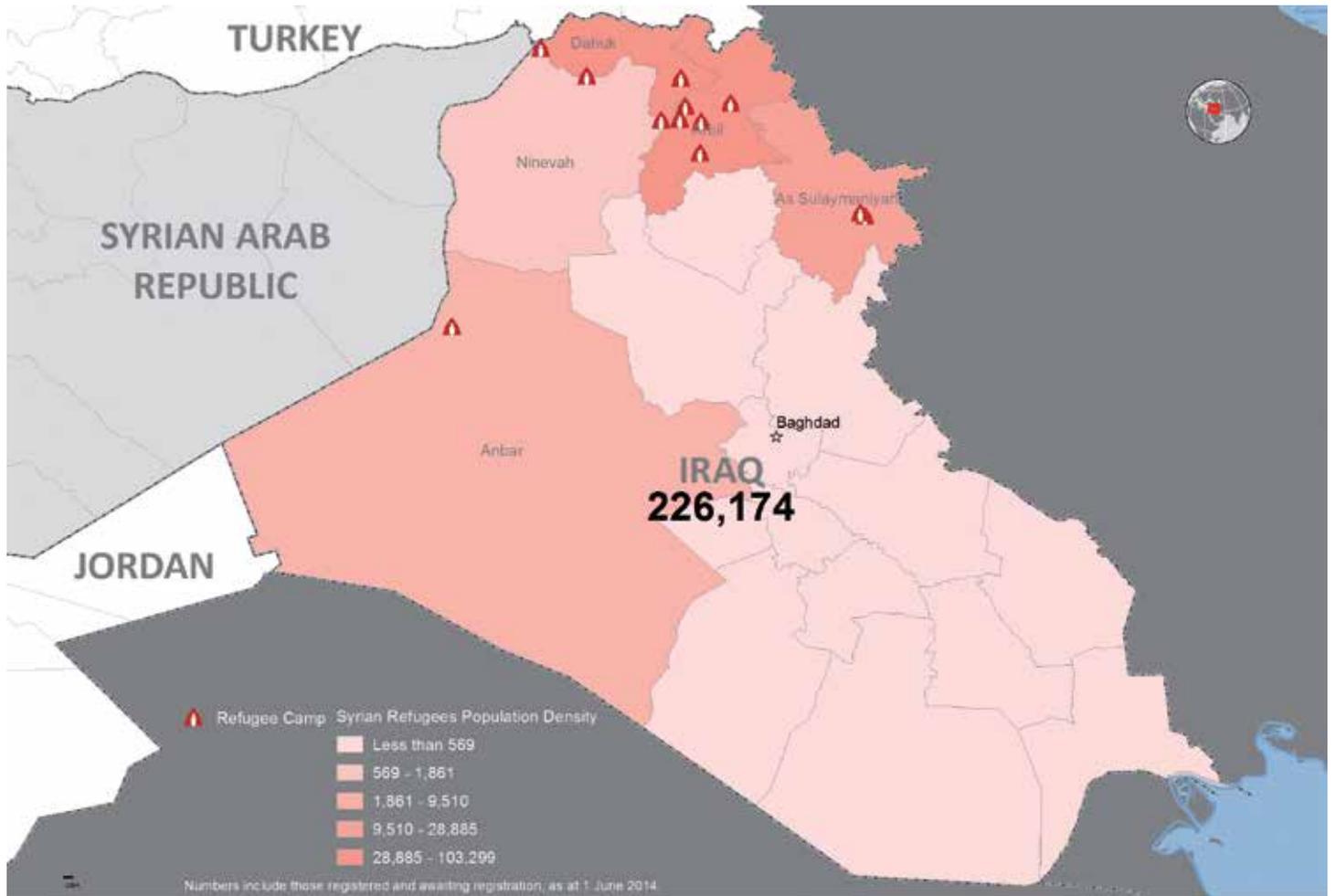
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Iraq Response Plan

Chapter Overview



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Revised Population Planning Figures

	Camp	Non-camp	Total
1 January 2014	84,872	127,309	212,181
1 June 2014	101,778	124,396	226,174
Projected 31 December 2014	112,500	137,500	250,000

OVERALL SITUATION

As of the beginning of June 2014, Iraq hosts over 226,000 Syrian refugees, including 12,186 registered so far in 2014. Nearly 42 per cent of the Syrian refugee population is female and 42 per cent is under 18 years of age. Over 45 per cent of Syrian refugees live in camps, while the rest of the population lives in host communities.

The Kurdistan Regional Government, currently hosting more than 95% of the Syrian refugee population in Iraq, grants residency permits to Syrians, which allow refugees to be engaged in gainful employment. This provides significant potential for humanitarian agencies to assist and support refugees to access livelihood opportunities.

Providing children with access to education remains a key priority, with 65 per cent of school-age refugee children out of school in Iraq. Armed conflict in Anbar and Nineveh governorates continues to cause massive internal displacement in Iraq, further straining the resources of host communities of both the Central and Regional government.

Eight sector working groups are responding to the needs of the affected population. The plan is a collaborative effort between the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government, 8 UN agencies¹, 35 national and international NGOs as well as refugees and host communities, under the overall leadership of the Government of Iraq, the Kurdistan Regional Government and UNHCR, and in close coordination with the donor community.

This update presents, for each sector, progress to date against the original objectives and indicators of the RRP along with the revised needs, financial requirements and response indicators which have been updated following the mid-year review.

INTER-SECTOR PRIORITIES

The inter-Sector working group (ISWG) reviewed the sector strategies, objectives, planned activities, achievements and current level of funding. Following the review, the ISWG identified the following strategic priorities:

PROTECTION

- Access to territory, asylum and basic rights respected.
- SGBV prevention and response expanded and strengthened.
- Protection of children expanded and strengthened.
- Durable solutions increased and protection space maintained.
- Community participation, empowerment expanded and strengthened.

1 UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNDP, UNESCO, UN-Habitat and IOM

FOOD

- Food Security for all Syrian Refugees in need is ensured.

HEALTH

- Control of communicable diseases with special emphasis on Polio.

EDUCATION

- Education of non-camp children in all Governorates².
- Formal and informal education in camps.
- Expansion of schools that use Kurdish curriculum.

BASIC NEEDS & ESSENTIAL SERVICES

- Provision and (or) replacement of Core Relief Items to refugees at a logical point upon arrival into Iraq and due seasonal requirements.

WASH & SHELTER

- Improve sustainability of shelter, WASH and infrastructure in camps to reduce the need for continued humanitarian assistance.

LIVELIHOODS

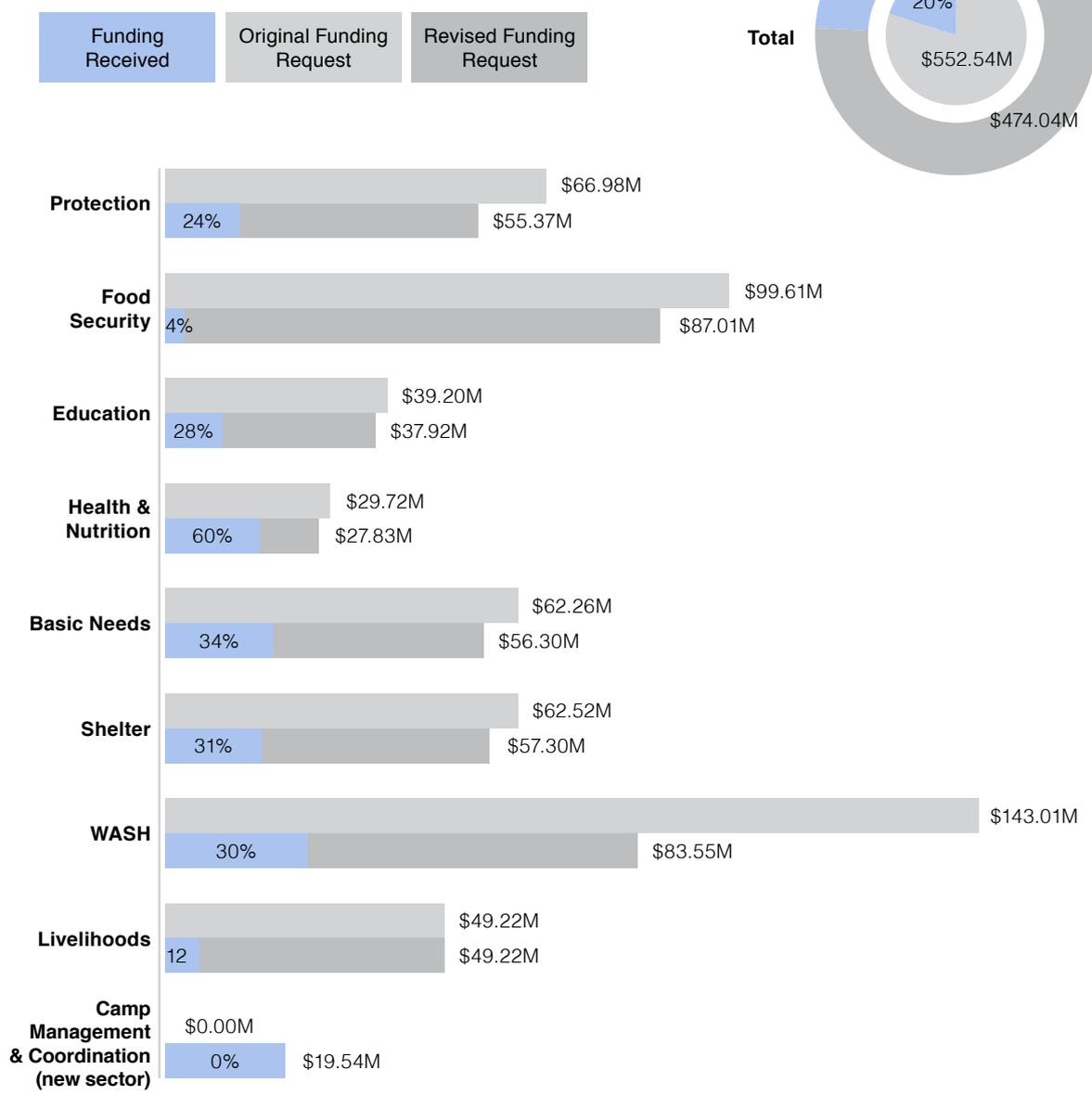
- Development of resilience and capacity building towards self-reliance of refugees and host communities.

CAMP MANAGEMENT & COORDINATION

- To complete multi-sector needs assessments for the host community in conjunction with the World Bank and conduct follow-up surveys for camp and non-camp refugees to provide data for 2015 planning.
- Maintain essential and life-saving services in the camps and for the non-camp population.
- Review Government capacities in light of the on-going budget crisis and develop strategies to respond to the current lack of KRG funding.

2 Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniah and Anbar. According to results of the Multi Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) held during April, currently only 15% of children goes to school

Funding Status



Consequences of Underfunding

- The on-going verification of the registration, introduction of iris scan, support for the KRG for issuing residency permits will all be **jeopardized or delayed** unless additional funds are made available, leading to lack of proper documentation for the refugees and their access to work being at risk.
- **14,000 school aged children** and adolescents will miss out on school.
- The **construction in existing or new camps** for more than 16,000 people will not be pursued, leaving refugees in transit facilities and measures to de-congest already overfull camps delayed.

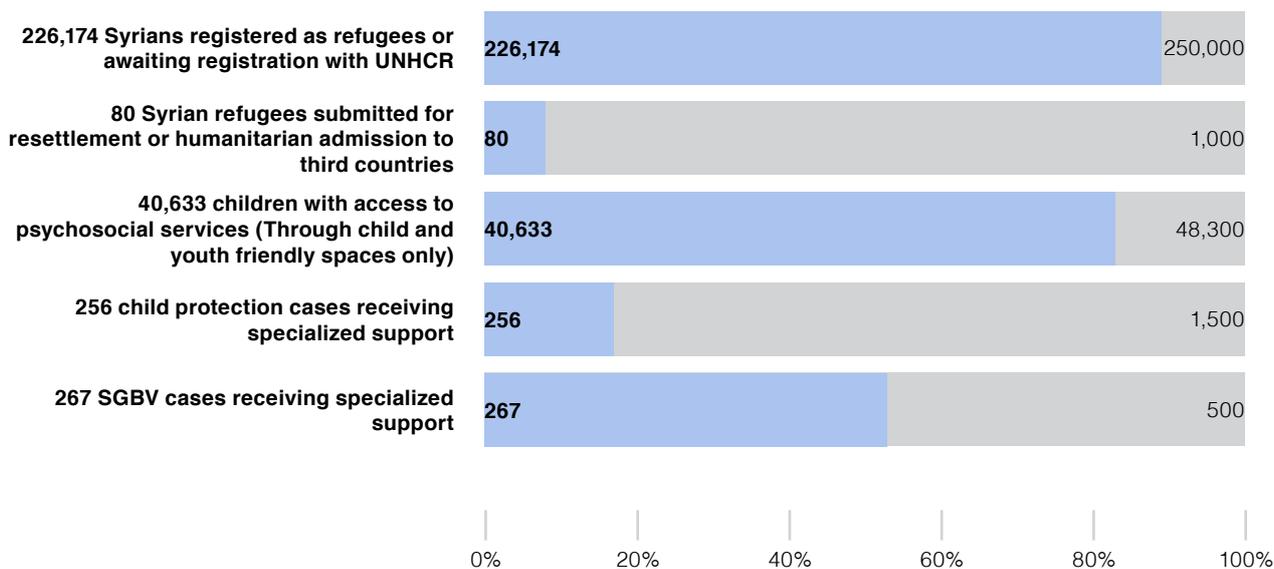
Sector working group responses

PROTECTION

1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

Lead Agencies	UNHCR Co-lead: Save the Children		
Participating Agencies	UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAMI Human Rights, IOM, ACF, ACTED, ACTED-REACH, CDO, DRC, Handicap International, Harikar, Heartland Alliance, InterSos, IRC, Kurdistan Save the Children, KURDS, Mercy Corps, Mine Advisory Group, NRC, PAO, Save the Children International, STEP, Triangle, UPP, War Child UK, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. TDH Italy, MODM, BMD, UNDP, Qandil, UN Women, KRG Residency Department, ERC, SRC		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to territory and safety ensured. 2. Capacity and Quality of registration and profiling improved and maintained. 3. Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved. 4. Protection of children strengthened. 5. Community self-management and participation improved. 6. Durable solutions for Syrian refugees facilitated. 		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$23,329,433	US\$17,055,113	US\$14,988,130
Total 2014 financial requirements	US\$55,372,676		
Contact Information	Jacqueline Parlevliet, parlevli@unhcr.org		

2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	112,500	112,500
Syrian refugees out of camps	137,500	137,500
Host communities	N/A	4250 ⁱ

ⁱ 3,900 Host Community+350 Government Officials (Planning Figures)

4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Current Situation & Needs Overview

As of **31 May 2014**, 207,441 Syrian refugees have been registered and 18,733 refugees are awaiting their registration with UNHCR in Iraq. As mentioned above, some 55 per cent of Syrian refugees in KR live in non-camp settings, while 45 per cent live in 9 camps (and one community building) in the four governorates as follows:

No.	Camp Name	Type	Governorate	Persons	Opening Date
1	Al-Obaidi	Permanent Camp	Al Qaim, Anbar	1,672	27.06.2013
2	Basirma	Permanent Camp	Erbil	3,384	26.08.2013
3	Darashakran	Permanent Camp	Erbil	6,989	29.09.2013
4	Domiz	Permanent Camp	Duhok	74,201	01.04.2012
5	Kawergosk	Permanent Camp	Erbil	13,646	15.08.2013
6	Qushtapa	Permanent Camp	Erbil	4,726	19.08.2013
7	Arbat	Temporary camp	Sulaymaniyah	3,455	25.08.2013
8	Gawilan	Temporary camp	Duhok	2,503	29.09.2013
9	Bajid Kandala	Transit Camp	Duhok	2013	05.01.2014
10	Akre	Community Building	Duhok	1,392	28.08.2013
11	Arbat	Permanent Camp	Sulaymaniyah	0	(Under Construction)
12	Bahrka	Contingency	Erbil	0	First half of Aug. 2013

During the first four months of 2014, the total number of newly registered refugees was 17,288. This is a significant decrease as compared to the registration of new arrivals in the last half of 2013. This decrease can be attributed to the irregular border opening permitting persons in need of international protection to access the territory, a deterioration of the asylum space in the KR, especially in Erbil Governorate, where the authorities discontinued the issuance of residency permits in October 2013 as well as individual assistance to vulnerable refugees. The latter had a major impact on the refugees' ability to move freely in the KR, and affected their ability to find livelihoods and preserve or attain self-reliance.

The reduction in the population of Al Obaidi camp is attributed to spontaneous returns motivated primarily by the desire to reunite with family members, the lack of freedom of movement, the encampment policy as implemented by the central authorities and the lack of livelihood opportunities.

The **planning figure** of the targeted population in 2014 has been revised down to **250,000** instead of 400,000 as initially envisaged. However, the protection challenges faced by the Syrian population in Iraq as well as their protection needs **remain largely unchanged** especially with an ever growing number of refugees residing in urban areas in Dohuk, Erbil, Suleymaniah.

In Al Qua'im, refugees face arrest and detention, and are at risk of deportation when they are found without permission outside the camp as their stay is deemed to be illegal in Iraq. UNHCR provides legal aid and advocates for the release from detention and the regularization of stay for these individuals. Due to the deteriorated security situation in Anbar, UNHCR faces challenges in accessing this population and the provision of protection and assistance to the refugees is limited despite the assessed needs. With irregular border opening, and a deterioration of the security situation in certain Syrian border areas, UNHCR must maintain a **robust emergency protection capacity**.

UNHCR continues to vigorously **advocate** with the authorities in the KR and central Iraq for access to the territory for those individuals in need of international protection. In the KR there is dedicated protection capacity to monitor the cross border movement on a daily basis, to intervene on behalf of individual refugees seeking to access Iraq or to prevent refoulement.



In view of the established linkages between registration, documentation by the authorities and freedom of movement, UNHCR needs to maintain its **registration capacity** for new arrivals, continuous registration in preparation for the verification and roll out of biometric registration which is planned for the second half of the year. The verification and biometric registration offers an opportunity to confirm that every refugee is registered only once in the data-base, it also allows for a verification of the actual addresses of the refugees, and together with partners, an opportunity to improve the registration data and thus the profiling of refugees with specific needs. UNHCR will thus increase its registration capacity, and continues to support the residency department in the KR-I to facilitate the issuance of residency permits to refugees of 12 years and above residing in camps and in urban areas. UNHCR will offer extensive training to registration staff to identify vulnerabilities, and will strengthen the implementation of referral mechanisms for these refugees as well as access to services and durable solutions.

Regarding **SGBV response**, the situation is complex and the capacity and expertise of both national authorities and partners to effectively respond to needs is limited. UNHCR and its partners will prioritize capacity building and awareness-raising amongst refugees, partners and the authorities while also strengthening prevention activities and available services for the refugees in camps and urban areas. To further reduce the risks of SGBV, there is an immediate need to strengthen community-based protection networks and outreach, and to conduct series of focus group discussions with refugees, religious leaders, teachers and other opinion shapers in the refugee community to facilitate discussions on SGBV in the community. The SGBV-sub WG will continue working towards the consolidation of Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs), review the SGBV strategy and monitor the implementation of the referrals mechanism in place for SGBV survivors to ensure that services are timely made available. The coordination of SGBV activities will be further improved with the arrival of dedicated staff at UNHCR and UNFPA, the co-leads of the SGBV sub working group.

In Iraq, around 42% of the refugees are **children**. According to ProGres data base, out of these, some 2,905 are unaccompanied or separated children. The need for psycho-social support to children, including to children with disabilities, remains a high priority in the programme. Children have access to child friendly spaces in the camps and in urban settings across the KR-I. Further, the multi sector needs assessment which was recently conducted for urban refugees indicated that a staggering number of children (40-60%) do not have access to education. Further, there are concerns about safe learning environments reported in many schools in the camp, and thus a significant drop-out rate. Education is considered to be a key protection tool for children; the lack of access compounded by significant poverty levels amongst the refugees, lead to reports on child labour, sexual abuse and exploitation, affecting the well-being of the children negatively and exposing them to high levels of protection risks.

Programming for **adolescents and youth** remains a challenge and will need to be increased, particular to target those children that are not in education or vocational training. UNHCR capacity will be increased to conduct Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) and best interest determination (BIDs) for approximately 100 cases of unaccompanied and separated children in the second half of 2014. The recently re-activated BID panel will be further capacitated, as well as local authorities,

staff and partners, to ensure the quality of the assessments will improve further. The sub-WG on Child protection will continue to be a coordination platform to ensure a comprehensive response to protection risks, including security and violence and other abuses of their rights among refugee children. The sub-WG will also finalise and implement a comprehensive child protection strategy, and will adjust the standard operating procedures currently in place.

Various agencies have raised concerns for the protection of **refugees with disabilities**. The results of REACH's disability assessment report indicates that some 9% of the refugee households include at least one member with a disability (where 62% is male). It also highlights the relatively high percentage of children with disabilities in the community (41%). The findings further indicate that refugees with disabilities face stigmatization and subsequent social exclusion, and severe other challenges to access their rights. There is a general lack of awareness amongst refugees, humanitarian aid agencies, and other actors with regard to their rights and policies such as UNHCR's guidance on Working with Persons with Disabilities and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which was ratified by Iraq in 2013. The Protection sector thus seeks to embark on a robust inter-sector programme to enhance the protection environment for refugees with disabilities and ensure that their rights are protected.

Awareness raising activities and community outreach will be strengthened especially for refugees residing in urban areas. There are plans to review the refugee community leadership structure, and possibly hold elections before the end of the year; further the support to community-based organizations will be enhanced and community-based protection networks established as a matter of priority. Relationships with local leaders of the host community will be further developed, especially also through the implementation of targeted QIP interventions in areas populated by refugees. Issues that continue to require attention include SGBV, child protection, education, civil status documentation access to quality services by refugees, the importance of respecting national laws and regulations, and the issuance or renewals of residency permits allowing refugees freedom of movement and access to livelihood opportunities. Regular protection monitoring, including through UNHCR's outreach facilities (PARC) and the organization of participatory assessments with refugees will be reinforced in urban and camp settings across the Kurdish region and in Al Quaim refugee camp by UNHCR and partners.

Resettlement will remain a key protection tool for extremely vulnerable refugees in 2014, with UNHCR having put in places procedures including the referral mechanisms and additional staff to increase its resettlement processing capacity with a view to meet the target of 1,000 refugees submitted for resettlement by the end of 2014.

Simultaneously, UNHCR and partners will increase its advocacy with the authorities and other stakeholders including the host community leaders to maintain **asylum and protection space** in Iraq for refugees from Syria. UNHCR's will continue to exercise its leading protection role through the inter-sector working group by **mainstreaming protection** and thus ensuring that protection considerations are incorporated in the various sector strategies and work plans.

5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Outputs highlighted in green contribute to the No Lost Generation initiative.

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 - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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-refoulement in KRG (Issuing of residency cards; Late information for deportation cases)	45% of total refugee population: 112,500	55% of refugee population: 137,500	N/A	All KR Governorates, central governorates	1,900,000	650,000	750,000	500,000	UNHCR, IRC, MoMDS
Output 1.2 Monitoring, at border of access and provision of information, transport, awareness on refugees' rights and obligation (Border monitoring report)	40% of new arrivals in 2014 for 6 mths 30,000	46,500	N/A	All KR Governorates, central governorates	2,002,725	1,500,000	307,800	194,925	Harikar/Gandil/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)(Training for emigration authorities, Asalash in Erbil, Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah)	81,840,00	N/A	Government officials: 350	All KR Governorates, central governorates	449,499	96,396	150,000	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	45% of total refugee population: 112,500	55% of refugee population: 137,500	N/A	All KR Governorates, central governorates	1,328,400	680,000	418,400	230,000	MAG, MOD KRI
Total					5,680,624	2,926,396	1,626,200	1,128,028	

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 - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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	75% of total population in camps: 84,375	66% of total population in non camp settlements: 90,750	N/A	All KR Governorates, central governorates	1,350,000	500,000	750,000	100,000	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	45% of total refugee population: 112,500	55% of refugee population: 137,500	1,385	All KR Governorates, central governorates	5,224,182	3,452,250	1,271,932	500,000	UNHCR, Harikar, CDO, IRC UNICEF, UNFPA, government agencies
Output 2.3 Continuous capacity building of registration staff to improve quality	80% Registration Staff	N/A	N/A	All KR Governorates, central governorates	670,000	270,000	150,000	250,000	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNWOMEN, WHO/DoH, UNAMI HR
Total					7,244,182	4,222,250	2,171,932	850,000	

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 - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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	45% of total refugee population: 112,500	55% of refugee population: 137,500	50	All KR Governorates, central governorates	3,422,747	1,414,306	1,290,000	718,441	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, NRC, IRC, TRIANGLE-GH, UPP, DRC
Output 3.2 Reduced stigma and positively transformed mindsets towards SGBV (community based capacity building interventions)	24,800	14,880	5,000	All KR Governorates, central governorates	5,517,087	2,310,000	1,457,087	1,750,000	IRC, UNHCR, UNFPA,
Output 3.3 Increased resilience and security of high risk groups (community protection networks)	45% of total refugee population: 112,500	55% of refugee population: 137,500	2,500	All KR Governorates, central governorates	1,864,534	378,285	822,499	663,750	IRC, UPP, GANDIL
Output 3.4 Strengthened institutional capacities to effectively address SGBV	45% of total refugee population: 112,500	55% of refugee population: 137,500	Government officials: 350	All KR Governorates, central governorates	4,883,192	512,500	800,000	3,570,692	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, UNDP, UNESCO, NRC, IRC, TRIANGLE-GH, UPP, GANDIL, MESALA, WARVIN
Total					15,687,560	4,615,091	4,369,586	6,702,883	

Objective 4: Protection of children strengthened.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 unaccompanied/ separated children identified and provided access to appropriate assistance	5,000	7,000	1,200	All KR Governorates, central governorates	3,209,503	1,133,996	1,207,066	868,441	UNICEF, UNHCR, War Child, IRC
Output 4.2 All new births registered to prevent statelessness	7,500	11,500	2,000	All KR Governorates, central governorates	1,816,015	310,000	756,015	750,000	UNHCR, Harikar, PARC, UPP
Output 4.3 Children protected from exploitative and hazardous forms of labour	550	800	150	All KR Governorates, central governorates	1,748,964	322,500	762,714	663,750	UNHCR, QANDIL, IRC, Save the Children,
Output 4.4 Children provided access to education and psycho-social support	10,250	15,000	2,550	All KR Governorates, central governorates	3,239,720	960,100	1,199,000	1,080,620	UNICEF, UNESCO, NRC, TRIANGLE-GH, MESALA, WARVIN
Total					10,014,202	2,726,596	3,924,795	3,362,811	

Objective 5: Community self-management and participation improved.

Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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	2,695	N/A	All KR Governorates, central governorates	1,894,310	135,000	1,088,910	670,400	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, NRC, IRC, TRIANGLE-GH, UPP, DRC
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	All KR Governorates, central governorates	2,818,105	920,150	1,025,955	872,000	UNHCR, UNDP, UPP, IRC, InterSOS
Output 5.3 Social cohesion and peaceful co-existence between refugee and host community promoted and strengthened	124,000	186,000	500	All KR Governorates, central governorates	1,951,647	945,000	376,779	629,868	IRC, UPP, QANDIL
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	All KR Governorates, central governorates	1,390,250	296,450	754,160	339,640	UNHCR, UNDP, UPP, IRC, UNFPA, UNWOMEN
Output 5.5 Extremely Vulnerable Individuals are identified and provided with assistance	35% of total population in camps: 39,395	40% of total population in non camp settlements :55,000	20,000	All KR Governorates, central governorates	7,428,459	6,150,000	1,195,959	82,500	UNHCR, ACTED, InterSOS, DRC, ACF, IRC
Total					15,482,771	8,446,600	4,441,763	2,594,408	

Objective 6: Potential for resettlement realized.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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)	700	300	N/A	All KR Governorates, central governorates	988,337	392,500	345,837	250,000	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, IRC, TRIANGLE-GH, UPP, DRC
Output 6.2 Potential for integration realized and made more sustainable (permits facilitated, advocacy, social and economic integration realized)	1,000	6,000	N/A	All KR Governorates, central governorates	100,000	-	-	100,000	IRC, UNHCR, UNFPA,
Output 6.3 Potential for voluntary return realized (advocacy, assessment, information provided, cash grants to returnees)	703	859	N/A	All KR Governorates, central governorates	175,000	-	175,000	-	IRC, UPP, GANDIL
Total					1,263,337	392,500	520,837	350,000	

Sector indicators	Target
Number of Syrian refugees seeking access to Iraq are admitted and reside in a safe location	250,000
Number of Syrian refugees registered and profiles shared to increase individuals' protection	250,000
Number of persons identified as survivors of SGBV, referred to services, knowledge and capacity of community improved	1,500
Number of reported children with specific needs are provided protection	84,000
Community management established in camps and in hosting communities with ADGM consideration	Partially
Number of resettled individuals per year	1,000

Protection - Sector Summary Requirements				
		Requirements January-December 2014		
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	55,372,676	23,329,433	17,055,113	14,988,130

6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

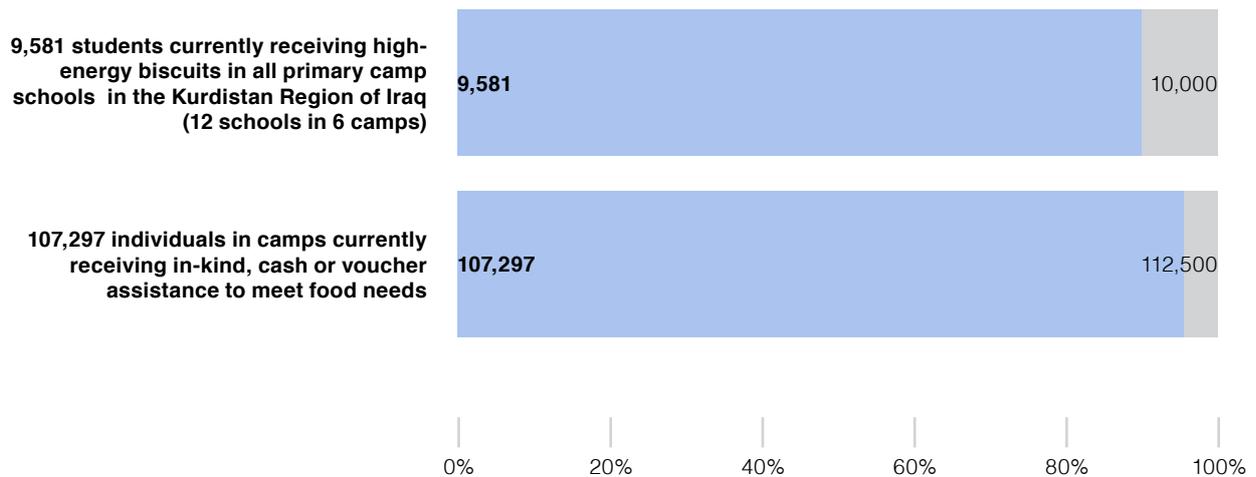
Protection in Iraq (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACF	3,170,000
ACTED	3,645,000
DRC	1,860,318
HAI	400,000
HI	1,271,932
INTERSOS	700,000
IOM	6,000,000
IRC	594,739
KURDS	500,000
MAG	1,500,000
NRC	1,079,620
SCI	1,562,000
SCI KR-I	150,000
STEP	250,000
TDHI	350,000
TGH	900,000
UNDP	3,937,810
UNFPA	6,400,000
UNHCR	14,687,907
UNICEF	4,898,400
UPP	756,950
WARVIN	259,000
WC-UK	499,000
Total	55,372,676

FOOD SECURITY

1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

Lead Agencies	WFP & UNHCR		
Participating Agencies	ACTED, ACF, IRW (Iraq), FAO		
Objectives	1. Food Security for all Syrian Refugees in need is ensured.		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$82,569,052	US\$1,952,963	US\$2,489,835
Total 2014 financial requirements	US\$87,011,850		
Contact Information	Elizabeth Spencer, Elizabeth.spencer@wfp.org		

2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



3. POPULATION IN NEED

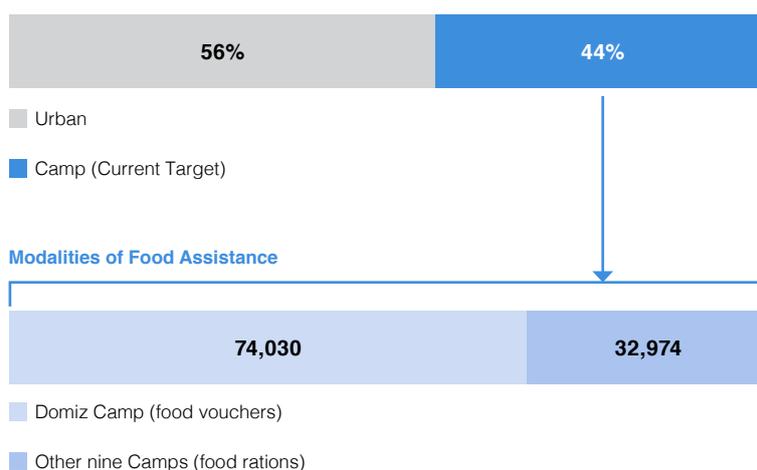
Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	112,500	112,500
Syrian refugees out of camps	137,500	N/A
Host communities	N/A	N/A

4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Current Situation & Needs Overview

Over 45 per cent of the 226,000 Syrian refugees currently living in Iraq, are living in camp settings. All refugees living in camps receive, and will continue to receive, food assistance. More than 98 per cent of the beneficiaries receiving food assistance are in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). Food assistance in camps is reaching 107,000 people, of which over 74,000 are registered in Domiz camp. The difference between the actual camp population (some 58,500 people, according to UNHCR records) versus the number of **people registered in the camp and receiving food assistance are believed to be living in the host community**.

Current Refugee Population



The food assistance is provided in the form of **food parcels in all camps** (including Bajid Kandala transit camp at the border in Dohuk) with the exception of Domiz, where WFP runs a **voucher programme** in partnership with Islamic Relief Worldwide - Iraq. In those camps receiving in-kind food, a parcel of 16.29kg of dry food commodities is distributed per person per month. Three shops participate in the voucher programme in Domiz and over **\$24 million have been injected into the local economy by redeemed vouchers** since the start of the programme. The value of the voucher is calculated based on the cost of several commodities needed to reach a daily consumption of 2,100 kcal/person/day.

WFP also runs a **school feeding program** in eight camps across KRI, distributing 100g of high energy biscuits daily to over **9,500 students**.

WFP monitoring shows that food consumption levels are increasing, indicating a gradual increase in food security among camp residents. Nonetheless, food consumption scores of female heads of household are lower than male heads of households. Male heads of households also consume a slightly more diverse diet than female households. Food consumption scores in Al Obady, in Anbar province, are worse than in the KRI, with refugees there twice as likely to resort to negative food coping strategies.

Additional food distributions are being conducted in the camps by other partners and actors, but necessarily through a harmonized distribution methodology. The possibility of introducing a Refugees Assistance Information System (RAIS) as a pilot into the KRI is being reviewed to facilitate distribution reporting. Ad hoc food distributions, which sometimes take place outside of the established coordination mechanisms, are also of great concern to UNHCR.

Food assistance to non-camp refugees is still under discussion with the Government. The joint UNHCR-WFP One Card programme is planned to pilot in the governorate of Sulaymaniyah and then potentially expand to Dohuk, pending discussions with the government.

Providing food security to the Kurdish population was planned, but is not yet underway.

National Systems & Sustainability

The Kurdistan Regional Government's (KRG) involvement in the food response has been recently scaled back, including the cessation of daily bread distribution in camps in Erbil. Discussions on how best to meet the food needs for the non-camp caseload are underway and the KRG has so far been very receptive to the idea of expanding the voucher programme.

The aim of the food sector in the longer-term is **to move towards a focus on food security and long term sustainability**. There is a gradual movement from in-kind food assistance to vouchers, starting with the larger camps. There is also a plan to move the voucher system in Domiz (and later, in other camps) to an **online e-voucher system**; however, more analysis is required before this would be possible, including an assessment of the KRI's banking system's compatibility with such a project. The advantages of the online e-voucher system are that it negates the need for regular food distribution and users don't need to redeem the entire voucher value at one time.

Research conducted in other countries has proven that **vouchers are a tool to generate employment, invest in the economy and strengthen markets in the long term**. Voucher programmes are more costly than in-kind food assistance, but the investment made in the country yields higher economic returns. **The One Card system** is also planned for Sulaymaniyah, and is an innovative way of combining different forms of cash assistance. Vouchers also help to promote the employment of local and refugee populations in the retail shops.

The Government of Iraq continues to provide all Iraqi citizens with a monthly in-kind food allowance. It is not known if refugees could eventually avail themselves of this programme, which may be cheaper, as a government-led long-term solution to address their food security needs.

5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

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 - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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	104,625	127,875	N/A	KRG and Anbar Governorates	83,725,534	82,569,052	1,156,482	-	WFP, UNHCR, IR, ACTED and ACF
Output 1.2 Food security assessments are conducted for WFP on their commodities and voucher distributions	104,625	127,875	N/A	Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah Governorates	300,000	-	300,000	-	ACTED-REACH
Output 1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of WFP activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	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	31,388	89,513	N/A	Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah Governorates	2,886,317	-	396,482	2,489,835	FAO
Total					87,011,850	82,569,052	1,952,963	2,489,835	

Sector indicators	Target
# of beneficiaries receiving food assistance per month	233,500
# of beneficiaries receiving food vouchers per month	112,500
# of beneficiaries attending schools receiving food vouchers per month	20,000

Food - Sector Summary Requirements				
Requirements January-December 2014				
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	87,011,850	82,569,052	1,952,963	2,489,835

6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

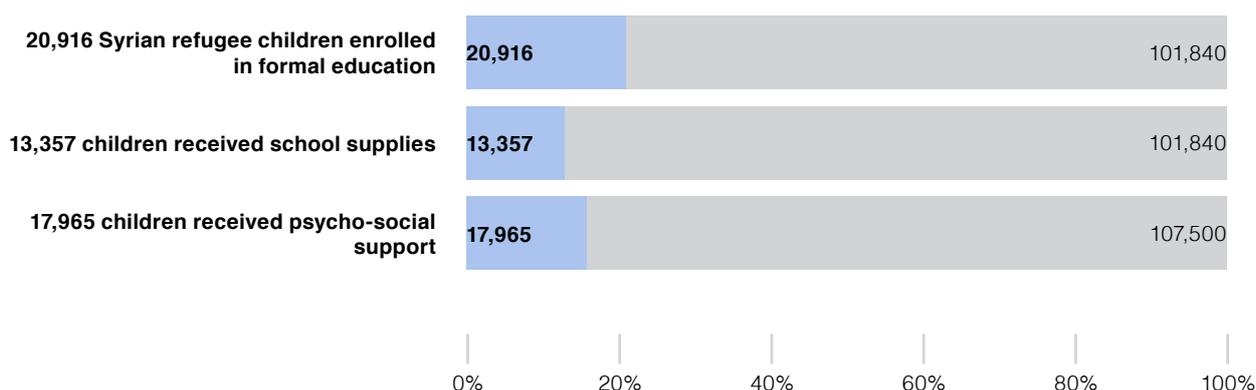
Food in Iraq (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACTED	400,000
FAO	2,489,835
UNHCR	1,552,963
WFP	82,569,052
Total	87,011,850

EDUCATION

1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

Lead Agencies	UNICEF		
Participating Agencies	UNHCR, UNESCO, SCI, NRC, IRC, REACH, TRIANGE, ARK, Peace Winds Japan, STEP, INTERSOS		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. To improve quality of education for Syrian refugees, boys and girls, accessing inclusive education from pre-school to secondary level by December 2014. 		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$20,933,923	US\$12,723,750	US\$4,264,240
Total 2014 financial requirements	USD 37,921,913		
Contact Information	April Coetzee, acoetzee@unicef.org Miki Chikoko, mchikoko@unicef.org Mohammed AL-Jabbari, aljabbar@unhcr.org		

2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	48,375	48,375
Syrian refugees out of camps	59,125	59,125
Host communities	N/A	N/A

4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Current Situation & Needs Overview

Around 57,000 Syrian children and youth in Iraq are of primary and secondary school age. The majority of the Syrian refugees in Kurdistan region are of Kurdish ethnicity, with Arabic as the first language. The language of instruction in Syria is Arabic and most of the children speak little or no Kurdish. This has proved to be an issue in accessing education, especially in the urban areas as it is estimated that only 1 per cent of the total number of schools use Arabic as their language of instruction.



Iraq, February 2014. 9 year old Mohammed attends school in the Domiz refugee camp in Northern Iraq. © UNICEF/UKLA2014-4800/Schermbrucker

Whilst, in principle, **Syrian children have access to the public education system in non-camp settings, a number of barriers have restricted their full participation.** The main barriers are: very limited capacity in schools with the Arabic curriculum; high levels of dropout in schools with the Kurdish curriculum due to lack of extra support for second language speakers; lack of textbooks and other education materials; and lack of teachers.

The current **rate of enrolment in the camps is 55 per cent for primary education and less than 1 per cent for secondary. Outside the camps the enrolment rate is lower**, at 22 per cent of the school-age population.

Fourteen elementary schools have been set up in seven refugee camps, which have an enrolment of around **11,800 primary students** (6-14 years old). Three secondary schools have also been established in the camps, however only one is functioning. The second is undergoing teacher training and the third is not functioning at all due to lack of teachers. In the functioning school, there are some 300 students enrolled (15-18 years of age).

In 70 per cent of primary schools, an **adapted Syrian curriculum is being taught by Syrian teachers**, who are contracted by the Ministry of Education (MoE). Starting in September 2014, all schools serving Syrian refugees will use the Arabic version of the Kurdish curriculum. This will mean that the MoE will be able to provide certification. The main challenges to make these schools operational include **lack of textbooks, availability and quality of teachers, and the fact that the Syrian curriculum is not accredited by the MoE**, which will hamper certification for this current academic year.

The expansion of schools that use Kurdish curriculum in Arabic is one of the priority interventions made by agencies in the education sector, including the construction of additional classrooms, rehabilitation of existing structures, improvement of basic facilities, provision of school furniture and operating a two-shift system. So far one school has been constructed and a further five will be constructed in the urban areas. 19 further schools are being supported through partners.

Students who were attending university in Syria have not been able to integrate into universities in Kurdistan due to lack of capacity of Higher Education Institutes to absorb the numbers and the lack of documents/certificates to prove their level of schooling. Around **250 young people have been offered short intensive courses** that give them additional skills, such as IT, to enrol in a later stage. Distance learning, e-learning and scholarships at universities abroad are also being considered.

Around **3,000 youth in urban settings are reached through literacy and life skills**, catch up classes and entrepreneurial trainings offered by UNESCO and NGOs. The main focus for youth in camps continues to be formal education, with nearly no attention being given to non-formal education interventions. A greater focus on technical and vocational skills is needed to provide skills for employability.

Another aim of the education sector is to **offer access to kindergarten to children 4-5 years of age** to focus on the school readiness aspect of Early Childhood Development. Before supporting any pre-schooling activities, the issues of teacher capacity and curriculum need to be addressed and resolved.

National Systems & Sustainability

Due to funding shortfalls, in the first months of 2014 the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) has been unable to pay the salaries of the additional teachers employed to teach Syrian students enrolled in public schools. Some teachers were not paid from October 2013 until February 2014. Even though they did receive back pay the uncertainty had an impact on teacher motivation, consistency of staff, and moral.

By the start of the new academic year, in September 2014, the MoE intends to introduce the **Kurdish curriculum translated into Arabic**, into all schools serving Syrian refugees. This will enable the Ministry to certify the program and accord recognition at the same level as the Kurdish curriculum, widely accepted internationally, for all students.

Given the limited number of Iraqi and Kurdish teachers who are eligible to provide instruction in Arabic, the employment of Syrian teachers would be a welcome initiative to address the low enrolment rate of Syrian refugees. However, enhancing their capacity and quality of teaching are considered very important requisites to make this a reality. Establishing new schools for Syrian refugees living outside the camps is excessively expensive and not recommended, since **investing in the existing schools would be beneficial to both the refugees and the hosting communities**.

The option to start a double shift in the current schools would allow for a degree of mainstreaming and maximize the use of limited resources allocated for education. More involvement of the Departments of Education in the governorates would ensure future handover and continuity of education services. Advocacy and negotiation to assist university students to continue their studies in Kurdistan, as well as formalize vocational training programs, will undoubtedly improve the chances of the youth to have access to the labour market and gainful employment.

5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Outputs highlighted in green contribute to the No Lost Generation initiative.

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 - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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	1,262	1,894	N/A	Erbil, Dohuk, Sulymaniya	1,261,622	-	1,261,622	-	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	28,163	42,246	N/A	Erbil, Dohuk, Sulymaniya	7,735,812	5,425,180	1,784,472	526,160	MOE, DOE, UNICEF, UNHCR, IRC, Traingle GH, Ark, Kurds, ACTED-REACH, SCI, UPP, PWJ
Output 1.3 Access provided to Syrian refugee children 16-18 years to secondary education through formal approaches in camp and non-camp settings	9365	14,047	N/A	Erbil, Dohuk, Sulymaniya	6,035,100	3,850,100	2,010,000	175,000	MOE, DOE, UNESCO, UNHCR, IRC, SCI
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.	11,011	16,515	N/A	Erbil, Dohuk, Sulymaniya	4,149,180	425,000	3,230,100	494,080	UNESCO, UNHCR
Output 1.5 No lost generation initiative	6,350	9,525	N/A	Erbil, Dohuk, Sulymaniya	5,155,875	5,000,000	135,875	20,000	UNICEF with all Partners
Total					24,337,589	14,700,280	8,422,069	1,215,240	

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 - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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	N/A	Erbil, Dohuk, Sulymaniya	1,695,584	-	1,695,584	-	MOE, DOE, UNICEF, SCI, IRC
Output 2.2 Teachers trained on improved pedagogy and child-centred methodology and capacity of school staff enhanced	1,373	2,194	N/A	Erbil, Dohuk, Sulymaniya	2,663,480	2,332,480	200,000	131,000	MOE, DOE, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, SCI, NRC, IRC, TRIANGLE, ARK, STEP
Output 2.3 Essential teaching/learning materials and recreational kits provided in camp and non-camp schools	31,365	47,435	N/A	Erbil, Dohuk, Sulymaniya	2,772,973	2,377,183	395,790	-	MOE, DOE, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, SCI, NRC, IRC, REACH, TRIANGLE, ARK, STEP
Output 2.4 Psychosocial support provided to increase well-being of refugee children from pre-school to secondary level.	48,375	59,125	N/A	Erbil, Dohuk, Sulymaniya	3,787,287	1,223,980	1,748,307	815,000	MOE, DOE, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, SCI, NRC, IRC, TRIANGLE, ARK, STEP
Output 2.5 Training and orientation of PTA conducted for their effective participation in school governance.	457	686	N/A	Erbil, Dohuk, Sulymaniya	1,720,000	165,000	132,000	1,423,000	MOE, DOE, UNICEF, UNESCO, SCI, NRC, STEP
Output 2.6 Sector coordination strengthened for effective emergency education preparedness and response.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erbil, Dohuk, Sulymaniya	515,000	45,000	90,000	380,000	MOE, DOE, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, SCI, NRC, IRC, TRIANGLE, ARK, STEP, PWJ
Output 2.7 Minimum standards on education in emergency are mainstreamed in programme planning, implementation and monitoring	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erbil, Dohuk, Sulymaniya	430,000	90,000	40,000	300,000	MOE, DOE, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, SCI, NRC, IRC, TRIANGLE, ARK, STEP, PWJ
Total					13,584,324	6,233,643	4,301,681	3,049,000	

Sector indicators	Target
# Syrian children attending ECD facility	6,499
# of parents received parental education	325
# Syrian refugee children/adolescents attending school and received educational materials (Primary)	57,151
# Syrian refugee children/adolescents attending school and received educational materials (Secondary)	19,005
# Teachers and school staff received training	2
# children/adolescents with access to psychosocial services	83
# adolescents with access to technical and vocational education, literacy, life-skills and entrepreneurship training	22

Education - Sector Summary Requirements				
		Requirements January-December 2014		
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	37,921,913	20,933,923	12,723,750	4,264,240

6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

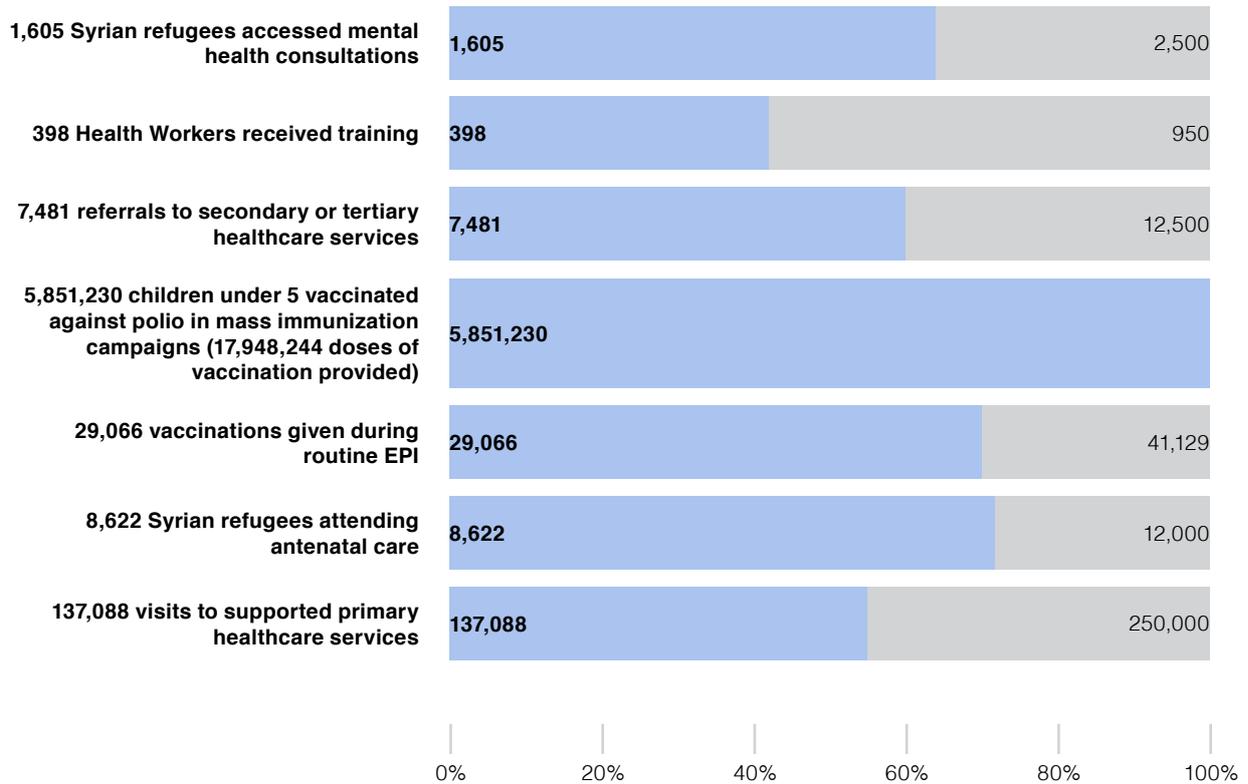
Education in Iraq (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
IRC	5,000,500
NRC	3,150,000
PWJ	600,000
SCI	2,300,000
STEP	31,800
TGH	738,000
UNESCO	7,955,462
UNHCR	4,646,151
UNICEF	13,500,000
Total	37,921,913

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

Lead Agencies	WHO and UNHCR		
Participating Agencies	WHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, PU-AMI, IMC, UPP, JIM-Net, UIMS		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 2. Improve coverage of comprehensive health services to Syrian refugees through integrated community level interventions by end of 2014. 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. 		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$22,712,000	US\$3,511,100	US\$1,607,500
Total 2014 financial requirements	US\$27,830,600		
Contact Information	Iliana Mourad, mouradil@who.int		
	Sandra Harlass, harlass@unhcr.org		

2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	112,500	112,500
Syrian refugees out of camps	137,500	137,500
Host communities	N/A	5,700,000

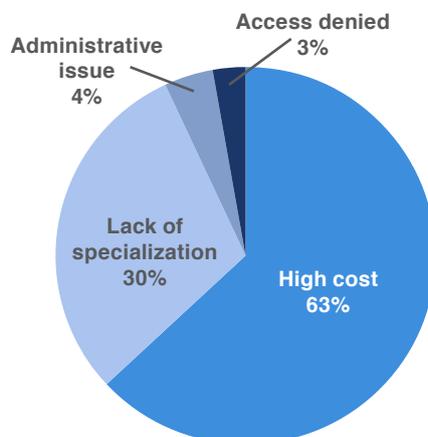
4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Current Situation & Needs Overview

To provide equitable access to quality essential health services, to improve the coverage of comprehensive health services, and to support the capacity of the national public health care system are needs that remain similar to those at the beginning of the year. Access to primary healthcare has improved but remains constrained for specialized services including, among others, mental health, chronic diseases and secondary/tertiary health care. There is a knowledge gap with respect to the needs of out of camp refugees. The two most vulnerable groups out of the 137,500 persons of concern are women of reproductive age (21 per cent of the population) and children under the age of five (15 per cent).

According to REACH assessments 2014, **all refugees have free access to health** services, although out of camp refugees have to bear the cost of transportation. Health services in the camps are provided by the government in coordination with humanitarian actors, while assistance to refugees out of camps is only provided by the government. Access to health care services for non-camp populations needs to be further strengthened.

Predominant challenges to accessing health services for non-camp refugees



The increasing number of refugees in host communities is putting strain on an already fragile and overloaded health system. An estimated 20 per cent of the non-camp population encounters difficulties in accessing health services. Key obstacles include costs for health services and medicines as well as perceived availability of relevant services. Separate Focus Group Discussions revealed a **low awareness on available public facilities providing specialized services for chronic diseases among urban refugees.**

Additional information campaigns are needed in urban areas to enhance awareness of available services. Quick impact projects (QIPs) carried out by humanitarian agencies and targeting facilities most in need have proven to be very effective in improving the capacity of the public health services and benefiting both host communities and refugees and will consequently be expanded throughout the year.

It is further estimated that **only 44 per cent of unregistered persons with disabilities have access to health care services**, in comparison to 69 per cent of the registered persons with disabilities. In camps and urban areas mental health services remain a key area for further support. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support services for Syrians escaping conflict and seeking refuge from war and persecution are available in seven camps but need to be further expanded for camp and non-camp populations. Similarly services for persons with disabilities need to be further enhanced as **74 per cent of the household with a disabled family member perceived difficulties in accessing health services**.

Stretched hygiene and sanitation services means the health situation in the camps is of great concern. There is strong coordination between the Directorates General of Health (DoH) and humanitarian agencies to ensure that the response to any potential outbreak of disease will be efficient. A weekly Health information System, in combination with the Early Warning System (EWARNs) is being used to provide an overview of the health situation and to provide early warnings on any outbreaks. There have been no outbreaks of communicable diseases in recent months, but preparedness plans need to be updated and reinforced.

Another issue of particular concern in the camps is **environmental health**, which can directly affect the outbreak of diseases. Health response actors are **coordinating with WASH actors to ensure sanitation and hygiene services** aren't overloaded and to prevent outbreaks of communicable diseases such as cholera. Additional prevention and awareness raising activities are planned for the summer months.

It is estimated almost **half of households in the camps have a borderline or poor food consumption score** (although these scores are rising). Half of the households were also found to have low dietary diversity scores and a large proportion indicated that they didn't consume meat, fruit or dairy. This situation could result in **micro nutrient deficiency and lead to chronic malnutrition**. A rapid nutrition assessment of newly arrived refugee children (6-59 months) also showed that **1.8 per cent suffered from global acute malnutrition and 0.33 per cent suffered from severe acute malnutrition. More than 66 per cent of the global acute malnutrition cases are female**.

National Systems & Sustainability

The DoH is overall in charge of health activities and is working in close coordination with the health sector working group. Health services out of the camps are completely covered by the DoH and **refugees have free access to primary, secondary and tertiary health care**, whereas the host population has to pay a nominal fee to access these same services. Preventive care is coordinated by DoH, with the interventions being supported by various humanitarian organizations. The Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) is now facing major challenges to expand and sustain the already existing health services in the rapidly growing camps as well as supporting the urban Primary Health Centres due to the increased number of refugees and IDPs.

The government carries out screenings of needs for **dental, optical and ear care in schools** both in and out of camps. Polio vaccinations are also being provided by the government to everyone crossing the border, as **communicable diseases such as polio or measles remain a real concern**. The KRG is also taking the lead on contingency planning in the case of an outbreak. Expectations of health services are generally high, because of the region's strong economy and established infrastructure, but a huge gap remains in the field of advanced medical services such as radio therapy for cancer patients and psychiatric services.

The sustainability of services being provided by the DoH is limited, as **the increasing number of refugees is overloading the DoH's human and financial resources as well as its facilities**, for both camps and non-camps settings.

The refugee population in Iraq is expected to reach 250,000 by the end of 2014, which will increase the strain on the already stretched resources of the government. The main concern is that **health services will overflow, limiting access to healthcare for those in need**. In addition, new refugees are expected to arrive in poorer mental and physical health, further increasing the strain on the healthcare system. Curative services are provided by NGOs in several refugee camps and currently the funding commitment of their respective donors is only until end of 2014. Should no further funding be provided, these services will cease and subsequently put a further strain on the public health system.

The KRG is trying to fill human resources gaps by adding new health workers into the national system and by recruiting skilled Syrian doctors. **In Domiz camp, 95 per cent of the staff providing health services are refugees and in the long term they could be incorporated into the national system**. Quick impact projects (QIPs) carried out by humanitarian agencies and targeting facilities most in need have proven to be very effective in improving the capacity of the government and benefiting both host communities and refugees.

5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Outputs highlighted in green contribute to the No Lost Generation initiative.

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 - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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	112,500	137,500	N/A	Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymanya and Anbar governorates	5,649,500	3,904,000	1,423,000	322,500	UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, PU-AMI, UPP, EMERGENCY, IMC, UIMS
Output 1.2 Increased comprehensive coverage of EPI services	22,400	N/A	N/A	Highly congested camps	610,000	580,000	-	30,000	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	27,300	41,000	N/A	Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymanya and Anbar governorates	1,029,000	553,000	331,000	145,000	UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, IMC, JIM-NET
Output 1.4 Referral system for secondary and tertiary care established	5,625	6,875	N/A	Camps and districts with a high concentration of refugees	1,078,000	828,000	200,000	50,000	UNHCR, WHO, EMERGENCY, PU-AMI, IMC, UIMS
Output 1.5 Appropriate infant and young child feeding practices promoted	20,000	N/A	N/A	Camps and districts with a high concentration of refugees	436,750	436,750	-	-	UNICEF
Total					8,803,250	6,301,750	1,954,000	547,500	

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 - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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	112,500	137,500	N/A	Camps and districts with a high concentration of refugees	1,238,000	605,000	298,000	335,000	UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, PU-AMI, UPP, EMERGENCY, IMC
Output 2.2 Community based Newborn care and Integrated Community Case Management (ICCM) programs implemented and monitored	10,000	N/A	N/A	Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymania and Anbar governorates	155,250	155,250	-	-	UNICEF
Output 2.3 Community based reproductive health awareness programs using Syrian women volunteers	24,750	30,250	N/A	Camps and districts with a high concentration of refugees	135,000	-	110,000	25,000	UNFPA
Total					1,528,250	760,250	408,000	360,000	

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 - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicate appealing on behalf of)
	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	107,500	132,500	10,000	Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymania and Anbar governorates	3,365,000	2,550,000	565,000	250,000	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, PU-AMI, EMERGENCY, UIMS
Output 3.2 Contingency plan for disease outbreak maintained	112,500	137,500	N/A	Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymania and Anbar governorates	1,700,000	1,400,000	250,000	50,000	UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO
Output 3.3 Increased comprehensive coverage of mass vaccination campaigns (Measles, Polio, Meningitis) with deworming and Vit-A supplementation	22,400	33,500	5,644,100	All of the country (about 5,700,000 children per NID round), including both targeted Iraqis and Syrian children living	11,484,100	11,100,000	234,100	150,000	UNICEF, WHO
Output 3.4 Health information system strengthened	112,500	N/A	N/A	Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymania and Anbar governorates	950,000	600,000	100,000	250,000	UNHCR, WHO
Total					17,499,100	15,650,000	1,149,100	700,000	

Sector indicators	Target
# of refugees having access to essential health services	250,000
# of women accessing antenatal care services	12,000
# of EPI coverage under-fives children in the camp setting	41,129
# of children immunized for polio vaccines during campaigns	5,700,000
Referrals to secondary or tertiary healthcare services	12,500
Health workers received training	950
Syrian Refugees accessed mental health consultations	2,500
# of children receiving measles vaccine	3,000

Health and Nutrition - Sector Summary Requirements				
		Requirements January-December 2014		
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	27,830,600	22,712,000	3,511,100	1,607,500

6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

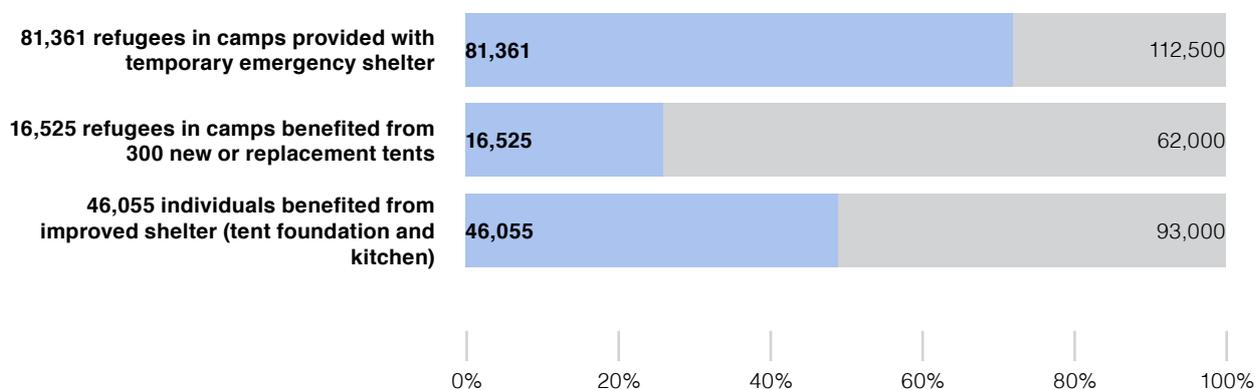
Health and Nutrition in Iraq (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
EMERGENCY	125,000
IMC	603,000
JIM-NET	173,000
PU-AMI	270,000
UNFPA	1,060,000
UNHCR	7,165,860
UNICEF	8,722,740
UPP	827,500
WHO	8,883,500
Total	27,830,600

SHELTER

1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

Lead Agencies	UNHCR		
Participating Agencies	UNHCR, ACTED, INTERSOS, NRC, TRIANGLE, UNHABITAT, MERCY CORPS		
Objectives	1. Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$34,885,442	US\$10,760,946	US\$11,643,184
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$57,289,572		
Contact Information	Martin Zirn, zirn@unhcr.org		
	Michael Waugh, michael.waugh@nrc.no		

2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



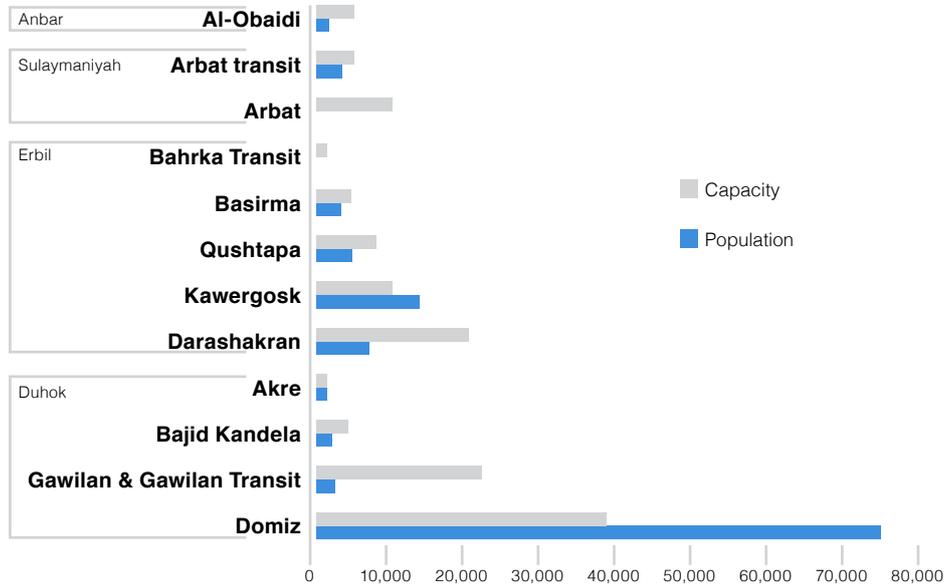
3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	112,500	112,500
Syrian refugees out of camps	137,500	10,000
Host communities	N/A	N/A

4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Current Situation & Needs Overview

Available space per camp



The current camps have a capacity to host up to 127,000 people, or 25,000 families. There are a total of nine occupied camps, one community building and 2 unoccupied camps (Arbat camp in Suleymaniyah under construction and Bahrka contingency camp) in the Kurdistan region, currently under various degrees of construction.

Of these 12 locations, seven are considered permanent camps, which include facilities such as latrines, showers and kitchens, three are temporary camps where refugees are living pending the construction of more permanent facilities, and one transit center, at Bajid Kandala, near the Syrian border. **The total registered population in camps is 113,981³**, where 74,201 **(65% of total camp based population) are located in Domiz**, the largest camp. Both the camp and non-camp refugee populations in Iraq are very mobile, making the shelter response a very complex challenge to be achieved.

An estimated 55 per cent of refugee families are living outside the camps, mainly in rented dwellings, **57 per cent of those households does not have a written agreement for rental tenure and accommodation** (75% of this proportion are allocated the in Duhok Governorate). **Housing property rights** for the more vulnerable non-camp refugees it's also a main concern issue.

3 As mentioned in Food and Security section, an important number of Refugees registered in the camps and receiving assistance are believed to be living in the host community. Based on the assessments, the planning figure for population living in camps in 2014, has been adjusted to 112,500 including expected upcoming families and individuals.

The shelter situation of non-camp refugees varies greatly from relatively comfortable living conditions to unfinished houses that may lack water, heating or even doors. Conditions are worse for squatters and persons living in smaller, often overcrowded, houses and apartments. **Informal settlements tend to be spread out, with some of the largest congregations being in areas near camps such as Domiz.**

Cash for rent is being discussed but the program needs to be agreed with the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG). Some **variants of cash assistance are being used for shelter assistance to refugees**, for example **vouchers for building or modifying housing infrastructure.**

National Systems & Sustainability

The **KRG has ownership of the camps** and determines the camp's locations, in coordination with humanitarian actors. Local municipalities are involved with the urban planning to varying degrees. The **Development Modification Center (DMC)** in Dohuk governorate takes a particularly active role in this regard. Types of infrastructure, including shelter and sanitation facilities, are ultimately determined by the DMC in Dohuk, the Erbil Refugee Council (ERC) in Erbil and the Suleymaniah Refugee Council (SRC) in Suleymaniah, in consultation with UNHCR and other partners.

In 2013 KRG funding and resources enabled the establishment of the camps and **have provided some US\$ 70 million for services including electricity, fencing, and site planning.** However, given financial constraints in **2014 the KRG is now looking at the humanitarian community to fund similar activities.**

There are plans to invest in community infrastructure that would benefit both refugees and host communities, although these vary widely depending upon which governorate the camp is located in and its distance from towns and cities. It is also important to ensure that humanitarian interventions are part of the process of urban design and planning of the rapidly expanding cities.

Domiz camp has the greatest expectations of developing into a more permanent setting in the long-term. In other camps, where there is limited opportunity for the development of economic activity, it is hard to envision a longer-term sustainable existence.

Investment in the development of infrastructure and of more durable shelter solutions inside the camps will not only improve the living conditions for the refugees, but also ensure that the **humanitarian cost of maintaining sub-standard shelters is significantly lower in the coming years.** Family plots, consisting of a concrete slab with a **60 cm wall for a tent, kitchen, shower and latrine are being developed in all camps earmarked to become permanent.** In Domiz, many families use the concrete slab as a basis to build a more permanent house. Assistance for refugees and host communities outside the camps will enable refugees to better integrate and have improved access to gainful employment as well as have higher potential for self-sustainability.

5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Shelter and Infrastructure established, improved and maintained.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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	75,000	N/A	N/A	KR-I	20,022,018	15,863,549		4,158,469	UNHCR, KURDS, PWJ, DRC
Output 1.2 Shelters in urban settings and camps offer adequate living conditions	N/A	10,000	N/A	KR-I	9,731,065	2,500,000	2,500,000	4,731,065	UNHCR, NRC, UNHABITAT
Output 1.3 Refugees and host communities benefit from adequate infrastructure	32,000	174,000	4000	KR-I	27,536,489	16,521,894	8,260,946	2,753,649	UNHCR, NRC, UNHABITAT
Total					57,289,572	34,885,443	10,760,946	11,643,183	

Sector indicators	Target
% of households living in adequate dwellings	60
# of persons supported with grants to upgrade shelters	10,000
# of persons provided with cash for rent	70,000
# of new arriving persons in receiving emergency accommodation	75,000

Shelter - Sector Summary Requirements				
Requirements January-December 2014				
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	57,289,572	34,885,442	10,760,946	11,643,184

6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

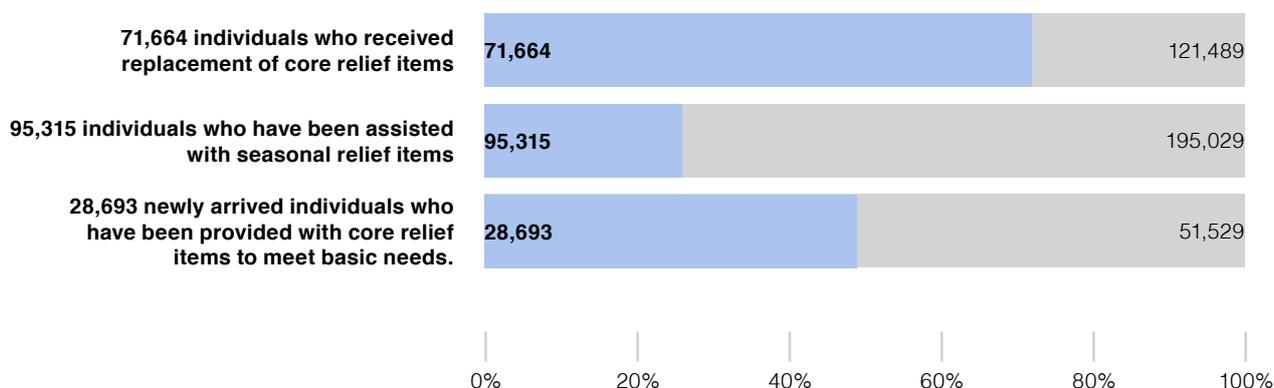
Shelter in Iraq (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACTED	2,307,042
INTERSOS	603,857
NRC	6,812,741
SCI	819,237
UNHABITAT	6,193,401
UNHCR	40,553,294
Total	57,289,572

BASIC NEEDS & ESSENTIAL SERVICES

1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

Lead Agencies	UNHCR and ACTED		
Participating Agencies	Save the Children, IRC, IOM, DRC, ACTED, Triangle GH, Mercy Corps, ACF,IYL, IRW.		
UNHCR Distributing partners	Acted, DRC, Qandil and YAO		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of Core Relief Items to refugees upon arrival into Iraq. Replacement of Core Relief Items. 2. Provision of Core Relief Items based on seasonal requirements. 3. The provision of logistics capacity and distribution modalities for Core Relief Items. 		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$56,297,679	US\$0	US\$0
Total 2014 financial requirements	US\$56,297,679		
Contact Information	Geoff Wordley, wordley@unhcr.org Asmaa Boukhait, boukhait@unhcr.org Kate Holland, kate.holland@acted.org		

2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	112,500	87,750
Syrian refugees out of camps	137,500	107,250
Host communities	N/A	N/A

4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Current Situation & Needs Overview

The total projected Syrian refugee population in Iraq by the end of 2014 is 250,000 individuals. Some 102,000 individuals/23,000 households⁴ are currently accommodated in camps while the remaining population is spread throughout the Kurdistan region in urban and rural settings.

Refugees arriving in Iraq come with few if any personal belongings, and they typically prioritize **the use of their personal savings to cover food and rent expenditures**. According to the Multi-Sectorial Needs Assessment (MSNA) carried out in the Kurdistan region in April 2014 for Syrian refugees outside camps, scored **relief items as one of their 3 main areas of priority requiring assistance**. According to the assessment, refugees in Dohuk scored CRIs as the top second priority identified after rent.

It is planned that the total of new refugee families arriving in the country, estimated as 51,500 individuals/some **11,700 households, will receive a basic core relief items** package which includes mattresses, blankets, kitchen set, plastic sheet and jerry cans. This allows them to resume their normal daily activities and provide some sense of ownership. One other major need is for consumables and particularly hygiene items.

The need for provision of materials and **items that mitigate the effects of the harsh weather** is evident and comes up in every assessment conducted. Heating sources as well as fuel are especially important as quality of shelters in general and insulation in particular are far from perfect. Furthermore, winter clothes will be distributed to the most vulnerable individuals both in camps and non-camps settings.

⁴ Based on an average number of 4.4 persons by HH (MSNA 2014).

National Systems & Sustainability

Directorate of Displacement and Migration / KR-I (DMC) in Duhok, which is a government counterpart, is in charge of distribution of donated CRIs by sources outside RRP6 structure. For Erbil and Sulaymaniyah there's no involvement from government in CRIs distribution. At least as of today, there are no formal coordination mechanisms between government and RRP6 agencies related to distribution of Non Food and/or core relief Items that it's expected to be adjusted by the end of 2014.

Although refugees outside camps have access to markets and potentially could purchase themselves basic household items, they do not have the means to make such acquisitions.

Access to the labour market has proven difficult while livelihood and income generating projects have limited outreach. Families who have reached Iraq in 2012 and 2013 have received core relief items; however some articles have suffered “tear and wear” and need replacement. **20 per cent of the non-camp and camp refugee families (some 27.500 individuals) will benefit from a replenishment** of Quilts, Mattresses, Stoves, Water and (or) Kerosene Jerry Cans, Plastic Sheets, Kitchen Sets, Hygiene Kits, Blankets, Tents and Fans.

Prolonged provision of cash assistance is a risk to self-reliance of refugees and might encourage dependency on aid. However, **as long as the livelihood and income generation activities do not pick up pace cash assistance cannot be fully terminated.** Vulnerable and extremely vulnerable cases will require continuous care and support as they possibly won't be able to have access to other means of income. The same applies to provision of core relief items.



Iraq, February 2014. Hakim and Amira wrapped up in blanked inside the family tent in the Domiz refugee camp in Northern Iraq. (Children's names have been changed.) © UNICEF/UKLA2014-04891/Schermbrucker

5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

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 - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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	42,652	21,658	3,655	Erbil, Dohuk, Suleimaniyah, Al-Qaim	11,653,922	11,653,922			UNHCR, DRC, IOM, Mercy Corps, ACTED
Total					11,653,922	11,653,922	-	-	

Objective 2. Replacement of Core Relief Items.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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	42,652	21,658	3,655	Erbil, Dohuk, Suleimaniyah, Al-Qaim	11,653,922	11,653,922			UNHCR, DRC, IOM, Mercy Corps, ACTED
Output 2.2 Procurement of Core Relief Items in a sufficient capacity to allow for replacement to occur	82,178	34,341	3,639	Erbil, Dohuk, Suleimaniyah, Al-Qaim	21,210,620	21,210,620			UNHCR, IRC, DRC, IOM, Mercy Corps
Total					22,458,974	22,458,974	-	-	

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 - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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	124,800	118,596	4,487	Erbil, Dohuk, Suleimaniyah, Al-Qaim	15,859,676	15,859,676			UNHCR, DRC, Triangle, GH, IOM, Save the Children, ACF, Mercy Corps, ACTED
Total					15,859,676	15,859,676	-	-	

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 - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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	57,018	9,553	1,463	Erbil, Dohuk,	5,882,521	5,882,521			DRC, ACTED, IRC,
Output 4.2. Warehousing and transportation of Core Relief Items across Iraq	6,350	9,522	1,463	Suleimaniyah	442,586	442,586			Mercy Corps
Total					6,325,107	6,325,107	-	-	

Sector indicators	Target
# of Newly arrived individuals who have been provided with core relief items to meet basic needs	63,896
# of individuals who have been assisted with seasonal relief items	241,836
# of individuals who received replacement core relief	150,647

Basic Needs - Sector Summary Requirements				
		Requirements January-December 2014		
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	56,297,679	56,297,679	-	-

6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

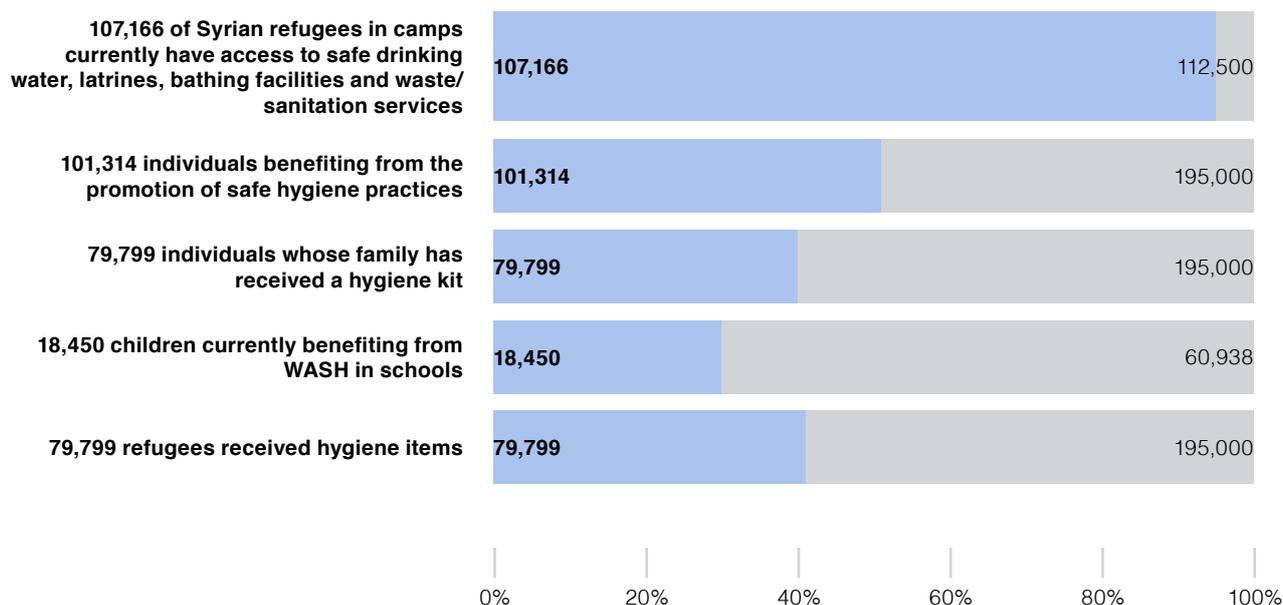
Basic Needs in Iraq (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACF	3,367,600
ACTED	2,354,960
DRC	10,500,000
IOM	9,100,000
IRC	2,330,000
MC	4,286,435
SCI	2,911,731
UNHCR	21,446,953
Total	56,297,679

WASH

1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

Lead Agencies	UNICEF		
Participating Agencies	ACF, ACTED, DRC, FRC/IRCS, IRC, IRW,UPP, NRC, Qandil, Relief International, KURDS, UPP, CDO, Harikar, Save the Children, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNHABITAT, PU-AMI and WHO		
Objectives	<p>1. WASH interventions targeted affected populations are effectively coordinated at the national and sub-national levels in close collaboration with other sectors.</p> <p>2. Affected populations have timely, equitable and sustainable access to sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking and maintaining personal hygiene.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$20,141,895	US\$57,791,285	US\$5,615,766
Total 2014 financial requirements	US\$83,548,946		
Contact Information	Adam Thomas, adthomas@unicef.org		

2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	112,500	87,750
Syrian refugees out of camps	137,500	107,250
Host communities	N/A	N/A

4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Current Situation & Needs Overview

In the nine refugee camps in Northern Iraq, **refugees are supplied with an average of 50 litres of water per person per day** through water trucking or access to the water network. The fact this is above SPHERE standards of 15 liters of water per person per day, has been established as a result of an agreement between government and partners based on estimated daily need and in the context of a shift from emergency- short term response to a longer term-sustainable support to the refugees. **Water is provided by both Government and implementing partners** and the costs are partially underwritten by the international humanitarian community. The supplied water is chlorinated and residual chlorine is tested at source, tank and household level to ensure that the water is safe to drink.

Of the nine camps in Northern Iraq, the largest is Domiz, situated in the Dohuk Governorate, hosting 74,200 registered Syrian refugees. Water is provided from the existing community water supply distributed via boreholes in the camp, augmented by water trucking. Because of **the high population density and high water usage rate that the population is accustomed to, ground water levels appear to be impacted and there is a need to access new water sources.** Monitoring of groundwater levels is ongoing and managed by government authorities. **Reports show a high occurrence of water wastage due to taps left flowing or leaking pipes,** so there is a need to **improve water conservation practices and install better technology to counter**

WHO testing water quality at Arbat camp, Iraq. /Copyright WHO Iraq 2014



this. Better network distribution systems would also improve equity of access and reduce the cost of water supplied.

In the camps, the ratio of latrines and showers to individuals is in accordance with SPHERE standards. However, some protection issues relating to sanitation remains - for instance that many users are not able to utilize toilets and showers due to a lack of locks. Day-to-day maintenance is done by refugees, supported by both government and NGOs for more technical operations and maintenance. Current de-sludging arrangements are costly and unsustainable (for example, in Domiz de-sludging costs USD 600,000 per year), and there is **no proper site for disposal**. There is a need, therefore, for more advocacy with government to install wastewater treatment and better disposal practices to alleviate contamination of water and the surrounding environment. Costs for de-sludging are borne principally by international partners.

Currently, **WASH interventions are limited principally to camps**. Up until now there has not been a demonstrated need for WASH interventions in non-camp populations. However, **it is a priority for the sector to look more closely at the needs of Syrian refugees residing in non-camp situations**. The recent multi-sectoral needs assessment will be the first step in informing the sector. In the meantime, there has been some assistance to out of camp refugee with the provision of hygiene kits in Dohuk Governorate. **Although hygiene kit distribution is ongoing in both camp and non-camp situations, the WASH sector is seeking to move to vouchering or cash transfer modalities for the provision of hygiene kits and other WASH related items**. Some partners have begun to implement distributions in this manner, with others moving in a similar direction. Coupled with the distribution of hygiene items, hygiene promotion is ongoing. While personal hygiene appears to be strong, cleanliness of the sanitation facilities and environment continues to be target areas. An assessment of WASH facilities in Arabic language schools, where non-camp Syrian refugees are attending, is planned in the next two months. It will look at the status of WASH facilities in schools throughout the three governorates in KRG.

National Systems & Sustainability

The Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) maintains a leadership role in the coordination, planning and implementation of WASH activities in camps, **however each of the three governorates (Dohuk, Erbil and Suleimaniyah) establishes its own standards**. This highlights the importance of the WASH sector in harmonizing standards amongst camps and for refugees.

The Development Modification Center (DMC) in Dohuk governorate, UNICEF and UNHCR have signed a tripartite agreement, which outlines a master plan to upgrade the road, **water network, and sanitation facilities, including drainage systems**, in Domiz camp. The agreement, when signed, would bring together government and international community resources to fund upgrading and improvements to road, water network, sanitation facilities, including drainage systems, for Domiz camp. It will put into place a more sustainable and long-term cost efficient approach to addressing the water and sanitation needs for its residents.

As these **camps are expected to transition into longer term residential centers**, there is an urgent need to **invest in sustainable water and sanitation services**, including constructing permanent piped water and sanitation systems in the camps. Networks for water supply and sewerage would provide sustainable solutions and would replace the costly short terms measures such as water trucking and de-sludging. **Although it requires an intense capital investment, financing of this essential infrastructure would be more sustainable and cost-effective in the long term.**

To strengthen local-level engagement and promote cost-effectiveness and sustainability, partners are looking at different ways to encourage local participation, including forming WASH committees at camp level and working with national authorities on developing strategies to ensure the longer term operation and maintenance of WASH services.

5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. WASH interventions targetting affected populations are effectively coordinated at the national and sub-national levels in close collaboration with other sector partners.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 subnational levels	N/A	N/A	0	KRG, Central Iraq	1,366,182	750,805	489,183	126,194	UNICEF, UNHCR, ACF, DRC, NRC, PWJ, KURDS
Total					1,366,182	750,805	489,183	126,194	

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 - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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	112,500	82,500	0	KRG, Central Iraq	16,383,899	5,378,500	10,066,399	939,000	UNICEF, UNHCR, with government, national and international partners including ACF, DRC, NRC, PWJ, KURDS, IRW, Harikar, QRCS, THW
Output 2.2 Quality of water supplied in camps and host communities is monitored for compliance with agreed standards on bi-weekly basis	112,500	82,500	0	KRG, Central Iraq	2,896,690	1,603,500	1,092,190	201,000	UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO with government, national and international partners including ACF, FRC, RI, DRC, NRC, PWJ, KURDS, IRW, Harikar
Total					19,280,589	6,982,000	11,158,589	1,140,000	

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 - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicate appealing on behalf of)
	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	112,500	82,500	0	KRG, Central Iraq	42,288,719	8,583,190	31,690,184	2,015,345	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNHABITAT, with government, national and international partners including ACF, FRC, DRC, RI, SCI, NRC, PWJ, KURDS, Qandil, IRW, Harikar, QRCS, THW
Output 3.2 Adequate system for collection and disposal of solid waste in camps and host communities is provided and functional	112,500	82,500	0	KRG, Central Iraq	9,360,306	1,623,900	7,434,406	302,000	UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO, UNHABITAT, with government, national and international partners including ACF, FRC, DRC, RI, SCI, NRC, PWJ, KURDS, UPP, Qandil, IRW, ACTED, Harikar, QRCS, THW
Total					51,649,025	10,207,090	39,124,590	2,317,345	

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 - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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	112,500	82,500	0	KRG, Center	7,651,190	1,498,000	4,649,965	1,503,225	UNICEF, UNHCR, with government, national and international partners including ACF, FRC, DRC, RI, SCI, NRC, CDO PWJ, KURDS, UPP, Gandli, IRW, ACTED, Harikar, QRCS
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	27421,875	33,516	0	KRG, Center	3,601,960	704,000	2,368,958	529,002	UNICEF, UNHCR, with government, national and international partners including ACF, FRC, DRC, RI, SCI, NRC, CDO PWJ, KURDS, UPP, Gandli, IRW, ACTED, Harikar, QRCS
Total					11,253,150	2,202,000	7,018,923	2,032,227	

* Individuals may be targeted by multiple interventions within an objective, including at different priority levels. An estimate of the total number of persons reached is given for the objective.

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.	19
# of emergency affected population provided with access to drinking and domestic water.	157,500
# of emergency affected population with access to appropriately designed toilets and sanitation services	157,500
# of emergency affected population provided with access to soap and other hygiene items and receive messages on safe hygiene practices	157,500
# of children with access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environment and in child friendly spaces.	60,938

WASH - Sector Summary Requirements					
		Requirements January-December 2014			
		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL		83,548,946	20,141,895	57,791,285	5,615,766

6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

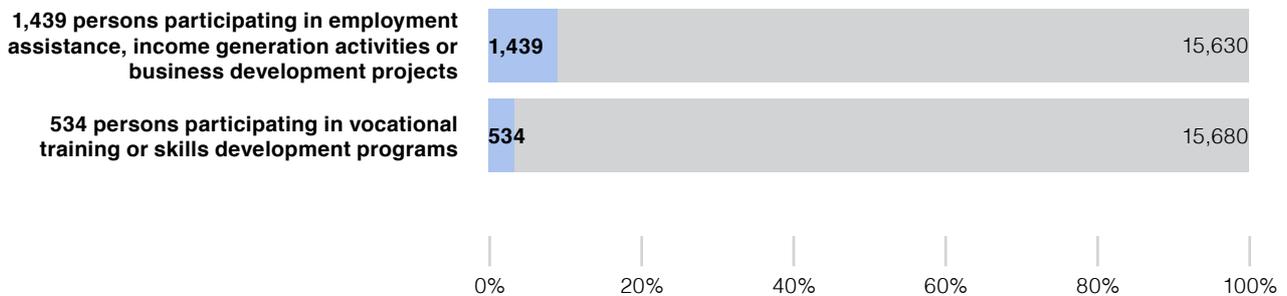
WASH in Iraq (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACF	3,468,140
ACTED	1,034,482
DRC	2,770,000
FRC	2,481,000
IRW	1,667,917
NRC	1,724,138
PU-AMI	230,000
PWJ	1,510,000
QANDIL	1,037,932
QRC	2,858,000
SCI	2,800,000
THW	7,644,000
UNHABITAT	3,103,449
UNHCR	14,865,154
UNICEF	35,285,976
UPP	218,758
WHO	850,000
Total	83,548,946

LIVELIHOODS

1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

Lead Agencies	DRC, UNDP		
Participating Agencies	Mercy Corps, ACTED-Reach, FAO, DRC, IRC, UNDP, IOM, UNHCR, UNDP, Kurds, Relief International, STC		
Objectives	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		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$0	US\$49,223,446	US\$0
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$49,223,446		
Contact Information	Shankar Chauhan, chauhan@unhcr.org Mizuho Yokoi, mizuho.yokoi@undp.org Anubha Sood, anubha.sood@drciraq.dk		

2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



3. POPULATION IN NEED

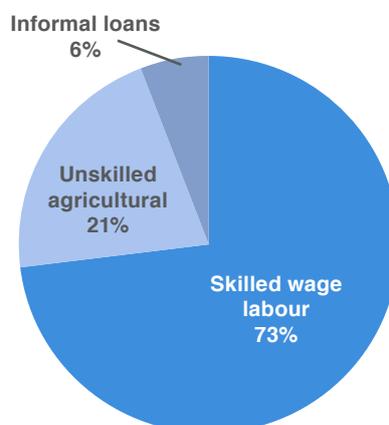
Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	112,500	7,056
Syrian refugees out of camps	137,500	8,624
Host communities	N/A	N/A

4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Current Situation & Needs Overview

Iraq is the only country in the region that officially provides residency permits to the Syrian refugees allowing free access to work opportunities. This allows a significant potential for humanitarian agencies to assist and support refugees to access the labour market and livelihood opportunities. **Access to gainful employment would allow lower dependency on assistance and decrease the overall humanitarian cost of the response.**

Predominant sources of income for non-camp refugees



The economy in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq has witnessed substantial economic growth in the past several years, in contrast to many other governorates in Iraq. Employment opportunities are mainly available in urban areas and are accessed predominantly by Syrians residing in the host-community, and to a lesser extent, those living in camps. Refugees living in remote areas (such as Gawilan and Basirma) are in a disadvantageous position due to distance and the additional burden of transportation costs.

According to the Needs Assessment conducted by REACH for camp-refugees in April 2014, **47 per cent of the respondents among camp residing refugees have reported no source of cash/income for their household.** The survey response in Basirma, Darashakran and Gawilan camps exhibit much lower figures of households having an income, 28 per cent, 35 per cent and 36 per cent respectively, which indicates refugees living in remote areas are in a disadvantageous position due to distance and the additional burden of transportation costs.

Forty per cent of non-camp in Sulamaniya answered that they do not sufficient income to afford essential items but only 21 per cent of the respondents in Dohuk reported the same (the average in three governorates: 30 per cent). A comprehensive labour market survey on the growing economic sectors in the Kurdistan Region, such as construction, services (hospitality and tourism) and agriculture is needed to be conducted, to ensure skill matching to secure sustainable income sources in future programming.

A special attention needs to be paid to the **refugees with vulnerability and special needs**, such as women, youth, and people with disability. The MSNA study indicates that only **18 per cent of female members of non-camp households are earning an income**. The Rapid Needs Assessment on refugees with disabilities in Domiz camp conducted by Handicap International in support of UNICEF indicates **99 per cent of refugees with disabilities were not working in comparison to 86 per cent of the non-disable control group**.

National Systems & Sustainability

The policy of the Kurdistan Regional Government to grant residency permits (thus allowing access to employment opportunities) to Syrian refugees is strongly commended by the humanitarian community. Yet, **there is a need to advocate towards local authorities (ERC, DMC and SRC) for improving livelihoods through residence permits and through NGO access to households residing in non-camp areas**. The Government should be further encouraged to participate in the policy and operational side, particularly setting clarity on legal status for refugees engaging in economic activities.

The **involvement of the government would also ensure complementarity and sustainability of projects** by linking them with government development plans and employing available resources.

While the nature and type of projects that could be supported will depend on the needs and other factors, the following non-exhaustive list would be worthy to pursue: a) **micro-entrepreneurship** through micro-credit intervention; b) **provision of vocational training** based on market needs and to enhance their potential in accessing the labor market; c) implementation of livelihood projects **targeting both refugees and host communities**; d) **rehabilitation of infrastructure** and social service facilities such as schools, clinics/hospitals, and water/sanitation facilities. This would provide additional income to vulnerable populations from both displaced and hosting communities and concurrently improve the living conditions of both communities and enhance social cohesion and resilience.

5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

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 - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicate appealing on behalf of)
	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	580	1,340	160	Dohuk, Erbil & Sulimaniya	1,609,280		1,609,280		Mercy Corps, ACTED, DRC, UNESCO
Output 1.2 Increased Incomes for Syrian refugee households	2,032	3,668	1,096	Dohuk, Erbil & Sulimaniya	8,433,600		8,433,600		DRC, IRC, UNHCR
Output 1.3 Small Businesses Promoted, Established & Sustained	5,292	16,924	2,420	Dohuk, Erbil & Sulimaniya	16,865,600		16,865,600		Mercy Corps, DRC, UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, UNESCO, IAO
Output 1.4 Income Generation/work opportunities through infrastructure investment	38,400	18,000	-	Erbil, Dohuk & Sulimaniya	4,924,000		4,924,000		UNDP
Total					31,832,480		31,832,480		

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 - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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	704	1,152		Dohuk, Erbil & Sulimaniya	187,760		187,760		ACTED, Mercy Corps, UNESCO
Output 2.2 Training Programmes: Vocational, Technical, On-the-Job, Business, Life Skills, Language - including some equipment	10,196	13,519	1,677	Erbil, Dohuk & Sulimaniya Governorates	15,091,206		15,091,206		UNHCR, ACTED, KURDS, DRC, Relief International, Mercy Corps, STC, UNDP, IOM, UNESCO
Output 2.3 Technical & Organizational Capacity Building in TVET Centres				Erbil, Dohuk & Sulimaniya Governorates	2,112,000		2,112,000		DRC, UNHCR, UNESCO
Total					17,390,966		17,390,966		

* Individuals may be targeted by multiple interventions within an objective, including at different priority levels. An estimate of the total number of persons reached is given for the objective.

Sector indicators	Target
# of people placed in employment through job placement facilitation support	940
# of people participating in income generation activities (e.g., cash for work)	3,247
# of people received small business assistance	5,594

Livelihoods - Sector Summary Requirements				
Requirements January-December 2014				
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	49,223,446	-	49,223,446	-

6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

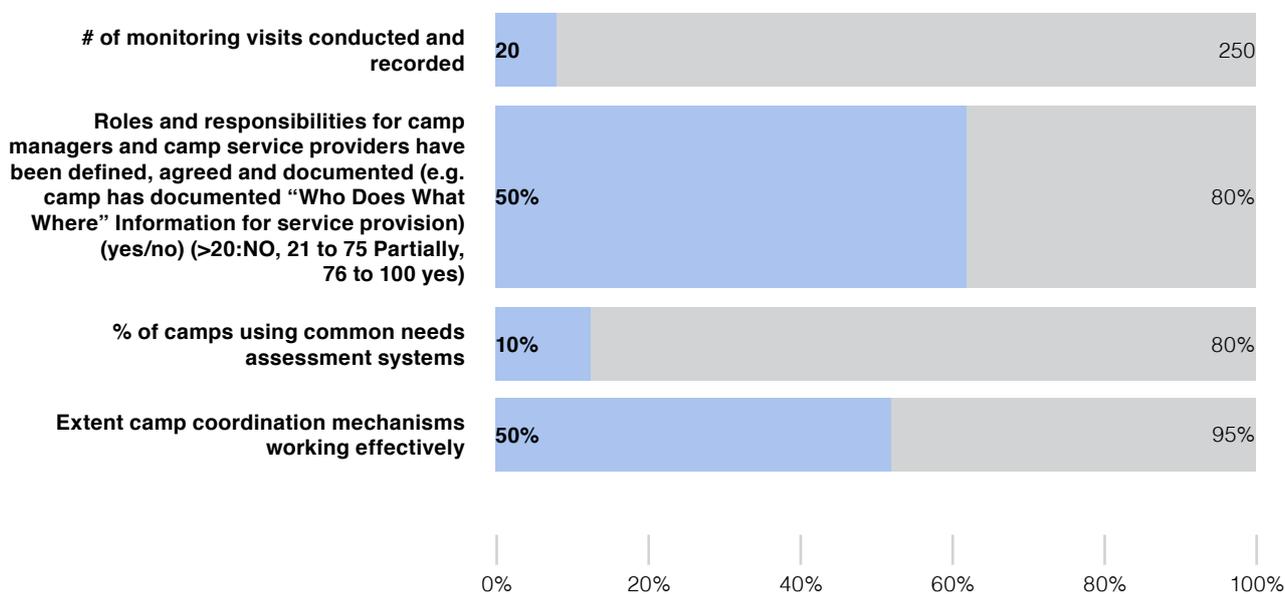
Livelihoods in Iraq (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACF	600,000
DRC	3,944,000
FAO	1,249,600
IOM	10,368,000
IRC	7,208,600
KURDS	800,000
MC	1,265,680
RI	1,452,500
SCI	496,000
UNDP	6,444,000
UNESCO	8,576,998
UNHCR	6,818,068
Total	49,223,446

CAMP MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

Lead Agencies	UNHCR		
Participating Agencies	UNHCR		
Objectives	1. Camp management and coordination refined and improved 2. Coordination and partnerships strengthened		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$651,804	US\$14,330,387	US\$4,561,540
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$19,543,730		
Contact Information	Whycliffe Songwa, songwa@unhcr.org		
	Geoff Wordley, wordley@unhcr.org		

2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	112,500	112,500
Syrian refugees out of camps	N/A	N/A
Host communities	N/A	N/A

4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Current Situation & Needs Overview

There are several actors providing essential intervention to the Syrians in the camps and the IDPs. These include representatives of the host population, Government departments, international organizations and some private firms coming with assistance intermittently. There is therefore the need for clear camp management responsibilities to be carried out by designated actors to ensure proper coordination in service delivery. **Effective camp management has been a gap in some camps which has led to a general lack of coordination among actors, wide gaps in service delivery, low participation of refugees in decision making structures and incomplete/unclear information dissemination.** As a result, efforts are being duplicated in the camp in some areas and entire sectors are being ignored. Refugees are incapable of accessing meaningful information and they do not have an opportunity to provide input into the decisions being made affecting their lives.

The establishment of Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM) Sector Working Group will ensure on-site coordination of all activities and services in all Syrian refugee camps in Iraq. UNHCR through the camp management partners will coordinate the activities of each service provider to **ensure immediate responses are provided to the needs of the camp population.** Coordination and management will take place with all concerned humanitarian actors working in the camp, including UN agencies, NGOs, IOs and donors, as well as government and local authorities. UNHCR coordination efforts will always be provided in the sole interest of and in cooperation with the camp residents thus the refugees and IDPs to ensure a consistent and harmonized Camp Management approach across all the Syrian refugees and IDPs camps in Iraq.

Successful humanitarian response to both refugees and the internally displaced people depends on effective coordination, planning, information management and data analysis, and a commitment to set response priorities based on need. Through the Inter-Sector Coordination Working Group which was established in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (ISWG/KR-I) in December 2013, this will endeavour to provide technical leadership within the international humanitarian community in the KR-I in the functional areas. It provides a joint forum where both refugee and IDP/natural disaster issues can be discussed in a collaborative manner. This effort is based on the leadership and joint

decision of the Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq and the UNHCR Representative to Iraq to use one system for the coordination of the relevant issues.

Actors on the ground in the KR-I are committed to avoiding the duplication of systems, time, and resources often found in contexts where both refugee and IDP crises are occurring simultaneously. The ISWG effort in the KR-I is based on mutual respect for respective mandates and accountabilities, and is driven by a commitment to finding practical coordination solutions that work for the unique operational context in the KR-I.

Objectives:

1. Coordinate the work of sectors around all the steps of the humanitarian response which require a joint approach, i.e. preparedness and contingency planning, needs assessment and analysis, strategic and operational planning, resource mobilization, implementation and monitoring.
2. Ensure that UNHCR and the relevant partners receive the information and analysis they need on the refugee response respectively, to make informed strategic decisions and to conduct advocacy.
3. Coordinate the information management of sectors and to ensure a common baseline and situation analysis for the use by all sectors in their operation.
4. Maximize resources, identify strategic priorities for resources, minimize duplication and enhance complementarities between sectors.
5. Ensure the systematic mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues (e.g. age, gender, and environment) and cross-cluster issues (e.g. non-camp refugees, cash transfers) across the response.

(The above five points are common to both a refugee response, under UNHCR leadership and accountability, and an IDP/natural disaster response, under HC/HCT leadership and accountability. The specific vehicles for how the above objectives will be carried out may differ between the refugee response and the IDP response.)

Roles, Responsibilities and Reporting Lines

A camp management structure will be carried out to ensure clear coordination roles and responsibilities to enable the Syrian refugees in the camps to have access to their basic human rights and access to humanitarian services in various sectors, consistency and common standards applied in all camps and follow up on the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues including protection, environment, HIV/AIDS and age, gender and diversity. Roles and responsibilities for camp managers and camp service providers will be defined, agreed and documented.

UNHCR will collaborate with its partners and the local authorities **to coordinate assistance provided to the beneficiary population, working with the Syrian refugees, NGOs, UN agencies and local authorities as well as any other relevant stakeholders**, in order to assure the needs of the refugees are met by the international community; services delivered are not duplicated; gaps in services are identified; and all services meet the identified standards. This includes supporting strong linkages and coordination with all partners in the camp and maintaining an open dialogue with the refugee population at all times.

UNHCR will coordinate regularly through Camp Administration Meetings involving the ERC, DMC in Duhok, and Government Emergency Cells (GEC) in Sulaymaniyah and Anbar, respective Mayors, and the heads of Asayeesh, the heads of the Police, the Camp Administrators, partner representatives, and other stakeholders. The Sector Working Group will also be organized as necessary to respond to evolving needs and ensure aid delivery is coordinated. It includes but is not limited to the following:

- Coordination of humanitarian activities implemented by different actors in all the camps in KRI;
- Facilitate regular camp coordination meetings (predominantly on a fortnightly basis), taking minutes and coordinating actions among stakeholders;
- Provide and update the Indicator Matrix, the 3W Stakeholder, Contact List and the meeting minutes on behalf of UNHCR;
- Facilitating the harmonization and the appliance of common operational standards and practices for all humanitarian actors operating in the camps. Monitoring the use of minimum international standards in the construction of the camps under the supervision and coordination of UNHCR Technical unit;
- Facilitating dialogue, understanding and joint initiatives/activities between Syrian refugees and host communities;
- Facilitate capacity building and training local authority officials and staff of UNHCR partners to strengthen their operational capacities in camp management and general coordination, etc.

UNHCR is accountable for ensuring an appropriate response to refugees in Iraq. It is responsible for providing leadership to the strategic planning process. UNHCR works with partner UN Agencies and the NGO community to define the overall vision and prioritization for relevant refugee interventions and to oversee the refugee programme activities. UNHCR ensures the strategy is based on a thorough protection analysis and developed through consultation with the broadest range of humanitarian actors, and then implemented and monitored.

Community Outreach and Mass Information

UNHCR in collaboration with the Sector Working Group partners will disseminate information such as service delivery, policy changes and relocations to the camp community, through a combination of static and mobile mechanisms, utilizing a combination of and other partner NGO outreach teams in all the camps in Iraq. UNHCR's mass information objective seeks to fill any information vacuum, distribute necessary knowledge and prevent the spread of misinformation. UNHCR and partners will use different channels to disseminate information supervised by UNHCR Information Management teams and trained NGO Community Mobilisers assigned with mass-information responsibilities.

Camp Governance and Refugee Community Coordination

UNHCR will endeavour to establish community-driven camp coordination structures through an inclusive refugee leadership involving women and youth. This will facilitate effective communication between refugees and all partners as well as promoting empowerment of refugees to be part of decision making that affects their own lives. Syrians will also be mobilized to strengthen social protection in the camp through community groups. Positions in the camp committee will be voluntary (i.e. unpaid) though limited incentives will be provided through phone cards, stationery and visibility material.

At the camp level, UNHCR will establish a Camp Representative Committee (CRC), dedicated Women Committee and Youth Committees. The Committees will voice women's and youth's specific concerns to camp authorities and humanitarian actors and will be provided each one with clear Terms of Reference adapted to the committee's respective objectives and the Code of Conduct will be introduced. The respective committees will be trained in community representation and will also contribute to disseminating information to the camp population following the stakeholder meetings they attend, giving feedback and following-up on agreed actions. This will make on-going efforts to facilitate the members' ownership of decision making procedures, meeting procedures (in terms of encouraging the committees to issue agendas prior to meetings, keep and endorse records/minutes) and monitoring procedures.

UNHCR and partners including the local authorities' representatives in the camps will establish a dedicated Complaints and Feedback Mechanism in the camps, which will be independently monitored by a dedicated staff. This will ensure compliance with international standards of accountability and conduct towards target communities. UNHCR and partners will be responsible for running the complaints desks; gathering information from complaints boxes and consultation meetings; maintaining the Complaints Registration Database; following up actionable complaints and, if necessary establishing referral mechanisms with partner organizations; and providing regular reporting and feedback to Camp Coordination, Camp Management and the relevant Field/protection staff.

Maintenance and Upgrading of Camp Facilities

This outcome seeks to ensure that camp infrastructure meets the needs of Syrian refugees and the humanitarian community. The majority of this objective will be undertaken through Cash-For-Work (CFW) utilizing Syrian refugees residing in the camps. CFW will be paid using the harmonized rates. Day labour will be utilized for camp maintenance and repairs, such as preparing primary and secondary drainage, setting up tents/shelters, one-off extraordinary maintenance or construction of common infrastructure. Gender equity will be maintained for all day labor activities where feasible.

This component will also include a component for environmental management through the planting and maintaining of trees in all the camps in KR-I. This will act as a modality through which soil erosion by both wind and rainfall can be curbed and water absorption will be facilitated. CFW teams will be provided with necessary equipment and pre-grown saplings to be planted throughout the camp and cared for. Through this greening initiative, the overall aesthetic of the camp will generate a sense of ownership and belonging for beneficiaries whilst providing a dignified source of income for individuals involved in its activity. The maintenance and upgrading of facilities in the camps will consist of:

- Coordinating with the respective Mayors and relevant local authorities for upkeep of roads and general maintenance of the Camps;
- Cash-For-Work programme for soft upkeep of camps through upkeep of roads and drainage, etc, as defined in discussions with partners and local authorities;
- Environmental improvement through planting of trees.

National Systems & Sustainability

Sector Working Group liaises with Government structures according to the topic and governorate where intervention is implemented.

Multi sector assessment structures, as well as Information management Unit, Planning and Analysis and Mass information contributes to guarantee higher levels of cost efficiency during the intervention of all sectors and partners, providing harmonization in the planning and monitoring tools for all stakeholders (Participating NGOs as implementing and operational partners included as well as government structures in each camp).

A permanent update of a What-Where-Who (3Ws) mapping is implemented in monthly basis in order to revise accountability levels.

As several times mentioned during this document, a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) is on-going. These assessments will allow all sectors to systematically assess the needs of both camp and non-camp refugees.

5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Camp management and coordination refined and improved.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 Information management systems, incl. needs assessment and monitoring, are integrated across camps	N/A	N/A	N/A	Dohuk, Erbil & Sulimaniya	2,952,032	651,804	1,534,928	765,300	UNHCR
Output 1.2 Roles and responsibilities for camp managers and service providers defined and agreed	N/A	N/A	N/A	Dohuk, Erbil & Sulimaniya	7,539,518		7,117,714	421,804	UNHCR
Total					10,491,550	651,804	8,652,642	1,187,104	

Objective 2. Coordination and partnerships strengthened.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 2.2 Collection, collation and dissemination of information by partners harmonized	N/A	N/A	N/A	Dohuk, Erbil & Sulimaniya	2,338,441		1,494,832	843,609	UNHCR
Total					2,338,441		1,494,832	843,609	

Objective 3. Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 Financial control assured	N/A	N/A	N/A	Dohuk, Erbil & Sulimaniya	2,065,413		1,221,804	843,609	UNHCR
Output 3.2 General project management services provided	N/A	N/A	N/A	Dohuk, Erbil & Sulimaniya	3,382,913		2,539,304	843,609	UNHCR
Output 3.3 Monitoring conducted	N/A	N/A	N/A	Dohuk, Erbil & Sulimaniya	1,265,413		421,804	843,609	UNHCR
Total					6,713,739	0	4,182,912	2,530,827	

Sector indicators	Target
Extent camp coordination mechanisms working effectively	95
% of camps using common needs assessments systems	80
Roles and responsibilities for camp managers and camp service providers have been defined, agreed and documented (e.g. camp has documented "Who Does What Where" Information for service provision) (yes/no)	Partially
# of monitoring visits conducted and recorded	250

Camp Management & Coordination - Sector Summary Requirements				
		Requirements January-December 2014		
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	19,543,730	651,804	14,330,386	4,561,540

6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Camp management in Iraq (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
UNHCR	19,543,730
Total	19,543,730

TOTAL COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Agency	Total 2014
ACF	10,605,740
ACTED	9,741,484
DRC	19,074,318
EMERGENCY	125,000
FAO	3,739,435
FRC	2,481,000
HAI	400,000
HI	1,271,932
IMC	603,000
INTERSOS	1,303,857
IOM	25,468,000
IRC	15,133,839
IRW	1,667,917
JIM-NET	173,000
KURDS	1,300,000
MAG	1,500,000
MC	5,552,115
NRC	12,766,499
PU-AMI	500,000
PWJ	2,110,000
QANDIL	1,037,932
QRC	2,858,000
RI	1,452,500
SCI	10,888,968
SCI KR-I	150,000
STEP	281,800
TDHI	350,000
TGH	1,638,000
THW	7,644,000
UNDP	10,381,810
UNESCO	16,532,460
UNFPA	7,460,000
UNHABITAT	9,296,850
UNHCR	131,280,080
UNICEF	62,407,116
UPP	1,803,208
WARVIN	259,000
WC-UK	499,000
WFP	82,569,052
WHO	9,733,500
Total	474,040,412

TOTAL COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR

Agency	Total 2014
Protection	55,372,676
Education	37,921,913
Food	87,011,850
CRI	56,297,679
WASH	83,548,946
Shelter	57,289,572
Livelihoods	49,223,446
Health and Nutrition	27,830,600
CMCC	19,543,730
Total	474,040,412

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