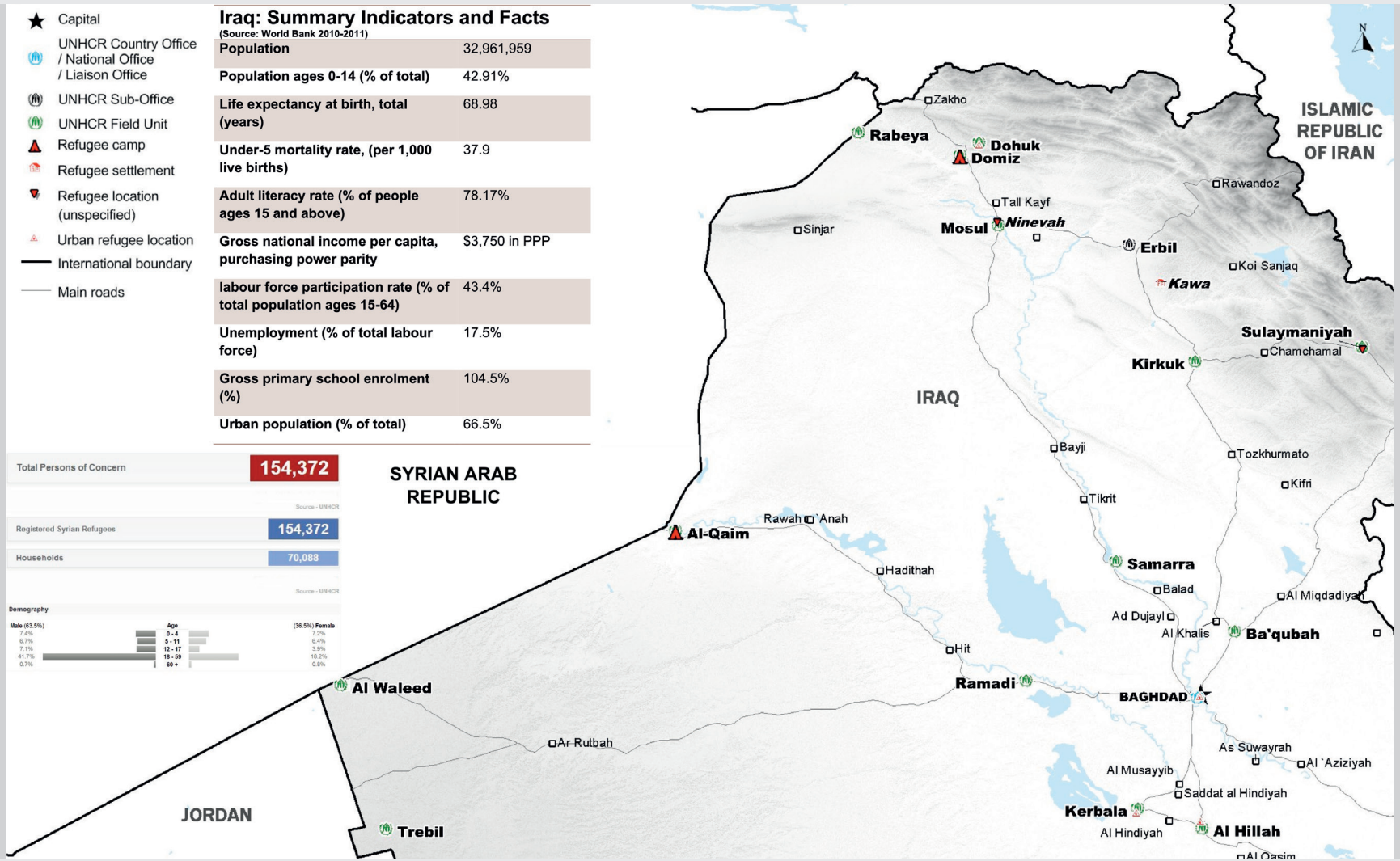
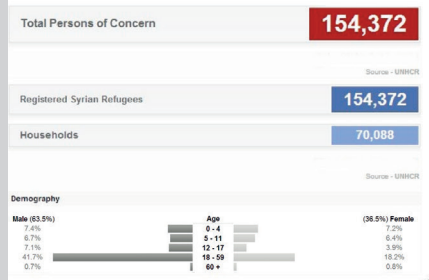


- ★ Capital
- UNHCR Country Office / National Office / Liaison Office
- UNHCR Sub-Office
- UNHCR Field Unit
- Refugee camp
- Refugee settlement
- Refugee location (unspecified)
- Urban refugee location
- International boundary
- Main roads

Iraq: Summary Indicators and Facts

(Source: World Bank 2010-2011)

Population	32,961,959
Population ages 0-14 (% of total)	42.91%
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	68.98
Under-5 mortality rate, (per 1,000 live births)	37.9
Adult literacy rate (% of people ages 15 and above)	78.17%
Gross national income per capita, purchasing power parity	\$3,750 in PPP
labour force participation rate (% of total population ages 15-64)	43.4%
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	17.5%
Gross primary school enrolment (%)	104.5%
Urban population (% of total)	66.5%



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

IRAQ RESPONSE PLAN

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Out of 147,000 Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR and the Government of Iraq by mid-May, approximately 94 per cent are in the Governorates of Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah in the Kurdistan Region (KR) while around 7,000 live in and around Al Qa'im, Anbar Governorate. The number of new arrivals has more than doubled since December 2012 and reached 800 to 1,000 daily in April-May 2013, the vast majority being in the KR. While 40 per cent of those registered are hosted in camps, 60 per cent live in Iraqi communities, often in unfinished houses and apartments.

Based on registration trends, UNHCR and other humanitarian actors expect that the number of Syrian nationals seeking protection and humanitarian assistance in Iraq will continue to increase and may reach 350,000 by end of 2013. Of these, some 300,000 are expected to enter the KR, while some 30,000 are expected to seek safety in Al Qa'im, Anbar (provided the border is reopened), and 20,000 in other Governorates. As at the time of drafting this RRP, 40 per cent of refugees are expected to be residing in camps (except in Baghdad and central and southern Governorates), and 60 per cent among local communities by the end of the year.

With camp and urban refugee populations on the rise, albeit unevenly, the planned response aims to ensure a consistent level of humanitarian assistance to all refugees in need, while at the same time further enhancing the protection capacity already in place, particularly in non-camp settings. In this context, border monitoring, registration, establishment of new camps, provision of shelter and core relief items, health, water, sanitation, education, as well as protection interventions will target camp and urban refugees, as well as host communities.

Some 4,600 Syrian refugees in Iraq have opted to return to Syria owing to both pull and push factors, including ever-growing frustration over difficult living conditions and lack of freedom of movement outside Al Qa'im camps. Due to the prevailing volatile security situation in Syria, UNHCR neither promote nor facilitate these return movements. Nonetheless, UNHCR and its partner monitor these movements and provide individual counselling to potential returnees to ensure that their decision is well-informed. Moreover, UNHCR and humanitarian actors maintain a flexible approach, whereby they would adjust their programmes, should more refugees choose to return to Syria in case the security situation in that country improves.

UNHCR continues to lead the coordination of the humanitarian response in close collaboration with the GoI, in particular the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) and the authorities in the Iraqi KR, as well as UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UN-Habitat and UNFPA. The inter-agency response has been joined by other humanitarian agencies/actors, including IOM and international and national NGOs, lending much-needed support and expertise in the challenging political and security environment

which continues to characterize Iraq. Altogether, agencies are appealing for a total of US\$ 310,858,973 to protect and assist Syrian refugees in Iraq until the end of 2013.

B. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

CONTEXT

Syrian refugees have been entering Iraq through the border points of Al Qa'im, Anbar Governorate, and Peshkahpor as well as other informal entry points to the KR. However, since October 2012 the main border crossing point in Al Qa'im has been closed for Syrian new arrivals, with exceptions being made for medical emergencies and family reunification cases. This border has been closed entirely for males over 15 years of age as of the end of March 2013 (even for family reunification purposes). With support from other agencies UNHCR, is advocating with the Gol to reopen the Al Qa'im border as quickly as possible.

Refugee camps have been established in Al Qa'im, Anbar Governorate, and Domiz, Dohuk Governorate. In Al Qa'im, some 7,000 Syrian refugees are registered, including 4,300 in two camps. A third camp has been established at Al Obaidy, where an additional 4,500 refugees can be accommodated. With the situation in Syria remaining volatile and unpredictable, should the Gol agree to re-open Al Qa'im border, the number of Syrian nationals seeking safety through that border point may reach 30,000 by end of 2013, provided the currently fragile situation in Anbar Governorate does not further deteriorate. In the KR, the authorities maintain an amiable posture towards UNHCR's operation and welcome Syrian refugees, of which the overwhelming majority are of Kurdish origin. In Dohuk, Domiz camp hosts roughly 40,000 refugees. It is critically overcrowded due to an exponential increase in new arrivals, while options for new camps in this Governorate are scarce. Hence, with Domiz camp being overcrowded, congestion and warmer temperatures are increasing vulnerability to outbreaks of diseases as well as to tension between camp residents.

Currently over 60 per cent of registered refugees are scattered in local communities, mainly in the three northern Governorates of Erbil, Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah; many of these are highly vulnerable, living in sub-standard unfinished houses/apartments. So far the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) demonstrated its willingness to allow Syrians to settle among host communities, rather than moving them to existing camps. However, the strain on host communities is considered too high and local authorities, including in Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Al Qa'im, are hoping to reduce the pressure by establishing new camps.

Two sites for the establishment of new camps have been identified, one in Erbil Governorate for 10,000-12,000 and another one in Sulaymaniyah for 15,000 individuals, though negotiations are still on-going between UNHCR and local authorities about the latter. Once the two camps have been established, they would provide space for 25,000 refugees, thus only partially bridging a prevailing wide space gap. As the refugee influx is expected to continue at the current pace and 40 per cent of new refugees are likely to be camp based (i.e. 132,000), more land would need to be allocated for additional camps in the KR.

In the KR, Syrian refugees are registered with UNHCR and the Department of Displacement and Migration (DDM) in the Governorates of Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah and issued with an asylum seeker certificate valid for one year. The registration facilitates the issuance of a six month residency permits. However, as of 3 April 2013, the Directorate of Residency in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah Governorates suspended issuance of residency permits to the Syrian new arrivals. Refugees in Al Qa'im are not provided with residency permits. Without permits refugees are less likely to access basic public services, which also affect their chances becoming self-reliant.

To respond to the needs of Syrian refugees in urban areas, UNHCR has developed an urban refugee needs response strategy and embarked on its implementation. The main aspects of the urban strategy include mapping and protection monitoring of the Syrian refugee population, identification of vulnerable persons and provision of cash assistance, expansion of educational facilities to accommodate increasing number of students and advocacy to improve access to health care services. The first phase of the urban strategy was implemented in December 2012 and January 2013 with the distribution of various winter packages and items. A second phase consisted of the distribution of food and non-food items received during the KURDSAT TV/UNHCR campaign, which raised US\$ 500,000 in cash and US\$ 1.5 million-worth of donations from local communities. The goods were distributed to urban refugees in Erbil, Dohuk, and Sulaymaniyah Governorates.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

In 2013 UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies/actors have been responding to the needs of Syrian refugees in Iraq through registration and other protection interventions, distribution of life-saving items, and the provision of essential services. Humanitarian actors have permanent staff presence in both camp locations (Al Qa'im and Domiz), in addition to regular border monitoring at all entry points to Iraq. Protection related interventions include registration, documentation, advocacy for non refoulement and opening of the border, identification of gaps through age and gender participatory assessments, prevention and counselling on SGBV, special attention to the most vulnerable refugees, i.e. unaccompanied minors, women heads of households, and disabled refugees. UNHCR is also increasing humanitarian assistance near key border points by establishing reception areas that include waiting areas and latrines; transport to the border may be provided to the most vulnerable families.

Community services are managed by UNHCR, which in addition to responding to the needs of the most vulnerable, organizes vocational training and other skills building activities. While not encouraging or promoting repatriation to Syria, given the lack of conditions conducive to a sustainable return, UNHCR has, nevertheless, been providing counselling to persons wishing to return to Syria, hence ensuring that their decision is an informed one and possible consequences of a return are understood. In particular refugees are informed of the strict non-readmission policy of the GoI; they are requested to sign a voluntary return form. In the event that the number of returns increases, capacity will be increased at reception areas in collaboration with the authorities.

Ensuring child protection is a priority in all areas hosting refugees. Assessments conducted in collaboration with the authorities show that Syrian refugee children have witnessed extreme violence,

including shootings, shelling and killing, and can display symptoms of psychological distress, such as flashbacks, nightmares, withdrawal and inability to concentrate. Moreover, displacement is causing them further anxiety, due to family separation, breakdown of community ties and interruption of schooling. Education will be addressed together with existing rehabilitation and expansion of schools and educational infrastructures, so that Syrian children can be integrated in the local public education system. Given the large number of youth in the Kurdistan Region (KR) in particular, special attention should go to creating opportunities for them, including vocational and life-skills training, access to the labour market, as well as access to psycho-social support.

All refugees require shelter and UNHCR, jointly with other partners, is supporting the Government to ensure this essential service is available. In addition, there is a dire need for more camps; hence negotiations for land allocation are being pursued. In March 2013 UNHCR embarked on the establishment of a camp in Erbil Governorate to ensure the provision of shelter and essential services to 10,000-12,000 refugees. This entails site planning, ground levelling, placement of tents as well as organizing and installing water, sanitation and electricity infrastructures. Other infrastructure, such as caravans for camp administration, camp management and registration centres will also be required and shall be prepositioned as soon as possible.

Some urban refugees are living in unfinished houses on the outskirts of main cities. UNHCR anticipates that at least 30 per cent of urban refugees require additional support. This support will be provided within reasonable limits to encourage refugees to sustain themselves in urban settings, with the more vulnerable families and individuals who are unable to sustain themselves in urban areas being encouraged to move to the camp.

The health needs assessment in Al Qa'im and Domiz camps have revealed an urgent need to strengthen primary health care services, integrated management of childhood illness, diagnosis and treatment of non communicable diseases, prevention and control of communicable diseases, implementation of minimum initial service package for reproductive health and water quality monitoring to prevent outbreaks of water-borne diseases. The crowding in Domiz camp has an impact on sanitation. Congestion and warmer temperatures are increasing vulnerability to outbreaks of diseases as well as to tension between camp residents. The number of children below 5 years of age suffering from diarrhoea in the camp has doubled since February 2013 with an average nine children out of every hundred suffering from diarrhoea per week. Additionally, there have been 62 cases of Hepatitis A since the beginning of 2013. UNHCR, UNICEF and WHO are conducting a joint assessment to address the observed increase.

The education needs for Syrian refugees include embarking on training of school administrators to strengthen operational skills in schools for refugee pupils in Domiz. There is also much needed assistance for Iraqi children in schools in the host communities including schools which were used as temporary shelters for Syrian refugees before the camps were established. An "all-inclusive" programme for non school-aged children is required with psycho-social activities for children in and out of school, delivery of child protection services through Child Friendly Spaces in Domiz camp, and a child protection unit. Early childhood and primary education are key priorities for UNICEF; UNHCR will endeavour to cover

the needs for secondary education and coordinate adult education programme in consultation with UNESCO and the Department of Education (DoE).

UNHCR, UNICEF and their partners will continue to address the increasing sanitation requirements in camps, which will be expanded to meet the needs of newly arriving refugees, as well as the upgrading of sanitation facilities in host communities. With the new camps planned for the influx of refugees, UNICEF will continue supporting UNHCR in site planning in relation to sanitation resources. Additionally hygiene education and hygiene kits are planned to be provided to 100 per cent of the population of camp based refugees. UNICEF will also deliver hygiene education messages to vulnerable refugee families in host communities. To enhance the well-being of children in schools, UNICEF continues the WASH in school activities and will provide water, sanitation and hygiene services for an estimated 34 schools in both camps and in host communities. Children in schools in all camps and in host communities will be provided with continued provision of hygiene and water use messages.

With no solution in sight in Syria, all scenarios as to population movements to and from Syria are possible. Lack of freedom of movement and lack of livelihood opportunities in Iraq as well as reports about an improving situation in their home countries coupled with compelling family reasons, is prompting premature return of some refugees to certain areas in Syria. UNHCR undertakes intensive advocacy to ensure the border is reopened as soon as possible and closely monitors the situation in Al Qa'im and advises against forced or premature return to Syria.

C. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The constantly increasing number of refugees, doubling the pressure on host communities and local resources, may restrain the protection space and could increase tensions between the refugees and their host communities. Therefore, it is essential that the basic needs of refugees are addressed in both camp and urban settings.

In the second half of 2013, UNHCR's strategy will be to reach as many refugees as possible in a proactive manner, especially those profiled during registration to be with identified special protection needs. Protection monitoring for urban refugees is, however, generally difficult, as populations are scattered across many different locations. These difficulties are even greater in Iraq where access is constrained by the security environment. Should Syrian refugees be allowed to reside in urban areas, UNHCR will reach out to register them and ensure that the basic needs of the vulnerable ones among them are met, including through the provision of adequate food, water, sanitation, core relief items and health care services. As the summer months approach, this assistance will be critical. UNHCR will seek to follow up on the most vulnerable and will ensure that Syrian refugees are properly registered and issued with civil registration, including birth certificates. The refugees will also be sensitized and provided with information on their rights and obligations, and more importantly to respect the laws of the country of asylum.

UNHCR will continue its border monitoring activities in Al Qa'im and at the same time will enhance its presence at the border in KR to assist new arrivals and monitor return to Syria. Reception and registration facilities in close proximity to the border, near Peshkahpor in Kurdistan will be improved to ensure dignified treatment of refugees and timely identification of the most vulnerable among them. Regarding the movement of refugees back to Syria, UNHCR will provide individual counselling and advice to potential returnees to ensure their decision is well-informed and voluntary.

Thus between June and December 2013 humanitarian actors are planning activities and interventions to address needs of Syrian refugees in protection, basic needs, health, education, food, water and sanitation with a particular focus on challenges and needs during the upcoming summer months. Operation management and logistical support has been integrated in the relevant areas of activity. Projected geographical distribution of Syrian refugees in Iraq by end of 2013:

	Kurdistan Region	Al Qa'im (Anbar)	Baghdad, central, south	Total
Camp population	120,000	12,000	N/A	132,000
Non-camp population	180,000	18,000	20,000	218,000
Total refugee population	300,000	30,000	20,000	350,000*

* The 40/60% split of camp and urban-based refugees applies to the north and Al Qa'im. However, there will be no camp based refugees in Baghdad, central and southern Governorates. Therefore, any reference to 40/60 camp/urban applies to the north and Al Qa'im only.

D. COORDINATION STRUCTURE

While the Gol is responsible for care and maintenance of the camps, this is implemented with the support of UNHCR and partners.

As the lead coordinating agency for the response to the Syrian crisis in Iraq, UNHCR has developed an inclusive approach to ensure that NGOs, other UN agencies and the Gol respond to the needs identified and in line with roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders. This partnership is solidified through a coordination mechanism and through the Regional Response Plan.

To maintain an updated contingency plan for humanitarian response to the Syrian refugee emergency, the coordination mechanism has been established at the central level, in Baghdad, co-led by UNHCR and the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD), with the participation of all concerned UN agencies, NGOs and other humanitarian actors. These coordination groups established for the Syrian refugee emergency response have served as important venues for enhancing partnerships with MoMD and other humanitarian Governmental and non-Governmental stakeholders.

Regular coordination meetings, co-chaired by UNHCR and GoI, are held in Baghdad and Erbil as well as working group meetings in the field. Coordination of activities in the camps is carried out through meetings with partners and UN sister agencies, Governmental entities, including different line ministries. Also bilateral meetings are held with stakeholders as required. Daily coordination meetings at camps level, weekly at Governorates level and monthly at the central level are institutionalized.

E. PROTECTION IRAQ	
Lead Agencies	UNHCR
Participating Agencies	UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, ACTED, DRC
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the territory and safety ensured • Quality of registration and profiling maintained and improved • Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved • Protection of children strengthened • Refugee community outreach and support to local communities enhanced • Self-reliance and livelihoods improved
Revised requirements	US\$ 52,802,458
Contact Information	Aurvasi Patel, UNHCR Assistant Representative (Protection): patel@unhcr.org

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

UNHCR continues to effectively coordinate the humanitarian response to the emergency with other stakeholders and supporting the GoI in responding to the protection and humanitarian assistance needs of the refugees.

The protection strategy, developed in collaboration with the protection working group members, aims at ensuring the implementation of its various components, including access to territory, registration, protection monitoring, prevention and response to SGBV, child protection, access to education and the provision of other services to persons with specific needs.

A registration mechanism has been developed and put into implementation in close coordination between UNHCR, the DDM and the Directorate of Residency of the Iraqi KR. The identification of extremely vulnerable, such as unaccompanied and separated children (UA/SC), persons with disabilities and those with critical medical conditions is prioritised. The registration is conducted on individual basis, with registration centres established inside the camps in Domiz and Al Qa'im. As to urban locations, the registration is conducted through the Protection Assistance Reintegration Centre (PARC) in the KR as well as Registration and Information Support Centres (RICS) in Baghdad. Newly registered refugees

are issued with UNHCR certificate attesting their status. The required staff is recruited either directly or through NGO partners, allowing UNHCR to scale up its' capacity to register up to 1000 persons per day.

Monitoring of access to Iraqi territory is ensured, with no deportation/non refoulement cases to Syria reported to date. Refugees are provided with legal counselling and other support, as required, to ensure that they are provided with necessary documentation. Also those in detention benefit from legal representation of their cases.

UNICEF and its partners have established a child protection mechanism in both camps through the establishment of Child Protection Units where child protection issues (including separated and unaccompanied children, SGBV related cases), child rights violations and children at risk are identified and referred to relevant services. UNICEF has provided training to its partners on documentation of grave violations of children's rights in the context of armed conflict and other child protection concerns. The partners established Child and Youth Friendly Spaces where children and their families can benefit from psycho-social assistance, thus to bring normalcy. Key messages have been disseminated to prevent child rights violations, e.g. Mine Risk Education. The partners also visit juvenile detention centres in order to provide legal assistance as well as ensuring children are integrated in the education system.

UNFPA, jointly with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs/KRG (MoLSA), UN Women and IRC, established a "Women Social Space - WSS", to provide SGBV Counselling and case management, sensitization on social/health and economic resilience for women and young girls (aged 15-49), and act as starting point for "Outreach activities" within Domiz camp. To respond to young people's risks and vulnerability, UNFPA, jointly with Ministry of Culture and Youth/KRG (MoCY), established a "Youth Friendly Space" in Domiz camp, to provide different services (socio-cultural and civic engagement opportunities) with focus on teenage girls and single males residing in Domiz camp.

CHALLENGES

Iraq opened its borders for the Syrian refugees in the summer, 2012. However, since 28 March, 2013 the border in Al Qa'im was closed completely by the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF), with exception of females and minors under 15 years old. Males over 15 years old can no longer cross the border into Al Qa'im, as reported to UNHCR. Due to the tense security situation and on-going counter-terrorism operations, the state authorities of Iraq currently deny access to its territory in Anbar Governorate. UNHCR is advocating with the Iraqi authorities at all levels for reopening the borders for Syrian nationals. In the KR, which hosts the vast majority of Syrian refugees, the authorities maintain an amiable posture towards UNHCR's operation in support of Syrian refugees.

Young people represent about 40 per cent of Syrian refugees registered in the KR of Iraq. As refugees, their vulnerability is affected by several factors, including the new environment, limited chances to pursue their secondary and higher education, limited work opportunities. Young people (aged 15-25/29), both female and male, are constantly exposed to risks and serious psycho-social disturbances. Young girls (15yrs+) are particularly vulnerable to violence, sexual harassment, early/arranged/forced marriage, human trafficking; young male/singles are at risk of falling into criminality, drugs, exploitation

(economic or armed), or being marginalized/discriminated by other refugees, due to cultural norms and values. This will require special attention in nearest future, as these trends are increasing.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

Continuous protection monitoring and participatory assessments and regular needs assessments identify numerous protection problems (such as security and lack of freedom of movement in Central parts of Iraq, SGBV cases identification and response, shelter, access to education, health, lack of job opportunities) and the priority needs. Safe and organized reception at the border, travel from check points to reception centres/camps remains one of the priorities. Taking into consideration the restrictive policy in Anbar Governorate it is essential to ensure that Syrian new arrivals enjoy access to legal assistance. It is anticipated that about 30 per cent of the vulnerable urban refugee population will need additional support, including cash assistance. Following the construction of the camps in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, the most vulnerable, who cannot sustain themselves, will be recommended to move to the camps to have easy access to services, food, education, and NFI distributions.

Some 4,600 Syrian refugees in Iraq have opted to return to Syria owing to both pull and push factors, including ever-growing frustration over difficult living conditions and lack of freedom of movement outside Al Qa'im camps. Due to the prevailing volatile security situation in Syria, UNHCR neither promote nor facilitate these return movements. Nonetheless, UNHCR and its partner monitor these movements and provide individual counselling to potential returnees to ensure that their decision is well-informed. Moreover, UNHCR and humanitarian actors maintain a flexible approach, whereby they would adjust their programmes, should more refugees choose to return to Syria in case the security situation in that country improves.

Assessments conducted in the camps indicate that identification of and response to SGBV cases remains priority, and so is capacity building for service providers and community representatives. UNFPA and its partners are working to implement the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for Reproductive Health (RH), including setting RH Clinic, to guarantee privacy and confidentiality for RH and SGBV services for Syrian Women. Special livelihood for single parent, parenting support, counselling, recreational activities through Child Friendly spaces and schools are assessed as areas of concern. It has been identified that a high number of children are involved in a range of labour activities and there is a need to implement targeted responses to ensure children attending the school. UNHCR and its partners will continue to identify and refer children at risk to different service providers and community support means. Standard Operations Procedures for the Best Interest of child determination have been established in the KR of Iraq and are under preparation in the centre and southern parts of Iraq. UA/SC will be systematically registered and provided with family tracing, reunification and alternative care including monitoring and follow up. UNICEF and its partners will continue to provide psycho-social support (PS) through Child and Youth Friendly Spaces, to mainstream PS support in schools and existing youth and community centres to also target children in host communities.

Provision of individual livelihood support through initiatives aiming at the creation and enhancement of basic services in the camps/host communities, identification of needs/gaps in basic services in the

camps, as well as identification of initiatives followed by provision of in-kind grants and support services, on-the-job-trainings and vocational trainings, facilitating small income generating initiatives enhancing basic services in the camps and host communities will be prioritised.

KEY ASSUMPTIONS

With unrest and violence in Syria continuing, and based on the registration statistics trends, UNHCR and other humanitarian actors in Iraq expect that the number of Syrian nationals seeking safety and humanitarian assistance will continue to increase and may reach 350,000 by end of 2013. In addition to extending the camps of Domiz (in Dohuk), and Al Qa'im (in Anbar), the KRG allocated land for two additional camps, one is in Sulaymaniyah and another one is in Erbil. However, two new camps will accommodate only 25,000 new refugees and more land will need to be allocated for additional camps to decongest Domiz and to accommodate expected new arrivals.

KEY ACTIVITIES

1. Access to the territory and to safety

- Continuous advocacy with the GOI for re-opening of all border crossings, ensuring access of Syrians fleeing violence in their home country to the territory of Iraq, through regular meetings;
- Advocacy for freedom of movement in and out of the current and potential camps;
- Continuous protection monitoring, information awareness on refugees' rights and obligations;
- Legal assistance to individuals, lacking documentation and representation services for obtaining documents and for detention cases;
- Capacity building for the relevant authorities on international law, international refugee law and establishment of the Joint UN/GOI committee to address the refugee problems.

2. Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained

- Registration of all new arrivals on an individual basis, data update on a continuous basis, persons of concern receive refugee certificates;
- Screening of vulnerable cases, including vulnerable children and families;
- Continuous orientation services/profiling at the border, identification and referral of persons with special needs; legal and psycho-social assistance, including provision of information; counselling and court-representation and advocacy for issuance of documentation to those lacking such;
- Continuous capacity building of staff, inter alia, to improve the quality of registration data.

3. Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved

- Measures to prevent, identify and respond to SGBV through referral mechanisms in place is strengthened; SGBV prevention through household outreach activities by trained mobile teams is enhanced;
- Awareness sessions and capacity building for different target groups are organized;
- Support the establishment of women's centre in new camps in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, similarly to Al Qa'im and Dohuk. Set up "Youth Friendly Space" to provide Socio-cultural services, civic engagement opportunities, as well as economic resilience skills, in addition to training and supporting Youth Support groups, to raise awareness, promote youth engagement and Life and Employment skills;
- Community empowerment and self-reliance activities to be strengthened;
- SGBV core concepts and case management training to key referral partners delivered.

4. Protection of children

- Monitoring and reporting of grave violations and other serious child protection concerns (including SGBV) are undertaken and response (including advocacy) through the establishment and management of Child Protection Units and Child Help Line, strengthening referral mechanisms to service providers in camps and host communities;
- Identification and registration of separated and unaccompanied children and provision of services, family tracing, reunification and alternative care, including systematic monitoring and follow up;
- Provision of psycho-social support to children and their caregivers; Support and establish new Child and Youth Friendly Spaces (five CFS/YFS established). At least an additional 16 CFS/YFS are required);
- Mainstream psycho-social support in schools (training of teachers and referral mechanism)
- Best interest determination (BID) Panels established and targeted activities provided for adolescents;
- Capacity building of Governmental and other national partners including teachers and care givers on child rights, child protection issues.

5. Community self management and participation

- Participatory assessments of protection concerns of women, men, boys, girls with diverse backgrounds as well as a special focus on people with special needs including the elderly, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups;

- Camp committees strengthened and trained to be more active participants and training of camp leadership, camp management and service providers on identification of needs
- Establishment of extremely vulnerable individuals (EVI) cash assistance scheme to urban caseload;
- Trainings for Youth Support groups, to raise awareness, promote youth participation;
- Identification, training and capacitating of Women Support Groups to provide social support and self-economic reliance.

6. Self-reliance and Livelihoods improved

- Provision of individual support through initiatives aiming at creation and enhancement of basic services in camps, urban refugees and host communities
- On the job and vocational training and cash grants for small business establishments.
- Provision of individual and community livelihood support through employment generation initiatives aiming at creating and enhancing of basic services in the camp/host communities, including through quick impact projects (QIPs).



Iraq / Syrian refugees do dishes in front of the tent in which they and their family are taking shelter in Domiz refugee camp, near Dohuk, in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq on 14 November, 2012. / UNHCR / B. Sokol / November 2012

Output 1	Refugees have access to the territory and to safety	
Expected Outcomes	350,000 Syrian refugees are able to reside in safety in Iraq	
Priorities	Advocacy to ensure Syrians fleeing their country have access to the Iraqi territory	
Unmet needs	Uncertainty as to when Al Qa'im border will re-open	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
UNHCR	98%	100% of Syrian seeking access to the territory are admitted (280,000 Syrians in 2013)
UNHCR	2 trainings (20 officials in KR)	5 trainings for 50 GOI officials
UNHCR IOM UNHCR	Monthly	Weekly protection and border monitoring visits conducted
	N/A (data being compiled)	35,000 Syrian refugees (10% of registered) receive legal assistance for documentation and representation purposes

Output 2	Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	
Expected Outcomes	100% Syrian refugees in Iraq are registered individually	
Priorities	Registration in camps and in urban areas	
Unmet needs	N/A	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
UNHCR and partners Harikar, Qandil, CDO	124,922	350,000 Syrian refugees are registered on an individual basis

Output 3	Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved	
Expected Outcomes	Survivors of SGBV are identified and their needs met	
Priorities	Completion of assessments Social spaces for women are visited Training is provided for refugees	
Unmet needs	Unreported cases of SGBV will not be addressed/followed up	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
UNHCR and IRC	Monthly	Monthly participatory assessments conducted in camps and in urban settings
UNFPA	1	3,000 Syrian women go to 3 camp-based "Social Spaces" which have SGBV, social and economic resilience services
UNFPA	15	75 refugee volunteers trained and supported

Output 4	Protection of children ensured	
Expected Outcomes	Children are protected in camp and urban settings	
Priorities	Identification of children with specific needs Children have access to psycho-social support UAM and separated children are assisted Child rights violations monitored and reported	
Unmet needs	Limited outreach for the identification of children in need	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
UNHCR, UNICEF	N/A	100% children with specific needs identified and referred to service providers for assistance
UNICEF, UNHCR	10% of the population of children	40% of children aged 3 to 18 years of age have access to psycho-social support
UNHCR, UNICEF	40 individuals	100% of registered UA/SC are identified, registered, assisted with Family Tracing, Reunification or appropriate alternative care
UNICEF	N/A	100% of reported cases of child rights violations are verified

Output 5	Community self-management and participation improved	
Expected Outcomes	Greater community self-management in camps and establishment of community participation mechanisms in non-camp settings	
Priorities	Assessments with focus on vulnerable and special needs Strengthening camp committees Youth are trained and guided on civic engagement	
Unmet needs	N/A	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
UNHCR and IRC	60% of registered population in the camp by the end of March, 2013	(80% of registered population in camps and 10% of urban refugees) by the end of 2013 participate in needs identification and service delivery
UNHCR	N/A	Assistance to 30% of the identified EVIs in urban areas
UNHCR	70	300 individuals receive training on camp leadership, camp management and on identification of needs for service providers
UNFPA	N/A	3,000 Syrian youth go to 3 established YFSs
UNFPA	N/A	100 youth volunteers trained and supported
UNFPA	N/A	20 youth civic engagement initiatives supported

Output 6	Self-reliance and livelihoods improved	
Expected Outcomes	71,000 refugees gain access to work opportunities and self-reliance activities 300 individual/group grants provided to women and young girls	
Priorities	On the job and vocational training provided Provision of cash grants	
Unmet needs	Access to self-reliance may not be available to those who are not provided with residency permits	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
UNHCR, ACTED, IOM	N/A	70,000 Syrian refugees (20% of registered population) given access to work opportunities also aimed at enhancing basic services in camps/host communities
UN WOMEN, MoLSA, UNFPA	N/A	1,000 refugee women attend economic self-reliance activities
UN WOMEN, UNFPA	N/A	300 individual/group grants provided to women and young girls

Protection Financial Requirements

Agency	Revised Financial Requirements (US\$)
ACTED	3,342,000
DRC	1,560,000
IOM	13,125,000
UNFPA	2,950,000
UNHCR	26,825,458
UNICEF	5,000,000
PROTECTION TOTAL	52,802,458

F. EDUCATION IRAQ	
Lead Agencies	UNICEF
Participating Agencies	UNESCO, UNHCR, NRC, IRC, Qandil, INEE
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access to quality elementary, intermediate and secondary education for 87,500 children in formal, non-formal and informal settings in camps, urban locations/host communities by end of 2013. • Train teachers on improved pedagogy and child-centred methodology and psycho-social support skills in camps, urban locations/ host communities. • Provide 14,500 adolescents in camp and urban locations/ host communities' access to technical and vocational education, literacy, life-skills and entrepreneurship training for livelihoods (50% women). • Promote the psycho-social well-being of refugee secondary and pre-school level children in camp and urban locations/host communities as well as parents and caregivers by end of 2013.
Revised requirements	US\$ 26,334,708
Contact Information	Ikem Chiejine, Chief Education, UNICEF ichiejine@unicef.org Inge Colijn, UNHCR Assistant Representative Operations: colijn@unhcr.org

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

UNICEF elaborated coordinated strategy with the Ministry of Education targeting education interventions for Syrian refugees in the North and in Al Qa'im to ensure access to elementary education in Domiz and Al Qa'im camps for more than 7,000 children, as well as psycho-social assistance for about 2,000 of them. UNICEF distributed stationary and school bags to children. In order to fast-track completion of the school in the newly established Camp in Al Qa'im, and according to the scale up plan agreed with the Government, UNICEF set forth activities to establish a school consisting of 15 prefabricated classrooms which can accommodate 1,200 students in two shifts. Additional space for a school in Camp 2 has been secured with the Directorate of Education in Al Qa'im agreeing to open an intermediate school for grades 7 and 8. Mosque and community leaders were mobilized to encourage families to register their children in school. Furthermore, education working groups were put in place and participatory exercises were conducted with refugee communities in 2013 in Domiz and Al Qa'im camps to assess the main gaps/challenges and way forward. After intervention and follow up by UNICEF with the relevant authorities, children will receive formal school certification, which is officially recognized in Iraq.

UNHCR provided six prefabricated classrooms and furniture for the first school in Domiz, which began classes in June 2012. UNHCR paid incentives to the teachers for the three summer months and continues to share the payment of incentives with the MoE. The third school with 24 classrooms was fully constructed by UNHCR and furniture was provided by ISHO. UNHCR is mobilising the community for enrolment of children. The school officially opened by UNHCR Assistant High Commissioner on 23 April, 2013. UNHCR also provided 80 prefabricated classrooms in Arabic schools for Syrian urban refugees, 50 in Dohuk, 16 in Erbil and 12 in Sulaymaniyah.

UNESCO developed literacy courses and additional learning and life-skills training, building on its ongoing literacy and life-skills interventions and provided support in childcare for women, counselling, psycho-social skills and remedial classes in the established Community Learning Centres (CLCs). Gender equality has been mainstreamed through life-skills training in collaboration with trained facilitators among partner NGOs. With its own resources UNESCO provided sewing machines, furniture for hair-dressing and other equipment which were granted to partners under the Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE).

The IRC responded to the Syrian refugees in Domiz camp since the crisis started by providing 150 double seating desks and 12 whiteboards to the Domiz privately funded primary school. These desks provide approximate seating capacity for 300 students.

Many challenges are noted with regards to education. The biggest challenge is the lack of financial resources which has meant the inability to regularly pay the incentives and transport allowances for teachers and other education staff. With limited funds it remains challenging to provide teaching and learning materials as well as increase learning spaces to cope with the increasing number of children. There are still significant unmet needs both at primary, intermediate and secondary levels but the most urgent one being the provision of secondary school in both existing camps – Domiz and Al Qa'im. Another challenge is safety and security of girls while moving from Camp 1 to Camp 2 in Al Qa'im. Meetings have been organized with school principals, teachers, head of the Al Qa'im teachers' syndicate and parents to agree on proper school and family measures to ensure the safety of girls. The dropout rate is notable and results from early marriage, child labour, illiteracy rate, distance to schools and lack of financial means; particularly low attendance rates for girls have been noted in Al Qa'im. Only a few sport/recreational activities are conducted for children in camps. Furthermore, teachers are not sufficiently qualified in the camps and would need additional trainings, including code of conduct. Due to restricted movement for refugee children in Al Qa'im camps, students cannot attend or be enrolled in intermediate/secondary schools, vocational training or universities e.g. in host communities. During participatory assessment exercises, refugee women head of households reported that they cannot cover their children's expenses at school (e.g. stationaries) as they have no income. Youth reported during the participatory assessment that girls are physically and verbally abused in schools. A high number of single men reside in Domiz camp with limited opportunities to continue their university education or vocational training in hosting communities. Funding for teacher's incentives is currently covered by UNICEF; however, due to lack of funds, this can only be continued until approximately May.

Other gaps identified refer to Syrian refugee children living in urban locations. Little knowledge is currently available with regards to their school attendance rate, sufficiency of school materials and educational access. Limited attention is given to Syrian refugees living in urban locations and is linked to financial gaps in the education response. Syrian refugees who arrived lately are unable to enrol their children in schools, having no documentation, and being unable to provide for transportation fees as well as for schools uniforms and fees. No country wide education strategy is in place and limited monitoring of activities due to security restrictions.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

In accordance with the registration statistics children constitute around 55 per cent of totally registered population, of them around 25 per cent of the Syrian refugee population are of school age; 87,500 children are amongst the target population of 350 000, with around 40 per cent in camps and 60 per cent in urban locations. One of the key issues is Arabic language and the curriculums in primary and secondary schools are in Kurdish; ensuring access to a mix of Arabic and Kurdish language classes is a key priority, particularly for urban refugees. In collaboration with the MoE and DoE, the identified priority needs are:

- Provision of protective, safe and healthy learning spaces in camps and host communities to enrol all refugee children and the retention of those already enrolled in elementary and intermediate levels.
- Access to secondary education ages 13 to 18 especially for girls in both camp and urban locations/host communities.
- Provision of teaching/learning and recreation materials for all levels both in camp and urban locations/host communities.
- Teacher training: in improved pedagogy; education emergency response; psycho-social support at all levels in both camp and urban locations/refugee children living in host communities.
- Psycho-social support to all children, parents, especially mothers, teachers and Government officials.
- Life skills, vocational training and job support for refugee children both in camp and urban locations
- Literacy courses for illiterate adults.
- Provision of educational opportunities to pre-school children.
- Material support in urban locations to access education including rehabilitation of schools and teacher support.
- Assessment of living conditions/access to education of refugee children in urban locations

INDICATIVE PLANNING FIGURES

- Total number of school-aged refugee children: 87,500 (75,000 in the KR, 7,500 in Al Qa'im, 5,000 in the central/southern Governorates and Baghdad) including 14,500 adolescents.
- In the KR: 45,000 school age children in camps and 30,000 school-aged children in host communities (including secondary school).

KEY ACTIVITIES

- Coordinate education interventions for Syrian refugees
- Refurbish/rehabilitate about 20 existing elementary/intermediate schools and provide WASH facilities to support refugees in host communities and urban locations/host communities with accessibility for children with disabilities.
- Provide 24 prefabricated classrooms to accommodate elementary and intermediate school children in camps
- Provide secondary education to students (age 13-18) to continue their education in existing 120 Government schools and establish 20 prefab secondary schools in camps. (50 per cent girls)
- Provide 200 double seating desks and other teaching and learning materials to the schools
- Provide essential teaching/learning materials, recreation kits and extracurricular activities to school pupils and teachers in camp and urban/hosting locations. Financial support for extremely vulnerable children/families at risk
- Train teachers in improved pedagogy, active learning and psycho-social support skills
- Train 350 teachers on International Network for Education in Emergency (INEE) Minimum Standards incorporating gender equality and culture sensitive issues
- Support livelihood of Syrian refugees by providing access to Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and entrepreneurship training
- Establish 20 Early Childhood Care and Education centres (ECCE) with health education, psycho-social support and counselling
- Training 50 teachers on early childhood development education both in urban and hosting communities
- Provide cash vouchers for school-age children in urban and urban locations to attend public schools
- Syrian refugees (50 per cent women) receive training in literacy and life-skills in KRG (both urban and camp population)
- Special attention will be addressed to the youth, especially due to the large number of youth in the KR; it includes sport, encouraging resuming activities, to explore possibility to enrol in secondary school or at the university
- Engage 5,000 children and adolescents (ages 12-17) in field visits to cultural heritage sites

combined with psycho-social activities to promote their well-being, build reliance and identify challenging cases in need of referral

- Organize induction training for local partners including social workers, NGOs, universities and youth sport centres
- Conduct participatory assessments in urban locations
- UNHCR will continue to engage the Government to allow school enrolment outside the camp

Output 1	Access to quality elementary, intermediate and secondary education provided	
Expected Outcomes	87,500 children (100% of refugee school-aged children) are able to pursue their education both in camps and in urban settings	
Priorities	71,000 refugee children have access to elementary school 14,500 refugee adolescents have access to secondary school	
Unmet needs	Not all secondary pupils will benefit from a fully furnished classroom or personal learning materials	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
MoE, UNICEF, Qandil	2,500	71,000 Syrian children have access to education at the elementary level and receive learning materials
MoE, UNESCO, UNICEF, IRC, NRC	250	2,000 Syrian children access to education at intermediate level
MoE, UNESCO, NRC, UNHCR	N/A	14,500 adolescent refugees have access to education at secondary level
IRC	N/A	650 received learning materials at secondary level
MoE, UNICEF	2,500	71,000 benefiting from furniture at elementary level
IRC	N/A	650 benefitting from furniture at secondary level

Output 2	Train teachers on improved pedagogy and child-centred methodology and psycho-social support skills	
Expected Outcomes	1,200 teachers receive training on pedagogy and psycho-social support	
Priorities	ToT and INEE training, Psycho-social Support, Secondary Education, TVET, Literacy ECCE	
Unmet needs	Teachers will not all receive training	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
MoE, UNICEF, IRC	250	1,200 teachers trained on pedagogy
MoE, UNICEF, UNESCO, IRC	250	1,200 teachers trained on psycho-social support
MoE, INEE, UNESCO, NRC, IRC	N/A	350 participants in Training of Trainers (ToT) on INEE Minimum Standards

Output 3	Adolescents in camp and urban locations/host communities given access to technical and vocational education, literacy, life-skills and entrepreneurship training	
Expected Outcomes	14,500 adolescents (at least 50% girls) receive vocational, literacy and life-skills training in camps and host communities	
Priorities	Teacher support and material support to school children in urban locations Assessment and advocacy for refugee children to access secondary education in urban/host communities as well as vocational training	
Unmet needs	All adolescents may not be reached through provided camp and urban services, particularly for those without permits	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
MoE, UNESCO, MoLSA	N/A	14,500 adolescents (at least 50% girls) receive vocational, literacy and life-skills training

Output 4	Promote the psycho-social well-being of refugee secondary and pre-school level children	
Expected Outcomes	Pre-school and secondary level children and parents receive special support	
Priorities	Access to ECCE centres for children under five Children and adolescents have access to psycho-social support	
Unmet needs	N/A	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
MoE, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO	N/A	600 children under five year-old children enrolled in ECCE centres.
	N/A	1,000 mothers, fathers and caregivers of children under five benefit from counselling and parenting advice sessions.
	N/A	50 teachers trained on ECCE and psycho-social support
UNHCR	N/A	5,000 children and adolescents from Domiz camp aged 12-17 years old receive psycho-social support through summer activities aimed to boost their mental well-being

Education Financial Requirements

Agency	Revised Financial Requirements (US\$)
IRC	715,000
NRC	1,000,000
UNESCO	3,500,000
UNHCR	16,119,708
UNICEF	5,000,000
EDUCATION TOTAL	26,334,708

G. HEALTH IRAQ	
Lead Agencies	WHO and UNHCR
Participating Agencies	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, UPP
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure access to and delivery of quality health services at Primary Health level, including referral for Syrian refugees living inside and outside camps, with particular focus on most vulnerable groups • Strengthen diseases' monitoring and Early warning systems among Syrian Refugees
Revised requirements	US\$ 13,320,881
Contact Information	Inge Coljin, Assistant Representative Operations: coljin@unhcr.org Dr Syed Jaffar Hussain, WHO Representative: hussain@irq.emro.who.int

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Through the leadership of UNHCR and WHO and the concerted efforts of partners, health needs assessments for Syrian refugees were conducted. Even though, refugees continue to have access to health care services, due to a rapid influx of new refugees, the overall population in Iraq quickly surpassed planning figures thus straining efforts to meet the health care needs of the refugees.

Systems for communicable disease surveillance and early detection of outbreaks have been established in the camps. However, these systems remain fragile and vulnerable due to availability of resources and capacity to meet the growing needs. Primary Health Centres (PHC) were established in the camps and they are delivering a free-of-charge package of essential health services, including reproductive health and mental health.

Despite these achievements, the delivery of optimum health services to Syrian refugees has been constrained by very limited financial resources allocated to health and increasing number of refugees while the Government's efforts to provide support to health services is dwindling. Furthermore, with the expected establishment of additional camps, more human resources will be required. Other challenges include the on-going security concerns that affect negatively access to the camps, particularly Al Qa'im. In addition, the increasing number of non-camp refugees is straining the already fragile and overstretched local health system.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

Priority objectives for the response include the delivery of primary health care services and the continual operation of referral health centres. This will ensure all refugees have access to an acceptable level of health services and basic health needs are met. Services will also include reproductive health and respond to gender-based violence.

The response for urban refugees will differ from those in the camp setting. The main priorities are to ensure that refugees living in the urban setting have free access to health services and that the host

population's access is not hindered by the influx of refugees. In order to achieve this objective, various components of the health system in the host community will be strengthened, including among others, provision of medicines, supplies and equipment, capacity building for health practitioners and health education to the population in the community.

The overall aim of these activities will be to prevent excess morbidity and mortality among displaced Syrian populations (both inside and outside camps) as well as Iraqi displaced population by supporting the MoH in responding to health needs of target population.

Another key priority is to improve the diagnostics and management of chronic illness, particularly among the elderly. This group is highly vulnerable and have a high prevalence of chronic non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, heart problems, and asthma. There is need to ensure they have access to uninterrupted treatment and have access to periodic medical evaluation. Similarly, uninterrupted supply of essential medicines is vital.

There will be also a need to maintain and strengthen the current disease surveillance and control system, including Disease Early Warning System and Outbreak prevention and control for the displaced population as they are at an increased risk of communicable disease outbreak. Increased number of cases of diarrhoea and hepatitis in the camps in recent months calls for an early warning and response system.

The importance of environmental health interventions has also been identified as a major priority. This includes hygiene, safe disposal of waste, water quality monitoring along with on-going health education and promotion which are elements that need to be enhanced.

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

NGOs in Iraq have played an important role in partnering with UN agencies to support MoH and DoHs in delivering health services. The traditional NGOs engaged in the health response will continue to contribute in strengthening preventive health services, especially health education.

INDICATIVE PLANNING FIGURES

100 per cent of refugees in camps (132,000) and 60 per cent of non-camp refugees (130,000)

KEY ASSUMPTIONS

- GoI will continue to be involved in the delivery of health services.
- Under UNHCR leadership, WHO and MoH have a coherent way of working towards the health needs of refugees inside and outside the camps.
- The financial resources are available from the donors' community for coordinated response.
- Security situation has improved to an extent allowing humanitarian community to have impeded access to refugee settings.

KEY ACTIVITIES

To achieve these broader objectives, the following activities have been identified by the MoH, different UN agencies (UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA) and NGOs (UPP). A standardized package of PHC services agreed upon by all cluster partners will be implemented. It includes:

- Strengthen existing primary health centres to deliver essential health services package to Syrian refugees living in refugee camps and in host communities, including providing reproductive health services with a focus on most vulnerable groups (children, women, persons with disabilities);
- Manage injured patients and provide long term rehabilitation support;
- Diagnose and manage non-communicable diseases, including mental health and psycho-social support;
- Procure, store and distribute essential medicines and supply to relevant health facilities;
- Strengthen communicable disease outbreak prevention, investigation response and control;
- Conduct periodic health education campaigns;
- Setup nutritional surveillance system and monitoring;
- Conduct awareness-raising activities among young people (aged 15-24), especially young females, on their RH risks, including early marriage/pregnancies, SGBV, prevention of STIs and HIV, and healthy life styles;
- Promote awareness regarding the importance of hygiene, water sanitation and health environment;
- Ensure efficient coordination of all activities of partners in the health sector.

Output 1	Ensure access to and delivery of quality health services for Syrian refugees living inside and outside camps, with particular focus on the most vulnerable	
Expected Outcomes	100% of refugees in camps (132,000) and 60% of non-camp refugees (130,000) have access to health services	
Priorities	Delivery of basic health services Reproductive and chronic diseases health services are available Vaccinations and nutrition monitoring for children	
Unmet needs	Access for urban refugees living on the outskirts of town or in remote areas cannot all be reached	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR	55,500	262,800 refugees have access to essential health services
WHO, UNICEF	10,000	44,000 children under five vaccinated
UNICEF	80%	100% malnourished children in the nutrition programme
WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF	5,000	12,000 antenatal visits conducted
WHO	22,000	75,000 patients with chronic diseases managed
UNFPA	N/A	100% women in camps have access to reproductive health services
WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR	5	17 capacity building activities for health practitioners and other stakeholders dealing with refugees

Output 2	Strengthen diseases monitoring and early warning systems among Syrian refugees	
Expected Outcomes	Early warning systems and monitoring mechanisms are established	
Priorities	Networking within health care system Reports prepared and shared	
Unmet needs	All urban refugees cannot be reached through monitoring mechanisms	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR	Monthly	Monthly information reports, including analyses of epidemiological data and reports on epidemic-prone diseases

Health Financial Requirements

Agency	Revised Financial Requirements (US\$)
UNFPA	2,000,000
UNHCR	3,416,847
UNICEF	4,750,000
UPP	284,034
WHO	2,870,000
HEALTH TOTAL	13,320,881

H. FOOD IRAQ	
Lead Agencies	WFP and UNHCR
Objectives	Food security for all Syrian refugees in need is ensured
Revised requirements	US\$ 54,850,451
Contact Information	Taban Lokonga, WFP Programme Officer: taban.lokonga@wfp.org

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Since the beginning of the Syrian crisis, and following requests for assistance from the Kurdish authorities and central Government, WFP has supported vulnerable Syrian refugees through in-kind food assistance and food vouchers. In Domiz camp, WFP initially provided in-kind food to over 10,000 refugees before launching the food voucher programme in November 2012, which has been scaled up from initial 15,000 refugees to over 40,000 in April 2013.

WFP in partnership with Islamic Relief International (RI) working with Barzani Charity Foundation, distributed food vouchers valued at US\$ 5.3 million during the period 29 November 2012 to 21 May 2013 with total of 45,887 refugees assisted in Domiz Camp. A second shop was established in Domiz in March to ensure transparency and competition in the voucher programme. Beneficiaries expressed satisfaction with the quality of the food items available in the voucher shops and meeting their nutritional requirements. Food vouchers provide more flexibility and greater variety of food items and a sense of normalcy and dignity to collect assistance. Donors, Government, NGOs and UN agencies all expressed appreciation for the voucher programme in Domiz.

In Al Qa'im camp, food parcels have been distributed since December 2012 to over 6,000 refugees. However, the camp population has fluctuated during recent months and the number of beneficiaries reached at the end of March was thus only over 4,000. Procurement of in-kind food was successfully organized from Turkey through Northern Iraq (Ibrahim Khalil border crossing) thanks to the support and cooperation of the Kurdistan Regional Government in facilitating all clearances for transiting food to Al Qa'im. Complementary food has been provided to both camp and urban populations by various actors. MoMD provided complementary food in Al Qa'im until mid-January, following which UNHCR introduced a complementary food allowance of US\$ 15 p.p. for three months. AFKAR has been providing additional bread to the population of Al Qa'im camp on a regular basis.

A KURDSAT TV/UNHCR campaign received 735 tons of basic food items (cooking oil, rice, sugar, flour and beans) and non-food items donated by the community for a total value of US\$ 1.5 million, which was donated mainly to the most vulnerable Syrian families living in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. AFKAR has been providing additional bread to the population of Al Qa'im camp on a regular basis.

School feeding at camp schools in Domiz and Al Qa'im started in March and April 2012. WFP provides children with a nutritious fortified biscuit each school day. In Domiz, the Ministry of Education

additionally provides children with milk and fresh fruit. The school feeding programme is implemented in close coordination with partners in the Education sector, notably UNICEF.

Finalization of beneficiary registers take time resulting in unnecessary delays to assist refugees. The lack of a reliable database of beneficiaries affects better planning and allocation of limited resources.

The Ministry of Interior of Kurdistan has not yet given a formal agreement to provide assistance to refugees living in the host communities mainly in the cities of Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. However, the group received food and non-food assistance through community contributions organized by UNHCR and local media partner organizations. Limited land for the refugee camp in Domiz results in overcrowding and long queues of people waiting to receive their vouchers and/or getting registered by UNHCR. Assistance to the refugees is coordinated through the Ministry of Displacement and Migration in Baghdad and the Directorate of Displacement and Migration (DDM) in Kurdistan. Hence, there is no national coordination mechanism for assistance to refugees in Iraq.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

WFP food and voucher requirements are based on UNHCR estimates for refugee numbers in Iraq in 2013. Already in February 2013, the number of Syrian refugees hosted in Iraq reached the level that the RRP4 projected for June (90,000) and as of late April has reached some 140,000. Over ninety per cent are hosted in the northern Governorates in Iraq's KR: Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. UNHCR estimates that by December 2013, Iraq is expected to host 350,000 Syrians with 300,000 opting to stay in the KR of Northern Iraq, 30,000 in Al Qa'im and 20,000 elsewhere in the central/southern Governorates.

The Government supports humanitarian assistance to focus on the most vulnerable of the vulnerable, those living in camps. Hence, WFP in-kind and voucher food assistance is primarily targeted to the refugees in the camps in Domiz and Al Qa'im and new camps yet to be developed in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. The majority of the refugees reportedly fled Syria because of the on-going general violence, depleted resources and lack of basic services in the communities. In conjunction with UNHCR, WFP conducted a household food security assessment in the KR in December 2012, which is currently being finalized. This included a sample of refugees in host communities. Preliminary information indicates that more than 30 per cent of refugees living outside the camps are extremely vulnerable. The upcoming Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) in mid-2013 will also better inform on the overall humanitarian needs for both refugees in camps and host communities. Depending on the results of these assessments humanitarian assistance may be expanded to target urban refugees and, possibly, host families in the future. WFP is also closely monitoring the nutritional situation of the refugees in collaboration with key partners including UNICEF and the MoH.

UNHCR's contingency plan for Iraq points out that the host communities' capacities and structures to absorb refugees will reach its limits relatively quickly. Many have arrived with limited means to cover basic needs, and those who could at the initial stage rely on savings or support from the host community are now increasingly in need of assistance. Therefore, the massive and accelerating influx of refugees is placing enormous strain on existing Government resources, camps settings, host

communities and capacity of the humanitarian actors to provide essential supplies and services. The host communities and Governments are bearing a heavy burden for the support and there are signs that some communities have reached saturation point. As the Syria crisis becomes ever more protracted and the number of Syrians residing in communities and camps continues to swell, the various needs of the refugees ranging from protection, social services and food become evident. Hence, the need to provide food assistance (basic as well as complementary) to save lives for the most vulnerable in the camps and address the food security needs of the most vulnerable refugees in host communities, with possibility to extend this support to all needy refugees outside camps as soon as the Government approves of a new policy.

Refugee children of school age are attending elementary and intermediate schools that have been set up in the camps. School attendance fluctuates for several reasons, including children having to help their parents with chores. The school feeding programme in the camps helps to attract children to attend school more regularly and to improve the school environment to make it more child-friendly.

PRIORITY NEEDS

- Meet immediate food needs (basic and complementary food) of vulnerable refugees through WFP regular distribution of adequate food assistance to refugees living in camp and provision of cash assistance to extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) by UNHCR, mostly urban based refugee families;
- Ensure regular school attendance and adequate learning capacity of school children in the camps through a daily, micronutrient-fortified nutritious snack;
- Obtain adequate and regular information on the humanitarian needs of refugees by completing on-going assessments and conducting additional assessments in the KR and Al Qa'im, with particular focus on the JAM, assessing needs of refugees in host communities and nutritional status and needs of refugees.

KEY ASSUMPTIONS

- Kurdish authorities will continue restricting support to refugees outside camps, with possibility to support only the most vulnerable²³;
- Refugee numbers in centre/south outside Al Qa'im will remain small and will be supported by the Government;
- Market conditions in the KR remain favourable for food voucher programme;

²³ The position of the authorities may change with growing challenges to accommodate increasing numbers of refugees in camps and worsening conditions of refugees in host communities and of host communities themselves. If this were the case, WFP will stand ready to support outside camp refugees as well as host communities, pending assessment and Government request and will revise its requirements accordingly should this materialize.

- GoI will allow smooth import of food parcels to Iraq;
- Nutritional status of refugees remains adequate²⁴;
- Sufficient resources are available to implement activities.

KEY ACTIVITIES

- Provide a full ration of 2,100 Kcal through food vouchers and food parcels to up to 156,000 Syrians in the KR and up to 30,000 Syrian refugees in the Central region (Al Qa'im) from January to December 2013.
- Provide a daily fortified snack to up to 6000 Syrian refugee students attending schools in camps in coordination with Ministry of Education and UNICEF. Snacks will be provided for 20 school days per month while schools are in session and also during special summer classes.
- Coordinate with UNHCR, MoMD and partners on registered Syrians for implementation of distribution of in-kind food and food voucher assistance. Obtain refugee registers from the UNHCR database for food and voucher distributions.

Output 1	Food security for all Syrian refugees in need is ensured	
Expected Outcomes	186,000 refugees including 6,000 school children, receive food assistance through vouchers and food parcels 30,000 Syrians in Al Qa'im camps receive sectoral cash grants	
Priorities	Meet immediate food needs through distribution of food vouchers; Improve nutritional status and motivate school attendance through provision of micronutrient-fortified nutritious snack; Ensure reliable and sufficient information obtained through regular assessments.	
Unmet needs	All refugees living outside camps cannot be reached and covered with food assistance. Needs of people with special diet and nutritional requirements will not be met.	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
WFP	40,189 refugees reached out of maximum 90,000 planned under RRP4.	186,000 refugees including 6,000 school children, in Central Iraq (Al Qa'im) and The KR receive food assistance through vouchers and food parcels including school feeding
UNHCR	5,000 Syrians in al Qa'im camps	30,000 Syrians in Al Qa'im camps receive sectoral cash grants

²⁴ If the nutritional status of refugees, particularly young children and women should deteriorate requiring special nutritional interventions, WFP will be ready to support such activities and will revise its requirements accordingly if necessary.

Food Financial Requirements

Agency	Revised Financial Requirements (US\$)
UNHCR	2,910,648
WFP	51,939,803
FOOD TOTAL	54,850,451

I. BASIC NEEDS IRAQ	
Lead Agencies	UNHCR
Participating Agencies	UN-Habitat, IOM
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained • Population has sufficient basic domestic items • Persons with specific needs assisted
Revised Requirements	US\$ 126,073,853
Contact Information	Inge Colijn, UNHCR Assistant Representative/Operations: colijn@unhcr.org ,

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

All camp based Syrian refugees in Kurdistan were provided with tents and 6,669 non-food item kits. In addition, winterization packages were distributed to over 40,000 Syrian refugees. Eight hundred and thirty seven (837) Syrian refugee families, living outside the camp in urban and rural communities, received food and non-food items. Caravans were installed for camp infrastructure, administration and management; however they have reached their maximum accommodation capacity.

UNHCR, in close cooperation with the local authorities and other UN agencies and partners, made land levelling, pitched of tents to accommodate refugees, established WASH facilities, including sewage systems, schools, roads and installation of electricity in Domiz as well as Al Qa'im camps hosting Syrian refugees. On overall, the Syrian refugees have been enjoying hospitality expressed not only by the authorities of the KR but also by the local population, who have gone over and above expectations in hosting refugee families in their homes while providing them with food and other basic essential items for survival. Additionally the KRG allowed the Syrian refugees access to free health services and elementary education to refugee children. Besides, refugees have been issued with residency papers initially for six months which are subject to renewal as required. The Syrian refugees have access and can compete for jobs available in the KR.

In Domiz camp, the shelter situation as well as sanitation is in need of improvement due to overcrowding and congestion which strains the facilities. Some 3,500 families do not have their own tents due to the lack of land to place them. The need to build more sanitation facilities and decongestion of Domiz camp is crucial, especially in view of the large numbers of new arrivals daily. Efforts are also being made with the KRG authorities to provide additional land for the establishment of another camp in Dohuk Governorate in order to decongest Domiz camp which is at a critical stage in terms of its absorption capacity.

Allocation of new land for additional camps has been a key priority since late 2012. Land has been allocated in Erbil for a new camp and negotiations are on-going in Sulaymaniyah between UNHCR and local authorities, however the two new camps will accommodate 25,000 refugees, while the needs are still much higher. A preliminary technical analysis (in terms of land areas, potential camp layout, water drainage, supply, electricity etc.) of the newly allocated land for a refugee camp in Erbil (for some 10,000-15,000 individuals) has been completed.

In Dohuk Governorate, UNHCR signed nine agreements in the last three months to ensure effective response to the Syrian refugee influx. An assessment has been conducted to determine needs in view of improving livelihoods opportunities for Syrian refugees. The community technology access centre in Domiz camp provides free internet and communication access to beneficiaries and helps them to develop relevant skills and knowledge.

In central Iraq, Anbar Governorate, refugee population in the two camp in Al Qa'im camps received non-food item and hygiene kits upon their arrival to the camps in addition to the kerosene fuel for cooking and heater stoves. Some 2,300 kits were distributed to refugees who are living in the camps and to those who were temporary settled in outside the camps, including some public buildings. IOM also distributed more than 900 kits for refugee families with specific needs.

However, shelter remains a major challenge for many Syrian refugees coming to Iraq. Domiz camp is critically congested, and tents cannot be erected due to the lack of space and land. Refugees living outside the camps are also affected because due to high rent costs in urban areas, they can afford to rent only sub-standard accommodation, often unfinished houses without doors, roofs and windows.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

A key priority is getting more land and construction of additional camps in Kurdistan, in particular the two new camps in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah and in other regions of Iraq in order to decongest Domiz camp and accommodate new arrivals.

In Kurdistan the significant number of new arrivals has placed immense pressure on shelter and other infrastructure in Domiz. Buildings for the camp administration are needed as well. It is expected that by the end of 2013, an estimated number of 50,000 Syrian refugees will arrive to the central and southern Governorates of Iraq, which will place a considerable pressure on the existing camps and also on host communities. Thus more infrastructure in Al Qa'im camps and additional space and land in Al Obaidy

camp will be needed to respond to the influx. Shelter support for urban refugees and provision of non-food items will be also critically needed.

It is envisaged that UNHCR and other relevant actors, including the UN agencies and NGOs, will maintain coordination meetings in Domiz, Al Qa'im and the new camps to ensure coordination and effective implementation of their programmes.

For refugees in urban settings UNHCR and partners will continue doing a regular assessment to identify and effectively address needs of refugee families and singles.

These priorities will be implemented primarily through partners, namely ISHO, DRC and NRC.

KEY ACTIVITIES

- Provision of tents, erected on concrete foundation and low block wall.
- Negotiate with Government for establishment of camp at safe accessible location and prepare improved camp design and master plan.
- Undertake minor rehabilitation / upgrading of refugees shelter in urban areas and in existing camps.
- Construction of infrastructures for camp administration and offices.
- Assistance to the authorities in levelling of camp sites and putting in place infrastructure, including electricity, roads, security towers and embankments/fences etc.
- Creation of new transit centres, including construction of sanitation and other facilities.
- Provision of non-food items.
- Warehousing and transportation of non-food items.
- Identification of persons with special needs and provision of assistance to this category.
- Referral of extremely vulnerable individuals to appropriate service providers.
- Regular visits to both Syrian families and single refugees to assess and address their needs.
- Establish adequate facilities to provide psycho-social services for survivors of SGBV, in close collaboration with MoH, MoLSA, UN and local NGOs/partners.

Output 1	Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	
Expected Outcomes	Refugees in need live in adequate dwellings	
Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtaining more land for new camps • Construction of new camps with all necessary infrastructure • Supply of emergency shelter in camps • Minor rehabilitation of dwellings for refugees living outside camps 	
Unmet needs	Two new additional camps in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah will not be sufficient to accommodate all refugees in need as well as new arrivals. Domiz camp will remain congested as long as no land in close proximity is made available for the expansion of the camp.	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
UNHCR and UN-HABITAT	40% in camps	80% households live in adequate dwellings in the camps and approximately 20% in urban areas

Output 2	Population has sufficient basic domestic items	
Expected Outcomes	Refugees in need are provided with basic domestic items including refugees with special needs	
Priorities	Timely supply and accurate distribution of basic domestic items to camp-based refugees and the most vulnerable urban refugees	
Unmet needs	Some refugees living outside camps will not be reached Limited identification of refugees with special needs	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
UNHCR, IOM	70%	100% camp based and 40% of non-camp refugees provided with emergency domestic items
UNHCR, IOM	20%	70% persons with special needs supported

Basic Needs Financial Requirements

Agency	Revised Financial Requirements (US\$)
IOM	10,500,000
UN-Habitat	3,500,000
UNHCR	112,073,853
BASIC NEEDS TOTAL	126,073,853

J. WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) IRAQ	
Lead Agencies	UNICEF
Participating Agencies	UNHCR, SCI, NRC, WHO, UN-Habitat, UN Women and IOM
Objectives	<p>1. COORDINATION Establish and maintain effective mechanisms for WASH coordination at national and sub-national levels.</p> <p>2. WATER a) Ensure regular access for all Syrian refugees living in camps to sufficient and safe drinking water. b) Repair or upgrade water services for host communities “significantly impacted” by the influx of refugees.</p> <p>3. SANITATION a) Ensure regular access to secure, clean and maintained sanitation and hygiene facilities in camps, which are culturally and gender appropriate, giving consideration to those with special needs. b) Repair or upgrade sanitation services in host communities “significantly impacted” by the influx of refugees.</p> <p>4. HYGIENE a) Ensure access to hygiene and water use education (including hygiene kits) for all refugees in camps. b) Ensure access to hygiene and water use education (including hygiene kits) for vulnerable groups of refugees in host communities.</p> <p>5. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS a) Provide or improve access to gender and disabled appropriate water and sanitation services in public institutions (schools, health posts, hospitals and child friendly spaces.) for all refugees in camps. b) Provide or improve access to gender and disabled appropriate water and sanitation services in public institutions (schools, health posts, hospitals and child friendly spaces) for host communities “significantly impacted” by the influx of refugees.</p> <p>6. SOLID WASTE a) Ensure access to solid waste collection and disposal services for all refugees in camps. b) Upgrade and support solid waste collection and disposal services for host communities “significantly impacted” by the influx of refugees.</p>
Revised requirements	US\$ 37,476,622
Contact Information	Mr Murray Wilson, UNICEF Chief WASH: mwilson@unicef.org

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Since the beginning of the crisis the WASH Working Group in Iraq has delivered water and sanitation services to over 45,000 refugees located in Al Qa'im Camps in Anbar Governorate and Domiz Camp in Dohuk Governorate.

In Anbar Governorate UNICEF and UNHCR in partnership with ISHO, have completed the construction of Camp 3 at Al Obaidy, which can shelter 5,000 people. UNICEF is working in partnership with AFKAR to deliver water use and hygiene messages to 100 per cent of the camp populations in Camps 1 and 2.

Areas for development are in water quality monitoring and reporting and in water quantity monitoring and availability.

In Dohuk Governorate UNHCR led the installation of all water and sanitation infrastructure for the first three phases of Domiz camp, the UNICEF and Government completed phase four, and UNICEF and IPs completed the construction of phase five. Phase seven WASH facilities are being installed by UNHCR, UNICEF and their partners.

The final disposal and treatment of the sewerage and wastewater from Domiz camp is a major challenge. A preliminary design for storm-water drainage which will also include some grey water channelling has been completed, but as yet there are no funds for this activity. UNICEF is working with the GoI to design a low-cost environmentally friendly wastewater treatment system to deal with the effluent from over 34,000 refugees. The present desludging operations being conducted by the Government is non-sustainable in the long term. In partnership with the department of water from Dohuk Governorate UNICEF have completed a 2 km transmission system to deliver up to 2 million litres of water per day to Domiz camp. At the design per capita consumption of 50 l/c/d, this will supply 40,000 people. Despite recent increases in the total water provided, its equitable distribution remains a problem, especially to the informal and transit areas surrounding the main phases of Domiz, where some people get only 15 l/c/d.

MSF has been delivering hygiene messages to over 20,000 people through their hygiene teams as well as delivering water tankers in parts of the camp which are difficult to access during times of rain making the roads impassable for larger tankers as well as during the construction phases. MSF has also been monitoring water distribution and availability as well as water quality. NRC have conducted a comprehensive Shelter and WASH survey of Domiz which outlined some of the problems the crowded conditions are causing. This survey confirms that the camp has a total of 1,798 latrines, but with varying rates of usage from 7 to 120 people per latrine. UNICEF, jointly with IRW, will be conducting hygiene and water use education for all refugees in Domiz camp, in partnership with the Department of Health of the Governorate of Dohuk. UNHCR have distributed hygiene kits to all refugee families on registration, and some partners have made follow up distributions of hygiene consumables, but due to lack of funding this has not been comprehensive. UNICEF has agreed in principle with WFP to use the food voucher system to distribute basic hygiene items, cutting administrative costs and boosting the local economy.

As the number of refugees has rapidly increased to over 700 per day, it has become clear that the high costs of providing WASH infrastructure and services is barely sustainable with the funding level received so far. Reductions in standards of infrastructure and services taken so far include: supplying only the most basic hygiene items, capping the volume of water supplied at 50 litres per person per day, more equitable distribution of existing resources, using simpler sanitation facilities, seeking to reduce the desludging of grey water from the camps through appropriate on-site treatment, and postponing the installation of hot water supply systems until next autumn.

Coordination is increasing now with more staff recruited by UNICEF and UNHCR in Dohuk and Erbil. Separate technical sub-groups for water and sanitation have been established. Master plans for water

and sanitation are under development. The hygiene technical working group will operate as part of the public health working group. The formation of WASH committees is as yet not implemented.

The rapid increase in the number of Syrian refugees arriving in Dohuk has consistently outpaced the availability of the agencies to mobilise resources. This has created serious financial constraints. To date no WASH interventions have been made for refugees residing in host communities due to the continuing lack of funding for these activities.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

The rapid increase in the number of refugees threatens to overwhelm the capacity of the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG) and its UN and NGO support agencies to meet the basic needs of the refugees especially in the WASH sector. The Emergency WASH working group has decided to prioritise the needs of the 132,000 refugees expected to be in camps by the end of 2013. Of the 218,000 refugees expected to be in host communities; the WASH agencies will only target 10 per cent, or some 21,800 of the most vulnerable groups and those where there is a “significant increase” in the strain on local services, particularly water and sanitation.

The increase to 350,000 refugees will cause further pressure on environmental sanitation and public health issues. Already diarrhoea rates in Domiz camp are increasing and have reached 1.6 per cent of the total camp population, (8.5 per cent of children under-five). The main problems in Domiz are the non-permeability of the soil requiring 100 per cent of wastewater to be pumped and tankered off-site. This is financially unsustainable in the medium to long term. Improved appropriate and environmentally sound designs and standards for waste water disposal need to be adopted urgently.

In this RRP5, 89 per cent of WASH resources are requested for refugees in camps and 11 per cent for refugees in host communities, given that WASH facilities and infrastructure in camps is entirely new construction while in host communities the expansion of WASH infrastructure is less intensive. Effort will be made to drive down costs in camps through the use of more appropriate technologies in order to liberate more funding for host communities.

Concern over sustainability and limited funding will require that per capita costs be lowered as more refugees arrive. In each new camp location a detailed cost benefit analysis will be carried out on sanitation solutions, including operations and maintenance costs over the assumed life of the camp. The cheaper and most sustainable option will always be chosen. Water availability in general is not a problem in camps in Iraq but maintaining and monitoring its quality and ensuring more equitable distribution will be the major focus.

With such limited resources available WASH in Iraq will have to keep relying on the Government to increase its already significant role. To date the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG) has provided desludging services in all camps where needed as well as tankering water to areas where supply does not meet demand. They have constructed latrines in some sectors of Domiz and have taken up full responsibility for solid waste collection and disposal. This RRP5 assumes that this level of cooperation and support will continue for the rest of this year.

To date no interventions have been made for the approximately 60 per cent of refugees living in host communities by the UN or NGO's but the Governments of Iraq and the Kurdish Regional Government have provided water and sanitation services through their regular service provision to the general population. This level of Government support to the refugees in host communities is expected to continue.

It is important to involve all members of the community, particularly women and girls, at all stages of emergency WASH programmes as they bring valuable perspectives, capabilities and contributions to the emergency response. Moreover, women are key actors in influencing the public health of the household. Also the sharing of water resources between host and displaced communities, if not done in a sensitive manner involving all parties, can spark violence in an already tense situation. The engagement of all actors in a participatory approach can help to reduce tensions and build community relationships. To this end UN Women will be full partners in providing advice, guidance and policy on how to better mainstream gender considerations in WASH, and to evaluate all WASH activities for their impact on women and men.

These priorities will be implemented primarily through partners such as KURDS, IRW, Qandil and others.

KEY ASSUMPTIONS

- GoI will continue to fund 25 per cent of the WASH response with various activities
- Negotiations for land allocation are successful
- Costs of operating in Iraq remain high impacting resource mobilisation

INDICATIVE PLANNING FIGURES

132,000 refugees in camps, plus some 21,800 vulnerable individuals in non-camp settings (10 per cent of non-camp population).

KEY ACTIVITIES

- Provision of basic water supply for all refugees in camps, ensuring water quality is monitored and maintained.
- Provision of basic sanitation for all refugees in camps, including improvements in wastewater treatment.
- Provision of basic water supply and sanitation for vulnerable refugees in host communities.
- Promotion of hygiene and water conservation among refugees in camps and vulnerable refugees in host communities, including the provision of soap and the most basic of hygiene items.
- Preparedness for cholera/outbreaks (tracking the mapping of diarrhoea cases).
- Provision of basic WASH facilities and services in public institutions in camps and host communities.
- Management of solid waste in camps.
- Community mobilization and gender evaluation in camps and host communities.
- Improvements in water supply infrastructure in communities “significantly impacted” by refugees.
- Improvements in sanitation services in communities “significantly impacted” by refugees.
- Improvements in solid waste collection services in communities “significantly impacted” by refugees.
- Improve the coordination amongst partners, Government and donors.
- Preparedness for sudden mass influx by prepositioning a sufficient stock of emergency WASH supplies

Output 1	Establish and maintain effective mechanisms for WASH coordination at national/ sub-national levels	
Expected Outcomes	WASH implementation is coordinated at the national and subnational levels	
Priorities	N/A	
Unmet needs	Not all partners will be available for coordination meetings	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
UNICEF, GoI, KRG	1 meeting	5 meetings
UNICEF, GoI, KRG	Monthly Meetings	Weekly Meetings - North Zone
UNICEF, GoI, KRG	Monthly meetings	Bi-Weekly Meeting - Centre Zone
UNICEF, GoI, KRG	N/A	6 Reports
UNICEF, GoI, KRG	N/A	Completed WASH standards and guidelines

Output 2	Ensure regular access for all Syrian refugees living in camps to sufficient and safe drinking water and repair/upgrade water services in host communities "significantly impacted" by the influx of refugees	
Expected Outcomes	Refugees have access to safe drinking water in camps and in host communities	
Priorities	Timely and sufficient supply of safe drinking water Sufficient supply of water for domestic use Refugees with special needs reached out	
Unmet needs	Not all water infrastructure and facilities in host communities can be identified and repaired.	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
UNHCR, UNICEF, NRC, KRG (DoW)	52,000	132,000 people provided with safe access to sufficient water for drinking and domestic use
UN Women, UNICEF, NRC, UNHCR	N/A	5 committees camp WASH Committees established
UNICEF, UN Women, NRC, UNHCR	N/A	80% of refugees in camp WASH committees report positively on the appropriateness of the water facilities
UNHCR, UNICEF, NRC, KRG (DoW)	N/A	200 Syrian refugees with disabled/special needs have access to sufficient water for drinking and domestic use.
UNICEF, WHO, KRG (DoH)	N/A	Weekly reports on water quality and quantity monitoring established
UN-Habitat, NRC UNICEF, KRG (DoW), UN Women	N/A	19,800 host community members provided with improved access to sufficient water for drinking and domestic use.
UN-Habitat, NRC, UNICEF, KRG (DoW), UN Women	N/A	300 number of disabled/special needs in host communities with access to sufficient water for drinking and domestic use.
IOM		25,000 people provided with safe access to drinking water due to construction and installation of 50 water tanks

Output 3	Ensure regular access to secure, clean and maintained sanitation and hygiene facilities in camps, which are culturally and gender appropriate, giving consideration to those with special needs and repair/upgrade sanitation services in host communities "significantly impacted" by the influx of refugees	
Expected Outcomes	Refugees in camps and host communities benefit from clean, culturally and gender appropriate sanitation facilities.	
Priorities	Construct sanitation facilities in camps Improve sanitation facilities benefiting host community Construct sanitation facilities for refugees with special needs	
Unmet needs	Regular maintenance of the constructed sanitation facilities	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
UNHCR, UNICEF, NRC, UN Women	52,000	132,000 refugees provided with access to sanitation facilities in camps
UNHCR, UNICEF, NRC, UN Women	0	200 refugees disabled/special needs with access to improved sanitation
UN-Habitat, NRC, UN Women, KRG (DoS)	N/A	19,800 host community members provided with access to sanitation facilities
UN-Habitat, NRC, UN Women, KRG (DoS)	N/A	100 members of host communities disabled/special needs benefiting from improved access to sanitation services.

Output 4	Ensure access to hygiene and water use education (including hygiene kits) for all refugees in camps Ensure access to hygiene and water use education (including hygiene kits) for vulnerable groups of refugees in host communities	
Expected Outcomes	Refugees are aware about the importance of hygiene and use provided family and basic hygiene kits. Outbreak of cholera and other water-borne diseases prevented	
Priorities	Distribution of basic hygiene kits Distribution of family kits Hygiene education campaign conducted	
Unmet needs	Large families need more basic hygiene items	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
SCI, NRC, WHO, UN Women, UNICEF, KRG(DoH)	25,000	132,000 people receiving hygiene promotion and water use education messages.
SCI, NRC, UNICEF	3,000	26,000 families receiving basic hygiene kits monthly, especially soap.
UNHCR	26,000	70,000 new arrivals provided with family kit on arrival.
UNICEF, NRC, UN Women, DoH	N/A	20,000 people receiving hygiene promotion and water use education messages.
UNICEF, WFP, NRC, UN Women	N/A	4,000 families receiving hygiene kits monthly
UNHCR	26,000	70,000 new arrivals provided with family kit on arrival.
UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, MSF, DoH	N/A	Cholera/outbreak preparedness plan complete (with stocks prepositioned)
UNHCR	N/A	Emergency intervention in case of water contamination/epidemic

Output 5	Provide or improve access to gender and disabled appropriate water and sanitation services in public institutions (schools, health posts, hospitals and child friendly spaces) for all refugees in camps and improve access to gender and disabled appropriate water and sanitation services in public institutions for host communities "significantly impacted" by the influx of refugees	
Expected Outcomes	Improved sanitation services and facilities in public institutions	
Priorities	Rehabilitate and expand water and sanitation facilities in schools, health posts and child friendly spaces	
Unmet needs	Water and sanitation facilities in public institution require regular maintenance which cannot be guaranteed and implemented.	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
UNICEF, KRG(DoE)	2,500	7,000 Syrian students benefitting from improved water, sanitation facilities in their learning environment.
UNICEF, KRG(DoE)	2,500	7,000 Syrian students reached with hygiene messages.
UNICEF, MSF, KRG(DoH)	3	7 clinics with improved WASH facilities
UNICEF,	2,000	6,000 children in CFS's benefitting from improved WASH facilities.
UNICEF, NRC, DoE	500	2,500 students benefitting from improved water, sanitation facilities in their learning environment.
UNICEF, NRC, DoE	500	2,500 students reached with hygiene messages.
UNICEF, NRC, DoE	3	8 clinics with improved WASH facilities.
UNICEF, NRC, DoE	N/A	2,500 children in CFS's benefitting from improved WASH facilities.
IOM		34 public institutions equipped with appropriate water and sanitation services

Output 6	Ensure access to solid waste collection and disposal services for all refugees in camps and upgrade and support solid waste collection and disposal services for host communities "significantly impacted" by the influx of refugees	
Expected Outcomes	Solid waste collection maintained or improved	
Priorities	Solid waste collected Solid waste management system put in place in camps and impacted host communities	
Unmet needs	Not all impacted host communities can be reached	
Agency	Baseline March 2013	Key targets end 2013
Gol, KRG, UNHCR	52,000	132,000 people benefitting from solid waste management in camps.
KRG, Gol, UN-Habitat	N/A	19,800 people benefitting from improved solid waste management in host communities.

WASH Financial Requirements

Agency	Revised Financial Requirements (US\$)
IOM	1,850,000
NRC	1,000,000
SCI	200,000
UN-Habitat	2,871,856
UN Women	450,000
UNHCR	1,003,857
UNICEF	29,497,429
WHO	603,480
WASH TOTAL	37,476,622



Dohuk, IRAQ: Silva receives a Vitamin A supplement during a UNICEF supported measles and meningitis vaccination drive at the Domiz Syrian refugee camp in northern Iraq. Concerns about the nutrition of children at the camp prompted UNICEF to initiate the first nutrition assessment in Iraq's two refugee camps.
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K. IRAQ FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

Agency	Revised requirements (US\$)
ACTED	3,342,000
DRC	1,560,000
IOM	25,475,000
IRC	715,000
NRC	2,000,000
SCI	200,000
UN Women	450,000
UNESCO	3,500,000
UNFPA	4,950,000
UN-HABITAT	6,371,856
UNHCR	162,350,371
UNICEF	44,247,429
UPP/PAO	284,034
WFP	51,939,803
WHO	3,473,480
TOTAL	310,858,973

Response	Revised requirements (US\$)
Protection	52,802,458
Food	54,850,451
Basic Needs	126,073,853
WASH	37,476,622
Education	26,334,708
Health	13,320,881
TOTAL	310,858,973



Refugee child during a medical consultations
at a UNHCR funded clinic.
© UNHCR/I.Bartolini 2012

ANNEX 2

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AJEM	Association Justice et Misericorde
AKWS Jordan	Al Kitab wa Sunna
Al Majmoua	Lebanese Association for Development
ALP	Accelerated Learning Programme
ALPHA	Lebanese Association for Human Promotion and Literacy
AMEL	Amel Association - Lebanese Popular Association for Popular Action
AMERA	Africa and Middle East Refugee Assistance
ARRD	ARRD – Legal Aid
AVSI	Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale
CADER	Change Agent for Arab Development and Education Reform
CBAW	child bearing age women
CBO	community-based organization
CEOSS	Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services
CFS	Child-Friendly Space
CHF	Cooperative Housing Foundation International
CISP	Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli
CLMC	Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre
CPIE	Child Protection in Emergency
CRI	Core Relief Items
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CVO	Civil Development Organization
CVT	Centre for Victims of Torture
DDM	Directorate of Displacement and Migration
DoH	Directorate of Health
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ECD	early childhood development

EmST	Emergency Support Team
FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organization
FCA	Finn Church Aid/Act Alliance
FGAC	Family Guidance and Awareness Centre
FSPC	Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura
GoE	Government of Egypt
Gol	Government of Iraq
GoJ	Government of Jordan
GoL	Government of Lebanon
GoT	Government of Turkey
GSO	General Security Office
HAI	Heartland Alliance International
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HCW	Healthcare Worker
HI	Handicap International
HIS	Health Information System
HRC	High Relief Commission
HRDF	Human Resources Development Foundation
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission
ICS	Islamic Charitable Society
IFH/NHF	Institute for Family Health/Noor Al Hussein Foundation
IKL	Islamic Kurdistan League
IM	Information Management
IMC	International Medical Corps
INEE	Inter-agency Network on Education in Emergencies
IOCC	International Orthodox Christian Charities
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IR	Islamic Relief

IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRD	International Relief and Development
ISHO	Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
JHAS	Jordan Health Aid Society
JHCO	Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization
JOHUD	Jordan Hashemite Fund for Human Development
JRC	Jordan Red Crescent
JRF	Jordan River Foundation
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service
JWU	Jordanian Women's Union
KG	Kindergarden
KHAS	Jordan Health Aid Society
KnK	Children without Borders
KR	Kurdistan Region
LGBTI	lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MC	Mercy Corps
MDM	Médecins du Monde
MEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psycho-social Support
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
MISP	minimal initial service package
MoCY	Ministry of Culture and Youth
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoMD	Ministry of Displacement and Migration
MoNE	Ministry of National Education
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MoPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MoSP	Ministry of Family and Social Policy
MoSS	Ministry of Social Solidarity
MPDL	Movement for Peace
MRM	Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism

MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
NAJMAH	National Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NCCM	National Council for Childhood and Motherhood
NCW	National Council for Women
NFI	non-food item
NGO	non-governmental organization
NHF	Nour al-Hussein Foundation
NICCOD	Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODWC	Organization for the Development of Women and Children
PCC	Parent Children Centre
PHC	primary health care
PoC	person of concern
PRS	Palestine refugees from Syria
PSTIC	Psycho-Social Training Institute in Cairo
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Syndrome
PU-AMI	Première Urgence – Aide Médicale Internationale
PWD	person with disabilities
QIP	quick impact project
QRC	Qatar Red Crescent
QRTA	Queen Rania teacher Academy
RET	Refugee Education Trust
RH	reproductive health
RHAS	Royal Health Awareness Society
RI	Relief International
RMF	Rene Mouawad Foundation
RRP	Regional Response Plan
RSD	refugee status determination
SC	Save the Children
SCI	Save the Children International
SCJ	Save the Children Jordan
SDC	Social Development Centre
SDC	Social Development Centre
SFCG	Search for Common Ground
SGBV	sexual and gender-based violence
SHEILD	Social Humanitarian Economical Intervention for Local Development

SI	Solidarites International
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SRH	sexual and reproductive health
TCN	third-country national
TdH	Terre des Hommes
TdH-I	Terre des Hommes Italia
TdH-L	Terre des Hommes Lausanne
THW	German Federal Agency for Technical Relief
UA/SC	unaccompanied and separated children
UAERC	UAE Red Crescent
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees
UPP	Un Ponte Per
UXO	Unexploded ordnance
VoT	Victim of trafficking
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WCH	War Child Holland
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WRF	World Rehabilitation Fund
WVI	World Vision International
WVI	World Vision
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
ZENID	Queen Zein al Sharaf Institute for Development

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Cover photo:

Syrian refugee children take shelter against
the cold and fog shortly after arriving in Jordan
early in the morning in November 2012.
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