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Ministry of Planning/KRG



United Nations

Immediate Response Plan Phase II (IRP2) for Internally Displaced People in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq 15 November 2014 - 31 March 2015

December 2014

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Introduction

As of 9 December, an estimated 2.1 million Iraqis have fled violence and unrest across Iraq since January 2014. The Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) hosts nearly half of the displaced, now totalling some 1,003,300 internally displaced persons (IDPs). Over 230,000 more Iraqis were displaced during the two months since the publication of the Immediate Response Plan (IRP). At the same time, the conflict in the Kobane area of Syria triggered a new refugee influx of over 20,000 Syrian refugees to the KR-I since October 2014. These influxes are in addition to the over 200,000 IDPs already sheltered in the KR-I prior to 2014 from previous waves of displacement since 2003.¹

This massive influx of people has created a grave humanitarian crisis and is pushing the limits of the capacity of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), the United Nations (UN), the larger humanitarian community and indeed, the people of the Kurdistan Region, to meet even the most basic needs of the IDPs. The situation remains fluid as the IDP population remains widely dispersed, mobile and in great need, especially now that winter has arrived.

In September 2014, the KRG and the UN in Iraq, with participation from key non-governmental organisations (NGOs), jointly developed a plan of priority actions to be taken over a 60-day period from 15 September to 15 November. This Immediate Response Plan laid out the actions for how to meet the most urgent needs in the areas of shelter, food, health, water and sanitation. Some preliminary indications of priorities for education were also included in the document. The plan did not seek to be all encompassing but rather to give guidance and prioritisation to the emergency response, in order to ensure basic needs of the people would be met, particularly in preparation for winter, and to identify any major gaps.

The IRP is an operational subset of the UN and humanitarian partners' Strategic Response Plan (SRP) for Iraq and was set out to provide a two-month operational plan focused on the most vulnerable of the IDPs in the KR-I, including those IDPs living in schools, in the open air, and in unfinished buildings.

In the past two months, a large number of the most critical needs have begun to be met. Despite this, large gaps remain, particularly as available resources become more limited and as the urgency to find solutions increases with the onset of winter.

With the initial period of the IRP having ended on 15 November, the KRG and the UN, with participation from key NGOs, undertook a rapid review process to identify achievements and any remaining unmet needs from the IRP. Workshops were conducted in Erbil, Dahuk and Sulaymaniyah governorates to promote greater inclusion of those government, UN and NGO staff actually conducting humanitarian operations and to better reflect the achievements and challenges in meeting the emergency needs of IDPs, which remain important and are of particular concern now that the winter season has started. The workshops updated the needs that remain on the ground, identified a plan of action for how to meet these – and the funding gaps that may prevent them from being met – thereby extending the IRP into a second phase (IRP2), covering the period of 15 November 2014 – 31 March 2015.

The document includes tables that describe the available resources, and a funding gap of approximately USD 152 million just for urgent interventions required for IDPs to survive the winter season in the KR-I. Urgent support is planned in the form of basic services, such as health, education and protection via registration. The plan also contains details of needs, timelines for assistance delivery for which funding is available, and gaps for each prioritised activity, for each of the six sectors this plan addresses.

This plan does not reflect other sectors and projects which need to continue or be stepped up, nor contingencies for any possible additional wave of displacement, nor of return. Discussions between authorities and humanitarian partners on these subjects are ongoing.

¹ Numbers used in this plan have often been rounded up; they are the best currently available and are will be updated as planning matures.

Summary of IRP Achievements - 15 Sep – 15 Nov 2014

Shelter - A key focus of the Sep-Nov IRP was the provision of shelter support to some 390,000 IDPs in need living in unfinished buildings, informal settlements, collective centres, camps and other precarious arrangements. These IDPs have been widely dispersed in well over 1,000 locations throughout KR-I, which presented significant challenges to the provision of basic services and other emergency assistance. A range of approaches to improve the shelter situation of IDPs was undertaken: Construction of 22 IDP camps was begun or continued in the KR-I, with a total of 11 camps open and hosting 104,000 IDPs by the time of writing (see CCCM website for details <http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/iraq/camp-coordination-management-cccm>). All IDPs living in schools in Dahuk Governorate have been relocated. Although the focus of the original IRP was on the construction of camps, several NGOs, UN agencies, and donors supported the provision of emergency temporary shelter support to people living in unfinished or abandoned buildings, in order to protect them from the rapidly falling winter temperatures and increasing rains. An estimated 14,000 IDPs received such support during the 60-day period.

NFI/winterisation - The provision of basic non-food items (NFIs) was also a key priority during the original IRP, particularly in order to prepare IDPs for winter. Nearly 292,000 IDPs received support via winterisation kits and winterised relief items during the IRP implementation period. This achievement exceeded the original planned and fully funded target, which was based on the plan of one UN agency due to limited knowledge of the capacity of Government or NGO actors at the time. With a gap of 240,000 kits included in the original IRP, the achievements still fell far short of the total need for winterisation support.

Food - The provision of food assistance to IDPs was also a key priority during the IRP implementation period. Authorities, the UN's World Food Programme (WFP), plus several NGOs, worked together to increase their coverage of IDP food needs, despite IDPs being located in well over 1,000 dispersed locations across the KR-I. Over 1 million IDPs received food support during the IRP, indicating full coverage. The appearance of overlaps is likely due to the provision of different packages of food support in certain areas, such as the provision of bread for breakfast by authorities and the transition from field kitchens to dry food rations and vouchers by WFP as the IRP period came to a close.

WASH - The heavy presence of IDPs in the KR-I and their residence in sub-standard shelter situations has resulted in severe challenges in ensuring IDPs' access to clean water and robust sanitation services. During the IRP implementation period, water and sanitation interventions targeted 530,000 IDPs in line with international emergency standards ('Sphere' standards). The challenge of providing support to IDPs living in over 1,000 distinct locations - schools, unfinished or abandoned buildings collective centres, open areas, etc. proved to be immense. Each of these locations required a dedicated intervention, which proved to be far greater than the collective efforts and funding available to government, UN and NGOs. Despite these enormous challenges, actors provided water to 262,000 IDPs and sanitation services to 150,000 IDPs. Hygiene supplies and hygiene promotion assistance was provided to 280,000 IDPs.

Health - Over the IRP period, to support primary and secondary care, health partners established five additional mobile health clinics, mobilised 26 mobile support teams (23 of which were in Dahuk), and supported two hospitals for the clinical management of malnutrition. The lack of proper shelter, thermal insulation of shelters and non-food items to mitigate against harsh winter weather will eventually negatively impact the health status of populations during winter. The health cluster continues to support the ongoing immunization of children under five for measles and polio amongst IDPs, refugees and host communities. Over 544,000 children were vaccinated over the reporting period. There is an increasing need for the care of those suffering from chronic diseases and better access to medication to treat these illnesses.

Table 1. Achievements under IRP

Indicator	Target	Dahuk	Erbil	Achievement Sulaymaniyah	Total	% Achieved
SHELTER						
How many IDPs were accommodated in camps by 15 November?	173,000	82,000	5,364	3,600	90,964	53%
How many IDPs were assisted outside camps by 15 November?	n/a	2,764	5,243	6,000	14,007	n/a
How many IDPs received winterisation kits by 15 November?	480,000 IDPs in KR-I	180,000	69,000	42,510	291,510	61%
WASH						
How many IDPs were being provided with water by 15 November?	490,000 IDPs in KR-I <i>(15 September baseline = 330,000 IDPs 15 Sept - 15 Nov increase = 160,000 IDPs more)</i>	221,890	5,344	35,264	262,498	54%
How many IDPs were provided with sanitation facilities by 15 November?	387,000 IDPs in KR-I <i>(15 September baseline = 127,000 IDPs 15 Sept - 15 Nov increase = 260,000 IDPs more)</i>	140,686	4,600	4,560	149,846	39%
How many IDPs were provided with Hygiene Supplies and Hygiene Promotion assistance?	530,000 IDPs in KR-I <i>(15 September baseline = 325,000 IDPs 15 Sept - 15 Nov increase = 205,000 IDPs more)</i>	248,957	3,084	27,907	279,948	53%
FOOD ASSISTANCE						
How many individuals were receiving food by 15 November?	860,000 IDPs in KR-I <i>(420,000 in Dahuk; 110,000 in Erbil; 137,000 in Sulaymaniyah)</i>	765,810	190,941	90,000	1,046,751	122%
HEALTH						
How many more mobile health clinics established?	10 additional Mobile Health Clinics (tot of 14)	4	1	0	5	50%
How many mobile support teams were mobilized?	16 additional Mobile Teams supported (10 by WHO and 6 TB teams)	23	3	20	26	163%

How many Public Health Centres (PHCs) exist in camps?	5 Public Health Centres	3	1	1	4	80%
How many doctors, nurses, preventive health assistants and allied health professionals were hired?	360 personnel	134	23	103	157	44%
How many Interagency Emergency Health Kit (IEHK) basic kits were distributed?	1 million USD purchase	1.5	4	0.205	5.705	571%
How many tertiary hospitals were equipped with medical equipment?	0 Hospitals	0	4	0	4	n/a
How many Public Health Centres were strengthened?	550 Public Health Centres	169	6	4	179	33%
How many community based health staff were put in the roster to support psychosocial support (PSS)?	0 Health Staffs	0	13	0	13	n/a
How many children benefitted from polio and measles vaccination?	0 children	291,345	0	253,000	544,345	n/a
How many assessments were done for the water quality and medical waste disposal?	0 Reports	20	0	180	200	n/a
How many hospitals (secondary and tertiary hospitals) were supported for clinical management of malnutrition?	0 Hospitals	0	1	1	2	n/a
How many NGOs were contracted to run the Public Health Centres?	3 million budget*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
How many warehouses were established for the stocking of medicines?	0 Warehouse	2	2	0	4	n/a
How much medical supplies was transported?	0 Metric Ton	50	206	27	283	n/a

* 10 NGOs supported, budget being calculated

Immediate Response Plan – Second Phase (IRP2)

Priorities up to 31 Mar 2015

Current IDP Population in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I)

The KRG Ministry of Planning and IOM continue to conduct monitoring and tracking exercises to identify and update the number of Iraqis displaced to or within the three northern governorates, as well as nearby areas receiving assistance from actors operating in these governorates. All stakeholders have agreed to use these numbers as the planning figures for the IRP2, as they are the most comprehensive and provide a comparable dataset over time. These numbers are an estimate; a joint registration exercise is essential in order to most efficiently meet humanitarian needs especially that of women and children.

Of the estimated 2.1 million people across Iraq who have been displaced since January 2014, some 1,003,300 IDPs or 167,200 households (HH) are in the KR-I². This is an increase of 32,900 people since 1 September 2014.³ Dahuk continues to host the highest number of displaced, however, increased displacement to Sulaymaniyah has caused the proportional distribution of the IDPs to shift slightly over the past two months. Dahuk now hosts 62 per cent of IDPs in KR-I, followed by Erbil (20 per cent) and Sulaymaniyah (18 per cent).

Planning assumptions

- There will be no more significant waves of displacement between now and the end of March 2015;
- The security situation will remain unchanged and IDPs are unlikely to return in high numbers to places of origin in the coming 3-6 months;
- KRG, UN and NGOs will receive the necessary resources to fill the gaps identified in the plan;
- Supplies and materials are readily available locally or through overseas procurement;
- Traditional and non-traditional resources will be mobilized, including the private sector, to ensure an adequate response.

Objectives to be achieved by 31 March 2015

The objectives of the original IRP remain largely valid. The number of IDPs requiring shelter and winterisation support has been updated to reflect recent shifts in the IDP population. An objective relating to the provision of education to IDPs has been added, to reflect the increased prioritisation of this issue.

1. Approximately 420,000 vulnerable IDPs will be provided with shelter solutions and ongoing shelter support, including for those already in camps, and 597,000 IDPs will be provided with winterisation support in order to be protected from the worst elements of winter;
2. IDPs will have access to basic services, including water and sanitation, health, nutrition, and food;
3. The impact of the crisis on the provision of social services for the host community is minimised;
4. Registration of all IDPs will be prioritised;
5. Education solutions for IDPs will be prioritised, in order to minimise the impact of the crisis on children and their future.

² IDPs in the districts of Akre and Al Shikhan (Ninewa Governorate) and Kifri and Khanaqin, (Diyala Governorate) are included in these figures, as they are provided services by humanitarian actors based in the KR-I.

³ The original IRP used planning figures generated by the 1 September 2014 Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). IOM Iraq is in the process of revising the DTM methodology and expanding field data collection activities in order to improve analysis of population displacement trends while streamlining data management between DTM and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) information management activities. The new methodology will enhance the quantity and quality of data collected, including: age and sex disaggregated data; secondary and tertiary displacements; needs; intentions and other key information in order to better capture the attributes of the displaced population.

Overview of IRP2 Priority Interventions

Shelter

Providing shelter and 'winterised' NFIs for the most vulnerable IDPs remains the most critical humanitarian need for the second phase of the IRP, particularly as winter worsens. Some 420,000 IDPs continue to be in vulnerable shelter situations, including living in some camps, unfinished and abandoned buildings, collective centres, and other situations. Another 305,000 winterisation kits are needed to support IDPs during the winter season. The continued generosity of the communities and families in the Kurdistan Region must be acknowledged: six months after the massive displacement from Mosul, people in the KR-I remain extraordinarily generous and continue to keep their homes open, hosting 19 per cent of the IDPs in KR-I. Without this tireless support, another 176,500 people would require urgent shelter interventions in order to survive the winter.

Food

Looking ahead, WFP and other food partners are working to roll out the use of food vouchers wherever possible across the KR-I. This will enable IDPs to receive the food security support needed, while also increasing their control over the types of food items they receive. Contingencies for further sudden population movement are also being considered to ensure that emergency in-kind interventions can be employed immediately whenever necessary.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

In the second phase of the IRP, WASH partners will continue to focus on improved health through access to basic WASH services. This will include water provision, sanitation facilities, hygiene supplies and solid waste management for IDPs inside and outside of camps.

Health

The high number of IDPs continues to overwhelm local health services (both preventive and curative), medicine and medical supplies and human resources availability in the KR-I, especially when taking into account the fact that the Baghdad-based supply chain has been disrupted. Salaries of health personnel have not been paid consistently. The risk factors identified in the original IRP remain valid for IRP2. With most IDPs continuing to live in compromised living conditions, these include: a) the prevalence and incidence of communicable diseases (diarrhea, hepatitis, typhoid, measles, etc.) have shown substantial increases; b) people suffering from chronic diseases (diabetes, hypertension, etc.) have limited access to treatment; c) the high mobility and the lack of knowledge of the health services deprive IDPs of access to reproductive health services; d) the situation has put tremendous psychological strain on the displaced population and many are suffering from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorders; and e) the burden on the existing health system is greatly affecting the availability of services for the host communities.

Education

The education needs of IDPs remain among the most under-addressed. Considering the immediate and long-term impact this will have on both the displaced and the host communities across the whole country the needs are urgent. An estimated 47,300 IDPs are children under five years of age and an estimated 274,000 are children under 18 years of age in the KR-I alone and very few of them have access to education. Tents or other temporary learning spaces will need to be set up, textbooks and teaching materials in Arabic, and payment of teacher salaries need to be provided. Efforts to clean and rehabilitate all schools previously used as shelters by IDPs are on course. Psychosocial support for children and teachers will be integrated in all educational responses. KRG and all partners will work together in conjunction with the Iraq Ministry of Education for lasting solutions.

Protection

Efforts are being undertaken by the KRG, the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) and other government bodies to conduct individual and household-level registration, which can be used for humanitarian assistance purposes, but results are yet to be yielded in this regard. Continuous registration, including information at the family and individual unit level, must be implemented to have up-to-date information on changes in family composition, new arrivals and any change of location to

facilitate the delivery of targeted assistance and protection. Acknowledging the work already carried out by the Department of Displacement and Migration (DDM), the Bureau of Displacement and Migration (BDM) and the MoDM, with regard to the population data collection and management, the UN and KRG will work together, in consultation with the Government of Iraq, to conduct a registration exercise aimed at making effective use of the available information and to build a good quality and continuous registration system whereby the population data can be regularly updated.

Estimated prioritised funding requirements for IRP2

Below is a table indicating the overall urgent requirements for addressing immediate needs in the key sectors of IRP2. Details for objectives, actions and budget costing and activities are indicated in the sector plans. Additional information on estimated recurrent expenses borne by the authorities are being calculated through a joint exercise between the KRG and the World Bank which is being finalised.

The World Bank and Ministry of Planning joint report provides the government with a technical assessment of the impact and stabilisation costs associated with the influx of refugees and IDPs. Impact refers to the immediate economic and fiscal effects on the KRG economy and budget, while stabilisation cost refers to the additional spending that would be needed to restore the welfare of residents of the KRG governorates in 2015. While comprehensive in its aggregate economic impact assessment, it provides a snapshot of a detailed assessment of selected, highly impacted, sectors. The study does not cover costs brought about security-related issues.

Table 2. Estimated prioritised funding requirement in the six sectors covered by the operation plan

Sector	Gap (USD)
Shelter	39 million
Food	63 million
Water and sanitation	22 million
Health	12.5 million
Education	15 million
Protection	0.7 million
TOTAL	152.2 million

Annex 1: Kurdistan Region of Iraq Plan

IRP2 Total Need	Situation as of 15 November	Target 15 Nov – 31 March Planned and Funded	Gap (Need – Current situation – Planned Target)
Food			
Objective 1: Food Assistance to IDPs			
Food assistance to 941,873 IDPs in the KR-I	862,207 individuals in KR-I are receiving food assistance	941,873 individuals in KR-I every month (until the 31 of January) via in-kind or voucher.	The additional funding required to assure food assistance until the 31 of March 2015 in KR-I. Gap: \$45 million.
Objective 2: Assistance in recovering food production to vulnerable farmers.			
Assistance in recovering food production to 40,000 vulnerable farmers and families with income generating activities and private initiative development activities.	13,000 farmers in Dahuk and Erbil (no intervention is tracked in Sulaymaniyah) are currently receiving agricultural inputs (fertilizer and seeds) in order to restore or improve production. Only 1,200 households in Dahuk are being assisted with cash for work program.	7,000 farmers in Dahuk and Erbil (no intervention is tracked in Sulaymaniyah) are currently receiving agricultural inputs (fertilizer and seeds) in order to restore or improve production. Only 1,200 households in Dahuk are being assisted with cash for work program.	The additional funding required to assure the needed livelihoods assistance until the 31 of March 2015 in KR-I. Gap: 17,6 million.
Objective 3: Support authorities in completing the PDS registration process of IDPs.			
Support authorities in completing the PDS registration process of IDPs.	Agreement signed between WFP and Authorities in order to support PDS registration with equipment.		

Education

Objective 1: Access to quality education in a protective environment for IDPs aged 6-17 (both camp and outside camp)

1.1: Repair and rehabilitation of schools

741 schools in KRI were occupied at the height of the crisis	6 schools remain occupied across the KRI. 29 schools have been rehabilitated	465 schools to be rehabilitated (out of which, 25 schools in process)	247 schools still need minor rehabilitation: Gap: \$988,000
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1.2: Provision of temporary learning spaces (TLS) including prefabricated classrooms and the provision of tented classrooms

Estimated 252,000 school aged children (6 - 17), • 86,900 in camps (open, planned and under development), • 165,100 non-camp children	3 camps have functional schools • 1,200 students have access to camp schools • 10,800 students have access to non-camp schools	24 schools in 24 camps (Estimated access to education for 21,600 students) 21 schools in non-camps (Estimated access to 19,100 students access to host community schools)	Total Gap 199,300 children require access to education (221 schools) 10 schools immediately required to provide education access to One double-shift school will accommodate 900 children (6-17) Gap: \$5 million
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Objective 2: Psychosocial support for children (6-17) and teachers/facilitators integrated in the education response.

2.1 Extra- curricular activities including life skills and Psychosocial support for children 6 to 17

Of the estimated 252,000 school aged children (6 – 17 years), 50 percent to engage in life skills and psychosocial activities 126,000 children	10,200 children engaged in life skills and psychosocial activities	50,000 children Extra-curricular activities and PSS in 22 camps and mobile teams to serve urban schools	65,800 children Gap: \$9 million
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Shelter & NFIs

Objective 1: Shelter solutions for IDPs

Shelter solutions needed for 420,000 IDPs	90,964 IDPs are in camps 14,007 IDPs received shelter assistance outside of camps	189,340 IDPs will be in camps 38,080 IDPs will receive shelter assistance outside of camps	87,609 IDPs (14,602 IDP families) are still in need of shelter solutions. Gap: \$22,267,287
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Objective 2: winterisation kits for IDPs

Winterisation kits needed for 597,000 IDPs	291,510 IDPs received winterisation kits	188,580 IDPs will receive winterisation kits	116,910 IDPs (19,485 IDP families) still require winterisation kits. Gap: \$17,098,088.
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Health

Objective 1: Provide mobile health teams / clinics (fully equipped) to MoH

Provide 82 mobile health teams / clinics (fully equipped) to MoH in KR-I	30 total mobile health teams / clinics available	34 mobile health teams / clinics to be established	18 mobile teams / clinic Gap: \$ 810,000
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Objective 2: Establish static health facilities in IDP camps in order to provide preventive and curative basic health services (including reproductive health services in collaboration with UNFPA)

Establish 39 static health facilities in IDP camps in order to provide preventive and curative basic health services (including reproductive health services in collaboration with UNFPA),	7 PHCs currently exist in camps	22 PCHs in IDPs camps to be established	Another 10 PHCs in camps need to be established Gap: \$ 4.5 million
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Objective 3: Total of 380 health facilities will be equipped with medical technologies (Medicine, medical supplies, Medical equipment, vaccines, ..)

Total of 380 health facilities will be equipped with medical technologies (Medicine, medical supplies, medical equipment, vaccines)	137 number of health facilities equipped with medical technologies	175 number of health facilities to be fully equipped with medical technologies	Total of 68 Health facilities will remain a gap when it comes to Medical technologies (Medicine, medical supplies, medical equipment, vaccines) Gap: \$6.8 million
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Objective 4: Health facilities in IDPs camps providing Mental health / psychosocial support MHPSS to IDPs

39 health facilities in IDPs camps providing Mental health / psychosocial support MHPSS to IDPs	10 health facilities in IDPs camps are providing MHPSS to IDPs	22 health facilities in IDPs camps to provide MHPSS to IDPs	7 health facilities in IDPs camps will lack MHPSS services Gap: \$350,000
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Objective 5: IDP children below 15 years vaccinated against Measles

223,968 IDP children below 15 years vaccinated against Measles	34,709 children below 15 received measles vaccine	175,259 children below 5 receive measles vaccine	14,000 children will receive polio vaccination for which there is currently no funding Gap: \$70,000
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WASH

Objective 1: Provision of water in camps/ non camps

Provide 565,666 IDPs with water in camps and non-camp settings	262,498 IDPs have been provided water in camps	392,498 IDPs will be provided with water in camps and in non-camp settings	173,168 IDPs need to be provided water. Gap: \$6.05 million
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Objective 2: Provision of sanitation facilities

Provide 565,666 IDPs with sanitation facilities	149,846 IDPs have been provided with sanitation facilities in camps	322,365 IDPs will receive sanitation facilities in camp and non-camp settings	243,301 IDPs in camp and non-camp settings need sanitation facilities. Gap: \$13.05 million
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Objective 3: Provision of Hygiene Supplies and Hygiene Promotion

Provide 565,666 IDPs with hygiene supplies and hygiene promotion services	279,948 IDPs have been provided with hygiene supplies and hygiene promotion	328,576 IDPs will receive hygiene supplies and hygiene promotion services	237,090 IDPs in camps and in non-camp settings need to be supported. Gap: \$1.93 million
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Objective 4: Provision of improved solid waste management skills and equipment

Provide 565,666 IDPs with improved solid waste management skills and equipment	0 IDPs have been provided with improved solid waste management	0 IDPs will be provided with improved solid waste management	An additional 565,666 IDPs need solid waste management support. Gap: \$1.35 million
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Annex 2: Erbil Governorate Plan

IRP2 Total Need	Situation as of 15 November	Target 15 Nov – 31 March Planned and Funded	Gap (Need – Current situation – Planned Target)
Food			
Objective 1: Food Assistance to IDPs			
Food Assistance to 190,941 IDPs	190,941 IDPs receiving monthly food assistance	190,941 IDPs every month via in-kind or voucher. Resources sufficient until 31 January	Additional funding required till 31 March. Gap: \$10 million
Objective 2: Assistance in recovering food production to vulnerable farmers.			
Income generating activities for IDPs (20,000 vulnerable farmers; 3,000 family heads need income generating activities)	5,000 farmers receiving agricultural inputs (fertilizer and seeds)	5,000 farmers receiving agricultural inputs (fertilizer and seeds)	25,000 additional households for livelihoods assistance. Gap: \$4.6 million
Objective 3: Support authorities in completing the PDS registration process of IDPs.			
Complete the PDS registration process of IDPs	Agreement signed between WFP and Authorities to support PDS registration with equipment	n/a	n/a
Education			
Objective 1: Access to quality education in a protective environment for IDPs aged 6-17 (both camp and outside camp)			
1.1: Repair and rehabilitation of schools			
21 schools were occupied by IDPs	6 schools remain occupied by IDPs. 14 schools have been rehabilitated	7 schools to be rehabilitated	No Gap
1.2: Provision of temporary learning spaces (TLS) including prefabricated classrooms and the provision of tented classrooms			
Estimated 53,000 school age children (6 - 17) - 4,400 in camps and 48,600 outside camps	2 of 5 camps have functional schools (700 children). 2,400 children outside of camps have access to education	5 pre-fab or tented schools in 5 camps (4,500 students); 7 non-camp schools (6,500 students in host communities)	Total gap 38,900 children require access to education (43 schools) 2 schools immediately required to provide children access to education. One double-shift school will accommodate 900 children (6-17) Gap \$1 million
Objective 2: Psychosocial support for children (6-17) and teachers/facilitators integrated in the education response.			
2.1 Extra- curricular activities including life skills and Psychosocial support for children 6 to 17			
Estimated 53,000 school age children (6 - 17) - 50 percent to engage in life skills and psychosocial activities (26,500 children)	3,200 children engaged in life skills and psychosocial activities	11,000 children targeted for extra-curricular activities and psychosocial support in 2 camps and mobile teams to serve urban schools	12,300 children: Gap \$ 2 million

Shelter & NFIs

Objective 1: Shelter solutions for IDPs

Shelter solutions needed for 33,000 IDPs	5,364 IDPs are in camps 5,243 IDPs received shelter assistance outside camps	8,340 IDPs are in camps 1,080 IDPs will receive shelter assistance outside camps	12,973 IDPs (2,162 IDP families) are still in need of shelter solutions: Gap: \$ 3,297,304
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Objective 2: winterisation kits for IDPs

winterisation kits needed for 102,000 IDPs	69,000 IDPs received winterisation kits	33,000 IDPs will receive winterisation kits	No Gap
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Health

Objective 1: Provide mobile health teams / clinics (fully equipped) to MoH

10 mobile health teams/clinics	2 mobile health teams/ clinics available	3 mobile health teams/ clinics to be established	Additional 5 mobile health teams/ clinics needed Gap \$225,000
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Objective 2: Establish static health facilities in IDP camps in order to provide preventive and curative basic health services (including reproductive health services in collaboration with UNFPA)

6 static health facilities in IDP camps	1 PHCs exist in IDP camps	3 PHCs to be established in IDP camps	2 additional PHCs needed: Gap \$ 900,000
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Objective 3: Total of 380 health facilities will be equipped with medicine, medical supplies, medical equipment, vaccines.

120 health facilities to be equipped	45 health facilities equipped	45 health facilities will be fully equipped	Additional 30 health facilities remain unequipped : Gap \$ 3,000,000
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Objective 4: Health facilities in IDPs camps provide mental health and psychosocial support to IDPs

Support 6 health facilities to provide mental health and psychosocial support to IDPs	4 health facilities in IDP camps have been supported to provide services	2 health facilities will be supported	n/a
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Objective 5: IDP children below 15 years vaccinated against measles

55,706 IDP children below 15 years need to be vaccinated against Measles	0 children below age 15 have received measles vaccine	50,706 children below age 15 receive measles vaccine	An additional 5,000 children need to be vaccinated: Gap \$ 25,000
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WASH

Objective 1: Provision of water in camps/ non camps

Provide 32,910 IDPs with water in camps and non-camp settings	5,344 IDPs have been provided water in camps	20,344 IDPs will be provided with water in camps and in non-camp settings	An additional 12,566 IDPs need to be provided water. Gap: \$1.55 million
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Objective 2: Provision of sanitation facilities

Provide 32,910 IDPs with sanitation facilities	4,600 IDPs have been provided with sanitation facilities in camps	15,910 IDPs will receive sanitation facilities in camp and non-camp settings	An additional 17,000 IDPs in camp and non-camp settings need sanitation facilities. Gap: \$ 4.35 million
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Objective 3: Provision of Hygiene Supplies and Hygiene Promotion

Provide 32,910 IDPs with hygiene supplies and hygiene promotion services	3,084 IDPs have been provided with hygiene supplies and hygiene promotion	15,910 IDPs will receive hygiene supplies and hygiene promotion services	An additional 17,000 IDPs in camps and in non-camp settings need to be supported. Gap: \$ 0.53 million
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Objective 4: Provision of improved solid waste management skills and equipment

Provide 32,910 IDPs with improved solid waste management skills and equipment	0 IDPs have been provided with improved solid waste management	0 IDPs will be provided with improved solid waste management	An additional 32,910 IDPs need solid waste management support. Gap: \$ 0.7 million
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Annex 3: Dahuk Governorate Plan

IRP2 Total Need	Situation as of 15 November	Target 15 Nov – 31 March Planned and Funded	Gap (Need – Current situation – Planned Target)
Food			
Objective 1: Food Assistance to IDPs			
Food Assistance to 558,660 IDPs	478,994 IDPs receiving monthly food assistance	Food assistance to 558,660 IDPs every month via in-kind or voucher. Resources sufficient until 31 January	Additional funding required till 31 March: Gap \$25 million
Objective 2: Assistance in recovering food production to vulnerable farmers.			
Income generating activities for IDPs (20,000 vulnerable farmers; 7,000 family heads need income generating activities)	2,000 farmers receiving agricultural inputs (fertilizer and seeds); 1,200 households enrolled in cash for work program	2,000 farmers receiving agricultural inputs (fertilizer and seeds); 1,200 households enrolled in cash for work program	5,800 additional households for livelihoods assistance: Gap \$9.5 million
Objective 3: Support authorities in completing the PDS registration process of IDPs.			
Complete the PDS registration process of IDPs	Agreement signed between WFP and Authorities to support PDS registration with equipment	n/a	n/a

Education

Objective 1: Access to quality education in a protective environment for IDPs aged 6-17 (both camp and outside camp)

1.1: Repair and rehabilitation of schools

At the height of the crisis over 667 schools in Dahuk were occupied	No schools remain occupied.	420 schools	247 schools still in need of minor rehabilitation. Gap \$988,000
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1.2: Provision of temporary learning spaces (TLS) including prefabricated classrooms and the provision of tented classrooms

Estimated 162,000 school age IDP children (6- 17),	0 of 16 IDP camps have functional schools.	15 pre-fab or tented schools in 16 camps. (Estimated access to education for 13,500 children)	Total gap 137,700 children require access to education (153 schools) 6 schools immediately required to provide children access to education. One double-shift school will accommodate 900 children (6-17)
73,000 children in camps (open, planned and under development)	No schools open as of 1 December 2014	12 pre-fab schools (Estimated access to 10,800 children in non-camp settings	Gap \$ 3 million
89,000 outside of camps	0 children have access to education		

Objective 2: Psychosocial support for children (6-17) and teachers/facilitators integrated in the education response.

2.1 Extra- curricular activities including life skills and Psychosocial support for children 6 to 17 years

Estimated 162,000 school age IDP children (6 - 17),		30,000 children	
50 percent to engage in engage in life skills and psychosocial activities (81,000 children)	3,000 children engaged in life skills and psychosocial activities	Extra-curricular activities and PSS in 16 camps and mobile teams to serve urban schools	48,000 children Gap: \$6 million

Shelter & NFIs

Objective 1: Shelter solutions for IDPs

Shelter solutions needed for 342,000 IDPs	82,000 IDPs are in camps 2,764 IDPs received shelter assistance outside camps	160,000 IDPs are in camps 27,000 IDPs will receive shelter assistance outside camps	70,236 IDPs (11,706 IDP families) are still in need of shelter solutions Gap \$17,851,650
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Objective 2: winterisation kits for IDPs

winterisation kits needed for 384,000 IDPs	180,000 IDPs received winterisation kits	97,800 IDPs will receive winterisation kits	106,200 IDPs (30,300 IDP families) are still in need of winterisation kits: Gap: \$15,531,750
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Health

Objective 1: Provide mobile health teams / clinics (fully equipped) to MoH

Provide 59 mobile health teams/clinics	27 mobile health teams/ clinics available	26 mobile health teams/ clinics to be established	An additional 6 mobile health teams/ clinics are needed Gap: \$270,000
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Objective 2: Establish static health facilities in IDP camps in order to provide preventive and curative basic health services (including reproductive health services in collaboration with UNFPA)

Establish 20 static health facilities in IDP camps	3 PHCs currently exist in IDP camps	14 PHCs to be established in IDP camps	An additional 3 additional PHCs are needed Gap: \$1.35 million
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Objective 3: Total of 380 health facilities will be equipped with medicine, medical supplies, medical equipment, vaccines.

140 health facilities need to be equipped	60 health facilities are equipped	70 health facilities will be fully equipped	An additional 10 health facilities remain unequipped Gap: \$1 million
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Objective 4: Health facilities in IDPs camps provide mental health and psychosocial support to IDPs

Support 20 health facilities to provide mental health and psychosocial support to IDPs	3 health facilities in IDP camps have been supported to provide services	14 health facilities will be supported	An additional 3 health facilities remain unsupported Gap: \$150,000
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Objective 5: IDP children below 15 years vaccinated against measles

129,827 IDP children below 15 years need to be vaccinated against Measles	34,709 children below age 15 have received measles vaccine	94,118 children below age 5 receive measles vaccine	An additional 1,000 children need to be vaccinated Gap: \$5,000
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WASH

Objective 1: Provision of water in camps/ non camps

432,756 IDPs with water in camps and non-camp settings	221,890 IDPs have been provided water in camps	321,890 IDPs will be provided with water in camps	An additional 110,866 IDPs need to be provided water. Gap: \$ 3.7 million
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Objective 2: Provision of sanitation facilities

Provide 432,756 IDPs with sanitation facilities	140,686 IDPs have been provided with sanitation facilities in camps	286,895 IDPs will receive sanitation facilities in camps	An additional 145,861 IDPs in camp and non-camp settings need sanitation facilities Gap: \$ 8.1 million
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Objective 3: Provision of Hygiene Supplies and Hygiene Promotion

Provide 432,756 IDPs with hygiene supplies and hygiene promotion services	248,957 IDPs have been provided with hygiene supplies and hygiene promotion	252,759 IDPs will receive hygiene supplies and hygiene promotion services	An additional 179,997 IDPs in camps and in non-camp settings need to be supported. Gap: \$ 0.4 million
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Objective 4: Provision of improved solid waste management skills and equipment

Provide 432,756 IDPs with improved solid waste management skills and equipment	0 IDPs have been provided with improved solid waste management	0 IDPs will be provided with improved solid waste management	An additional 432,756 IDPs need solid waste management support. Gap: \$ 0.5 million
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Annex 4: Sulaymaniyah Governorate Plan

IRP2 Total Need	Situation as of 15 November	Target 15 Nov – 31 March Planned and Funded	Gap (Need – Current situation – Planned Target)
Food			
Objective 1: Food Assistance to IDPs			
Food Assistance to 192,272 IDPs	192,272 IDPs receiving monthly food assistance	Food Assistance to 192,272 IDPs every month via in-kind or voucher. Resources sufficient until 31 January	Gap: \$10 million
Objective 2: Assistance in recovering food production to vulnerable farmers.			
Income generating activities for IDPs	n/a	No funding available	Livelihoods assistance including a) income generating activities and private initiative development activities for 3,000 families and b) emergency livelihood support to 5,000 households (vegetable growing farmers) Gap \$3.5 million
Objective 3: Support authorities in completing the PDS registration process of IDPs.			
Complete the PDS registration process of IDPs	Agreement signed between WFP and Authorities to support PDS registration with equipment	n/a	n/a

Education

Objective 1: Access to quality education in a protective environment for IDPs aged 6-17 (both camp and outside camp)

1.1: Repair and rehabilitation of schools

53 occupied schools were vacated.	All schools evacuated, 15 schools rehabilitated	38 schools (25 schools in process)	No Gap
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1.2: Provision of temporary learning spaces (TLS) including prefabricated classrooms and the provision of tented classrooms

Estimated 37,000 school aged children (6 - 17)	1 of 3 camps have functional schools (Access to education for 500 students)	4 schools in 3 camps (Estimated access to education for 3,600 students)	Total gap 22,700 children require access to education (25 schools)
9,500 in camps (open, planned and under development),	12 non-camp schools (Access to education for 8,400 students)	2 schools outside of camps (Estimated access to 1,800 students)	2 schools immediately required to provide education access to children. One double shift school will accommodate 900 children (6-17).
27,500 non-camp children			Gap: \$1 million

Objective 2: Psychosocial support for children (6-17) and teachers/facilitators integrated in the education response.

2.1 Extra- curricular activities including life skills and Psychosocial support for children 6 to 17

Estimated 37,000 school aged children (6 - 17)	4,000 children engaged in life skills and psychosocial activities	9,000 children	5,500 children
50 percent to engage in life skills and psychosocial activities 18,500 children		Extra-curricular activities and PSS in 2 camps and mobile teams to serve urban schools	Gap: \$1 million

Shelter & NFIs

Objective 1: Shelter solutions for IDPs

Shelter solutions needed for 45,000 IDPs	3,600 IDPs are in camps 6,000 IDPs received shelter assistance outside camps	21,000 IDPs are in camps 10,000 IDPs will receive shelter assistance outside camps	4,400 IDPs (733 IDP families) are still in need of shelter solutions Gap: \$1,118,333
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Objective 2: winterisation kits for IDPs

winterisation kits needed for 111,000 IDPs	42,510 IDPs received winterisation kits	57,780 IDPs will receive winterisation kits	10,710 IDPs (1,785 IDP families) are still in need of winterisation kits Gap: \$ 1,566,338
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Health			
Objective 1: Provide mobile health teams / clinics (fully equipped) to MoH			
Provide 13 mobile health teams/clinics	1 mobile health teams/ clinics available	5 mobile health teams/ clinics to be established	An additional 7 mobile health teams/ clinics are needed Gap \$315,000
Objective 2: Establish static health facilities in IDP camps in order to provide preventive and curative basic health services (including reproductive health services in collaboration with UNFPA)			
Establish 13 static health facilities in IDP camps	3 PHCs currently exist in IDP camps	5 PHCs to be established in IDP camps	5 additional PHCs are needed Gap \$ 2.25 million
Objective 3: Total of 380 health facilities will be equipped with medicine, medical supplies, medical equipment, vaccines.			
120 health facilities need to be equipped	32 health facilities are equipped	60 health facilities will be fully equipped	An additional 28 health facilities remain unequipped Gap \$ 2.8 million
Objective 4: Health facilities in IDPs camps provide mental health and psychosocial support to IDPs			
Support 13 health facilities to provide mental health and psychosocial support to IDPs	3 health facilities in IDP camps have been supported to provide services	6 health facilities will be supported	Another 4 health facilities remain unsupported Gap \$200,000
Objective 5: IDP children below 15 years vaccinated against measles			
38,435 IDP children below 15 years need to be vaccinated against Measles	0 children below age 15 have received measles vaccine	30,435 children below age 5 receive measles vaccine	An additional 8,000 children need to be vaccinated Gap \$40,000
WASH			
Objective 1: Provision of water in camps/ non camps			
Provide 100,000 IDPs with water in camps and non-camp settings	35,264 IDPs have been provided water in camps 0 have received assistance in non-camps	50,264 IDPs will be provided with water in camps and in non-camp settings	An additional 49,736 IDPs need to be provided water. Gap \$ 0.8 million
Objective 2: Provision of sanitation facilities			
Provide 100,000 IDPs with sanitation facilities	4,560 IDPs have been provided with sanitation facilities in camps	19,560 IDPs will receive sanitation facilities in camp and non-camp settings	An additional 80,440 IDPs in camp and non-camp settings need sanitation facilities Gap \$ 0.6 million
Objective 3: Provision of Hygiene Supplies and Hygiene Promotion			
Provide 100,000 IDPs with hygiene supplies and hygiene promotion services	27,907 IDPs have been provided with hygiene supplies and hygiene promotion	59,907 IDPs will receive hygiene supplies and hygiene promotion services	An additional 40,093 IDPs in camps and in non-camp settings need to be supported Gap \$ 1 million
Objective 4: Provision of improved solid waste management skills and equipment			
Provide 100,000 IDPs with improved solid waste management skills and equipment	0 IDPs have been provided with improved solid waste management	0 IDPs will be provided with improved solid waste management	An additional 100,000 IDPs need solid waste management support Gap \$0.15 million