



3RP

REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE

PLAN 2018 - 2019

IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



IRAQ



IRAQ

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INTRODUCTION & CONTEXT

In 2017, Iraq continued to host Syrian refugees and to admit new arrivals on humanitarian grounds. 97 per cent of the Syrian caseload is located in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), while the remaining three per cent are in the Center and South, mainly Baghdad governorate. The vast majority of Syrians in Iraq are of Kurdish ethnicity.

Most of the Syrian refugee population in Iraq fled violence in 2012 and 2013 and has been displaced for over four years, with 37 per cent currently living in 9 refugee camps across KR-I. Variations continue to be assessed: in the first nine months of 2017, 18,864 additional Syrian refugees were registered with UNHCR – bringing the total to 246,434 individuals.

The number of Syrian refugees in Iraq is expected to slightly decrease to 245,000 individuals in 2018, and to 240,000 individuals in 2019. Despite expected new arrivals and registrations, some spontaneous returns are projected to take place in the coming two years, mainly among refugees living outside of camps in urban, peri-urban and rural areas.

Considering the current landscape in Syria, where the level of destruction of infrastructure is high, basic services and livelihood opportunities remain minimal, and population displacement continues as the security situation has not improved significantly, UNHCR is neither promoting nor facilitating refugee returns to Syria. Nevertheless, in the first 10 months of 2017, 8,980 individuals spontaneously returned to Syria (in comparison with 7,125 for the entire year 2016) through the only official border crossing at Peshkabout. Reasons for return include family-related issues (45%), lack of job opportunities in the KR-I (36%), and medical purposes (10%). Documentation, checking on property and belongings, education, onward migration to other countries or improved security in intended place of return. In October 2017, some refugees indicated they were returning due to the prevailing political situation and uncertainties in KR-I as a result of the independence referendum that of 25 September 2017.

Through the same border, 12,272 Syrians were admitted and 31,221 readmitted to Iraq. Since June 2016, Peshkabout border authorities readmit Syrians who previously returned to Syria with prior authorisation of KR-I for purposes of education, documentation renewal, health care or family reasons. Moreover, since February 2017, UNHCR border teams have systematically collected information from authorities in Zummar and Rabe'a regarding arrivals from Syria admitted into Ninewa Governorate through unofficial crossing points. According to Rabe'a authorities, some 4,521 individuals were admitted into territory through unofficial crossings between January and August 2017. In October 2017, Rabe'a border crossing was taken over by Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF), and restriction of humanitarian access to the area ensued.

The majority of Syrian refugees in the KR-I enjoy a favourable protection environment as authorities have granted residency permits, freedom of movement and the right to work. Despite budget constraints and the economic crisis, the KRG and host community remain solid partners. However, the needs of refugees, particularly those living in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, have increased due to the persistently poor socio-economic situation and reduced livelihood opportunities. This decline in self-reliance has also sparked an increase in the number of refugees seeking relocation to camps, whose absorption capacity is limited. According to the Protection Monitoring Tool, 67 per cent of consulted households¹ are currently in debt.



UNHCR/Oleg Zhdanov

¹ Syrian refugee households living in and out of camps across the three KR-I Governorates

The military offensive in Mosul and other areas formerly occupied by extremist groups increased protection and basic needs among the population and stretched the Government's capacity to consistently address issues faced by affected population groups including refugees. Waves of secondary displacement and returns are expected among the 3.17 million internally displaced Iraqis, which may affect dynamics in local economies and socio-ethnic relations. A subsequent shift of humanitarian priorities toward the urgent and massive IDP caseload resulted in funding gaps and challenged the ability of refugees to adequately meet their most basic needs. Syrian refugees who move irregularly from KR-I to central and southern regions of Iraq continue to face the risk of refoulement.

In order to address protection needs of refugees, key priorities going forward are advocacy for continued access to asylum and documentation, strengthening protection monitoring and identification of specific needs and referrals, improving the quality of registration, supporting quality SGBV and child-protection case management, and promoting and mainstreaming community-based approaches.

Resources for resilience and solution-oriented programmes are required to target refugees in camps and in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, empowering communities and capacitating government directorates to deliver essential services. Constant monitoring on potential factors for social tensions and continuous support to foster dialogues among different social groups is required.

Population Group		2018		2019	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	76,728	76,728	74,998	74,998
	Women	62,171	62,171	60,893	60,893
	Boys	54,837	54,837	53,802	53,802
	Girls	51,264	51,264	50,307	50,307
	Sub Total	245,000	245,000	240,000	240,000
Members of Impacted Communities	Men	38,773	38,773	38,773	38,773
	Women	47,557	47,557	47,557	47,557
	Boys	37,024	37,024	37,024	37,024
	Girls	34,756	34,756	34,756	34,756
Sub Total		158,110	158,110	158,110	158,110
Grand Total		403,110	403,110	398,110	398,110

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

The prevailing economic difficulties in the country, aggravated by ongoing military operations, has reduced the Iraqi Government's capacity to respond to the needs of refugees. Changes in donor and humanitarian priorities due to mass internal displacement and diminished capacity of the host community to absorb displaced populations and share limited resources, are key challenges faced by the majority of the sectors of assistance. Members of impacted communities in need of humanitarian assistance are estimated at 158,110 individuals, a figure which is expected to remain stable through 2019. This number is determined based on OCHA's calculation of people in need for the Humanitarian Response Plan, in districts hosting more than 1,000 refugees.

According to the proGres database, 7,215 Syrian children in Iraq are currently at risk; 19 per cent are unaccompanied or separated; 23 per cent are children living with disabilities and 38 per cent are out-of-school children. Almost 70 per cent of children at risk are between 12 and 17 years old. Girls within this age group are particularly vulnerable to child marriage. Protection monitoring data notes that 28 per cent of households have a serious medical condition as the most common urgent need, followed by 9 per cent who reported mental illness or physical disabilities.

Syrian refugees report that their safety and security concerns are directly linked to negative attitudes from the host community and local authorities, including perceptions that local authorities give preferential treatment to the host community. Inequality in accessing public services and ill treatment from employers, including when resolving disputes, were highlighted as concerns. Poor infrastructure in areas of residence was also highlighted as concerning.

A Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) was completed in September 2017,² supplying information related to access to protection and assistance across a range of sectors for refugees residing outside of camps in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. Across all KR-I Governorates, cash assistance for housing was most frequently reported as a 'top 3' priority need (71 per cent), as well as access to employment and food. At the KR-I level, almost two thirds (63 per cent) of surveyed refugees living out of camps reported that they are currently in debt.

From January to October, 2017, some 17,595 household-level protection assessments were conducted for multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA), as well as legal and seasonal assistance. The transition from in-kind assistance to mobile money transfers enables crisis-affected families to prioritize their own needs and to provide market support to host communities impacted by the displacement. Complaint boxes, a hotline, and Zain (cash partner) customer service were made available to enable easy access to support.

A WFP-UNHCR Joint Vulnerability Assessment was conducted mid-year, aiming to determine the vulnerability of refugees in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, as well as in camps, across multiple sectors with an immediate focus and priority on food security. In the first half of 2017, an average of 55,000 Syrian refugees were provided with monthly food assistance across 9 camps, among whom some 1,000 received monthly cash while the rest received e-vouchers to be redeemed in camp shops.

Syrian refugees continue to have access to free primary health care services either through camp-based primary health care (PHC) centres for camp refugees (from

January-July 2017, 155,631 consultations conducted in camps out of a target of 310,000) or public health facilities for refugees living in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. The MSNA conducted among Syrian refugees residing in host communities revealed that more than half (56 per cent) of the households accessing public health services were challenged by cost of treatment, unavailability of treatment, distance to hospitals and refused treatment.

In terms of shelter, camps hosting 37 per cent of the refugee population in Iraq, are becoming saturated. New arrivals, may find it difficult to find accommodation in camps, given the growing number of refugees requesting to be sheltered in camps owing to their inability to cope with rental costs in urban, peri-urban and rural areas.

The capacity of refugees, themselves, cannot be overlooked. The impact on local economies which is shaped by refugees' livelihoods capital—particularly human capital—are evident. Interactions with host-economies result in interesting economic opportunities which should be further utilized to the benefit of both host and refugee communities.

² Conducted by UNHCR/REACH

Strategic Direction & Response Plans

Outcomes of recent assessments and monitoring of vulnerabilities among population indicate the need to continue strengthening refugees' self-reliance. In particular, Community Based Protection has become a strategic approach for the Iraq operation as it recognizes the central role that individuals, families and the host population, can play in mitigating protection risks, providing responses and facilitating access to protection and services. UNHCR and its partners systematically communicate with refugees and host community not only on protection risks they face but also on how the community can mitigate such risks and how UNHCR can better support the community in achieving their own protection.

Working with communities is achieved in different ways:

- Ensuring qualified representation from the community in the selection, implementation and monitoring of community-led activities
- Supporting representatives of the affected communities in implementing certain activities
- Training Community Outreach Volunteers on basic protection principles
- Involving displaced and host communities in the design and implementation of Quick Impact Projects (QIPS) and community-led initiatives.
- Organizing information dissemination sessions and mass information

campaigns with the community on topics selected as a priority by the community.

- Conducting a yearly national Participatory Assessment exercise ensuring that the available information coming from community consultations is reviewed and consolidated in the programming cycle of UNHCR.

There is an urgent need to ensure that sustainability and economic empowerment are at the core of each sector's response, by addressing the following gaps and issues:

- increasing numbers of refugees living outside camps requested relocation to camps, resulting in long waiting lists and negative coping mechanisms;



Save the Children/Birawar Najm

- insufficient permanent and formal employment opportunities: the Livelihoods sector received the smallest financial contribution (3 per cent of the total required as of June 2017), even though sustainable livelihoods are crucial to the well-being and resilience of refugees in protracted stay;
- competition for labour and increased pressure on local food production: families resort to reducing their meal sizes, selling productive assets, or buying food on credit. The challenge remains to restore/provide alternative livelihoods to reduce long-term dependency on emergency food assistance;
- the majority of youths are out-of-school /unemployed and vocational training options remain very limited, particularly for girls;
- refugees lacking residency permits have limited access to the formal labour market, pushing many to pay their rent late and become subject to evictions on a regular basis.

In the short-term, investment in the agricultural sector is crucial for increasing food availability, reducing food prices, and generating income for vulnerable groups, particularly in view of a future decline in humanitarian funding and therefore assistance. Beyond the agricultural sector, promoting better job placement accompanied by market-oriented vocational trainings and entrepreneurship, encouraging savings schemes among communities, as well as strengthening market linkages for existing businesses are critical to ensure sustainable livelihoods[GA1].

Investing in solutions with limited environmental footprints also contributes to lowering the pressure on critical natural resources, especially water. In

the long-term, these investments in the food and agriculture sectors of Iraq will contribute to economic growth and socio-economic stability.

Overall, the long-term shelter needs of refugees should be considered through a settlement approach in which existing refugee camps benefit in an indiscriminate way from infrastructure and services available in the host community. Protection concerns such as inadequate housing and infrastructure outside of camps, lack of security of tenure, as vulnerable refugees squat on private property, and the exhaustion of funds for rent and other resources will be monitored and addressed.

The Shelter Sector will work with national institutions and actors (municipalities, Government technical departments, local NGOs) to gradually seek ways of handing over camp management in the frame of the UNHCR Shelter and Settlement Strategy being developed, while also building strong national leadership. The aim of such a strategy is to enable the displaced population to access and live in dignity in secure settlements that improve their social, economic and environmental quality of life as a community. As such, extension and management of infrastructure and services, operational costs in particular, will be discussed with municipal and local authorities. For instance, the sector will work with the Ministry of Municipalities and Tourism to assist implementing the National Solid Waste Management Plan (NSWMP) for the Republic of Iraq and specifically the solid Waste Master Plan for each of the three governorates of KR-I.

Solid waste and wastewater management remain areas for which an exit strategy has been challenging. There is a need to utilize surface water after treatment, which requires higher levels of investment but avoids damaging the environment through groundwater extraction.

The education targeting priority for 2018/19 will be refugees in urban, peri-urban and rural areas and out-of-school children. There are dire needs in terms of provision of textbooks, policy formation on certification, documentation and placement tests, payment of teacher incentives and student/teacher transport. In terms of resilience, partners are conducting asset mapping to see what local skills and capacities can be reinforced.

While ensuring service provision, the Health Sector will engage local authorities and health personnel in a capacity-building process which includes training and supervision to improve capacity of Directorate of Health (DoH) to provide services. Under the resilience component, the Health Sector will focus on strengthening the national health system to ensure delivery of health services for refugees and impacted communities through supporting the public health facilities in areas with a high concentration of Syrian refugees, by providing medicine, providing or renewing medical equipment and supporting maternity facilities.

Sectors will support the implementation of social and community infrastructure projects that can foster social cohesion (e.g. through Quick Impact Projects - QIPs). To this end, geographical locations with high concentrations of refugees will be prioritized following an area-based approach.

Durable Solutions Strategy

Despite support provided by the host government and humanitarian actors, Syrian refugees are growing increasingly vulnerable in Iraq, owing to the protracted displacement situation. Humanitarian assistance is generally designed as a short-term response, while in the context of a protracted displacement situation, there must be an achievable path for long-lasting solutions, taking into account priorities and opportunities in Iraq and political willingness. While the UN and international community continue to advocate access to territory, international protection and humanitarian support for refugees, a desirable future is one where refugees are less dependent on humanitarian assistance and are closer to being self-sufficiency.

Recent assessments on the situation of Syrian refugees in Iraq raise the issue of self-reliance and the need for these populations to be integrated and included into existing national social support systems.

Resettlement opportunities for Syrian refugees became limited due to the US Presidential Order and subsequent judicial developments. The current number of refugees submitted for resettlement is very low, mainly to the UK, and based on vulnerability criteria. Nevertheless, UNHCR is expanding opportunities for other admission pathways to third countries, such as family reunification, labor mobility and academic scholarships.

The Durable Solutions Strategy should see people of concern not as beneficiaries of assistance or social programs, but as a dynamic and economically active populations, contributing to the economy and society population as whole. It should aim to include people of concern in national policies and programs, and to improve their access to and enjoyment of rights, enabling them to live dignified, productive lives, under equal conditions

as nationals, regardless of the type of solution they seek. The Strategy should work across legal, economic, socio-political and social dimensions, which are mutually reinforcing and take into account the fight against discrimination and xenophobia, and the mainstreaming of an Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) approach.

As most refugees are expected to continue living in Iraq in the coming years, focus will be on:

- Legal dimension, with the objective of facilitating and consolidating access to asylum, documentation and justice;
- Economic dimension, with the objective of achieving self-reliance by generating livelihoods opportunities and strengthening their capacities and skills;
- facilitation of access to health, education and adequate housing, benefiting refugees communities and the impacted host community population at large.



UNHCR/R. Rasheed

Partnerships & Coordination

The 2018/2019 plan has been designed as a joint and comprehensive exercise in collaboration with all stakeholders, including government counterparts. During the planning process, monthly bilateral and coordination meetings were held to refine the objectives and outputs of the plan. Additional efforts were made, namely through the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment to reflect the priorities of refugees living in urban, peri-urban and rural areas.

UNHCR and UNDP will continue to lead the coordination of the integrated response to the Syrian refugee emergency by co-chairing, with the Ministry of Planning, regular inter-sector working group meetings. Since 97 per cent of the Syrian refugee population is in the KR-I, the refugee coordination structure exists only at the KR-I level and is not replicated nationally.

A vital component of the 3RP is the Resilience component aimed at self-reliance of the refugees and host communities, and at institutional capacity building. There will be a greater focus on economic empowerment and livelihood opportunities, while creating stronger synergies between sectors through an area-based approach. Participatory assessments, focus group discussions, vulnerability assessments and protection monitoring will ensure that vulnerable communities are engaged and that their needs are met. Furthermore, engagement and capacity building of local authorities will be carried out where possible across all sectors.

Eight sector working groups respond to the needs of refugees and host populations:

Sector Lead/ Co-lead

- Protection UNHCR
- Food WFP/FAO
- Education UNICEF/Save the Children
- Health WHO/UNHCR
- Shelter UNHCR

Basic Needs UNHCR
 WASH UNICEF/UNHCR
 Livelihoods UNDP/DRC

The response is a collaborative effort between the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government, 10 UN agencies, 12 national and 22 international NGOs, as well as the refugee and host communities. The response is implemented under the overall leadership of the Government of Iraq, the Kurdistan Regional Government, and UN Agencies, in close coordination with the donor community.

Coordination meetings in the camps will continue to be co-chaired by local government representatives, the camp management NGOs, where applicable, and UNHCR. Bi-weekly coordination meetings at camp level, weekly at governorate level and monthly at the central level (Inter-Sector Working Group - ISWG) have been institutionalized. Both the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government authorities, particularly the Ministry of Planning continue to play a key role in the overall coordination process, together with UNHCR/UNDP.



UNHCR/ Oleg Zhdanov

Accountability Framework

The current monitoring system will be maintained while strengthening the participation of refugees and Government counterparts in monitoring activities. Mass Information (MI)/communication with communities (CwC) is mainstreamed in most humanitarian actors' programs, with a MI-CwC coordination forum allowing for regular exchanges on messaging as well as good practices with a view for actors achieving greater accountability. These include the regular consultations held with refugees, through participatory assessments and thematic focus group discussions. As a core element of activities, CwC partners maintain complaints and feedback mechanisms in refugee camps and urban areas. Mechanisms include complaints boxes, mobile desks, help desks and accountability officers depending on location and partner capacity. Community Outreach Volunteers

provide another critical element in the accountability framework by ensuring a consistent linkage between humanitarian organizations and refugees in urban areas.

Moreover, monthly dashboards for each sector are published, with information on capacity and occupation of each camp and gap analysis. The use of "ActivityInfo" as an inter-agency planning, monitoring and reporting tool allows for updated information about the implementation of the different programmes in the field as well as the production of the above-mentioned dashboards. Well established coordination mechanisms at the regional and governorate levels are achieved through regular meetings at sector and inter-sector levels, the maintenance of the Iraq site on the Interagency Information Sharing Portal "Syria Regional Refugee

Response" as well as continuous communication with the sectors' members on various strategic and operational issues.

Multidisciplinary teams comprising implementing partners and community personnel will be involved in the design, planning, collecting and compilation or analysis of the data. Capacity building will be offered to selected partners to improve their systems for data collection, analysis and use of Monitoring and Evaluation results for their internal programming and learning. Multiple approaches and tools, including household surveys using structured interviews, direct observation, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, resource mapping and surveys, will be used for data collection to provide cross-method and cross-data verification.



UNHCR/R. Rasheed



UNHCR
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PROTECTION SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies	UNHCR	
Appealing Partners	Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Save the Children International (SCI); Terre des Hommes Italia (TDH), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN Women.	
Other Partners	Al Masala, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Civil Development Organization (CDO), Democracy and Human Rights Development Centre (DHRD), HARIKAR, International Medical Corps (IMC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), INTERSOS, Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society (KURDS), Legal Clinic Network (LCN), Mercy Hand (MH), Public Aid Organization (PAO), QANDIL Swedish Humanitarian Aid Organization (QANDIL), REACH, Social Transformation & Educational Prosperity (STEP), Triangle GH, Un Ponte Per (UPP) Women's Rehabilitation Organisation (WRO).	
Governmental Partners	Directorate of Combating Violence Against Women (DCVAW), Directorate of Social Affairs (DoSA), Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA)	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, seek asylum and can enjoy their basic rights. 2. Communities are engaged in the identification and response to protection needs while specialized services are provided to individuals with specific needs. 3. The risks and consequences of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) experienced by women, girls, boys and men are prevented and reduced and the access to quality multi-sectoral services is improved 4. Increased and more equitable access for boys and girls affected by the Syrian crisis to quality child protection interventions. 	
GENDER MARKER	2a	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2018	2019
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 34,077,714	US\$ 32,949,855
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 17,090,367	US\$ 17,090,367
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 51,168,081	US\$ 50,040,222



Current Situation

The prevailing economic situation, the military operations in the areas formerly held by extremist groups, and unfolding developments as a result of the independence referendum in the KR-I have stretched the capacity of the Government of Iraq (GoI) and Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) to effectively respond to the needs of refugees. Changes in donor and humanitarian priorities as a result of mass internal displacement, compounded with reduced capacity of the host community to absorb displaced populations and share limited resources have adversely impacted asylum, protection space and scope to adequately provide basic needs for refugees.

Access to asylum is hindered by application of immigration laws where Syrian new arrivals are admitted on a 15-day entry visa and continue to face challenges with application for asylum upon expiry of the entry visa. In the absence of a uniform refugee policy framework in Iraq, or more specifically in the KR-I, refugees face different standards of treatment and ad hoc policy changes affecting the realisation of their rights.

Despite ongoing protection and assistance programmes, the living conditions of refugees, particularly those residing outside of camps, have deteriorated due to the deepening socio-economic situation and reduced livelihood opportunities. This has resulted in an increase in the number of vulnerable refugee families seeking relocation to camps while others opted to prematurely return to Syria, while a few have moved to central and southern Iraq thereby exposing themselves and families to risks of arrest, detention and refoulement under national immigration laws. Furthermore, the combination of limited job opportunities, compounded by depletion of resources has compelled households to resort to negative coping mechanisms including engagement of children in the worst forms of child labour at the expense of their education and increased instances of harmful traditional practices such as child marriage and risk of sexual exploitation and abuse. Delays in issuance and renewal of residency permits by the authorities lead

to restrictions on freedom of movement and access to basic services. Absence of written rental agreements and refugee's inability to pay rents have resulted in increased cases of eviction. Lack of employment opportunities has led to an increase in informal, daily labour arrangements where refugees are subjected to lower wages and exploitation without any effective remedy.

Despite the length of the time that Syrian refugees have been in Iraq there is still no prospect of significant returns. Whereas conditions in Syria are not conducive for voluntary returns, some self-organised returns are expected in 2018. Resettlement and other humanitarian admission pathways will continue in particular for the most vulnerable families and for those facing protection risks in the country of asylum.

The protracted nature of the displacement requires strengthening approaches aimed at reducing refugees' dependence on humanitarian assistance while supporting inclusion of refugees in national services and strengthening the capacity of national, regional institutions to ensure access and provide quality services, in particular in relation to SGBV and child protection.

Women and girls in Iraq are disproportionately affected by sexual and gender-based violence, with grave consequences for their physical, emotional, and social well-being. Continued efforts will ensure that programming and advocacy remain evidence-based. This includes systematic monitoring of the protection context jointly with a dedicated mechanism to document and track identified child rights violations and SGBV incidents.

Child protection actors respond to children at risk through provision of case management by partners providing specialized services. Sustained institutional support will continue to line Ministries and their representatives at local levels. This includes the Directorate of Social and Labour Affairs (DOSA), Directorate of Combating Violence against Women (DCVAW), Ministry of Interior (Erbil Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (EJCC) and the Directorate of Residency), Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MOMD) and the Permanent Committee of the Ministry of Interior (PCMOI).

The sector also recognizes the importance of strengthening two way communication and feedback mechanism in order to improve the quality of protection services and overall programming.



QANDIL

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

Population Group		2018		2019	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	76,728	76,728	74,998	74,998
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Sub Total		158,110	158,110	158,110	158,110
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The Protection Sector programming is based on various studies and assessments. These include household based protection assessments through protection monitoring tool (PMT) aimed at identifying and mapping key protection risks and profiles, as well as responding through built-in referral pathways for different services.

The Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment of 2017 looked into priority needs, gaps in assistance, perceptions of assistance and vulnerabilities among refugees in urban, peri-urban and rural locations to identify where program intervention is most needed across all sectors. Moreover, the Joint Vulnerability Assessment 2017 aimed at assessing the vulnerability of refugees across multiple sectors with an immediate focus on and prioritization of food security assessment and multi-sectoral vulnerability in the medium term, the 2015 Urban Profiling study for IDPs, Refugees and impacted communities in three governorates of KR-I, child labour assessments and GBV safety audits also

provided the baseline information on the vulnerabilities of the different communities which enable the humanitarian community to better target needs and vulnerabilities. Further, the personal data of refugees and their protection needs and vulnerabilities is updated through continuous registration exercises.

Key findings of the participatory assessments of 2016 and 2017 include: limited support for older and people with disabilities, lack of employment opportunities, exploitation related to informal work and lack of effective redress, limited funding for community-led activities including for social cohesion, reduced assistance and services by humanitarian actors in particular for the youth and adolescents, limited scope of the two-way communication and the need to strengthen the accountability framework as well as the need to reinforce capacity for local authorities to provide services of quality for the impacted communities in particular in relation to child protection and SGBV.

Child protection challenges include insufficient number of schools particularly at medium and secondary school levels, lack of qualified and competent teachers, inadequate educational opportunities and pathways for those who missed several years of school has increased the rate of illiteracy among the refugee population, absence of alternative livelihood and educational activities, adolescent boys and girls are at risk of abuse, violence and exploitation. The needs for mental health and psychosocial support will persist in the absence of livelihood opportunities, social cohesion, comprehensive solutions or prospects in the face of economic hardship for Syrian refugees.

In spite of the strides made in scaling up SGBV life saving services such as psychosocial and legal services in areas with high concentration of refugees, provision of comprehensive SGBV prevention and response service delivery was adversely impacted by ongoing multiple layers of emergencies, reduced capacity of governmental and national

and international NGO partners due to growing needs and funding gaps. In 2018-2019, focus will be on improving the quality of SGBV services through evidence-based sustainable SGBV programming by investing in national NGOs, capacity building support of

Ministry of Social Affairs, Directorate for Combating Violence against Women (DCVAW) and other governmental institutions, strengthening the community's capacity in SGBV prevention and response, mainstreaming SGBV into key sectors such as NFI, CCCM and Shelter

sectors, improving data collection and analysis through Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) as well as management and data sharing through agreed information sharing protocols.

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

The Protection Sector has made progress in attaining its targets for 2017 in the four priority areas. In 2017, protection actors expanded their activities with the help of protection monitoring tools. This led to improved identification, analysis and response of protection concerns, as well as facilitated and continuous registration activities. Protection actors advocated for improved access to asylum and the provision of legal support to refugees to access to civil status and residency documents, addressing child protection and SGBV concerns through identification mechanisms and improved specialized service provision, while enhancing communication with communities and feedback mechanism in particular in urban locations.

In implementing durable solutions strategy, border the monitoring was strengthened and two returns perception intention survey and focus group discussions conducted. Outreach to scattered communities was strengthened through community outreach volunteers and the implementation of a community-based protection approach for the refugee response recognizing the central role that individuals and families -including the host population - play in mitigating protection risks, provided responses and facilitated access to protection and services.

In line with the direction taken by child protection and SGBV actors in 2017, child protection and SGBV activities will continue to move towards a more sustainable approach. There will be increased emphasis on community-based approaches and engagement of national authorities in the provision of psychosocial support activities and case

management. Communities will be at the forefront advocating and preventing and, to a certain degree, responding to SGBV issues including Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). The community engagement will be implemented through training of peer educators and informing communities on definitions PSEA of SGBV, including reporting mechanisms, benefits of reporting and awareness raising on complaints and feedback mechanisms.

Community Based Protection Mainstreaming will promote collaboration with other sectors, and will strengthen the multi-sectoral and area based approach. The link between community-based entities and formal national structures will be reinforced. Psychosocial support, specialised child protection services and parenting programmes will be provided in line with this approach to address the effects of violence and displacement. Community-based interventions will strengthen the capacity of parents, caregivers, children, community members and leaders to protect children, with specific interventions for adolescents.

The Protection Sector prioritises increased provision of quality services for refugees in camps, urban, peri-urban and rural communities. In order to address assessed protection needs, key priorities are advocacy for improved access to territory and asylum, strengthening protection and border monitoring and identification of specific needs and referrals, improving the quality of registration, supporting quality SGBV and child-protection case management, and promoting and mainstreaming community-based approaches. With the aim of

reducing dependency on humanitarian assistance, increased resources will be directed to resilience programmes targeting refugees and increasing their self-sufficiency, empowering communities and capacitating government directorates to deliver essential services. Constant monitoring on potential factors for social tensions and continuing support to foster dialogue among different social groups is required.

The aim is to consolidate protection services for refugees in camps through various means including effective and strategic partnerships, and to expand interventions in urban, peri-urban and rural areas through the establishment of community centres in high density areas of urban displacement to provide integrated protection services in collaboration with local authorities and communities. Through the area-based approach, protection partners will continue to implement projects beneficial to refugees, IDPs and host communities.

The sector will ensure that resilience activities are mainstreamed within the protection sector through capacity building, support to regional services to increase capacity and outreach in rural and semi-urban areas, while enhancing and harmonising standards of protection service delivery together with communities. Improved institutional capacity of governmental service providers and a higher quality of services will benefit the impacted communities in larger numbers.

In line with the strategic vision, and utilizing synergies with protection sub-sectors (SGBV, CP) and other sectors (Food, Health, Basic Needs, Shelter, WASH,

Livelihoods, Education and CCCM), cases identified through protection monitoring are referred for an assessment of multi-purpose cash assistance, or to

medical, legal, child protection and SGBV services, among others, as appropriate. The focus of the Protection Sector will be on refugees living in urban, peri-urban

and rural communities, improving the protection situation and reducing the protection risks for individuals identified through protection monitoring.

Accountability Framework

The protection sector continuously ensures that refugees are meaningfully engaged in all processes and decisions affecting their lives and welfare, guaranteeing that they are informed of their rights and obligations, assistance and services through two-way communication processes. Community based protection mainstreaming aims at building a common understanding on community-based approaches, its role in protection, and relationship to participation, inclusiveness, and reinforcement of local capacities and equality. The strengthening of multifunctional teams is prioritized, along with the knowledge, skills and attitudes

necessary to implement a community-based approach.

Through the Age Gender and Diversity (AGD) mainstreaming process, the sector will ensure that all protection and assistance programmes are effective and accessible for each woman, man, girl and boy of every age and from all diversity groups within the populations served. Protection partners will put in place inclusive and participatory programming particularly for persons with specific needs such as persons with disabilities and elderly persons at risk. Mainstreaming and age and gender approaches to child protection issues including child-friendly

participatory assessments will continue to enhance their participation.

Complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFM) for refugees will promote effective engagement and ensure that programmes respond to their needs, and services are tailored based on their feedback. The CFM will be strengthened through hotlines, help desk and complaint boxes for all protection issues including sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) as appropriate. This will enhance transparency, build trust, improve two-way communication and strengthen overall accountability to the refugee population.



UNHCR/Oleg Zhdanov

Sector Response Overview table

OBJECTIVE 1	1. Access to territory.	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?	OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR				
						BASELINE: 246,434 (100%)	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	250,000 (100%)	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	245,000 (100%)
OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR	Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, seek asylum and have their basic rights respected.	3	3	3	2	245,000 (100%)	245,000 (100%)	245,000 (100%)	3	
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?	
		2018	2019	Total for 2018	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018*					Total for 2019
1.1 Access to territory and international protection is improved, protection space preserved, risk of refoulement reduced and basic rights are respected.	1.1.1 # of Syrian refugees registered during continuous registration activities. (disaggregated by age and gender)	250,000	245,000	3,719,020	1,115,706	3	3	3	2	
	1.1.2 # of household protection assessments conducted with refugees and asylum-seekers ((PMT)	50,000	50,000	3,000,000	900,000	3	3	3	2	
	1.1.3 # of PoC received protection counselling at Deraboun Centre. (disaggregated by gender)	14,400	16,800	500,000	150,000	3	3	3	2	
	1.1.4 # of advocacy interventions made to promote respect of the principles of non-refoulement	24	24	500,000	150,000	3	3	3	2	
1.2 Access to legal assistance and remedies improved.	1.2.1 # of refugee children issued with an official birth certificate within 12 months of their birth (disaggregated by gender)	7,000	7,000							
	1.2.2 # of refugees receiving legal assistance (individual counselling and representation in legal proceedings) (disaggregated by gender)	120,000	120,000	4,295,593	1,288,678	3	3	3	2	
1.3 Resettlement and protection solutions are identified	1.2.3 # of advocacy interventions made to promote access to entry points and detention centres	24	24							
	1.3.1 # of Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or other admission pathways to third countries	7,000	7,000	532,813	159,844	3	3	3	2	
				12,547,426	3,764,228	12,547,459	3,764,238			

OBJECTIVE 2:	Community Based Protection	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:	Extent communities identify protection solutions as agents of protection and get engaged in the process with their voices heard and assets and capacities recognized.	3	3	4	3
		OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019: 50% (120,000)	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018: 45% (105,750)	BASELINE: 30% (68,100)	

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Total for 2019				
2.2 Mechanisms for the identification of persons with special needs are enhanced and encouraged so that individuals are identified and referred to appropriate intervention/ services.	2.2.1 # of activities events organized with an aim to include persons with specific needs	15	15	561,600	168,480	3	3	4	3
	2.2.2 # of projects targeted at PoC with specific needs conducted by UNHCR, partner and government agencies	12	15	4,000,000	1,200,000	3	3	4	3
	2.2.3 # of persons with specific needs are identified and referred through the community-based mechanisms	10,000	11,000	1,000,000	300,000	3	3	4	3
2.3 Community self management, representation and leadership is promoted and supported in urban, peri-urban, rural and camp settings, by engaging the community entities and members in the protection programming process.	2.3.1 # of community entities identified	30	30			3	3	4	3
	2.3.2 # of PoCs involved in peace-building in community management mechanisms (desegregated by age and gender) _	200	200	5,350,000	1,605,000	3	3	4	3
	2.3.3 # of community consultations (e.g. FGD, Dialogues) conducted activities	40	40			3	3	4	3
				Total for 2018	Total for 2019				
				10,911,600	3,273,480				
				10,514,208	3,154,262				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018				
2.4 Refugee benefit from enhanced relationships with host communities through the promotion of and support to the community-led protection response and social cohesion initiatives.	2.4.1 # of community initiatives on protection response and social cohesion supported	100	100			3	3	4	3
	2.4.2 # of projects benefiting local and displaced communities implemented (QIPs)	80	80	11,431,867	3,429,560	3	3	4	3
	2.4.3 # Community peace education and social cohesion projects implemented included under QIPs.	6	6			3	3	3	3
2.5 The community feedback mechanism and two-way communication between the communities and service providers is strengthened to enhance accountability (Communication with Communities)	2.5.1 # of individuals reached by outreach volunteers, community mobilization, awareness or information campaigns	75,000	75,000			3	3	3	3
	2.5.2 # of community awareness and sensitization campaigns/sessions	150	150	1,500,000	450,000	3	3	3	3
	2.5.3 # of complaints and feedback received from community based information platforms	15,000	15,000				3	3	3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				12,931,867	3,879,560	12,931,867	3,879,560	3,879,560	3,879,560

OBJECTIVE 3:	The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men (WGBM) are reduced/mitigated and the access to quality services is improved.					Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
	INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:	BASELINE:	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	3				
	% of at risk people accessing specialised SGBV services (Women, Girls, Boys and Men)	10% (23,000)	24% (56,000)	23% (56,000)	3				
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018				
3.1 Refugees and most vulnerable amongst the impacted populations have increased access to safe, confidential and quality multi-sectoral SGBV services adapted to their age, gender and diversity.	3.1.1 # of PoCs accessing services after receiving information on SGBV and available relevant services. (disaggregated by age/gender)	40,000	45,000	4,084,688	1,225,406	3	3	3	3
3.2 Risks to SGBV mitigated and reduced through community based initiatives	3.2.1 # Extent community is active in SGBV prevention and survivor centred protection. 3.2.2 # of at risk persons reached with GBV awareness activities (disaggregated by age/gender)	40%	50%	2,500,000	750,000	3	3	3	3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				6,584,688	1,975,406				1,975,406

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018	Total for 2019	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019				
3.3 Capacity of government and non-government actors and services in all sectors are strengthened to effectively respond to SGBV.	3.3.1 # of staff trained on SGBV prevention and response by cadre (government, non-government actors) (disaggregated by Gender)	1,000	1,000								
	3.3.2 # of individuals trained on mainstreaming SGBV prevention and response into non-protection sectors (particularly on 2015 IASC GBV Guidelines), disaggregated by gender/sector	1,700	2,000	1,085,000	325,500	1,085,000	325,500	3	3	3	4
3.4 National policies that address SGBV prevention and response exist and are in line with international frameworks / standard	3.4.1 # of advocacy and capacity building initiatives with the government counterparts on strengthening the national legal system and framework to address SGBV.	4	5	269,500	80,850	269,500	80,850	3	3	3	4
	3.5 Increased access to empowerment opportunities that strengthen capacities of women and girls to recover and thrive	7,000	7,500	954,000	286,200	954,000	286,200	3	3	3	4
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				2,308,500	692,550	2,308,500	692,550				

OBJECTIVE 4:	Increased and more equitable access for boys and girls affected by the Syria crisis to quality child protection interventions					Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4:	% of children who receive specialized child protection services	BASELINE:	5.5% (5,775)	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	3% (3000)	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	1.5% (1,500)	3	3

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018				
4.1 Community-based child protection and psychosocial support interventions are available for girls and boys affected by the Syria crisis in targeted locations	4.1.1 # of girls and boys participating in structured and sustained psychosocial support programmes	25,000	25,000	2,573,000	1,200,000	3	3	3	3
	4.1.2 # of caregivers (men and women) participating in parenting programmes	9,000	9,000	2,573,000	1,200,000	3	3	3	3
4.2 Specialized child protection services for girls and boys affected by the Syria crisis are available in targeted locations.	4.2.1 # of girls and boys at risk supported with child protection specialized services	3000	1500	1,461,000	-	3	3	3	3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				4,034,000	1,200,000	3,303,500	1,200,000		

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018	Total for 2019	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019				
4.3 Increased capacity of existing child protection systems and strengthened policy and legal framework for child protection	4.3.1 # of individuals trained on CP approaches.	4500	4500					3	3	3	4
	4.3.2 # of community based structures supported to be part of child protection system	20	15	1,850,000	300,000	1,850,000	300,000	3	3	3	4
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				1,850,000	300,000	1,850,000	300,000				

Sector Financial Requirements per Agency

AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2018			Budgetary Requirements 2019		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2018	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2019
UNFPA	1,155,000	490,000	1,645,000	1,155,000	490,000	1,645,000
UNHCR	27,579,273	13,261,942	40,841,215	26,848,806	13,261,942	40,110,748
UNICEF	2,665,684	1,569,000	4,234,684	2,268,292	1,569,000	3,837,292
SCI	698,800	60,000	758,800	698,800	60,000	758,800
DRC	146,460	9,425	155,885	146,460	9,425	155,885
TDH	1,082,497	-	1,082,497	1,082,497	-	1,082,497
UNWOMEN	750,000	1,700,000	2,450,000	750,000	1,700,000	2,450,000
TOTAL	34,077,714	17,090,367	51,168,081	32,949,855	17,090,367	50,040,222



FOOD SECURITY SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies	FAO and WFP	
Appealing Partners	FAO, WFP, Islamic Relief, Barzani Charity Foundation	
Other Partners	Ministry of Planning Ministry of Agriculture Reach- Iraq World Vision SEDO-Iraq	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support access to food for the most vulnerable populations impacted by the Syrian crisis; 2. Promote food availability and support sustainable production; 3. Enhance household access to adequate food and ensure an effective food security response. 	
GENDER MARKER	2a	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2018	2019
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 23,154,133	US\$ 22,154,133
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 14,262,767	US\$ 15,312,767
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 37,416,900	US\$ 37,466,900



Current Situation

Iraq hosts nearly 245,000 Syrian refugees in addition to 3.17 million internally displaced persons. The escalation of armed conflict in Iraq particularly in Mosul has resulted in a precarious and dangerous humanitarian situation leading to the deterioration of both the accessibility and quality of essential services for both refugees and their host community. In the current context, 8.2 million of the 36 million people living in Iraq are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance, including 4.4 million people facing food insecurity.

The concentration of refugees in certain areas is linked to degradation of natural resources including water, forests and rangelands. These refugee communities require more water, diverting it from agriculture, inducing negative consequences in terms of food security and rural economy, as water scarcity is increasing. Poor living conditions have led to disruptions in the Public Distribution System (PDS) of basic necessities and vulnerable families rely on humanitarian assistance. In addition, the food security of the refugees/IDPs is deteriorating, in particular for those who do not have the ability to obtain a work/livelihoods income for basic lifesaving needs as they face extreme high rates of poverty: 37 per cent of refugees are below the poverty line in the KR-I.

Refugees have few options for sustaining themselves if not relying fully on humanitarian assistance, working for minimum wages or adopting extreme coping strategies. For example, according to the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment conducted by Impact in partnership with UNHCR, 59 per cent of refugee families in KR-I resort to buying less expensive food, and 27 per cent limit their portions, among other negative coping strategies. To avoid such unsustainable situations and to provide a response to the Syrian refugee crisis, the Food Security Sector, together with the Government, are proposing to scale-up the most promising livelihood interventions to enhance resilience and food security of Syrian refugees and their

host communities, unleash economic opportunities for Syrian refugees and encourage the development of host communities to secure livelihoods and restore regional stability and economic growth.

The Government of Iraq have committed to improving livelihoods and create employment opportunities for refugees

following the London call. Likewise, the international humanitarian community is also committed to promoting economic development and opportunities in countries hosting Syrian refugees. The food response in Iraq led by FAO and WFP will ensure sustainable stabilization of food consumption as well as promote food availability and support sustainable production.



IOM Iraq/Hamdi Mohammed

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

Population Group		2018		2019	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	76,728	64,717	74,998	61,864
	Women	62,171	44,604	60,893	42,730
	Boys	54,837	43,523	53,802	41,730
	Girls	51,264	39,261	50,307	37,631
Sub Total		245,000	192,105	240,000	183,955
Members of Affected Communities ²	Men	38,773	5,220	38,773	5,220
	Women	47,557	4,320	47,557	4,320
	Boys	37,024	4,500	37,024	4,500
	Girls	34,756	3,960	34,756	3,960
Sub Total		158,110	18,000	158,110	18,000
Grand Total		403,110	210,105	398,110	201,955

In 2018, investment in food, agriculture and related off-farm activities will boost local economies by providing both local communities and refugees with diversified sources of income and employment opportunities, especially for youth and women. This will immediately contribute to halting the crowding-out of local workers in the host communities, and reduce related tensions.

In the short-term, investment in the agricultural sectors are crucial for increasing food availability, reducing food prices, and generating income for vulnerable groups, particularly in view of a future decline in humanitarian assistance. Investing in solutions with limited environmental footprints also contributes to lowering the pressure on critical natural resources, especially water. In the long-term, these investments in the food and agriculture sectors of Iraq will contribute

to economic growth and socio-economic stability through enhancing livelihoods and promoting social cohesion.

The target groups consist of the vulnerable populations living in camps and outside of camp settings, including both host communities and refugees. The sector response will duly incorporate gender balance considerations knowing that women and men have different needs and skills and face different types of challenges. Syrian women, as a consequence of the crisis, are reportedly taking on “new roles and responsibilities related to livelihoods”. While female-headed households in Syria were rare before the crisis, the new roles endorsed by women include childcare, education, agriculture and simple homemade food.³

Prioritization of food assistance will be based on cost effectiveness. The delivery

of food assistance using the e-cards platform will ensure continuation and expansion of proven cost efficiencies in delivery of assistance while improving social stability by addressing the food needs of vulnerable Iraqis. A joint vulnerability assessment (WFP/UNHCR) on the food security of refugees, including a livelihoods assessment, was conducted in the middle of 2017 to further inform targeting strategies to reach vulnerable people with the most effective interventions.

³ (CARE, 2016)

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

In light of the worsening food security situation and the subsequent increase in needs, the Food Security Sector will continue to address food insecurity through targeted programming in an effort to enhance direct access to food for the most vulnerable, complemented by activities promoting dietary diversity, sustainable agriculture and rural livelihoods, to respond to food security needs. In the case of a protracted crisis such as the one in Iraq, it is important to combine direct food assistance responding to immediate short-term humanitarian needs, with sustainable food production and improved agricultural livelihood activities, in order to achieve food security. Sector strategy for 2018-19 will include protecting and restoring food security, employment, economic growth, natural resources and social cohesion. The sector's main priority will be to help the most vulnerable families improve their access to food, nutrition and income. Therefore, the increase in funding requirements for the 2018-19 plan is due to the fact that FAO, WFP and partners are seeking to expand their resilience and livelihoods support for Syrian refugees and their host community compared to previous years.

In view of the above, critical food assistance (through cash transfers for food and in-kind assistance) will remain

a priority in the sector's support for highly vulnerable groups among the large population of displaced Syrians. Nonetheless, in 2018-19, the sector will increase its support to creating livelihoods, boosting income and investing in agriculture to achieve sustainable production and creation of sustainable income-generating opportunities as a key to achieve long term food security. Considering the high level of dependency on food assistance, there is a need to introduce alternative activities to reduce negative coping mechanisms opted by refugees to respond to scarce resources.

In 2018, the Food Security Sector will strengthen complementarity of food assistance for refugees with broader stabilization and resilience interventions such as e-vouchers, Cash for Work programmes through coordination with local authorities and line ministries. The sector will work to strengthen the national and local capacity of partners and government as a whole to improve the performance of multiple actors and the effectiveness of the response for the sustainability of the local system especially its adaptability to accommodate shocks and respond to changing circumstances. In addition, more attention will be given to activities focusing on improving food production capacities and income through agricultural livelihoods.

Moreover, the sector response will acknowledge the following challenges:

- Lack of economic opportunities among refugees (Income, jobs, poverty, etc.)
- Pressure on infrastructures, basic services and employment opportunities in areas where refugees are concentrated
- Degradation of natural resources
- Social tensions resulting from the above

In order to achieve the sector objective, the Food Security Sector is expected to scale-up ongoing initiatives that have proven to be most promising in increasing the resilience of refugees and responding to their urgent needs based on:

- (i) Humanitarian actors and NGOs working on innovative small-scale household projects;
- (ii) Experience acquired from best practices of many international organizations;
- (iii) The large experience existing in the region and in the country affected by the Syria crisis.

Accountability Framework

The needs and contributions of the target population are articulated in the design of the Food Security Sector response through the assessments of needs conducted to date, including consultations with Government feedback mechanisms and M&E from ongoing programmes. These consultations have included the whole range of affected households and of vulnerable people, including women, the disabled and youth.

Participatory M&E will be conducted through focus group discussions with beneficiaries (and non-beneficiaries) – divided by gender – to receive feedback on strengths and weaknesses of intervention programmes. Several

provisions will be made for ensuring that the methods and data collected for M&E purposes are accurate and reliable. Multiple approaches and tools, including household surveys using structured interviews, direct observation, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, resource mapping and surveys, will be used for data collection to provide cross-method and cross-data verification.

Sector partners will work with community committees, ensuring a balanced representation across age and gender, in order to assess the acceptability of modalities and rationales with the population. Effective collaborative community-based complaints

mechanisms will be developed and implemented to protect and assist the most vulnerable in the community.

Multidisciplinary teams comprising implementing partners and community personnel will be involved in the design, planning, collecting and compilation or analysis of the data. This will facilitate the process of validating results and improving the quality and utility of the information generated. Capacity building will be offered to select implementing partners to improve their systems for data collection, analysis and use of M&E results for their internal programming and learning.



REACH Iraq

OBJECTIVE 2:	Promote food availability and support sustainable production						
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:	% increase of food available through market based interventions	BASELINE:	40%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	48	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	48
					3	3	4
					3	3	4
					3	3	4
					3	3	4

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018	Total for 2019	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019
2.1 Enhance small scale and family farming production	2.1.1 # of Individuals with increase food production in target population	30,290	30,340	2,185,000		2,235,000	
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				2,185,000		2,235,000	

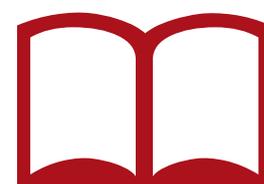
Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2018			Budgetary Requirements 2019		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2018	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2019
BCF	904,000	1,285,000	2,189,000	904,000	1,285,000	2,189,000
FAO	-	4,600,000	4,600,000	-	4,600,000	4,600,000
IRW	2,020,000	1,100,000	3,120,000	1,020,000	2,150,000	3,170,000
WFP	20,230,133	7,277,767	27,507,900	20,230,133	7,277,767	27,507,900
TOTAL	23,154,133	14,262,767	37,416,900	22,154,133	15,312,767	37,466,900



EDUCATION SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies	UNICEF and Save the Children International	
Appealing Partners	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, IOM, IRC, INTERSOS, Premiere Urgence International (PUI), Peace Winds Japan (PWJ), NRC and SCI	
Other Partners	MoE KRG, QANDIL and Daria with UNHCR Partnership	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase equal and sustainable access to formal and non-formal education for refugee children, adolescents and youth. 2. Improve the quality of formal and non-formal education for refugee children, adolescents and youth for improved literacy numeracy and resilience 3. Strengthen the capacity of the education system to plan and deliver a timely, appropriate and evidence-based education response. 	
GENDER MARKER	2a Gender mainstreaming	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2018	2019
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 20,558,262	US\$ 18,932,187
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 9,322,587	US\$ 7,339,522
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 29,880,849	US\$ 26,271,709



Current Situation

Whilst Iraq is compounded with internal conflict affecting 8.5 million Iraqis, including 3.17 million people who are internally displaced, it is also currently hosting over 246,000 Syrian refugees who have fled the ongoing conflict in Syria. The overwhelming majority of refugees (97 per cent) are residing in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), with most of these living within host communities (62 per cent) whilst the remainder (38 per cent) resides in one of the 9 refugee camps. 82,622 school-aged children representing 33 per cent of the total refugee population are in and out of refugee camps across Iraq.

The Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) has played a central role in addressing the refugee crisis, but due to an ongoing financial crisis in KR-I, resources to provide education services to refugee children are limited. The presence of both Iraqi internally displaced and Syrian refugee children represents a double burden on already over-stretched resources and capacity in schools. Parents are unable to fulfill their role as duty bearers and send their children to school due to financial constraints. Years of displacement have depleted refugee families' savings and their ability to afford the cost of education for their children, including transportation, fees costs and school supplies. Due to this, refugee children and youth often face a trade-off between attending school and supporting their families by working or helping in the household.

Financial constraints unfortunately are not the only issue threatening refugee children's right to a quality education. Though most Syrian refugee children are bilingual in Arabic and Kurdish, many can neither read nor write in the local Sorani Kurdish dialect used in KR-I. This situation presents challenges to the transitional plan put in place by the KRG on integrating refugee children into KRG public schools. This plan is further compounded by the fact that Syrian parents though having lived in the KR-I for 6 years, are hopeful that they will one day return to their country and are worried that the Kurdish education certificates that their children will attain while in Iraq will not be recognized when they return. The

preference therefore for most refugees is to have their children learn in Arabic. Unfortunately, very few Arabic schools are available. As an example, Erbil has a total of 20 Arabic primary schools and only 4 Arabic secondary schools which limits access to education for refugee children, especially the youth as the schools are few, overcrowded and children often must travel long distances to access them. In a survey conducted by UNHCR, 26 per cent of children are not attending school because of the unavailability of Arabic schools in their locality. The distance to access the schools is problematic for girls as parents are not willing to let them travel long distances to attend the Arabic schools as safety is a concern.

Children living with disabilities are also vulnerable and this is reflected in their inability to access basic services such as education. A UNHCR survey on the state of education for refugee children in Iraq found that at least 7 per cent of the school aged children were not in school because of disability or medical condition. Recent assessment reports indicate that

there are limited educational services available for children with disabilities in schools in refugee camps and within host communities, especially regarding teachers' knowledge and skills to handle children with special needs. This remains a gap in the entire refugee response.

The quality of education received by the refugee children who are fortunate to access it is negatively affected by several issues. Firstly, there are insufficient teachers available and education partners are relying on volunteers who have had no educational training. Secondly the huge class sizes make it difficult for teachers to cope hence proper teaching and learning is disrupted. Most of the volunteer teachers lack sufficient knowledge on how to promote social cohesion and social skills between children from affected populations and those from host communities in addition to subject knowledge gaps. In the 2017/2018 academic year, the KRI struggled to cover the teacher incentives which affects the availability of teachers. Fortunately, education partners i.e.



UNHCR/Oleg Zhdanov

UNICEF, IRC and UNESCO supported the payment of these incentives for the Syrian teachers in KRI however, a sustainable solution needs to be sought.

Transition rates among adolescents are particularly low as there is limited access to pathways to re-enter formal education or non-formal learning opportunities. This is further compounded by high mobility of refugee families between KR-I and Syria and within KR-I. This mobility has prevented some children from pursuing their studies or from completing school years. Similarly, participation in tertiary education is also low, because of financial constraints and parents' inability to pay post-secondary tuition fees. In KR-I, while refugees have access to public primary and secondary education they have to pay for tertiary education. Refugees like other foreign nationals residing in KR-I have to pay tuition fees in order to study in public universities. Key barriers for accessing education include inability to

meet high tuition costs, age limitations, lack of recognition of previously earned education certificates in countries of origin and prolonged displacement period without access to education.

Despite some of the barriers described above, innovations and new approaches to ensure that Syrian refugee children have better access to quality education have been formulated by the education actors. For example, partners are using adaptive approaches to engage out-of-school children, including use of technology to reach out-of-school children with interactive self-learning modules and mobile schooling units in remote areas where refugee children cannot easily access a formal school. Additionally, cash-based interventions such as cash transfers are helping to assist families to cover costs such as transportation to school and the purchasing the much-needed school supplies. UNHCR for example is bridging the gaps in tertiary

education by promoting access to quality tertiary education in collaboration with the Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE), Ministry of Education (MoE) and Darya by providing a comprehensive scholarship programme through the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI). The number of scholarships provided under this initiative has increased from 120 in 2016- 2017 academic year to 280 for 2017-2018, including both Syrian and non- Syrians. The scholarship includes payment of university tuition fees, monthly allowances for the students, and continuous counselling and follow up with the students and universities.

More however needs to be done to address the challenges listed above and to ensure that every Syrian child as well as the children in the communities hosting them enjoy their right to a relevant and appropriate education which leads to literacy, numeracy and resilience.

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

Population Group		2018		2019	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men				
	Women				
	Boys	42,737	38,532	41,884	36,018
	Girls	39,885	32,823	39,087	30,682
Sub Total		82,622	71,355	80,971	66,700
Members of Impacted Communities	Men				
	Women				
	Boys	37,024	22,214	37,024	22,214
	Girls	34,756	20,854	34,756	20,854
Sub Total		71,780	43,068	71,780	43,068
Grand Total		154,402	114,423	152,751	109,768

In 2017, a total of 403,110 persons were in need of assistance (245,000 Refugees and 158,110 members of impacted host communities), including around 116,227 school-aged children (66,207 refugee children and 50,020 children from host communities). The overall Education Sector target is 114,423 school-aged children (71,355 refugee children and 43,068 children in impacted communities) [MP2] as part of the resilience component. A recent survey found enrolment rates are 70 per cent in camps with 64 per cent

boys and 36 per cent girls for both primary and secondary education. Disparities remain in the provision and accessibility of education services in camps and non-camp settings. School attendance in impacted communities generally decreases the further the schools move away from urban areas, due to increased transportation costs. The education targeting priority for 2018/19 will be refugees in urban, peri-urban and rural areas and out-of-school children.

There are dire needs in terms of provision of textbooks, policy formation on certification, documentation and placement tests, payment of teacher incentives and student/teacher transport. In terms of resilience, partners are conducting asset mapping to see what local skills and capacities can be reinforced. There is also need to work closely with the DoE to ensure that education data collection and management systems are strengthened.



Save the Children/Birawar Najm

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

Education partners plan to provide education support to 71,335 [BF3] school-aged children and youths (including refugees and members of impacted communities). Refugee children and children from impacted communities will be supported through a variety of education activities under each objective as follows:

Objective 1: Increase equal and sustainable access to formal and non-formal education

- Improvement of learning spaces, including equipment, renovation or expansion of the learning spaces
- Provision of teaching and learning material
- Back-to-learning campaigns to improve enrollment for boys and girls.
- Provision of transport allowances for students and teachers to and from learning spaces
- Increased opportunities for secondary, post-secondary and vocational education
- Community mobilization to increase boys' and girls' enrollment into the secondary education
- Support to Arabic medium schools in the KR-I
- Kurdish language support for learners and teachers

Objective 2: Improve the quality of formal and non-formal education

- Teacher training on child protection, gender sensitivity and inclusivity in the classroom

- Continued professional development and coaching on effective classroom management, positive discipline and pedagogy
- Peace building and community cohesion interventions to foster resilience and positive relationship with the host community.
- Development of a teacher Code of Conduct
- Payment of teacher incentives and identification of alternative, sustainable mechanisms to support teachers.
- Development of standardized learning assessment tools

Objective 3: Support education systems strengthening

- Work closely with the DoE on assessments and educational planning and data management
- Strengthening /establishing community support structures to education such as PTAs and School Management Committees
- Training of SMC and PTAs
- Establishing referral mechanisms in learning spaces with supporting social worker for children in need of further support and psycho social care

To successfully deliver on the above objectives and activities and to reach the targeted children, close collaboration and coordination is required to strengthen and improve the education initiatives that are already in place and expand them. Key education actors to implement this response include the KRG Directorates of Education, local NGOs, local communities,

International NGOs, UN agencies and other civil society groups. The 2018/2019 Education Strategy is aligned with the 'No Lost Generation' strategic framework to ensure refugee children and youth inside Iraq are not denied their right to education and are protected. The response will build on increased collaboration on cross-cutting issues and fostering existing synergies between different sectors to improve access to and quality of learning.

For instance, closer linkages are required with camp management authorities to ensure that sufficient space is allocated to learning sites in the existing camps. Improved liaison with the Child protection for example, will ensure that teachers and social workers operating in the learning spaces are equipped with skills to identify children in need of PSS support and that they can administer Psychosocial First Aid and refer children to specialized care services. The WASH and Shelter and NFI sectors will support education actors to ensure that learning spaces inside camps have appropriate water and sanitation facilities and are prepared for winterization - and that urban schools hosting refugee students can benefit from extensions. Transition to a recovery-oriented approach and sustainability will also be strengthened during this period.

Accountability Framework

Within the 3PR process, special attention is paid to accountability obligations, including those that affect refugees and impacted communities, as well as those relevant to different stakeholders in the overall response. Well-established education coordination mechanisms at national and subnational level aim to ensure smooth information-sharing and allow for the genuine participation of all partners involved in the response. This can be achieved through regular meetings at sector and inter-sector levels, as well as continuous communication with the sectors' members on various strategic and operational issues.

Education partners responding to the refugee caseload conduct a range

of activities aimed at enhancing communication and engagement with persons of concern in camps and in urban, peri-urban and rural communities. The main methods of communication and engagement with refugee communities include Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), awareness raising sessions, home visits, household-level assessments and surveys, and post-distribution monitoring. Partners work closely with community committees established in all refugee camps, as well as in urban, peri-urban and rural areas to support community participation and empowerment, facilitate outreach activities. These mixed committees include men and women, as well as different ethnic minorities, forming a basis for the peaceful coexistence

of different communities. They use refugee volunteers through established community information mechanisms, for both sharing and receiving information. Outreach work is also conducted in refugee camps to disseminate information on available services.

Through the use of ActivityInfo (an online inter-agency reporting system) and other data collection tools such as Kobo assessment tools, the education cluster partners - including Governorates, districts and school staff - will track programme implementation, with a breakdown of project delivery and people targeted, disaggregated by gender and age.



INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	Increase equal and sustainable access to formal and non-formal education for refugee children, adolescents and youth		OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?						
	BASELINE:	72,352									71,335	66,700	3	3	3	3
	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019									Budgetary Requirement (USD) Total for 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD) Total for 2019	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019		
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT																
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD) Total for 2018	Budgetary Requirement (USD) Total for 2019	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?					
1.1 Refugee children (3-17 years, g/b) are accessing formal and non-formal quality education	1.1.1 # of children (3-5 years, g/b) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	11,505	9,239	12,170,339	11,859,323			3	4	2	3					
	1.1.2 # of children (6-17 years, g/b) enrolled in formal general education	48,390	41,946													
	1.1.3 # of children (6-17 years, g/b) enrolled in accredited non-formal and informal education	10,850	9,700													
1.2 Refugee children (3-17 years, g/b) and their teachers have access to school supplies and learning materials	1.1.4 # of Back to Learning (BTL) campaigns conducted	13	13	3,946,850	3,204,080			3	3	3	3					
	1.2.1 # of children (3-17 years, g/b) receiving school supplies and teaching learning materials	58,970	51,346													
1.3 Refugee children (3-17 years, g/b) have increased access through the provision of transportation and/or cash transfers	1.3.1 # of children (5-17 years, g/b) provided with school transportation	720	720	3,611,200	3,122,000			1	3	3	3					
	1.3.2 # of children (5-17 years, g/b) supported by cash-transfers	8,350	6,900													
1.4 Refugee youth and adolescent (15-24 years, g/b) are accessing tertiary and TVET education	1.4.1 # of youth (15-17 years, g/b) enrolled in formal and non-formal TVET	265	245	529,332	513,200	516,000	500,000	3	3	3	3					
	1.4.2 # of students (>18 years, f/m) enrolled in tertiary education	80	80													
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				20,257,721	18,698,603	516,000	500,000									

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018				
1.5 The education system has increased resilience through the construction and rehabilitation of new classrooms	1.5.1 # of classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated	780	485						
	1.5.2 # of children (5-17 years, g/b) benefitting from classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated	11,140	10,630	2,682,312		3	3	3	3
	1.5.3 # of schools benefitting from gender-sensitive and disability-sensitive WASH facilities	270	270						
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				2,682,312	-	2,030,287			

OBJECTIVE 2:	Improve the quality of formal and non-formal education for refugee children, adolescents and youth for improved literacy, numeracy and resilience					Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:	% of students retained through the provision teaching/learning materials and trained teachers	BASELINE: 70,352	70,352	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018: 70,335	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019: 65,700	3	3	3	3

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018				
2.1 The quality of formal and non-formal education is improved through the provision of textbooks, and/or recreational materials	2.1.1 # of children (5-17 years, g/b) receiving textbooks	34,870	28,396	300,541					
	2.1.2 # of children receiving recreational materials	2,420	1,750		233,584	3	3	3	3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				300,541	-	233,584			

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?	
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018					Total for 2019
2.2 Teachers capacity is increased and teachers are retained through the provision of training and/or the provision of incentives	2.2.1 # of teachers and education personnel trained (f/m, Syrian and non-syrian)	1,700	1,500							
	2.2.2 # of teachers and education personnel receiving incentives (f/m, syrian and non syrian)	1,234	1,134	300,541		4	4	3	3	
2.3 Refugee students (5-17 years, g/b) resilience is strengthened through the provision of life skills and citizenship programmes	2.3.1 # of children (5-17 years, g/b) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes in formal and non-formal settings	34,710	26,796	2,214,200		3	3	4	3	
				1,573,760						
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				5,460,775	-	4,558,735				

OBJECTIVE 3:	Strengthen the capacity of the education system to plan and deliver a timely, appropriate and evidence-based education response.						Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:	# of crisis sensitive strategies and policies developed and implemented	BASELINE:	1 strategy drafted	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	4 Policies and strategies developed	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	2 Policies and strategies developed	4	3	4

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018	Total for 2019	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019				
3.1 The capacity and responsiveness of the education system is improved through the establishment of Parent teacher Associations (PTAs)	3.1.1 # of Parent Teacher Associations (PTA) members supported and functional	70	61	715,500		301,500		4	4	3	4
3.2 The capacity and responsiveness of the education system is improved through relevant Policies and strategies developed	3.2.1 # of crisis-sensitive policies and strategies developed and endorsed	1	1	464,000		449,000		4	4	3	3
	3.2.2 # of programmes implemented to improve crisis-sensitive data collection	2	2								
	3.2.3 # of education actors (f/m) trained on policy, planning, data collection, sector coordination and INEE MS	50	50								
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				1,179,500	-	750,500	-				

Sector Financial Requirement by Agency

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2018			Budgetary Requirements 2019		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2018	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2019
UNICEF	7,726,618	5,770,700	13,497,318	6,200,204	4,383,160	10,583,364
International Rescue Committee	256,750	1,553,525	1,810,275	256,750	1,553,525	1,810,275
Premiere Urgence Internationale	760,000	90,000	850,000	760,000	90,000	850,000
PWJ	57,061	834,362	891,423	-	113,837	113,837
INTERSOS	587,000	57,000	644,000	587,000	57,000	644,000
UNHCR	4,737,233	-	4,737,233	4,737,233	-	4,737,233
UNESCO	2,895,000	392,000	3,287,000	1,995,000	392,000	2,387,000
SCI	3,175,000	625,000	3,800,000	4,000,000	750,000	4,750,000
IOM	363,600	-	363,600	396,000	-	396,000
Total	20,558,262	9,322,587	29,880,849	18,932,187	7,339,522	26,271,709



peace winds
JAPAN

شده بای ناشتن یابانی
رياح السلام اليابانية

JAPAN
PLATFORM



HEALTH SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies	WHO, UNHCR	
Appealing Partners	WHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA	
Other Partners	Directorate of Health (DoH), Un Ponte Per (UPP)	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve access to Primary Health Care (PHC) services for refugees and hosting communities. 2. Strengthen health institutions including service delivery capacity, coordination, transparency and accountability of health partners. Strengthen Reproductive Health services for refugees and hosting communities. 	
GENDER MARKER	1	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2018	2019
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 10,081,165	US\$ 9,428,000
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 4,275,000	US\$ 4,070,000
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 14,356,165	US\$ 13,498,000



Current Situation

Syrian refugees living in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) continued to have free access to health services, as for the nationals. Health services are provided by the Directorate of Health (DoH) and international organizations through camp-based Primary Health Care (PHC) Centers for in-camp refugees or public

health facilities for refugees in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. The high number of Syrian refugees in camps and within the host community, as well as the ongoing arrival of IDPs since 2014 due to military operations, in addition to the ongoing financial crisis in the region, have affected the provision of health services in public

health facilities, particularly at secondary and tertiary facilities. Health services were already affected by a shortage of human resources, medicine and medical supplies, and limited funds to maintain and expand health facilities.

Despite the increasingly difficult working environment, health partners in coordination and collaboration with DoH have maintained accessibility to health services during 2017.

During the first nine months, a total of 196,259 consultations were provided to Syrian women, men, girls, and boys in camps. Health Utilization Rate (HUR) was 2.9 visits/person/year which lies with the expected range of 1-4. In addition, 10,952 patients were referred from camp-based PHC centers to secondary and tertiary health facilities for further investigations and/or hospitalization.

Most of the patients have visited the PHC centers due to acute health conditions which represented 90 percent of total consultations while chronic diseases, mental cases, and injuries represented 10 percent of total consultations. The major causes for consultations for acute conditions were: Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (44 per cent), Gynecological conditions (8 per cent), Urinary Tract Infection (5 per cent), Skin infections (5 per cent) and watery diarrhea (4 per cent).

The handover of health services in camps from NGOs to DoH is ongoing. The goal of the handover is to integrate camp-based PHCC within the national health system. In eight refugee camps (Domiz1, Domiz2, Gawilan, Akre, Kawergosk, Darashakran, Basirma and Qushtapa) the handover process from NGOs to DoH was completed while the handover of Arbat refugee camp from NGO to DoH will be completed by end of 2017.



Save the Children/Birawar Najm

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

Population Group	2018		2019		
	Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population	
Syrian Refugees	Men	78,400	78,400	76,800	76,800
	Women	61,250	61,250	60,000	60,000
	Boys	53,900	53,900	52,800	52,800
	Girls	51,450	51,450	50,400	50,400
Sub Total		245,000	245,000	240,000	240,000
Grand Total		245,000	245,000	240,000	240,000

The Health Sector will continue to focus on the most vulnerable groups of women, men, boys, girls and elderly people by addressing their special needs including access to essential health care services. Health sector partners will continue to work on reinforcing immunization services, particularly polio, in high-risk areas like borders and area with low routine immunization coverage in

response to the polio outbreak in Deir ez Zour in Syria, close to the Iraqi border.

The Multi-Sector Needs Assessment conducted among Syrian refugees residing in host community revealed that of all individuals experiencing health issues in the 2 weeks prior to the survey, 50 per cent reported seeking professional medical treatment, and 85 per cent

reported receiving treatment at a public health facility. In addition, among all households that accessed public health services, more than half (56 per cent) reported encountering issues like cost of treatment, unavailability of treatment, distance to hospital and refused treatment.



Gawilan PHCC

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

The Health Sector response will focus on the Primary Health Care (PHC) approach. Overall aims are:

- Preventing excess morbidity and mortality among Syrian refugees supporting DoH to meet the needs of refugee women, men, girls, and boys minimizing the impact on the host community.

Comprehensive primary health care services will be provided in all refugee camps by DoH with support from humanitarian actors. The Health Sector will ensure access to curative, preventive and promotional services.

The comprehensive primary health care package will include:

- Provision of primary health care, emergency care, referral, mental health, immunization and growth monitoring, Ante Natal Care and family planning.

Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Counselling promotion will be ensured in refugee camps. Diseases surveillance (Health Information System and Early Warning Alert and Response Network) will be strengthened in order to monitor trends of diseases and prevent outbreaks. The Health Sector will focus on integrating mental health services within primary health care centers by training of staff using Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP). A nutrition survey will be conducted in refugee camps in 2018 to monitor the nutrition status.

While ensuring service provision, the Health Sector will engage local authorities and health personnel in a capacity building process which includes training and supervision to improve capacity of DoH to provide services. Community health interventions will be delivered to ensure that refugees receive health promotion to mitigate against illness and seek appropriate referrals. Routine

and mass vaccination campaign will be continued targeting refugee children in camp and host communities. Health coordination meetings will be conducted regularly between DoH and health partners to improve and streamline the delivery of quality health services provided for refugees. The Health Sector will ensure that a comprehensive package of reproductive health services is accessible for refugees in camps and impacted communities. Ante Natal Care (ANC), family planning, and supporting basic and advance obstetric emergency units to ensure safe deliveries.

Under the resilience component, the Health Sector will focus on strengthening the national health system to ensure delivery of health services for refugees and impacted communities through supporting the public health facilities in areas with high concentration of Syrian refugees, by providing medicine, providing or renewing medical equipment and supporting maternity facilities.

Accountability Framework

The Health Sector will ensure that an appropriate and timely effective response is delivered to Syrian refugees and impacted communities through provision of quality PHC services based on needs assessments. Complaints boxes are places in refugee camp PHCC and hotlines are available in public health facilities. Findings and plans are shared with the representatives of the refugees and the health authorities and their viewpoints always taken into consideration in decision making. This continues to be done through regular meetings at the governorate and camp levels as needed. These meetings will ensure effective coordination and complementarity of services among all partners.

Weekly and monthly visits will be conducted to the health clinics in refugee camps and other impacted and targeted health facilities by support.

Monthly Health Information System (HIS) reports will be shared with all partners and health authorities while transparent discussions and analysis of findings will be carried out with concerned partners. Communicable diseases will be monitored through the EWARN system, unusual alerts or trends will be communicated immediately to partners, coordination groups and other relevant actors through appropriate communication channels.



Dario Bosio/Metrography

OBJECTIVE 1:	Improve access to PHC care services for refugees and hosting communities						Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
	INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	# of consultations per person per year (refugee camps)	BASELINE:	2.5	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	2 To 4	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	2 To 4	3	3

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?	
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018					Total for 2019
1.1 Regular medical consultations are provided at primary health care facilities	1.1.1 # of PHC consultations	237,500	237,500	5,896,165		3	3	2	2	
	1.1.2 # of mental health consultations	9,500	9,500							
1.2 Increased child survival through provision of comprehensive of EPI services	1.2.1 # of children U1 in camps immunized against measles	4,000	4,000	250,000		4	4	2	2	
	1.3 Referral system for secondary and tertiary care including specialized services such as disability is strengthened	9,500	9,500	820,000		4	4	2	2	
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				6,966,165						6,318,000

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Total for 2019				
1.4 Promotion of appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF)	1.4.1 # of targeted lactating mothers of children aged 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding	12,300	12,300	325,000	325,000	4	4	3	3
	1.5 Diseases outbreaks are detected early and responded to in a timely manner	80%	80%	50,000	50,000	4	4	3	3
1.6 Improve access to mental health services at the primary and community level in camp and non-camp settings	1.6.1 # of people trained on psychosocial support services including referral	50	40						
	1.6.2 # of PHCs with integrated mhGAP	9	9	300,000	270,000	3	3	3	3
	1.6.3 # of individual participating in group activities	2,000	2,000						
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				675,000	645,000				

OBJECTIVE 2:	Strengthen health institutions including service delivery capacity, coordination, transparency and accountability of health partners				
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:	# of public health facilities supported	BASELINE:	10%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	90%
				OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	50%
				Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	3
				Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	3
				Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	3
				Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?	3

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1 : Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Total for 2019				
2.1 Capacity building on Community Based Health and Outreach work in impacted urban settings is strengthened with the support of related line ministries and departments	2.1.1 # of health workers trained on primary health care	100	90						
	2.1.2 # of new or existing community health volunteers/workers trained	30	30	295,000	290,000	3	3	2	2
	2.1.3 # of newborns reached in refugee camps through the newborns home visit.	4000	4000						
2.2 Health Information System strengthened	2.2.1 # of public facilities supported in impacted areas on strengthening health information system	9	9	320,000	320,000	4	4	2	2
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				615,000	610,000				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Total for 2019				
2.3 Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) services in primary health care are strengthened, including addition of rotavirus, pneumococcal, hepatitis A and necessary vaccinations in the country	2.3.1 # of U5 children vaccinated against polio	19500	19500	300,000	300,000	3	3	3	3
				Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019				
2.4 Health coordination mechanisms strengthened at national and governorate levels	2.4.1 # of health coordination meetings at the governorate level	36	36	250,000	250,000	3	3	3	3
2.5 Material support to public health care facilities in affected areas	2.5.1 # of supported public PHC facilities with necessary materials	90	50	550,000	375,000	3	3	3	3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				1,100,000	925,000				

OBJECTIVE 3:	Strengthening Reproductive Health Services in camps and impacted areas						
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:	% of public health facilities supported with Reproductive Health services	BASELINE:	45%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	55%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	55%
				Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				3	3	3	3

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Total for 2019				
3.1 Provision and maintenance of comprehensive reproductive health services including emergency obstetric care provided for Syrian refugees in camps	3.1.1 # of women in camps attending to 1st ANC	10,000	11,000						
	3.1.2 # of women in camps accessing RH services	25,500	26,500	2,500,000	2,500,000	2	3	2	2
	3.1.3 # of deliveries referred	4000	4500						
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				2,500,000	2,500,000				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018				
3.2 Provision and maintenance of comprehensive reproductive health services including emergency obstetric care provided for Syrian refugees in impacted communities (non camps)	3.2.1 # of health facilities providing RH services	96	96						
	3.2.2 # of facilities providing EM/ONC services for refugees and impacted areas in non camp setting.	15	15	2,500,000		3	3	3	3
	3.2.3 # of deliveries from supported facilities	4,000	4,500						
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				2,500,000	2,500,000				

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2018			Budgetary Requirements 2019		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2018	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2019
UNFPA	2,500,000	2,500,000	5,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	5,000,000
UNHCR	6,416,165	500,000	6,916,165	5,768,000	470,000	6,238,000
UNICEF	520,000	975,000	1,495,000	520,000	800,000	1,320,000
WHO	645,000	300,000	945,000	640,000	300,000	940,000
TOTAL	10,081,165	4,275,000	14,356,165	9,428,000	4,070,000	13,498,000



BASIC NEEDS SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies	UNHCR	
Appealing Partners	UNICEF, IOM, PWJ	
Other Partners	EJCC, QANDIL, YAO	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> PoCs provided with access to in-kind CRIs Seasonal and complementary items support provided in-kind PoCs provided with cash assistance through various sources and modalities Post-distribution monitoring 	
GENDER MARKER	2A	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2018	2019
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 33,489,178	US\$ 32,856,030
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	0	0
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 33,489,178	US\$ 32,856,030



Current Situation

The refugee population is not expected to substantially increase in the course of the next two years, considering the small but steady trend of return movements. New arrivals, although in reduced numbers, may find it difficult to find accommodation in camps, given the growing number of refugees requesting to be sheltered in camps owing to their inability to cope with rental costs in urban and rural areas. A careful assessment and prioritisation of cases in light of their vulnerability will hence be pursued through protection interventions.

While socio-economic conditions are not expected to improve in a near future, refugees, and in particular the most vulnerable groups, continue to face challenges to meet their basic needs. Whereas refugees' access to public services has remained unchallenged, the severe economic crisis and shrinking resources faced by the KR-I have de facto impacted actual and effective benefit received from the said services, with no possibility to resort to services provided by the private sector due lack of financial means.

The provision of (unconditional) cash assistance as well as the monetisation of CRIs intend to offer refugees greater flexibility in responding to their most urgent needs as and when required. Consultations with both men and women in the communities revealed that over 80% of community members preferred monetization of assistance. Women at times feared if cash was provided instead of NFIs men would use it to gamble or purchase alcohol. Post-distribution monitoring indicates that multi-purpose cash assistance (one-off grants, in most instances) is primarily used by beneficiaries to reimburse debts, which were often contracted in order to respond to immediate needs such as rent, food and health care. When it comes to primary recipients of MPCA most of the recipients were males as they are expected to be head of household therefore default recipients. However, the priority is given to single parent households and female headed households in socio-economic need as one of the most

vulnerable members of the community. When it comes to polygamous families cash grants are provided to the head of household but also to each spouse.

Job opportunities offered to registered refugees in possession of residency permits and work permits have decreased, while entrepreneurship remains restricted to those willing and able to secure partnership/sponsorship from nationals of the country.

However, in light of their protracted stay in the KR-I and few prospects for return for the vast majority of refugees, there is now a general consensus amongst stakeholders that efforts should be focused on capacitating refugees and enabling them to achieve a meaningful level of self-reliance. Initiatives toward this goal have remained modest but should be enhanced in close collaboration with the Food security and Livelihood sectors, complementing cash interventions.



UNHCR/Hawre Abdullah

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

Population Group		2018		2019	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	77,249	77,249	75,672	75,672
	Women	62,279	62,279	61,008	61,008
	Boys	54,537	54,537	53,424	53,424
	Girls	50,935	50,935	49,896	49,896
Sub Total		245,000	245,000	240,000	240,000
Grand Total		245,000	245,000	240,000	240,000

A WFP-UNHCR Joint Vulnerability Assessment (in lieu of the Joint Assessment Mission) has been conducted in July/August 2017, with an aim to determine the vulnerability of refugees across multiple sectors with an immediate focus and priority on food security. The results of the assessment will inform the targeting process of refugees deemed to be in need of food assistance.

A complimentary Multi-Sector Needs Assessment was completed in September 2017, supplying information related to refugees' access to protection and assistance in a range of sectors. Across all KR-I governorates, cash assistance for housing was most frequently reported as a 'top 3' priority need (71 per cent), followed by access to employment, and food. In most instances, meeting those needs entails contracting debts.

Insufficient resources compel sector partners to target beneficiaries of in-kind and cash assistance in light of vulnerability criteria assessed through protection monitoring or through community leaders. CRI distributions are conducted on a household basis. Targeting is done in light of needs and vulnerabilities, and women- or minor-headed households are given special attention.



UNHCR/ Hawre Abdullah

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

The sector's response will maintain its focus on the needs of the most vulnerable refugees, as informed by the outcome of the afore-mentioned assessments. While newly arrived refugees will receive core relief items to cover their immediate and basic needs, the provision of assistance to existing refugees will be based on vulnerability criteria, applied to both refugees in camps and urban, peri-urban and rural areas. Seasonal (e.g. winter) and protection/emergency needs will be covered through cash or in-kind assistance. The former modality will be increasingly preferred, as expressed by refugees in the course of focus group discussions and participatory assessments. Distribution mechanisms will also continue to integrate measures aimed at addressing the needs and condition of refugees with specific needs (e.g. older persons, persons with disabilities, etc.). Through post-distribution monitoring and enhanced information/communication mechanisms, sector partners will be able to continuously review and adjust their response.

UNICEF's seasonal support, in particular in regard to winter, is planned based on vulnerability indicators applied to the registered refugee population (UNHCR's registration database). Over the two-year program, UNICEF aims to provide 21,000 refugee children living in camps with winter clothing kits. This will be either through purchase and direct distribution of children's clothing kits or through an E-voucher modality, which will support market based approaches through direct local procurement of children's clothing kits and using vouchers.

The winter response project will ensure timely access to winter clothes amongst affected populations, enabling families to protect their children from the effects of extreme winter. While direct distributions may be considered in some cases, an E-voucher approach will be prioritized as it will enable a more timely response and provide opportunities for increased access and coverage of the needs of the most vulnerable refugee children while reducing the delivery time and operational and logistical costs associated with the

delivery of in kind assistance as well as allow beneficiaries some flexibility in choosing the most appropriate winter materials for their children. The local procurement of winter clothes will also support the local economy and contribute to enhancing the livelihood and resilience of the affected people.

IOM will coordinate closely with UNHCR to identify, profile, and target the most vulnerable out-of-camp Syrian refugees in the Kurdistan Region. Following the alignment of vulnerability and targeting criteria and the determination of target locations, IOM aims to provide 2,000 households of non-camp refugees with winterization support through the provision of fuel vouchers and NFIs.

To be based on future detailed assessments, jointly with UNHCR, it is estimated that IOM will provide 2,000

families (10,000 beneficiaries) with 200 litres of fuel each through vouchers and NFIs to cover their most urgent winterization needs during each winter season (in 2018 and 2019).

The need to gradually but effectively shift away from assistance and work towards ensuring refugees' self-reliance requires enhanced coordination and cooperation with various stakeholders (e.g. WFP, UNDP, FAO, UNIDO). Numerous initiatives have been launched (namely in the agriculture sector) by members of the Livelihoods Sector; effective coordination of their programs or joint initiatives amongst the Livelihoods, Food Security and Basic Needs sectors will ensure greater complementarity and sustainability, such as the UNDP and UNHCR's joint greenhouse projects in the three governorates of the KR-I.



UNHCR/R. Rasheed

Accountability Framework

Mass Information/communication (MI-CwC) with communities have been mainstreamed in most humanitarian actors' programs, with a MI-CwC coordination forum allowing for regular exchanges on message substance as well as good practices with a view for actors to achieve greater accountability. These include the regular consultations held with refugees, through participatory assessments, thematic focus group discussions.

As a core element of activities, CwC partners maintain complaints and feedback mechanisms in refugee camps and urban areas. Operating procedures provide instructions for how to reply to complaints and feedback, as well as how to provide referrals, with the goal of providing refugees with a response and closing the feedback loop. Mechanisms include complaints boxes, mobile desks, help desks and accountability officers

depending on location and partner capacity.

UNHCR's accountability commitments in Iraq are based on three basic assumptions:

- 1) accountability is essentially linked to two-way communication (communication with communities, or CwC) as both are rights-based, community-based approaches that facilitate effective information sharing and promote the usage of feedback.
- 2) asking for and utilising feedback from communities allows refugees to become agents in their own recovery.
- 3) access to timely and accurate information works to manage expectations, and improve cohesion among communities, as well as between UNHCR and communities.

In the KR-I, CwC Partners conduct mass information campaigns on topics identified by communities through focus group discussions, community meetings and structured dialogue. Campaigns are centered on a wide range of themes, including protection, WASH, anti-fraud and shelter, among others, as necessary.

Community Outreach Volunteers provide another critical element in the accountability framework by ensuring a consistent linkage between humanitarian actors and refugees in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. Volunteers are selected and trained to identify vulnerable protection cases in their communities and to ensure continuity of two-way communication by relaying key messages, as well as providing referrals for particular protection concerns that may have otherwise gone unknown.



UNHCR/ Oleg Zhdanov

OBJECTIVE 1:	Syrian Refugees provided with access to in kind Core Relief Items (CRIS)							
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	% of households whose needs for basic and domestic are met (in-kind)	BASELINE: 95%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?
			100%		2	3	3	2

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018*					
1.1 Access to CRI enhanced for new arrivals	1.1.1 # of new households (MHH/ FHH) received CRIs and basic items	2,000	1,960	996,752		976,817	2	2	3	2
1.2 Access for CRI enhanced for existing populations	1.2.1 # of households (MHH/FHH) received replenishment CRIs and basic items	2,600	2,548	1,267,356		1,242,009	2	2	3	2
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				2,264,108		2,218,826				

OBJECTIVE 2:	Seasonal (winterization) and complementary items provided in kind and in Cash (including vouchers)				OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	BASELINE:	95%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	25,000	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
	INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:	% of households with access to sufficient seasonal basic items											
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?				
				Total for 2018	Total for 2019								
2.1 Seasonal and complementary items provided to vulnerable families	2.1.1 # of households received NFI (CRI) seasonal support to vulnerable families (in-kind)	8,000	7,840	3,914,207	3,835,923	2	2	2	2				
2.2 Seasonal winter cash is provided to newly arrived and existing populations	2.2.1 # of households received cash for CRIs (cash for winter including fuel)	21,000	20,580	12,439,901	12,191,103	2	2	2	2				
2.3 Winter clothes are provided to children in camps (via e-vouchers)	2.3.1 # of children provided with e-vouchers for winter clothes	10,500	10,500	500,000	500,000	2	2	2	2				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				16,854,108	16,527,026								

OBJECTIVE 3:	Syrian refugees provided with cash assistance through various sources and modalities	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:	Cash grants or vouchers (multi-purpose cash assistance) provided	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:
		BASELINE: 95%		% 100	3
				16,000	3

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018*				
3.1 Multi-Purpose cash assistance is provided to most vulnerable refugees	3.1.1 # of refugee households received multi-purpose cash assistance (cash grants)	16,000	15,680	14,285,695		3	3	3	3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				14,285,695					
				14,026,616					

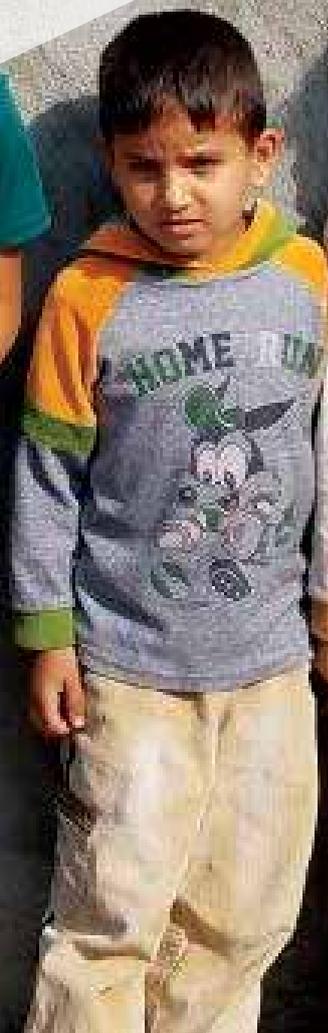
OBJECTIVE 4:	Post-distribution monitoring conducted	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4:	# of households assessed	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:
		BASELINE: 95%		28,850	2
				28273	2

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018*				
4.1 Core Relief Items, winterization and cash assistance distributions are monitored	4.1.1 # of families assessed who received CRI/NFI	570	570	1,719		2	2	3	2
	4.1.2 # of families assessed who received winterization assistance	25000	25000	73,656		2	2	3	2
	4.1.3 # of families assessed who received cash assistance	3280	3280	9,892		2	2	3	2
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				85,267					
				83,562					

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2018			Budgetary Requirements 2019		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2018	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2019
UNHCR	31,657,378	-	31,657,378	31,024,230	-	31,024,230
IOM	1,240,000	-	1,240,000	1,240,000	-	1,240,000
UNICEF	500,000	-	500,000	500,000	-	500,000
PWJ	91,800	-	91,800	91,800	-	91,800
TOTAL	33,489,178	-	33,489,178	32,856,030	-	32,856,030



SHELTER

SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies	UNHCR	
Appealing Partners	UNHCR, PWJ, NRC, THW	
Other Partners	EJCC, BRHA, KURDS, QANDIL, JCC	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable and gender-appropriate access to adequate shelter and infrastructure is available, improved and maintained in camps 2. Sustainable adequate shelter is available for vulnerable Syrian refugees in non-camp settings 3. Refugees and host communities benefit from adequate infrastructure in non-camp settings 	
GENDER MARKER	2a	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2018	2019
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 13,085,124	US\$ 10,126,707
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 8,963,679	US\$ 4,860,000
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 22,048,803	US\$ 14,986,707



Current Situation

The situation of Syrian refugees fleeing conflicts since 2012 has become protracted. However, the impact of the influx remains high as large numbers of Iraqi IDPs and Syrian refugees reside with the same host communities, placing strains on the local economy and infrastructure which was already facing challenges before the crisis. This is particularly perceptible in the areas of shelter, water and sanitation, solid waste management, electricity and transportation sectors.

Refugees in camps

More than 88 per cent of Syrian refugees living in refugee camps have access to individual shelter plots with tent slabs, individual kitchens and individual WASH facilities. This includes the ongoing construction of new shelter plots. Repair and maintenance of infrastructure such as roads, drains, fence, electrical connections and public buildings continues in all refugee camps.

22,399 Households live in shelter units in camps. As per September 2017, a total of 17,160 shelters are improved shelters with slab under the tent, kitchen, latrine and shower, proper sewage and water network, and 13,499 shelters are upgraded shelters with the same facilities of the improved shelter but constructing a room instead of the tent. The improved and upgraded shelters will provide more privacy and dignity especially to women and girls. As of mid-2017, 646 households in camps had received shelter assistance.

Refugees outside camps

According to the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment which conducted in early 2017, the majority of cases are living in independent houses – 97 per cent in Duhok, 91 per cent in Erbil, and 89 per cent in Sulaymaniyah.

A total of 57,792 households live in rented dwelling in non-camp settings (urban and rural areas among host community) of which 482 households outside camps had received shelter assistance as of July 2017.

In Erbil governorate 99 per cent of the Syrian refugees are living in rented accommodation, while figures are respectively 89 per cent and 76 per cent in Duhok and Sulaymaniyah governorates. However among these cases only a minority in each governorate reported possessing a written rental contract as follows: 34 % in Sulaymaniyah, 19% in Erbil and 5% in Duhok.

The lack of formal rental agreements may contribute to increasing levels of vulnerability among refugee households in terms of eviction.

However, Land / Space to extend camps' surface area in order to take care of growing camp populations remains the major challenge, as most camps

are already full to their design capacity maintaining minimum sphere standards in site planning. While there is still demand for more shelter plots in camps, to accommodate the waiting list of refugees living out of camp who wish to settle in camps due to the shelter challenges experienced in the peri-urban area. Hence, the settlement approach would be an appropriate solution to accommodate more refugees in such a context.

Quick Impact Projects have been implemented to support displaced persons and host communities in the areas of education, health, WASH and social cohesion. It was estimated that 58% of the QIP beneficiaries are host community members.



UNHCR/M. Nowak

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

Population Group		2018		2019	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	76,728	36,015	74,998	35,937
	Women	62,171	29,182	60,893	29,178
	Boys	54,837	25,740	53,802	25,780
	Girls	51,264	24,063	50,307	24,105
Sub Total		245,000	115,000	240,000	115,000
Members of Affected Communities	Men	38,773	13,488	38,773	13,488
	Women	47,557	16,543	47,557	16,543
	Boys	37,024	12,879	37,024	12,879
	Girls	34,756	12,090	34,756	12,090
Sub Total		158,110	55,000	158,110	55,000

It is likely that the refugees living in the camps will remain there in 2018 and 2019 as the situation in Syria has not yet stabilized. Regarding the refugees living in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, the majority of them (62 per cent) live in rented dwellings with or without a written rental contract and consequently 2 per cent of these refugee households are being threatened of eviction.

Camp population is growing as a result of normal population growth and the low prospect of return to Syria. In addition, some vulnerable refugees opt to move

into camps due to accommodation challenges outside camps, leading to additional needs of shelter plots and space in camps as well as repair and maintenance to address wear and tear of existing shelters. Repair and maintenance of infrastructure such as roads, drains, fences, electrical connections and public buildings continue in all refugee camps. Overcrowded camps, such as Domiz 1 (Duhok,) must be extended to provide acceptable living conditions for refugees. As a result, total shelter needs in refugee camps are 3,397 for both shelter upgrading and shelter improvement.

Vulnerable refugee families living in rented accommodation need effective rental support or the provision of economic opportunities which will allow them to do so themselves.

Overall, the long-term shelter needs of refugees should be considered in a settlement approach in which existing refugee camps become peripheral neighborhoods of the cities to which they are currently attached. They will thus be able to benefit in an undifferentiated way from infrastructures and services available in the host community.

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

The Shelter Sector will consider the KRG vision 2020 and in particular the strategic vision on infrastructure comprising housing for low income households in order to better connect the resilience component to this vision and to use infrastructure to promote the efficient development of the region. The sector will also consider the principles of the updated Housing Policy of Iraq recently updated in November 2017.

At Governorate level the sector will engage with key Directorates (Directorate General of Municipality, Directorate of Electricity, Directorate of Urban Planning, and Directorate of Roads, Bridges, Public Buildings Construction and Public Housing).

Refugee Component

In camps, it is planned to support 1,997 vulnerable refugee families in 2018 to upgrade their accommodation from tents to more durable shelters. In addition, 1,000 new shelter plots will be constructed. The upgrading of tented shelter will provide more privacy and dignity especially to women and girls. Shelter are allocated following the outcomes of a need assessment carried out in a participatory manner with people of concern. As a result, women as heads of households have the same ease as men to benefit from shelter assistance. In addition, improved shelter assistance provides more protection for population groups against climatic factors such as rain, wind and heat.

Outside camps, the most vulnerable will be supported with MPCA to enable them to pay the rent. This is a cross cutting support which will continue in connection with the basic need sectors. Various awareness-raising activities will be implemented together with other sectors promoting systematic signature of formal rental agreements.

Protection concerns such as inadequate housing and infrastructure, lack of security of tenure, as vulnerable refugees squat on private property, and the exhaustion of funds for rent

and other resources will be monitored and addressed.

Resilience Component

The Shelter Sector will work with national institutions (municipalities, Government technical departments, local NGOs) to handover camp management in the frame of the settlement strategy. As such, extension and management of infrastructures and services, operational costs in particular, will be discussed with municipal and local authorities. For instance, the sector will work with the Ministry of Municipalities and Tourism to assist implementing the National Solid Waste Management Plan (NSWMP) for the Republic of Iraq and specifically the solid Waste Master Plan for each of the three governorates of KR-I.

At camp levels, refugees will be guided on how to carry out repair and maintenance of shelter as one of their responsibilities. Local authorities and Government representatives will be involved throughout the camp planning process and where extension needs arise.

To ensure sustainability of shelter constructions, the sector will promote the use of thermal insulation materials in shelter constructions and renewable energy as a more sustainable source of energy. Appropriate drainage systems will be constructed and maintained to ensure that storm water is adequately drained out of camps.

The sector will support the implementation of social and community infrastructure projects that can foster social cohesion (e.g. through QIPs). To this end, geographical locations with high concentration of refugees will be prioritized.

Overall the resilience component budget for shelter in 2018 represents 41 per cent of the total shelter budget up from 21 per cent in 2017. In fact , more agencies have committed to increase the number of projects targeting the resilience component..



UNHCR/ Oleg Zhdanov

Accountability Framework

The current community participatory approach will be maintained and strengthened. In fact, during the design of the camp and the upgrading of shelters, refugees are consulted and represented through refugee committees. In the entire construction period, dedicated meetings take place at camp level where refugee representatives participate. These representatives act as a bridge between refugees, humanitarian organizations and the Government. Feedback provided by the representatives are discussed and taken into consideration.

Regular assessments will be conducted in relation to the selection of projects, and outcomes will be adequately recorded and monitored. In addition, the commitment of the government and participation of the host community and beneficiaries will be sought prior to any project approval.

The current monitoring system will be maintained while strengthening the participation of refugees and Government counterparts in monitoring activities. A monthly dashboard is published with information on capacity and occupation

of each camp and gap analysis in terms of improved/upgraded shelters. In addition, a monthly shelter status update is produced with information on achievements of construction activities in camps for both IDPs and refugees.

To increase equity in shelter allocation, the vulnerability criteria set by camp management and reception committee for targeting beneficiaries will be reviewed ensure that the most vulnerable families will receive due priority in the shelter allocation.



UNHCR/ Oleg Zhdanov

Sector Response Overview table

OBJECTIVE 1	Sustainable and gender appropriate access to adequate shelter and infrastructure is available, improved and maintained in camps					Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR	% of Targeted population who have access to appropriate shelter and infrastructure in camp settings	BASELINE: 95%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	99%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	100%	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018*	Total for 2019	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019*				
1.1 Refugees provided with improved shelter solutions (concrete slabs, Kitchen, family latrine and shower, walls of 60 cm height and roof with tent).	1.1.1 # of new improved shelter plots constructed	600	300	2,107,523		750,000		3	3	3	2
1.2 Infrastructure is available, improved and maintained in camps (care and Maintenance).	1.2.1 # of infrastructure projects (roads, electricity, public buildings etc improved/maintained)	92	90	6,092,057		5,184,534		3	3	3	3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				8,199,580	-	5,934,534	-				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018	Total for 2019	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019				
1.3 Long term permanent shelter provided and sustained using local goods services and labour (raising the walls to 2.8 m high and change the roof-tent to a weatherproof roof)	1.3.1 # of tents upgraded to more durable shelter (Shelter Upgrade).	1,997	600	4,013,679		1,560,000		3	3	3	3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				4,013,679		1,560,000					



B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018*	Total for 2019	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019*				
2.2 Community infrastructure provided, rehabilitated, maintained and/or improved using local services and labour	2.2.1 # of infrastructure projects (roads, electricity, public buildings, health centers, schools,.... Etc.) constructed/improved/maintained (QIPs and CSP's)	90	60	4,950,000		3,300,000		3	3	3	3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				4,950,000		3,300,000					

OBJECTIVE 3:	Camp coordination and management support provided to the local government																			
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:	% of camps with proper camp coordination mechanism	BASELINE:	100	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	100	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	100	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring									

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018*	Total for 2019	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019*				
3.1 Roles and responsibilities of camp managers and service providers defined and agreed	3.1.1 # of camp management/administration staff employed (F/M)	300	250								
	3.1.2 # of camp managers aware of roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders	10	10	4,200,000		3,500,000		3	3	3	2
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				4,200,000	-	3,500,000	-				

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2018			Budgetary Requirements 2019		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2018	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2019
UNHCR	10,765,047	6,250,000	17,015,047	8,100,000	4,080,000	12,180,000
PWJ	1,170,077	1,153,679	2,323,756	1,426,707	-	1,426,707
NRC	500,000	1,560,000	2,060,000	250,000	780,000	1,030,000
THW	650,000	-	650,000	350,000	-	350,000
TOTAL	13,085,124	8,963,679	22,048,803	10,126,707	4,860,000	14,986,707



WASH SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies	UNICEF/UNHCR	
Appealing Partners	UN Agencies: UNICEF, UNHCR NGOs: QRCs (Qatar Red Crescent Society), Red Cross (FRC), Peace Winds Japan (PWJ), Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI), Relief International (RI), German Federal Agency for Technical Relief (THW).	
Other Partners	Government partners: Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA), Erbil Refugee Council (ERC), Directorate of Surrounding Water (DeSW), Directorate of Sanitation (DoS), Directorate of Municipalities (DoM), Directorate of Education (DoE) and Directorate of Health (DoH).	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Affected women, girls, boys and men have timely, equitable and sustainable access to a sufficient quantity of safe water to meet basic drinking, cooking and personal hygiene needs 2. Affected women, girls, boys and men have equitable and sustainable access to culturally, gender appropriate, safe sanitation facilities and services that ensure a dignified and healthy living environment 3. Affected women, girls, boys and men are enabled to continue good hygiene practice in order to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being 4. Affected women, girls, boys and men attending schools, child friendly spaces and health centres have reduced risk of WASH-related disease through equitable and sustainable access to safe, gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities and services and hygiene promotion activities 	
GENDER MARKER	2a	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2018	2019
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 9,211,598	US\$ 8,191,598
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 8,086,598	US\$ 7,236,598
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 17,298,196	US\$ 15,428,196



Current Situation

The main objective of the sector is the continuous provision of sustainable, sufficient quantities of safe water, appropriate sanitation facilities and improved hygiene practices to the refugees in camps, out of camp and in education and health facilities. In 2017, the WASH sector supported approximately 98,291 people in the nine refugee camps (four in Duhok, four in Erbil and one in Sulaymaniyah) and assisted approximately 30,358 refugees in the community. In camps, safe drinking water averaging 108 litres per person per day (l/p/d) in Erbil, 76 in Duhok and 90 in Sulaymaniyah exceeded the sector target (50 l/p/d). This was provided through water trucking and the water network. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of water networks, including water quality monitoring continued in collaboration with the government WASH counter parts such as Directorate of Erbil Surrounding Water (DeSW), Directorate of Sewage (DoS), Board of Relief and Humanities Affairs (BRHA) and Erbil Joint Crisis Coordination (EJCC), whose capacities have been strengthened in their role in provision, operation and maintenance of WASH systems. Other monthly activities include; desludging of waste water, solid waste/garbage management and cleaning open drainage channels. For example, routine care and maintenance for the WASH facilities in Domiz 1 & 2, were provided which included repair of 207 showers & toilets, septic tanks, manholes, drainage and 3 campaigns cleaning of debris. About 1,546 cesspool pits were emptied of wastewater and 1,246 tons of solid waste collected/transported and disposed. To provide durable water systems and infrastructure expansion, construction of 2 elevated tanks of 30m³ each and extension of feeding pipelines in Domiz 1 camp was achieved. Water access stands at 80 l/p/d on average in Domiz 1 and 54 in Domiz 2 in Duhok. Due to inadequate pressure on the network and reduced quantity of ground water, additional 270 m³ of water by trucking was provided on daily basis for 203 families (3,840 individuals).

Water quality testing and monitoring are being conducted on regular basis to ensure safe and good quality drinking

water to the refugee population. Most water samples tested in Duhok refugee camps conform to minimum standard of 0.2-0.5 mg/l of Free Chlorine Residual (FRC) (at household level), and remedial actions for water points where results is below minimum standard have been taken to ensure compliance with quality standards. WASH Committees have been established and empowered to assure community management, and particularly promote water conservation efforts.

Specifically in Erbil camps, apart from improved WASH service provision such as improved coverage of latrines and showers, additional improvements have been made to assure access for People Living with Disabilities (PLWD). In camps such as Qushtapa additional latrines and showers with roof have been added and connected to septic tanks and main sewerage lines. Similar works being done for refugees in Kawergosk camp. To support host communities, hosting refugees and IDPs, two new boreholes were drilled in two quarters of Khabat district - Erbil Governorate. The drilled boreholes will provide water to an estimated 20,000 beneficiaries.

In Sulaymaniyah, 90 l/p/day drinking water continued to be provided to 8,272 refugees and other services such as waste management and Sewerage channel cleaning on a daily basis (excluding Friday).

Hygiene and health promotion continued, with hygiene items provided to only those most vulnerable. WASH services and hygiene promotion were reinforced in schools, Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) and health facilities. Improvements to WASH services and hygiene and health promotion were undertaken in coordination with the Health sector to mitigate against acute diarrhea cases. In Duhok for instance, through partnership with the Directorate of Preventive Health, community hygiene promoters were trained who reached out to 1,385 individuals in Domiz 1&2 camps raising awareness to the key messages of prevention of Acute Water Diarrhoea (AWD)/Cholera, and other priority messages of water conservation and menstrual hygiene management.

For refugees in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, modest gains were registered in promoting good hygiene practice; supporting local authorities to improve operation and maintenance of public water, sewerage, and solid waste collection and disposal systems serving impacted communities, and in reinforcing WASH systems in schools.

The main challenges included the ongoing, escalating IDP crisis in Iraq and region which result to limited funding to support refugees humanitarian programs and thus, undermined WASH response in refugee camps- affecting sustainability and improving service deliveries and for partners to sustain and expand support for the refugee population.

Management of wastewater in camps is another challenge, In Domiz 1&2 for example, the desludging of a high volume of wastewater is operationally challenging as well as costly. Moreover, the raw waste is still being disposed directly into the environment without adequate treatment. Due to high capital cost for the infrastructure, no plan has yet been put in place by any partner to fill this gap in the longer term.

In some camps, there is still inadequate water supply and low water quality. This is as a result of over reliance on groundwater supply in the camps that has led to excessive abstraction leading some boreholes drying up or not to work to full capacity. So far six boreholes have been closed due to high turbidity of 45 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) (above recommended threshold) and others due to presence of nitrates in the groundwater around the camp. A longer term solution is needed to construct a new water treatment plant that relies on surface water source from Mosul dam.

It is difficult to find permanent solutions for water provision to Basirma refugee camp, where the borehole has dried up. It will require investment of up to USD 0.5 million to bring water from nine kilometres away, where water quality and quantity is reliable.

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

Population Group		2018		2019	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	76,728	28,982	74,998	28,843
	Women	62,171	26,892	60,893	26,790
	Boys	54,837	26,257	53,802	26,174
	Girls	51,264	24,869	50,307	24,793
Sub Total		245,000	107,000	240,000	106,600
Members of the impacted communities	Men	38,773	969	38,773	969
	Women	47,557	1,189	47,557	1,189
	Boys	37,024	926	37,024	926
	Girls	34,756	869	34,756	869
Sub Total		158,110	3,953*	158,110	3,953
Grand Total		403,110	110,953	398,110	110,553

*Ka'im, Amedi, Dahuk, Sumel, Zakho, Erbil, Koisnjaq, Shaqlawa, Akre, Sulaymaniyah

The main 2018/19 WASH needs in refugee camps will be to continue sustaining WASH services, ensuring the health, dignity and rights and safety of the refugee population. Should such services be discontinued, this refugee population would be particularly vulnerable. Provision of WASH services will continue in schools, child friendly spaces (CFS) and for particularly vulnerable groups (e.g. women, elderly, PLWD). For refugees in impacted communities, 96 per cent are estimated to live in rented accommodation or with host families, and only 4 per cent are in critical shelter (e.g. informal settlements). Building on resilient WASH services, refugees in camps will be targeted in transitioning to durable water and sanitation systems, and improving existing infrastructure in the KR-I; an expanded focus on ensuring sustainable resources through increased water conservation efforts; and, integrating solar powered systems. The focus will also be on sustained provision of a full WASH package to 100 per cent of refugees in the nine established camps

in the KR-I. The population targeted under the response has been defined based on past experience and on what partners can realistically achieve in line with capacities, access and resources. For communities in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, target governorates will

remain in Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah, mirroring the geographical coverage of partners working in camps. Targeting will be undertaken in close coordination with the Education Sector to maximise benefits and ensure that institutions most in need of assistance are supported.



Save the Children/Birawar Najm

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

More resources will be focused on resilience programmes that allocated to target refugees in camps and in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, empowering communities especially women groups and capacitating government directorates to deliver essential services. Constant monitoring on potential factors for social tensions and continuing support to foster dialogues among different social groups will be an integral aspect. Over 2018-2019, for Refugees in camps, the focus on building resilient WASH services will be retained through: filling remaining gaps in transitioning to durable water and sanitation systems, and improving existing infrastructure in the KR-I; an expanded focus on ensuring sustainable resources through increased water conservation efforts; and, integrating solar powered systems. The focus will also be on sustained provision of a full WASH package to 100 per cent of refugees in the nine established camps in the KR-I. With strong involvement of the Government, partners will continue to sustain provision, repair and operation and maintenance of WASH facilities and services at both household level and in schools, CFS and health facilities. For the camps in KR-I, key priorities will be on: completing sustainable cost effective

water and sanitation infrastructure and household sanitation, ensuring standards are met in terms of access, quality and quantity, particularly related to privacy, dignity and security for women and girls and access for people with special needs; improving safe, long term solid and liquid waste management; improving financial and environmental sustainability of services (e.g. scaling up solar powered services; expanding water conservation efforts by addressing water losses/wastage, and supporting surface water harvesting). The sector will also work to mitigate the risk of drying of aquifers and surface water. Empowering government actors to develop, operate and maintain WASH services, and WASH Committees to manage and maintain facilities will be promoted as a key strategy to foster local ownership and financial sustainability in the long term. Specific efforts to reinforce efforts of national WASH governance systems will include capacity enhancement of institutions, transfer of funding to national institution, leveraging off local resources and capacities, and ensure national partner's involvement in planning.

The WASH Sector will therefore focus on reinforcing WASH services in

schools serving refugees and impacted communities to ameliorate gains for these populations, and expand the impact of education interventions. Efforts will continue at school and CFS levels to promote good hygiene practice to ensure health, dignity and well-being of boys and girls, including dissemination of key messages as required (e.g. cholera prevention, management of scabies etc.). To sustain a resilience approach, rather than blanket provision of hygiene items, NFI distributions will only be considered for extremely vulnerable households particularly women headed households.

Acknowledging the limited needs and opportunity to efficiently and effectively intervene and address the WASH needs of refugee households living in the community, efforts will focus on supporting water and sanitation facilities and services in schools, with a focus on bringing services up to standard, and promoting good hygiene practices. Advocacy to the donor community and government to increase attention and funding for responses that address needs of refugees and impacted communities will also be pursued. This will be undertaken in close consultation with the Education Sector.

Accountability Framework

Efforts will continue to involve the refugee population in interventions. WASH committees, representing community-based resources, will continue to be empowered, and involved in roles where they can affect decisions and manage resources, therefore effectively and significantly involving the affected population in the response. Efforts will include promoting their engagement in service provision, including training in operation and maintenance, so they can ultimately assume responsibility for management and delivery of community level services, notwithstanding the overall responsibility of Government, as duty bearer, in delivering and sustaining essential services.

The established and functioning Call Centre mechanism⁴ will also represent

an important means to get feedback from communities on services being provided, and enhance capacity to respond to any issues that may arise. Other feedback receiving mechanisms (focus group discussion, dialogue between partners and community entities) will be adopted. Provision of adequate information for targeted and engaged communities will be included from the beginning of the process.

WASH Sector coordination, monitoring and reporting uses a harmonized toolkit of services for the Syrian refugee response, strengthening inter-sector coordination mechanisms for information sharing among partners and for course correction where required. The monitoring of, and reporting on, progress of projects is overseen by the WASH Sector coordination

team along with sector partners and government authorities. Technical monitoring is undertaken with the support of field partners, and regular coordination meetings are facilitated at national and sub-national levels to ensure timely identification of common issues. Monthly response reporting takes place using the common information management platform, ActivityInfo, enabling analysis through response dashboards shared widely among partners, and with the public as part of information-sharing and accountability. The WASH Sector ensures that common indicators are tracked, that implementation bottlenecks are identified and investigated, and that steps are taken to resolve outstanding issues.

⁴ The Call Centre is a national hotline for through which populations affected by the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Iraq can access timely information on humanitarian services such as WASH, food distribution points, medical services, and shelter options across Iraq.



OBJECTIVE 1:	Affected women, girls, boys and men have timely, equitable and sustainable access to a sufficient quantity of safe water to meet basic drinking, cooking and personal hygiene needs					Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	# of affected people supported to access to adequate quantity of safe water	BASELINE: 90,581	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018: 95,000	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019: 95,000	3	3	3	2	

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018*	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019*				
1.1 Sufficient, safe water supply is provided for refugee households in camps through the development of sustainable water systems	1.1.1 # of people with daily access to water of at least 50l/ person/day through water trucking	4,000	4,000	4,431,598	-	3	3	2	2
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				4,431,598	-				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT												
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?				Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018*	Total for 2019	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019*					
1.2 Sustainable, durable water sources, water supply are assured for refugees living in camps	1.2.1 # of people accessing water through an improved water network, system or source	95,000	95,000	3,686,598	-	3,186,598		3	3	5	2	
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				3,686,598	-	3,186,598	-					

OBJECTIVE 2:	Affected women, girls, boys and men have equitable and sustainable access to culturally, gender appropriate, safe sanitation facilities and services that ensure a dignified and healthy living environment					Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?		
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:	# of affected people supported to access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	BASELINE:	90,581	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	95,000	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	95,000	3	4	3	2

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?		
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018*					Total for 2019	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019*
2.1 Sufficient, safe sanitation facilities and services are provided for refugee households in camps	2.1.1 # of camp residents benefited from rehabilitation of latrines 2.1.2 # of camp residents benefited from rehabilitation of bathing spaces	1,000	1,000	270,000		270,000		3	3	3	2
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				540,000	-	540,000	-				

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?		
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018*					Total for 2019	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019*
2.2 Sufficient and safe systems for collection and disposal of solid waste are provided for refugee households in camps	2.2.1 # of camp residents with access to solid waste collection and disposal services	95,000	95,000	3,130,000	-	2,260,000		4	4	3	2
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				3,130,000	-	2,260,000	-				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018*	Total for 2019	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019*				
2.3 Sustainable, durable and appropriate sanitation facilities and services for refugees in camps are provided and being well operated and maintained	2.3.1 # of newly upgraded latrines	10,000	10,000					4	5	4	2
	2.3.2 # of newly upgraded showers	10,000	10,000	3,990,000		3,690,000					
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				3,990,000	-	3,690,000	-				



OBJECTIVE 3:	Affected women, girls, boys and men are enabled to continue good hygiene practice in order to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being					Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:	# of affected people who have experienced a hygiene promotion session	BASELINE: 5,500	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018: 9,500	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019: 9,500	3	4	3	2	

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018*				
3.1 Refugee households in camps are enabled to adopt good hygiene practice	3.1.1 # of camp residents reached through hygiene promotion activities	9,500	9,500	1,110,000		3	4	3	2
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				1,110,000	1,110,000				-

OBJECTIVE 4:	Affected women, girls, boys and men attending schools, child friendly spaces and health centres have reduced risk of WASH-related disease through equitable and sustainable access to safe, gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities and services and hygiene promotion activities					Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?		
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4:	# of affected people supported to attend schools, CFS with access to WASH services	BASELINE:	1,540	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	37,255	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	37,255	3	4	3	2

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Total for 2019				
4.1 Sufficient WASH services for refugee children in schools	4.1.1 # of children accessing WASH facilities in schools	26,559	26,559	250,000	200,000	3	4	3	2
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				250,000	-	200,000	-	-	-

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output involve partnering with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Total for 2019				
4.2 Sufficient WASH services for refugee children in Child Friendly Spaces	4.2.1 # of children accessing WASH facilities in Child Friendly Spaces	37,255	37,255	160,000	160,000	3	4	3	2
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				160,000	-	160,000	-	-	-

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2018			Budgetary Requirements 2019		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2018	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2019
UNICEF	2,730,000	2,670,000	5,400,000	1,710,000	1,820,000	3,530,000
UNHCR	6,481,598	5,416,598	11,898,196	6,481,598	5,416,598	11,898,196
TOTAL	9,211,598	8,086,598	17,298,196	8,191,598	7,236,598	15,428,196



LIVELIHOODS SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies	United Nations Development Programme, Danish Refugee Council	
Appealing Partners	Action Contre la Faim (ACF) Bahar Organization Bojeen Organization Canadian Aid Organization for International Society Rehabilitation (CAOFISR) French Red Cross (FRC) Human Relief Foundation (HRF) International Organization for Migration (IOM) Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) Oxfam International Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) Prosperity Catalyst REACH Relief International UN Women United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) World Food Programme (WFP) ZOA International	
Other Partners	Erbil Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Ministry of Trade and Industry, KRG, Ministry of Planning, KRG, Zakho Small Villages Project, University of Duhok	
Objectives	1. Increase availability of information to allow for evidence-based interventions 2. Improve economic opportunities for affected populations of Syrian Refugees and host communities 3. Improve employability with marketable skills	
GENDER MARKER	2a	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2018	2019
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 0	US\$ 0
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 21,154,034	US\$ 19,142,600
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 21,154,034	US\$ 19,142,600



Current Situation

Most of the Syrian refugees in Iraq arrived at the end of 2012 through 2013 when the Syrian civil war increased in intensity. Shortly after, in 2014, Iraq too became insecure and unstable. The internal displacement of more than three million Iraqis, almost one-third to the same areas where Syrians were living[1], multiplied the number of people in need, made livelihoods opportunities more difficult to access due to competition, and put a heavy strain on the local host communities' resources. The political, social, and security crises in Iraq caused continuous population movements and displacement that ultimately affected the refugee response efforts.

UNHCR figures indicate that 97% of Syrian refugees in Iraq reside in camps and urban areas in the Kurdistan Region (KRI), in the north of the country.[2] In 2011, the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG) granted Syrian refugees the right to work in the region and to enrol in public schools and universities. Most Syrian refugees find it easy to obtain work because of the ethnic and linguistic similarities (being of Kurdish origin); although, some are faced with dialect challenges. Syrian refugees in the KRI have a very high rate of employment, 80% in April 2016[3], especially compared to internally displaced persons (IDPs). However, such figures should not be read to mean that refugees in general have high levels of financial security.

Data collection for the most recent Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) was conducted by REACH in the KRI in August 2017.[4] While data shows that only about 7% of refugee households reported no livelihood in the thirty days prior, access to employment was still reported as a top priority need by 55%. Only cash assistance was reported as a higher need (71%), indicating income levels are still not sufficient to cover basic needs. In addition, the protracted displacement of Syrian refugees has caused many to exhaust coping strategies, and more than two-thirds of households are currently in debt.

While Syrian refugees demonstrated assertiveness and resilience early on, establishing shops in camps and integrating into the local economy, structural issues limit their ability to thrive. Camp residents, while having the right to obtain work permits, find themselves geographically isolated. Those who have opened businesses in the camps are, in some cases, either isolated from supply chains and thus have higher operating costs, or have not had the opportunity to develop market linkages. Access to informal sources of financing for business activities is more difficult for Syrian refugees than host community members, as they lack the extensive social networks. Youth whose education was interrupted by their displacement find it difficult to continue their education in institutions with differing language and curriculum, or the need to contribute to household income.

Exacerbated by the financial crisis in Iraq and the KRI, the market salary rate for low skilled Syrian refugees is often lower than the federal minimum wage. Skilled workers are often forced to take low skilled work, or even daily labour. Coinciding with a large number of host community members from the public sector entering the private sector due to the government's fiscal crisis, more competition for livelihoods opportunities is a potential cause of social tension. There is a risk that resentment towards refugees and IDPs alike will increase, encouraged by erroneous and unchallenged assumptions about the capacity of the labour market to absorb new workers and grow.

Despite the challenges of responding to Syrian refugee needs in Iraq while the country is between an emergency and recovery and resilience building, some innovative solutions to local problems have been successfully implemented. One example is a project that is restoring informal savings mechanisms, such as traditional savings groups. Small business owners from the host community and displaced populations build trust and

help each other save for investments into their businesses. Similar to this strategy, is encouraging and supporting cooperative-style producer groups. While there is no legal cooperative status in Iraq, independent producers and greenhouse farmers can cooperate to reduce market barriers and operational costs and provide much needed social support. Another example is a new approach to job placement that ensures fair treatment and stability for employers and employees. Informal employment (discussed in detail in the "Strategic Directions" section) and lack of merit-based hiring is being combated by providing direct job placement services whereby an organization establishes a partnership with private companies to find eligible employees, provide a fair employment contract and monitor adherence to the contract by both employer and employee. This type of intervention has helped women secure safe employment to confidently enter the workforce. Implementing new approaches to traditional livelihoods challenges in the Iraq context has increased the sustainability of interventions, cohesion among the displaced and host communities and resilience of the populations.

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

Population Group		2018		2019	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrian Refugees	Men	76,728	13,082	74,998	13,095
	Women	62,171	10,600	60,893	10,630
Sub Total		138,889	23,682	135,891	23,725
Members of Impacted Communities	Men	38,773	6,610	38,773	6,770
	Women	47,557	8,108	47,557	8,305
Sub Total		86,330	14,718	86,330	15,075
Grand Total		225,229	38,400	222,221	38,800

The calculated population in need reflects these livelihoods concerns by identifying those populations that need livelihoods assistance. Special attention will be paid to women and the youth as well as other vulnerable populations with specifically tailored livelihoods support and linkages to other sectors such as protection and education.

Despite Syrian refugees' high rate of employment, especially compared to affected members of host communities and Iraqi IDPs, access to livelihoods opportunities remains a priority need. The MSNA referenced above conducted by REACH in 2017, shows that livelihood opportunities are consistently reported as a priority need for Syrian refugees each year. Due to economic insecurity and political instability, especially the political crisis between the KRG and the central government of Iraq following the September 2017 referendum for independence in the KRI, it is likely that there will be more competition for private sector jobs as the economy depresses and the public sector struggles to cover civil servant salaries. IDPs, on the other hand, are less employed, but have access to public transfers from the central government.

While the employment rate of Syrian refugees is quite high, as discussed above, there is a significant difference between the city centre areas, and periphery towns and camps. The most common livelihood source, as indicated

by the above sourced REACH MSNA, was agricultural waged labour. This represents a promising sector in the KRI in general, and as a source of increasing job creation – especially for camp residents and refugees residing outside of urban areas.



Strategic Directions & Response Plan

Strategic livelihoods interventions are still required to address the needs and vulnerabilities of Syrian refugees living inside and out of camps in 2018 and beyond. There is a risk that the focus on IDPs and communities impacted by displacement from Mosul and other armed conflicts in northern Iraq will cause the livelihoods needs of Syrian refugees to be a reduced priority. Without the improvement of income security, refugees struggling to cover their basic needs will continue to rely on negative coping strategies such as taking on debt, which has negative implications for the camp and the wider economy, or engaging in exploitative employment practices. Women, accounting for as many as 25% of household heads, are an especially vulnerable group with an employment rate of about 16%.^[5] Interventions that take into account structural issues and limitations will have sustainable impacts.

Livelihoods interventions supporting Syrian refugees in Iraq have been successful when focused on sustainability and resilience building. Specifically, interventions that aim to integrate refugees into the local workforce, create market linkages within established value chains, and enhance skills tailored to the needs of the private sector actors. Outside of camps, where refugees cannot set up individual businesses, partnerships can be facilitated with host community members. Refugee entrepreneurs with business management experience or financial resources to contribute can create jobs and contribute to boosting the local economy.^[6] This will not only build resilience among the refugee population, but also social cohesion and mutual benefit with the impacted host communities. Local economic and development authorities and private sector actors are particularly suited to help facilitate these outcomes. The livelihoods sector will continue to engage with the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MoTI), as well as the Erbil Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ECCI), to build the capacity and management skills of refugee and host community entrepreneurs.

The report referenced above, “Displacement as challenge and opportunity – Urban profile: Refugees, internally displaced persons and host community,” indicates another vulnerability Syrian refugees are particularly exposed to. Refugees are more likely to be engaged in wage labour rather than salaried, contractual employment. Informal employment is almost the exclusive arrangement found in towns, and appears more in construction and retail sectors in the larger cities. While informality of employment is common in the KRI, it is a critical issue displaced people are facing as it indicates lower income levels and less secure employment. There is a risk that, refugees become locked into a cycle of inferior access to services and inferior work and life opportunities. Livelihood interventions are needed that work to counter this practice to protect workers from exploitative arrangements and income insecurity. Facilitating formal arrangements between Syrian workers and their host community employers can be mutually beneficial to both parties. This can include job placement services, skills improvement, and cash and asset grants to establish income generating activities. Partnering with local businesses to implement training - including on-the-job and apprenticeships - and job placement has been a successful strategy to support sustainability of refugee support programmes, counter informality of employment and ensure protection from exploitative practices - which has enabled the inclusion of women.

While the local economy has struggled since 2014 due to insecurity and a fall in oil prices, this has caused economic actors, government officials and development and aid organizations to look into traditional sectors that have long been ignored in the KRI. Livelihoods interventions that focus on growing sectors, especially within agriculture, will see wide-ranging benefits for both the displaced and host populations in Iraq. Local institutions, such as the MoTI and ECCI are also supporting the development of this sector. There is a lot of opportunity to develop the agriculture sector, which would necessitate vast employment creation in farming, harvesting, processing, transportation, marketing, etc. of fruits, vegetables, herbs, flowers, honey, and other agricultural products.^[7] The agriculture sector represents a unique opportunity to include women in employment, as they already have been actively participating in agricultural projects in the KRI. Most importantly, a participatory approach for livelihood enhancement and business creation, infrastructure improvement, and other socio-economic interventions, engaging local authorities and business actors, will foster mutual trust and solidarity between different groups in the communities.

Accountability Framework

The outputs and activities set forth in the Iraq Livelihoods 3RP align with the sector's evidence-based strategic objectives of promoting resilience of the Syrian refugee population. To guide decisions on areas and types of intervention, labour and market needs assessments will be conducted. To support the job placement objective, skills enhancement initiatives for refugees and creating partnerships with private sector employers are included. Finally, the

2018-2019 plan includes promoting small business development through providing grants of cash and productive assets. Cash for work temporary employment is also included.

Through the 3RP sector coordination mechanisms, the Livelihood Sector will ensure information sharing and reporting on all activities. The sector will strengthen its evidence-based reporting through ActivityInfo and the sector Dashboard.

The sector partners will meet regularly to jointly review the situation, coordinate activities and locations and participate in planning for a timely, effective response to issues facing Syrian refugees and impacted communities in Iraq. The findings of needs assessments on livelihoods conducted by different partners will also be shared through the sector coordination mechanisms.

Sector Response Overview table

The sector response targets and budgets are estimates that are highly dependent on the overall Iraq context as well as availability of donor funding. The IDP crisis in Iraq remains an emergency situation that has, and may continue to absorb increased attention and funds.



IOM/Naif Abdullah

OBJECTIVE 1:	1. Increase availability of information to allow for evidence-based interventions							
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	# of market assessments and mapping exercises conducted	BASELINE: 40	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018: 57	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019: 47	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
			57	47	5	5	4	4

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT									
Outputs	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
			Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018*					
1.1 Increased Availability of Accurate Information on Market System and Business Environment	39	28	597,870	-	383,000	5	5	4	4
1.2 Capacity of Training Institutions mapped, assessed, and strengthened	19	20	362,600	-	487,600	5	5	4	4
Total Budgetary requirements at output level			960,470		870,600				

OBJECTIVE 2:	2. Improve economic opportunities for affected populations of Syrian Refugees and host communities				Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?			
	INDICATOR	BASELINE:	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:							
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:	# of people who have access to new income earning opportunities through livelihood interventions	10,000	14,250	13,050	5	5	5	4			
B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?		
				Total for 2018	Total for 2019						
2.1 Increased Employment Opportunities for Syrian refugees and Host Communities	2.1.1 # of individuals benefited temporary employment activities (cash for work etc.)	9,800	8,000	5,604,068	1,120,813	4,801,000	960,200	5	4	4	4
2.2 Small businesses promoted, established and sustained	2.2.1 # of individuals supported to establish or scale up businesses (micro-finance, small grants, etc.)	4,600	5,000	7,119,951	1,423,990	6,413,000	1,282,600	5	5	5	4
2.3 Partnerships with private sector strengthened	2.3.1 # of signed partnership agreements with private sector to facilitate employment	73	88	760,500	152,100	785,000	157,000	5	5	4	4
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				13,484,519	2,696,903	11,999,000	2,399,800				

OBJECTIVE 3:	3. Improve employability with marketable skills																			
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:	# of people who received support in entering the job market	BASELINE:	9,000	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	23,500	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	25,350	5	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	4	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	4	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	4	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?	4				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT																				
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?							
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018*	Total for 2019	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2019												
3.1 Facilitation mechanisms for job opportunities provided	3.1.1 # of individuals participated in professional skills, vocational or business development training courses	18,250	18,800	5,791,091	1,158,218	5,423,000	1,084,600													
	3.1.2 # of individuals who benefited from job referral mechanisms (registered, job fairs, job portals, job newsletters, job centers)	5,750	7,000	917,954	183,590	850,000	170,000			5										
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				6,709,045	1,341,808	6,273,000	1,254,600													

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

The individual agencies responding to Syrian refugee livelihood needs have provided estimates based on certain assumptions in the areas where they operate, and the emergency IDP context ongoing in Iraq. The targets and budgets are estimates and subject to change due to availability of donor funds.

AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2018			Budgetary Requirements 2019		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2018	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2019
ACF	-	190,798	190,798	-	-	-
Bahar Organization	-	975,000	975,000	-	600,000	600,000
Bojeen Organization	-	523,000	523,000	-	351,000	351,000
CAOFISR	-	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	750,000	750,000
French Red Cross	-	807,070	807,070	-	-	-
HRF	-	182,100	182,100	-	340,100	340,100
IOM	-	2,388,000	2,388,000	-	2,388,000	2,388,000
NRC	-	1,109,500	1,109,500	-	982,000	982,000
OXFAM	-	13,998	13,998	-	-	-
Prosperity Catalyst	-	1,900,000	1,900,000	-	1,300,000	1,300,000
PWJ	-	186,068	186,068	-	-	-
REACH	-	243,500	243,500	-	210,500	210,500
RI	-	3,599,000	3,599,000	-	4,585,000	4,585,000
UN WOMEN	-	4,236,000	4,236,000	-	5,486,000	5,486,000
UNDP	-	2,400,000	2,400,000	-	1,900,000	1,900,000
WFP	-	650,000	650,000	-	-	-
ZOA	-	250,000	250,000	-	250,000	250,000
TOTAL	-	21,154,034	21,154,034	-	19,142,600	19,142,600

[1] IOM Iraq, Displacement Tracking Matrix, October 2017

[2] UNHCR, September 2017

[3] "Displacement as challenge and opportunity – Urban profile: Refugees, internally displaced persons and host community" (April 2016) jointly prepared by UN and government agencies.

[4] The full 2017 MSNA, conducted by REACH, is expected to be published by early 2018.

[5] UNHCR, "The fight for survival - Syrian Women alone," July 2014.

[6] This idea was suggested in the Erbil section of the report "Displacement as challenge and opportunity – Urban profile: Refugees, internally displaced persons and host community" (April 2016), jointly prepared by UN and Government Agencies.

[7] UNDP, "Niche Markets and Growth Sectors in Northern Iraq: fresh flowers, fruit processing, and fresh herbs." 2017.

Iraq Budget Summary (by Sector)

Sector	Total Jan-Dec 2018 (USD)				
	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Funding Already Received/ Committed	Appeal Budget
Protection	34,077,714	17,090,367	51,168,081	-	51,168,081
Food Security	23,154,133	14,262,767	37,416,900	462,000	36,954,900
Education	20,558,262	9,322,587	29,880,849	-	29,880,849
Health	10,081,165	4,275,000	14,356,165	-	14,356,165
Basic Needs	33,489,178	-	33,489,178	-	33,489,178
Shelter	13,085,124	8,963,679	22,048,803	-	22,048,803
WASH	9,211,598	8,086,598	17,298,196	-	17,298,196
Livelihoods	-	21,154,034	21,154,034	-	21,154,034
Total requirements	143,657,174	83,155,032	226,812,206	462,000	226,350,206

Sector	Total Jan-Dec 2019 (USD)				
	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Funding Already Received/ Committed	Appeal Budget
Protection	32,949,855	17,090,367	50,040,222	-	50,040,222
Food Security	22,154,133	15,312,767	37,466,900	462,000	37,004,900
Education	18,932,187	7,339,522	26,271,709	-	26,271,709
Health	9,428,000	4,070,000	13,498,000	-	13,498,000
Basic Needs	32,856,030	-	32,856,030	-	32,856,030
Shelter	10,126,707	4,860,000	14,986,707	-	14,986,707
WASH	8,191,598	7,236,598	15,428,196	-	15,428,196
Livelihoods	-	19,142,600	19,142,600	-	19,142,600
Total requirements	134,638,510	75,051,854	209,690,364	462,000	209,228,364



Save the Children/Birawar Najm

Country requirements summary (by Agency)

AGENCY	Total Jan-Dec 2018 (USD)				
	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Funding Already Received/ Committed	Appeal Budget
ACF	-	190,798	190,798	-	190,798
Bahar Organization	-	975,000	975,000	-	975,000
BCF	904,000	1,285,000	2,189,000	-	2,189,000
Bojeen Organization	-	523,000	523,000	-	523,000
CAOFISR	-	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
DRC	146,460	9,425	155,885	-	155,885
FAO	-	4,600,000	4,600,000	-	4,600,000
French Red Cross	-	807,070	807,070	-	807,070
HRF	-	182,100	182,100	-	182,100
INTERMEDIAR	587,000	57,000	644,000	-	644,000
IOM	1,603,600	2,388,000	3,991,600	-	3,991,600
IRC	256,750	1,553,525	1,810,275	-	1,810,275
IRW	2,020,000	1,100,000	3,120,000	462,000	2,658,000
NRC	500,000	2,669,500	3,169,500	-	3,169,500
OXFAM	-	13,998	13,998	-	13,998
Prosperity Catalyst	-	1,900,000	1,900,000	-	1,900,000
PUI	760,000	90,000	850,000	-	850,000
PWJ	1,318,938	2,174,109	3,493,047	-	3,493,047
REACH	-	243,500	243,500	-	243,500
RI	-	3,599,000	3,599,000	-	3,599,000
SCI	3,873,800	685,000	4,558,800	-	4,558,800
TDH	1,082,497	-	1,082,497	-	1,082,497
THW	650,000	-	650,000	-	650,000
UN WOMEN	750,000	5,936,000	6,686,000	-	6,686,000
UNDP	-	2,400,000	2,400,000	-	2,400,000
UNESCO	2,895,000	392,000	3,287,000	-	3,287,000
UNFPA	3,655,000	2,990,000	6,645,000	-	6,645,000
UNHCR	87,636,694	25,428,540	113,065,234	-	113,065,234
UNICEF	14,142,302	10,984,700	25,127,002	-	25,127,002
WFP	20,230,133	7,927,767	28,157,900	-	28,157,900
WHO	645,000	300,000	945,000	-	945,000
ZOA	-	250,000	250,000	-	250,000
Total requirements	143,657,174	83,155,032	226,812,206	462,000	226,350,206

AGENCY	Total Jan-Dec 2019 (USD)				
	Refugee Budget	Resilience Budget	Total Budget	Funding Already Received/ Committed	Appeal Budget
ACF	-	-	-		-
Bahar Organization	-	600,000	600,000		600,000
BCF	904,000	1,285,000	2,189,000		2,189,000
Bojeen Organization	-	351,000	351,000		351,000
CAOFISR	-	750,000	750,000		750,000
DRC	146,460	9,425	155,885		155,885
FAO	-	4,600,000	4,600,000		4,600,000
French Red Cross	-	-	-		-
HRF	-	340,100	340,100		340,100
INTERSOS	587,000	57,000	644,000		644,000
IOM	1,636,000	2,388,000	4,024,000		4,024,000
IRC	256,750	1,553,525	1,810,275		1,810,275
IRW	1,020,000	2,150,000	3,170,000	462,000	2,708,000
NRC	250,000	1,762,000	2,012,000		2,012,000
OXFAM	-	-	-		-
Prosperity Catalyst	-	1,300,000	1,300,000		1,300,000
PUI	760,000	90,000	850,000		850,000
PWJ	1,518,507	113,837	1,632,344		1,632,344
REACH	-	210,500	210,500		210,500
RI	-	4,585,000	4,585,000		4,585,000
SCI	4,698,800	810,000	5,508,800		5,508,800
TDH	1,082,497		1,082,497		1,082,497
THW	350,000	-	350,000		350,000
UN WOMEN	750,000	7,186,000	7,936,000		7,936,000
UNDP	-	1,900,000	1,900,000		1,900,000
UNESCO	1,995,000	392,000	2,387,000		2,387,000
UNFPA	3,655,000	2,990,000	6,645,000		6,645,000
UNHCR	82,959,867	23,228,540	106,188,407		106,188,407
UNICEF	11,198,496	8,572,160	19,770,656		19,770,656
WFP	20,230,133	7,277,767	27,507,900		27,507,900
WHO	640,000	300,000	940,000		940,000
ZOA	-	250,000	250,000		250,000
Total requirements	134,638,510	75,051,854	209,690,364	462,000	209,228,364



Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan (3RP)

IRAQ