Unremitting violence not only sets the backdrop of daily life in much of Iraq, it has also weakened governance and crippled the ability of the country to feed, protect and educate its citizenry. Political and economic turmoil has led to the great vulnerability of women and children, who are threatened by poverty, undernutrition, lack of safe water and sanitation, insufficient educational resources and the prospect of personal violence and abuse. Iraqis must contend with threats of drought, decimated infrastructure and a large population of refugees and internally displaced people.

The number of displaced Iraqis is counted in the millions, with a large number of Iraqis seeking refuge in neighbouring countries and more than a million displaced inside the country since the height of 2006 violence. Return of people to their homes is thwarted by continuing fears and insecurity. Vulnerable Iraqi women and children – whether in Iraq, or in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon or the Syrian Arab Republic – require sustained, intense assistance to assure basic living standards and fundamental protection in a context of war, violence and political discord.

The overall rate of displacement has reduced significantly; however, displacement increased by 38 per cent in March 2010 and 78 per cent in April due to political uncertainty surrounding the Iraqi elections. Fewer families have reported they would like to return to their place of origin, with 37 per cent stating their intention to integrate in their new location.

Iraqi refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic who are registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) stand at 153,042 as of September 2010. Approximately 1,500 Iraqis approach UNHCR for registration every month. Of registered refugees, 55,415 are under age 18 and 73,601 are women. Among those in the special needs category are 62,788 refugees, including 5,830 at-risk children and adolescents, 9,121 at-risk women, 328 unaccompanied or separated children, 665 single parents and 3,277 individuals in fractured families. Prohibition of work in the Syrian Arab Republic has led Iraqi refugee children to drop out of school and work for additional family income. The majority of vulnerable Iraqis in Jordan are registered with UNHCR and total some 30,700 as of August 2010.

In Lebanon, the total number of registered Iraqis remains consistent with expectations. At the end of September 2010, 7,884 Iraqi refugees and asylum seekers were registered with UNHCR; 54 per cent, or 4,271, are women and children – a change from early years when single males constituted the majority.

In Egypt, as of 30 September 2010, a total of 6,551 Iraqi nationals, 49 per cent of them women or girls, were registered with UNHCR. Estimates for the total number of Iraqis in Egypt, including those not registered with UNHCR, range from 15,000 to 20,000. Iraqi migrants and refugees in Egypt live in an urban context, where the cost of living increased in 2010 and is expected to continue to increase in 2011. A deteriorating socio-economic environment and barriers to accessing formal employment, public health care and education leave many migrants and refugees highly dependent on international assistance.

UNICEF is requesting a total of US$40,056,000 for its work assisting vulnerable Iraqis, including: US$22,000,000 to carry out planned activities in Iraq; US$14,200,000 to assist vulnerable Iraqi women and children in the Syrian Arab Republic; and US$2,831,000 for those living in Jordan, US$525,000 in Lebanon, and US$500,000 in Egypt. This request is in line with the UNHCR-led Regional Response Plan for Iraqi Refugees.

In Iraq, UNICEF, in cooperation with the Government of Iraq, other UN agencies, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, will seek to reach more than 2.6 million people, mostly children and women, by providing potable water and improved sanitation, Protection and psychosocial counselling will be provided for war-affected and displaced children, who are more likely to be subject to violence, through training for teachers and provision of child-friendly spaces in schools. In the long term, safety nets will be provided for the most vulnerable children and women so that when hazards and shocks are experienced, they do not have such deleterious consequences.
In the Syrian Arab Republic, hosting high numbers of Iraqi refugees, UNICEF will support the ministry of education in improving school standards and capacities. A school attendance goal of 25,000 Iraqi children will be set for the beginning of the 2011 school year, with an additional 1,000 children receiving vocational education. There will be improved data collection on non-enrolment, dropout, absenteeism and poor academic performance – along with improved outreach to out-of-school children, including non-formal or vocational education to working children. One-hundred-thirty schools are to be rehabilitated and 70 classrooms extended to benefit at least 19,000 Iraqi students.

In Jordan, UNICEF will ensure that newly arrived Iraqi children receive sufficient support within the existing public schools and social support systems.

In Lebanon, UNICEF will continue to help alleviate harsh living conditions for refugees and asylum seekers through provision of financial assistance, assistance for education, and access to medical, mental health and psychosocial support services.

In Egypt, the priority for 2011 will be to continue to support access to affordable, comprehensive, decentralized public and other healthcare facilities, mental health services and psychosocial support services.

CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Poverty is a critical issue for Iraqi children and women. Twenty-three per cent of Iraqis are living on less than US$2 per day, and the unemployment rate is 15 per cent.³ Furthermore, the impact of rising food prices – which doubled between 2004 and 2008 and led to a 20 per cent drop in protein acquisition in poorer households⁴ – aggravates undernutrition among children and women. Further vulnerability stems from the high number of Iraqi households that are headed by single women. Conflict has disrupted and degraded education and has adversely affected the well-being, development and mental health of Iraqi children. Constant threats of drought have led to food insecurity in the south, and the threat of waterborne disease persists for more than 6.5 million people.

Most vulnerable of all are those who are internally displaced persons, because they face meagre living conditions, poor water and sanitation, and threats of eviction arising from land ownership disputes. Security fears, and poor water and sanitation facilities and food insecurity contribute to the reluctance of internally displaced persons to return home.⁵

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2010

In 2010, UNICEF estimated that US$49,857,545 was needed to fund its humanitarian work in Iraq and for Iraqis in neighbouring countries. As of October 2010, a total of US$7,220,298 had been received for Iraq and US$10,158,315 for the regional response to vulnerable Iraqis living in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic. In Iraq, UNICEF procured and distributed 1,000 measuring boards and ‘UNIscales’ (efficient and accurate scales developed for use in multiple circumstances), as well as 5 metric tons of F-100 and 2 metric tons of F-75 (therapeutic milk products to treat severe malnutrition) benefiting more than 2,000 undernourished children.
Two-hundred-thousand people, including 43,000 children under age 5 and 17,000 pregnant women, gained increased access to quality primary-health-care services through construction or rehabilitation of facilities in Anbar, Basrah, Missan and Thiqar. More than 135,000 children benefited from measles vaccination mop-up efforts, while social mobilization campaigns reached out to 5.4 million children under age 5. Rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems was undertaken in 48 vulnerable communities, resulting in increased access to safe water and sanitation for more than 1 million people. In addition, 100,000 people in 19 highly vulnerable and underserved communities benefited from hygiene awareness and water conservation campaigns and received essential emergency supplies.

Some 286,700 students (38 per cent of them girls) and 17,390 teachers (44 per cent female) were directly supported through humanitarian education interventions. The Accelerated Learning Programme benefited 60,000 youths (30 per cent female) providing a second chance for those whose education had been interrupted by conflict. The education unit provided teaching and learning materials to reduce education costs for the most vulnerable communities and installed 44 prefabricated classrooms in 13 schools to mitigate overcrowding and enhance learning. Learning spaces were added for 8,721 students (4,201 girls, 4,520 boys). Psychosocial care training was provided for 1,575 teachers (979 female, 569 male). UNICEF formed agreements with six partners in 16 governorates to provide education on protection risks and violence against children and women; 7,500 children and 750 teachers were trained. A family support centre was established for female victims of sexual violence.

In the Syrian Arab Republic, UNICEF collaborated with four international non-governmental organizations and the ministry of education to implement the child-friendly school model in 120 schools attended by more than 6,000 Iraqi students (55 per cent boys and 45 per cent girls) and 100,000 Syrian children. In addition, with the support of UNICEF and non-governmental organizations, the ministry of education has begun implementation of the accelerated vocational training programme, which directly benefits to 500 Iraqi adolescents. UNICEF has enabled the ministry of health to recognize the value of primary-health-care services and has assisted the ministry in expanding the nutrition surveillance system as part of its delivery of basic services reaching 155,000 Iraqi refugees.

In Jordan, UNICEF assured the enrolment into public school, with a minimum fee, of all Iraqi children for the 2009/10 and 2010/11 school years. Three thousand teachers received training in psychosocial counselling, and 200 Iraqi children were provided with access to early childhood education. UNICEF established multi-purpose rooms to serve more than 10,500 vulnerable children, disabled children and community members.

In Lebanon, under the 2010 integrated Regional Response Plan for Iraqi Refugees, UNICEF has been supporting Iraqi families and children through two targeted, consistent projects implemented by two non-governmental organizations in close collaboration with the ministries of education and social affairs. Around 300 Iraqi and Lebanese children are participating in after-school support classes and recreational community-based activities. Twenty-five dropouts, working children and youth are gaining access to accelerated learning programmes. Capacity building is being offered to 100 teachers and caregivers for enhanced integration of Iraqi children in hosting schools. One-hundred-twenty-five Iraqi families are benefiting from psychosocial counselling, and 140 parents are participating in awareness and life-skills sessions.

In Egypt, UNICEF supported health and psychosocial interventions for Iraqi refugees through capacity development activities with the Psychosocial Training Institute, which trained and graduated 17 workers to provide psychosocial support to an estimated 1,400 refugee children, families and communities in 13 centres. UNICEF also enhanced the capacity of 20 primary health workers to provide a comprehensive health screening to 2,917 refugee children aged 0–5 and to provide their mothers with awareness, advice and support regarding nutrition and disease prevention through one-on-one education and group teaching sessions. A referral system also was established for special need cases to the general medical system.

HUMANITARIAN ACTION: BUILDING RESILIENCE

UNICEF will continue to foster greater cooperation with government partners, non-governmental organizations and civil society in order to increase capacity and provide requisite safety nets for community resilience. Immunization programmes will continue to protect the health of children and women. Nutritional supplements will be provided to at-risk children to maintain a healthy weight. Area-based education programming will be expanded and strengthened through zonal offices and will include a focus on the Accelerated Learning Programme— which addresses issues facing young adults who missed the opportunity for education through war and displacement by offering them an opportunity for second chance learning. Building resilience in WASH capacity will be developed for government staff at all levels. Awareness of water conservation will also be promoted. UNICEF will develop a social safety net system to reach the most vulnerable and at-risk children and women and provide psychosocial support for the well-being of children and their families.
UNICEF has multiple cluster responsibilities in Iraq as lead of the education and WASH clusters, deputy lead of the health and nutrition cluster with the World Health Organization, and deputy of the protection cluster with UNHCR. In 2011, UNICEF will continue to work with the Governments of Iraq, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, other UN agencies and NGOs in addressing the needs of 3.5 million vulnerable Iraqis.

UNICEF intends to build resilience for the most vulnerable children and women in Iraq mainly through area-based interventions targeting the needs of up to 2.7 million through emphasis on education, improved WASH, child protection and the health and nutrition sectors.

In Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Egypt, UNICEF will support the local governments in making sure Iraqis have access to basic services and to enable the establishment of a protective environment for all children.

### NUTRITION (US$980,000)

In 2011, in the nutrition sector in Iraq, UNICEF will continue to provide timely interventions targeting the nutritional needs of the most vulnerable children.

- 140,000 of the most undernourished children and women will be reached with life-enhancing nutritional interventions, including oral rehydration salts, vitamin A, zinc and water purification tablets.
- UNICEF will continue to help ensure active monitoring of disadvantaged children under age 5.

### HEALTH

**IN IRAQ (US$4,965,000):**

The overall goal in the health sector in 2011 is to assist the ministry of health in sustaining basic health and maternal services for the most vulnerable children and women.

- The health needs of 50,000 children and women will be addressed through maintaining rapid response capacity to sudden-onset crises that may occur in 2011, such as population displacement or a disease outbreak, through supporting the ministry of health.
- UNICEF will continue vaccination of 2 million vulnerable children by supporting the national immunization programme with provision of vaccination equipment, logistical assistance and training for health workers.
- Support to expansion of the ministry of health’s nutrition surveillance system will be continued with provision of growth monitoring supplies, therapeutic feeding, and supplies of vitamin A, iron tablets and folic acid.

### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (US$7,840,000)

In 2011, UNICEF’s WASH sector will have the goal of saving lives of up to 200,000 people in Iraq by providing greater access to potable water, improved sanitation conditions and hygiene awareness campaigns.

- More than 200,000 people living in vulnerable communities will benefit from increased quality access to potable water.
- Hygiene awareness education among the communities where WASH is working will be provided.
- Selected communities in targeted areas will benefit from improved sanitation and capacity building of partners to ensure sustainability of repaired and improved infrastructure.
- The refurbishment of sanitation facilities in schools in the most vulnerable areas will encourage more children to attend school.

### IN SYRIA (US$2,150,000):

The following UNICEF activities will aim to reach 145,000 Iraqi refugees:

- Health and nutrition will be supported through the ministry of health’s national immunization programme with the provision of vaccination equipment, logistical assistance and training for health workers.
- Support to expansion of the ministry of health’s nutrition surveillance system will be continued with provision of growth monitoring supplies, therapeutic feeding, and supplies of vitamin A, iron tablets and folic acid.
- Health workers will be trained on outreach activities, and training materials will be provided to the ministry of health and local non-governmental organizations. Health awareness-raising activities will be supported for Iraqi families on maternal skills and child health issues, including breastfeeding.

### IN EGYPT (US$500,000):

- Through establishment of a referral system and through capacity development activities of the Psychosocial Training Institute, staff workers will be trained to provide psychosocial support to refugee children, families and communities.
- The capacity of primary-health-care workers will be enhanced to provide a comprehensive health screening to refugee children from age 0–5 and provide their mothers with awareness, advice and support regarding nutrition and disease prevention through one-on-one education and group teaching sessions.
CHILD PROTECTION

IN IRAQ (US$4,120,000):
The overall goal for 2011 in child protection will be to strengthen and monitor abuses against children and advocate for greater awareness on the rights of the child.
- UNICEF and its partners will strengthen monitoring, reporting, prevention and response services for up to 50,000 girls, boys and women and will initiate awareness-raising advocacy campaigns.

IN SYRIA (US$3,920,000):
Child Protection and Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP) will be provided through continued psychosocial support to 1,000 refugee children, 1,500 adolescents and 500 mothers through the Child Friendly Spaces and dedicated units at clinic level.
- UNICEF will ensure that services are provided to adolescents through training workshops to 500 service providers/decision makers representing concerned partners of ADAP; UNICEF will enhance the infrastructures of six adolescent-friendly spaces, benefiting 1,500 adolescents.

IN JORDAN (US$700,000):
Psychosocial support will be provided by supporting Iraqis in accessing durable solutions, as well as interim solutions for those in a protracted refugee situation.
- High-quality social and community-based psychological services will be provided to Iraqis, giving attention to the continuity of care arrangements and sustainability of service provision.

IN LEBANON (US$325,000):
A monitoring mechanism for children’s physical security, protection and well-being will be established and child protection training provided.
- Mental health and psychosocial services will be offered to children and families.
- Advocacy to prevent child labour will be conducted.
- UNICEF will provide identification, protection and assistance to victims of trafficking.

EDUCATION

IN IRAQ (US$3,570,000):
The overall goal in the education sector in 2011 will be to develop the capacity of the ministry of education and provide emergency response and preparedness measures to support the most vulnerable children in selected targeted districts.
- The educational needs of 300,000 children and youths will be addressed, including the provision of accelerated learning programmes to afford second-chance education for young people.
- Refurbishment of damaged schools and construction of new schools where mud schools are still in use in the most vulnerable communities as well as provision of learning materials for schools will be ensured.
- UNICEF will build the capacity of the ministry of education through training and workshops.

IN SYRIA (US$7,830,000):
Outreach to out-of-school children, including non-formal (10,000 children) or vocational education (1,000 adolescents) to working children will be improved.
- 130 schools will be rehabilitated and 70 classrooms extended to benefit at least 19,000 Iraqi students.
- In Jordan (US$1,700,000):
  - The capacity of ministry of education will be increased with an aim to improve the ability to integrate Iraqi and vulnerable children in the formal education system in order to benefit children. In addition, the capacity of the ministry of education staff will be built up in the area of psychosocial support.
  - Inclusive education for all children will be advocated.

IN LEBANON (US$200,000):
Education committees will be established, and 200 parents will be provided with specific interventions for improved participation in schools activities.
- Measures to increase enrolment and retention rates for girls and boys will be implemented. Fifty staff of the ministry of education and the ministry of social affairs including social development centres will be supported in order to better integrate Iraqi refugees into the national school system.
- 200 children and adolescents at risk will be provided with educational support.
- 150 teachers will be trained.

HIV AND AIDS ($45,000)
- In 2011, the overall goal in Iraq will be to raise awareness of HIV and AIDS and mother-to-child transmission of HIV.
- Up to 100,000 people will be reached regarding the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV through training, advocacy, campaigns and awareness raising.
To enable an effective and efficient coordinated response to improve the prospects of people affected by emergencies, all cluster coordination costs need to be adequately funded. These costs include a team for coordination and information management, along with administrative and operational support, to undertake a number of key actions and outputs. These include coordinating the collective response to maximize synergy and minimize duplication of efforts; identifying priority needs of affected communities based on experience and the results of rapid impact assessments; and developing a common strategic operational framework and response strategy that meets priority needs. In addition, UNICEF as cluster lead expects to put in place an effective monitoring mechanism that tracks progress and identifies gaps in the type of services being provided and in their geographical scope, and also articulates impact and outcomes through periodic progress reports. Information will be disseminated in a timely way and used in decision-making and planning.

---

2. Ibid., p. 4.
7. Total number of beneficiaries may not equal the sum of beneficiaries per sector, due to overlap in services provided to individuals.

---

### UNICEF EMERGENCY FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR 2011

#### ESTIMATED BENEFICIARY NUMBERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By sector</th>
<th>IN IRAQ:</th>
<th>IN SYRIA:</th>
<th>IN JORDAN:</th>
<th>IN LEBANON:</th>
<th>IN EGYPT:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>Total per sector (all beneficiaries)</td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>US$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>980,000</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>2,150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>4,965,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>3,920,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)</td>
<td>7,840,000</td>
<td>59,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>7,830,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>4,120,000</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>3,570,000</td>
<td>304,090</td>
<td>177,754</td>
<td>108,946</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster coordination</td>
<td>480,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,627,090</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,301,488</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,325,602</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,200,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IN SYRIA:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td><strong>700,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,351</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,897</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,700,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Child protection and Adolescent Development and Participation</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,920,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>60,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>27,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>33,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,830,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>100,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>51,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>49,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Cluster coordination</strong></td>
<td><strong>300,000</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,200,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>860,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>260,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>600,000</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IN JORDAN:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Child protection</strong></td>
<td><strong>700,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,351</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,897</strong></td>
<td><strong>230</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,700,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,743</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,059</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,684</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Cluster coordination</strong></td>
<td><strong>431,000</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,831,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>21094</strong></td>
<td><strong>10956</strong></td>
<td><strong>10138</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IN LEBANON:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Child protection</strong></td>
<td><strong>325,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,200</strong></td>
<td><strong>250</strong></td>
<td><strong>230</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td><strong>200,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>965</strong></td>
<td><strong>235</strong></td>
<td><strong>210</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>525,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>470</strong></td>
<td><strong>430</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IN EGYPT:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td><strong>500,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,917</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,458</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,459</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>500,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,917</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,458</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,459</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COUNTRIES</strong></td>
<td><strong>40,056,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,513,101</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,574,372</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,937,629</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>