As the five year old conflict in Syria persists, Syrian refugees continue to flee into neighbouring countries with close to 250,000 persons registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Iraq as of November 2015. Of these, 65 per cent are women and children and over 22 per cent are young men who have missed out on essential education opportunities and are mostly without work. In this respect additional attention will be given to the No Lost Generation (NLG) initiative.

Since the beginning of the crisis, the humanitarian community - with the leadership of UNHCR - has been working closely with the Government of Iraq (GoI) and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) in order to provide a coordinated response to the protection and access to services for the Syrian refugees in Iraq. Other stakeholders, including 11 UN sister agencies and some 52 partner organizations (26 appealing under the plan) have been deeply engaged at various levels in the provision and support of protection and assistance, including shelter, core relief items, tailored protection activities, food, health, nutrition, water and sanitation (WASH) and education services.

Implementation centred on mobile service provision and community-based approaches have been increasing in order to maximise the reach and impact of a range of activities.
Progress is made towards resolving the political and budgetary crises in Iraq;

Conflict in Central Iraq continues to cause displacement, including into the KRI, putting further pressure on protection and asylum space and service provision;

Further influx of IDPs impacts on the ability of the international community to provide assistance to refugees;

Continued conflict in Syria causes a further influx of 30,000 refugees into the KRI;

Continued departure of Syrian refugees from Iraq, either through returns to Syria and/ or possible movement to other countries of an estimated 30,000 individuals.

Based on the recent and current trends in the refugee movements it is assumed that the total number of Syrian refugees will not exceed 250,000 by the end of 2016.

The local and international operational capacities to respond to the needs of Syrian refugees will be sufficient, provided necessary funding is made available.

The situation for Syrian refugees in Al Qua’im will remain unchanged with access of humanitarian partners severely restricted.

The remaining 62% of Syrian refugees are accommodated in urban, peri-urban and rural areas within host communities, and live in rental accommodation or make do in a range of sub-standard housing options. In a Roundtable on Urban...
Displacement in the KRI held on 17 August 2015, it was concluded that the attention of the humanitarian community and local authorities to the Syrian refugees living in urban, peri-urban and rural locations has, thus far, been insufficient and needs further improvement. Provision of protection and assistance to out of camp refugees, including children, in a more systematic manner is one of the strategic objectives of this plan.

Despite a generally favourable protection environment for the majority of Syrian refugees in KRI, some serious protection related issues persist with access to the territory and to asylum, access to civil status and residency documents, and limited prospects for adequate protection solutions in response to violence against women and children, all being of concern. Increasing concerns about security have also led to some instances of refoulement of refugees without them being able to access courts or benefit from legal assistance. UNHCR will continue to advocate for access to territory, allowing Syrian refugees fleeing the conflict to reach safety and for family reunification for those who have family members left in Syria. The child protection working group, with the leadership of UNICEF, will be involved in assisting unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and will support the provision of family based alternative care arrangements.

The Resilience component of the 3RP, led by UNDP, is aimed at addressing the longer-term self-reliance of individuals and communities and the stronger role of Government in delivering equitable basic services to refugees and host communities in the various sectorial response plans, in a sustainable and efficient manner. The Operational Framework for Iraq signed by UNHCR and UNDP in November 2014 builds on the regional Memorandum of Understanding for adopting a resilience-based approach. Under this framework, a feasibility study for “Resilience Building in Syrian Refugee Camps and Their Neighbouring Host Communities in KRI” was conducted by UNDP in collaboration with the inter-sector coordination group. One of the key findings is that enhancement of livelihoods, for both refugees and members of the host community, plays a pivotal role in resilience building. The pursuit of resilience through practical operational interventions in support of livelihoods, self-reliance and support to the local economy has been increasingly challenged by the realities of the budgetary crisis affecting all of Iraq.

Refugees and IDPs constitute over 25 per cent of the estimated Kurdistan population but when considering the directly affected population, this percentage is closer to 40 per cent which puts a huge strain on service delivery in areas such as health and education.

This plan incorporates resilience interventions to the greatest extent possible aimed at contributing to stronger self-reliance of refugees and impacted communities and strengthening the capacity of the Government to provide basic services to meet the demands of the increased population.
NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

Many refugees have specific vulnerabilities, some directly related to access to refugee status, some others related to the pressure on basic services due to the influx of IDPs, which is compounded by the economic downturn. Sub-standard housing is a particular concern. This situation is expected to further challenge living conditions in already saturated communities and camp locations.

To pre-empt social conflict that may arise from the competition for jobs and resources, an inclusive programme taking a holistic community approach, including impacted communities and refugees, will be pursued.

Three Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNA) conducted in 2015 serve as a solid basis for 2016 planning. These MSNAs examined the needs of: Syrian refugees residing in host communities (April 2015); Syrian refugees residing in camps (March 2015); and, the hosting communities (March 2015).

In terms of vulnerability, the key findings of the MSNA for the non-camp population of Syrian households include:

- Average debt levels exceed average household incomes across all assessed districts.
- High rates of child labour can be observed (16 per cent).
- Over 45 per cent of households reported that their drinking water was unsafe. Of these, half stated that they did not treat it.
- Sixteen per cent of households reported no source of income in the 30 days preceding the assessment.
- Twelve per cent of households across the KRI reported a lack of food in the seven days prior to the survey.
- Only 46 per cent of all school-aged children attended school across the region.
- Immunization rates for polio (70 per cent) are low and are indicative of a severe coverage gap for the Syrian refugee sub-population.

The key vulnerability related findings of the MSNA report on Syrian refugees in camps include:

- Thirty seven per cent perceived drinking water to be unsafe, while over 20 per cent reported perceiving water insufficiency in the 30 days preceding assessment.

The effectiveness of fair and equitable targeting of assistance interventions, in the interests of the prioritized use of available funding, will be a factor of increased attention across the board for all activities pursued in 2016. A shift to the increased use of cash based assistance will need to be matched with transparent targeting methodologies and backed up with transparent communication strategies that foster the inclusive involvement of beneficiaries in understanding and yielding appropriate influence over activities intended to serve their needs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Population Group</th>
<th>Refugee</th>
<th>Resilience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Population In Need</td>
<td>Target Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Refugees in Camps</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Refugees in the Community</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members of Affected Communities</td>
<td>1,078,713</td>
<td>11,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>1,328,713</td>
<td>261,988</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This plan is based on two overarching principles:

- The need to offer continued protection and assistance ensuring the safety and dignity of the vulnerable population through means such as the provision of shelter, food, WASH services, protection, domestic items support, health services, education and basic livelihoods. Humanitarian assistance will focus increasingly on reaching the most vulnerable populations whilst resilience activities enable the remaining population to support the community as a whole.

- The need to increase the resilience of refugees and impacted communities by strengthening social cohesion and self-reliance, ensuring refugee representation and dialogue with impacted communities; scaling up livelihoods programmes; strengthening local institutions to provide services to both camp and non-camp refugees; and, encouraging other actors such as the private sector to assist the population in need.

Subsequently, the following interventions will be prioritised in the plan:

- Enhancing protection and assistance for refugees, in particular for out of camp refugees, through a community based approach to ensure safety and dignity across all sectors.

- Strengthening education infrastructure and systems to provide opportunities for all children to access education (refugees and non-refugees in the communities that host them).

- Supporting children and their families, including through psychosocial services and structured parenting programs to address the effects of violence and displacement.

- Strengthening livelihoods opportunities to increase self-reliance.

- Strengthening infrastructure: in camps, to directly support refugees; and outside camps, to support impacted communities.

- Supporting local institutions and fostering private sector partnerships for extending service delivery to refugee communities.

- Prioritization of cash based interventions over in-kind assistance wherever appropriate.

Additionally, both components of the plan will work together to continue to strengthen the capacity of national authorities and NGOs both to achieve increased capacity in the short term, and to reduce the dependence on international expertise and assistance in the long term.

Based on the findings of the various assessments conducted during the course of 2015, the following core actions have been identified for emphasis during 2016. Where appropriate and feasible given the political and economic instability and concerns over security, in such areas as livelihoods, support to the capacity of national institutions and dialogue between communities, the actions will be led by the Resilience component of the plan.

- Enhance dialogue and communication mechanisms between refugees and hosts through community based approaches.

- Strengthen support to self-reliance initiatives in each of the different sectors and extend Government quality services to refugee population.

- Strengthen child protection capacity and systems, with a focus on community-based child protection interventions, and enhance evidence-based advocacy.

- Address specific SGBV issues and ensure that national capacity is built and reinforces prevention and response interventions for survivors of sexual and gender based violence.

- Improve the capacity of the MoE to respond to education in emergencies, and support the construction of additional learning spaces.

- Strengthen health coordination mechanisms and increase capacity of the public health sector to respond.

- Improve long term shelter options and expand community infrastructure.

- Address the limited access of refugees to the labour market or other means of livelihoods.

- Support access to educational opportunities, starting with pre-primary education programmes for children under six years of age, through to the provision of quality pre-primary, primary and secondary level education that respects the rights of children.

- Strengthen child protection capacity and systems, with a focus on community-based child protection interventions, and enhance evidence-based advocacy.

- Address specific SGBV issues and ensure that national capacity is built and reinforces prevention and response interventions for survivors of sexual and gender based violence.

- Improve the capacity of the MoE to respond to education in emergencies, and support the construction of additional learning spaces.

- Strengthen health coordination mechanisms and increase capacity of the public health sector to respond.

- Improve long term shelter options and expand community infrastructure.
PARTNERSHIPS & COORDINATION

The plan has been designed as a joint and comprehensive exercise in collaboration with all stakeholders, including the GoI and the KRG.

UNHCR and UNDP will lead the coordination of the integrated response to the Syrian refugee emergency by co-chairing regular sector working group meetings in the field and meetings of the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG). Other members of the ISCG and sector leads are: UNICEF, WHO, WFP/FAO, UNFPA, and various INGOs. The coordination structure in Iraq incorporates both sectors for the refugee response and clusters for the IDP response, with the latter coordinated by OCHA. Since 98 per cent of the Syrian refugee population is in the KRI, the refugee coordination structure exists only at the KRI level and is not replicated nationally.

The Cluster system, led by the Humanitarian Coordinator with the support of OCHA, is in place countrywide in response to internal displacement.

The aim in 2016 will be to maintain and improve on this streamlined coordination structure to maximise the complementarity of the 3RP and the HRP in meeting the priority needs of refugees and IDPs in a fair and equitable manner. The programme is a collaborative effort between the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government, 11 UN agencies\(^2\), 18 national\(^3\) and 24 international NGOs\(^1\) (with various levels of engagement), 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 and in close coordination with the donor community.

Bi-weekly coordination meetings at camp level, weekly at governorate level and bi-weekly at the central level (ISCG) 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.

Effective coordination between the UN and the KRG has become ever-more urgent and important as the crisis developed. In response, the KRG officially established a Joint Crisis Centre in May 2015, which has been operationally equipped with support from UNDP. Its objective is to better coordinate Government actions to respond to the crisis and to facilitate liaison with the international community.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

Within the 3RP process, special attention is paid to accountability obligations, including those that affect the refugees and host communities as well as those relevant to the stakeholders in the overall response. As part of the Monitoring and Evaluation framework, additional assessment will be developed to have proper evidence-based information. The use of “ActivityInfo” as a planning, monitoring and reporting tool will be reinforced to allow for updated information about the implementation of the different programmes in the field as well as the production of the monthly dashboards per sector.

Refugee response agencies conduct a range of activities aimed at enhancing communications and engagement with persons of concern in and out camps. 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 areas to support community participation and empowerment, facilitate outreach activities and better identify and respond to protection risks. These mixed committees include men and women, as well as different ethnic minorities, and form part of the decision making bodies.

\(^1\) FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP and WHO.
\(^2\) AFKAR, Al-AHIBA, Action Contre La Faim (ACF), Agence d’Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement (ACTED), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), EMERGENCY, French red Cross (FRC), International Media Support (IMS), International Medical Corps (IMC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), INTERSOS, Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Orchard Association for Children Protection and Education, Peace Winds Japan, Peace Winds Japan, Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI).
\(^3\) Al-AHIBA, Alpha Organisation for Expanding Capacity, Alevy’a Scientific Association (ASA), Bojeen Organization for Human Development, Board of Relief and humanitarian Affairs (BRHA), Civil Development Organization (CDO), The Engineering Association for Development & Environment (E.A.D.E), HARIKAR NGO, Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization (ISHO), Jiyan Foundation, Kurdistan Save the Children (KSC), Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society (KURDS), People in Need, Public Aid Organization (PAO), The United Iraqi Medical Society (UIMS), Women’s Rehabilitation Organisation (WRO), YOUTH Activity Organization (YAO).
# Protection Sector Response

## Lead Agencies
- UNHCR

## Partners

## Objectives
1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, seek asylum and have their basic rights respected.
2. Improved and more equitable access for boys and girls affected by the Syria crisis to quality child protection interventions.
3. Risk of SGBV reduced, access to quality services improved.
4. Community self-management through strengthening, engaging and empowering families and communities, to contribute to their own protection solutions and identified needs of women, men, girls and boys.

## Gender Marker
- 2a

## Refugee Financial Requirement 2016
- US$ 33,519,058
- US$ 37,180,308

- US$ 3,661,250

## 3RP Total Financial Requirement 2017
- US$ 37,180,308

## Sector Achievements (October 2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total Assisted</th>
<th>Planned Response by end-2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>245,134 Syrian refugees registered or awaiting registration</td>
<td>245,134</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79% of Syrian refugees with updated registration records including iris scan enrolment</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>709 Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>321 separated and unaccompanied children reunified or in alternative care</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>1,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23,428 children with access to PSS</td>
<td>23,428</td>
<td>20,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,541 girls and boys who are survivors or at risk receiving specialized child protection support</td>
<td>3,541</td>
<td>6,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32,292 WGBM at risk of SGBV accessing services</td>
<td>32,292</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FOOD SECURITY
SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies
WFP and FAO

Partners
ACTED, INTERSOS, IRW, UNHCR, AFKAR, UIMS, EADE, TRIANGLE

Objectives
1. Support stable access to food for the most vulnerable populations impacted by the Syrian crisis
2. Promote food availability and support sustainable production
3. Promote utilization of diversified and quality food
4. Enhance effective and coordinated food security response

GENDER MARKER
1

REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016
US$ 29,085,882
US$ 38,410,882

RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016
US$ 9,325,000

3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2017
US$ 42,773,764

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (OCTOBER 2015)

- # of individuals who receive food assistance (cash, voucher or in-kind): 50,814
- 148,971

Planned Response by end-2015
# IRAQ
Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan 2016-2017

## EDUCATION
SECTOR RESPONSE

| Lead Agencies | Lead: UNICEF  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Co-Lead: Save the Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Partners      | UN Agencies: UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO  
|               | International/National organisations: Save the Children, INTERSOS, NRC, PWJ, War Child, IOM, ASA, Triangle GH, EADE, FRC, IRC |
| Objectives    | 1. Sustained access to inclusive education for vulnerable school age children and groups affected by the Syria crisis  
|               | 2. Ensure sustained and improved quality of education and learning environment, and improved resilience of the education sector |

### GENDER MARKER
1

### REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016
US$ 26,279,723

### RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016
US$ 23,120,885

### 3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2017
US$ 38,000,000

### SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (OCTOBER 2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of targeted children (3 - 5 years old) (b/g) enrolled in Early childhood Education</th>
<th>Total Assisted</th>
<th>Planned Response by end-2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4,790</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,625</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of targeted children (6-17) (b/g) enrolled in formal education (primary or secondary)</th>
<th>Total Assisted</th>
<th>Planned Response by end-2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31,144</td>
<td></td>
<td>49,514</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of targeted children (6-17) (b/g) enrolled in non-formal or informal education and/or life-skills</th>
<th>Total Assisted</th>
<th>Planned Response by end-2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6,812</td>
<td></td>
<td>11,240</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of youth, adolescents and adults (m/f) accessing vocational training or higher education</th>
<th>Total Assisted</th>
<th>Planned Response by end-2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>215</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,886</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of education personnel (m/f) trained</th>
<th>Total Assisted</th>
<th>Planned Response by end-2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,371</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of educational facilities constructed, renovated or rehabilitated</th>
<th>Total Assisted</th>
<th>Planned Response by end-2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HEALTH

SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies
WHO, UNHCR

Partners
ACF, DoH, EMERGENCY, IMC, Intersos, Jiyan Foundation, RI, UIMS, UPP, Orchard Association for Children Protection and Education, PU-AMI, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO

Objectives

1. Enhance equitable access, quality, utilization/use and coverage of essential healthcare to Syrian refugees in camp and community settings while ensuring sustained coverage of promotional, preventive and curative interventions
2. Improve coverage of comprehensive health services for Syrian refugees and impacted communities through integrated community-level interventions
3. Support the capacity of the national health care system to provide services to Syrian refugees and members of impacted communities in the targeted areas

GENDER MARKER
1

REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016
US$ 16,705,548

RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016
US$ 3,464,400

3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2017
US$ 19,000,000

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (OCTOBER 2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Assisted</th>
<th>Planned Response by end-2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>280,067 consultations for refugees in primary healthcare services</td>
<td>309,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,565 refugees referred to secondary or tertiary healthcare services</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54 health facilities supported</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>406 health care staff trained</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>763,104 children receiving polio vaccination during mass vaccination campaigns</td>
<td>769,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,269 women in refugee camps attending ANC1</td>
<td>3,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,911 children under 1 immunised against measles</td>
<td>7,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,713 mental health care consultations provided</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shelter Sector Response

Lead Agencies
UNHCR

Partners
DRC, NRC, People In Need, UN Habitat and UNHCR

Objectives
1. Sustainable and appropriate access to adequate shelter and infrastructure is available, improved and maintained in camps in a gender and age sensitive manner.
2. Sustainable adequate shelter and community infrastructure for vulnerable Syrian refugees and host community members in non-camp setting.

Gender Marker
0

Refugee Financial Requirement 2016
US$ 26,434,166

US$ 7,720,000

3RP Total Financial Requirement 2017
US$ 25,000,000

Sector Achievements (October 2015)

- # HH in camps receiving assistance for shelter and shelter upgrades: 2,253 / 15,880
- # HH outside of camps receiving assistance for shelter and shelter upgrades: 2,198 / 4,500

0% 50% 100%

Planned Response by end-2015
BASIC NEEDS
SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies
UNHCR

Partners
UNHCR, IOM, DRC, PWJ, YAO, QANDIL, UNICEF

Objectives
1. Core relief items provided
2. Domestic fuel provided
3. Cash grants (multi-purpose) or vouchers provided
4. Seasonal support is provided

GENDER MARKER
0

REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016
US$ 45,169,199

RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016
US$0

3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2017
US$ 30,000,000

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (OCTOBER 2015)

- 7,000 Households received core relief items in-kind (including new arrivals and replacement of old tents)
- 20,503 Households received seasonal support through cash or in-kind assistance (winterization)
- 13,981 Households received seasonal support through cash or in-kind assistance (summarization)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Total Assisted</th>
<th>Planned Response by end-2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Core relief items in-kind</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>9,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal support through cash or in-kind assistance</td>
<td>20,503</td>
<td>18,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal support through cash or in-kind assistance (summarization)</td>
<td>13,981</td>
<td>18,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WASH
SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies
UNICEF

Partners
UN Agencies: UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO
National/International NGOs: Action Contre la Faim (ACF), AFKAR Foundation (AFKAR),
Danish Refugee Council (DRC), French Red Cross (FRC), Harikar, Norwegian Refugee
Council (NRC), Peace Winds Japan (PWJ), Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale
(PU-AMI), Relief International (RI), Save The Children International (SCI) and German Feder-
al Agency for Technical Relief (THW).
Government: 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
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 practices
   in order to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being
4. Affected girls and boys in schools and child friendly spaces have reduced risk of
   WASH-related disease through equitable and sustainable access to safe, gender
   appropriate water and sanitation facilities, services and hygiene promotion activities

GENDER MARKER
2a

REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016
US$ 22,009,946

RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016
US$ 12,122,793

3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2017
US$ 20,479,643

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (OCTOBER 2015)

No. of target beneficiaries who have experienced a
hygiene promotion session
94,380

No. of target beneficiaries with access to appropriate
sanitation facilities and services
94,380

No. of target beneficiaries with access to sustainable
water supply services
86,195

No. of target beneficiaries with access to adequate
quantity of safe water
94,380

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Assisted</th>
<th>Planned Response by end-2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>94,380</td>
<td>120,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94,380</td>
<td>103,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86,195</td>
<td>133,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94,380</td>
<td>133,769</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIVELIHOODS
SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
Co-lead: Danish Refugee Council (DRC)

Partners
Alpha Organization, Bojeen Organization, Danish Refugee Council (DRC),
French Red Cross (FRC), Intersos, IOM, People in Need, REACH, UNDP,
UNHCR, UNWOMEN

Objectives
1. Improve economic opportunities for impacted populations - for Syrian
   refugees and impacted communities
2. Improve employability with marketable skills
3. Promote Inclusiveness and peaceful co-existence among refugees,
   impacted communities and other local groups

GENDER MARKER
2a

REFUGEE FINANCIAL
REQUIREMENT 2016  US$ 0

RESILIENCE FINANCIAL
REQUIREMENT 2016  US$ 38,694,801

3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL
REQUIREMENT 2017  US$ 38,694,801

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (SEPTEMBER 2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Assisted</th>
<th>Planned Response by end-2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>378 individuals accessing wage employment opportunities</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 community support projects implemented</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,324 individuals trained and/or provided with marketable skills and services</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CCCMM
SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies
UNHCR

Partners
Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA), Erbil Refugee Council (ERC), Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD), Department of Displacement and Migration (DDM), Joint Crisis Coordination Center (JCCC) and government authorities/line ministries, Danish Refugee Council (DRC)

Objectives
1. Strengthen the capacities of government authorities and local NGOs to manage and coordinate intra and inter camp level based on a unified information system and CCCM capacity building strategy.
2. Reinforce Community (men, women and PoC with specific needs) participation and community self-management in camps.
3. Strengthen the capacity of the regional and local authorities to establish plans and strategies for the care and maintenance of camps and risk mitigation based on the Do No Harm principle.
4. Reinforce the coordination and monitoring mechanism of assistance and service provision at camp level based on effective partnerships.

GENDER MARKER
1

REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016
US$ 3,910,984

RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2016
N/A

3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2017
US$ 3,519,886

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (SEPTEMBER 2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of joint assessments per site</th>
<th>1.3</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of camps producing 4Ws monthly report</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Committees per site</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of actors regularly participating in Sector coordination meetings</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Planned Response by end-2015

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Total Jan-Dec 2016 (USD)</th>
<th>Refugee</th>
<th>Resilience</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACF Action contre la faim</td>
<td>1,562,407</td>
<td>137,593</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFKAR Society for Development and Human Relief</td>
<td>1,877,104</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,877,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDO Civil Development Organization</td>
<td>138,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>138,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC Danish Refugee Council</td>
<td>2,049,100</td>
<td>4,440,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,489,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EADE</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO Food &amp; Agricultural Organization</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,200,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRC - French Red Cross</td>
<td>995,000</td>
<td>6,110,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,105,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>HI Handicap International</td>
<td>205,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>205,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMC International Medical Corps</td>
<td>1,295,450</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,295,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERSOS</td>
<td>1,512,500</td>
<td>1,490,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,002,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM International Organization for Migration</td>
<td>14,273,247</td>
<td>6,161,344</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,434,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRC International Rescue Committee</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>3,100,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,700,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jiyan Foundation</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>250,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>NRC Norwegian Refugee Council</td>
<td>7,980,784</td>
<td>5,619,216</td>
<td></td>
<td>13,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchard Association for Children Protection and Education</td>
<td>98,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>98,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>PIN People in Need</td>
<td>494,000</td>
<td>436,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>930,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PU-AMI Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>PWJ Peace wind Japan</td>
<td>144,360</td>
<td>780,900</td>
<td></td>
<td>925,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI Relief International</td>
<td>625,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCI KR-I Save the Children Kurdistan Region of Iraq</td>
<td>265,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>265,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCI Save the Children International</td>
<td>6,987,000</td>
<td>3,329,200</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,316,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEP - Seeking to Equip People</td>
<td>165,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>165,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDHI Terre des Hommes Italia</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TGH TRIANGLE GH</td>
<td>2,050,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UIIMS United Iraqi Medical Society</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>300,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>3,975,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,275,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDP United Nations Development Programme</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>14,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
<td>4,023,056</td>
<td>5,358,526</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,381,582</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNFPA United Nations Population Fund</td>
<td>4,500,000</td>
<td>760,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,260,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN-Habitat</td>
<td>1,650,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
<td>92,010,004</td>
<td>12,551,216</td>
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<td>104,561,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
<td>26,480,261</td>
<td>13,504,135</td>
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<td>39,984,396</td>
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<tr>
<td>War Child UK</td>
<td>480,000</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
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<td>1,880,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>WFP World Food Programme</td>
<td>24,214,232</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>24,214,232</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHO World Health Organization</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
<td>1,850,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Requirements</td>
<td>202,814,506</td>
<td>95,509,129</td>
<td></td>
<td>298,323,635</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY (BY SECTOR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Total Jan-Dec 2016 (USD)</th>
<th>Total Jan-Dec 2017 (USD) (indicative)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Refugee</td>
<td>Resilience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>33,519,058</td>
<td>3,661,250</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>29,085,882</td>
<td>9,325,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>26,279,723</td>
<td>23,120,885</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>16,405,548</td>
<td>3,764,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basic Needs</td>
<td>45,169,199</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>26,434,166</td>
<td>7,720,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>22,009,946</td>
<td>12,122,793</td>
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<tr>
<td>Livelihoods</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>35,794,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCM</td>
<td>3,910,984</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Requirements</strong></td>
<td><strong>202,814,506</strong></td>
<td><strong>95,509,129</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>