



# IRAQ



## UNHCR's planned presence | 2014

<b>Number of offices</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Total personnel</b>	<b>291</b>
International staff	71
National staff	205
JPOs	1
UN Volunteers	3
Others	11

## Overview

### Working environment

- Internal sectarian tensions and divisions are still polarizing Iraq, while the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) continues to feed instability in the region.
- Iraq is not only receiving large numbers of Syrian refugees, but is also seeing the return of many Iraqi refugees, particularly from Syria. Often these returnees cannot go back to their places of origin, leading to new secondary displacement inside Iraq.
- With the growing number of Syrian refugees putting additional strains on local infrastructure and essential services, which were already significantly weakened by the years of war and instability, access to basic services for the Iraqi population itself remains problematic. Stagnant socio-economic development further affects daily life in Iraq, while institutional capacity remains

limited. These conditions hamper the ability of internally displaced people to return home. With this context, UNHCR and its partners deliver assistance and protection to vulnerable groups which are often located in remote areas.

- Although Iraq is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, the country has long been a host to refugees. A new refugee law has been drafted, and is pending with the Iraq Parliament and the Shura Council.
- In 2013, the Government of Iraq has made significant financial contributions to support UNHCR's activities for Syrian refugees in Al Qa'im, Anbar governorate, and the Kurdistan regions since the early stages of the Syrian crisis.

## People of concern

In 2014, the main populations of concern in Iraq will include: refugees and asylum-seekers from the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey who are mostly of Kurdish origin, and fled over a decade ago; Palestinians who were granted asylum by the previous regime, most of whom live in camps, settlements and urban areas across Iraq, mainly in the Kurdistan Region, but also in Baghdad and other central governorates; Syrians, the majority of whom currently reside in the Kurdistan Region or in Anbar Governorate; and growing numbers of Iraqi refugees returning to Iraq from neighbouring countries. There are approximately 1 million IDPs and 110,000 stateless people in Iraq who will be eligible for assistance from UNHCR.

## Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Dec 2013		Dec 2014		Dec 2015	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
<b>Refugees</b>	Palestinian	12,000	12,000	12,200	12,200	12,400	12,400
	Syrian Arab Rep.	350,000	350,000	500,000	500,000	350,000	350,000
	Turkey	15,500	15,500	15,650	15,650	15,850	15,850
	Various	8,450	8,450	9,780	9,780	11,110	11,110
<b>Asylum-seekers</b>	Islamic Rep. of Iran	3,260	3,260	3,460	3,460	3,650	3,650
	Syrian Arab Rep.	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,400
	Turkey	1,200	1,200	1,400	1,400	1,500	1,500
	Various	80	80	100	100	100	100
<b>Returnee arrivals during year (ex-refugees)</b>	Iraq	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	20,000	20,000
<b>Internally displaced</b>	Iraq	1,000,000	500,000	900,000	400,000	800,000	300,000
<b>Returnee arrivals during year (ex-IDPs)</b>	Iraq	50,000	50,000	40,000	40,000	30,000	30,000
<b>Stateless people</b>	Stateless	110,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	90,000	10,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,591,690</b>	<b>991,690</b>	<b>1,623,890</b>	<b>1,033,890</b>	<b>1,336,010</b>	<b>756,010</b>

## | Response |

### Needs and strategies

UNHCR works with the Government, humanitarian stakeholders and donors in Iraq to provide protection and durable solutions for people of concern. Priority areas will be advocacy, legal and protection interventions, basic assistance and support to IDPs in newly and protracted displacement situations, as well as capacity building of governmental and national non-governmental organization (NGO) partners.

The Office will strive to enhance asylum space through coordination on protection issues, capacity-building for national counterparts and NGOs, as well as enhanced monitoring and assessment of the protection environment.

UNHCR will continue to review the international protection needs of residents who were transferred from Camp New Iraq (formerly Ashraf) to Hurriya in Baghdad within the framework of the memorandum of understanding signed on 25 December 2011 between the Government of Iraq and UNAMI, and will

continue to assist the Government in finding a durable solution for those in need of international protection.

Greater emphasis will be placed on ensuring sustainable local integration as a durable solution for refugees, refugee returnees and IDP returnees. The Office will seek, in collaboration with the Government, to establish a strengthened social safety net for the most vulnerable people.

UNHCR will also work closely with partners and civil society institutions to enhance its response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), through improved monitoring, increased capacity dedicated to prevention and awareness-raising, and an enhanced network of quality legal, medical and social or psycho-social services for referral.

The strategy for addressing the needs of Syrian refugees will encompass protection and registration, monitoring of SGBV, and the provision of life-sustaining assistance and services in the camps. Special attention will be given to outreach for Syrian refugees in urban areas.

## Main objectives and targets for 2014

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2014. Using a selection of objectives from UNHCR's programme plans for the 2014-2015 biennium, it is designed to illustrate:

- what – under the global needs assessment planning and prioritization process – has been planned (**Planned activities**) for particular groups of people of concern (**People of concern**);
- the identified needs that can be covered if full and flexible funding is made available (**2014 comprehensive target**); and
- the needs that may not be met if funding falls short of the ExCom-approved budget (**Potential gap**). The estimation of a potential gap is based on the country operation's own assessment of the likely impact of a global funding shortfall. Calculations are based on various criteria, including the particular context, strategic priorities and

experience of resource availability for the respective area of activity in previous years.

Activities under objectives on child protection (including best interest determination), education and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are core areas which are given priority in the allocation of funding (**priority area**). In order to ensure the necessary flexibility in the allocation of funds, UNHCR relies on unrestricted contributions from its donors.

It should be understood that in some cases, targets for activities or delivery of services may not be reached for reasons other than a funding shortfall, e.g. lack of access to people of concern, cases not reported, changing circumstances, security problems, insufficient capacity to implement all programmes planned, etc. In the Global Report 2014, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES	PEOPLE OF CONCERN	2014 COMPREHENSIVE TARGET	POTENTIAL GAP
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>			
<b>Population has sufficient basic and domestic items</b>			
Non-food item (NFI) packages help all families in refugee camps with basic household needs. Supplies provided to earlier arrivals that have worn out also need to be replaced. In addition to refugees in camps, the most vulnerable people in communities are in dire need of household items and should be supported.			
UNHCR will distribute NFI packages to 19,600 internally displaced people (IDP) and refugee families.			
<b>Number of households receiving core relief items</b>	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	<b>72,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>
	Internally displaced people (IDPs)	<b>11,960</b>	<b>5,960</b>
<b>Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained</b>			
UNHCR will provide emergency shelter units to families to replace communal tents established in early 2013 in Domiz Camp, Dohuk Governorate. Simultaneously, shelter and infrastructure will be rearranged and reorganized to increase the space per person in all camps.			
IDPs living in informal settlements will benefit from improved shelters to withstand adverse weather conditions.			
UNHCR plans to construct 2,100 low-cost shelters for returnees in 2014.			
<b>Number of emergency shelters provided</b>	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	<b>34,000</b>	<b>29,000</b>
<b>Number of structures maintained (excl. shelters)</b>	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	<b>285</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>Number of shelters repaired</b>	IDPs	<b>500</b>	<b>0 gap</b>
	IDPs	<b>600</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>Number of long-term/permanent shelters provided</b>	Refugee returnees	<b>2,100</b>	<b>1,656</b>

### Services for people with specific needs strengthened

Some 24,000 vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers continue to face special protection risks. They will be supported with additional or special services, namely either protection services or NFI provision in order to improve their circumstances. UNHCR will continue to identify individuals with special needs and provide assistance and intervention directly and through partners, including other UN agencies and government institutions.

UNHCR will assist returnee families with USD 400 and single returnees with USD 200 cash assistance to help pay for their rent, food, heating fuel and other essential items.

Number of people receiving cash grants	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	24,000	20,000
	Refugee returnees	11,500	10,250

### Community empowerment and self-reliance

#### Self-reliance and livelihoods improved

Vocational training will contribute to the reintegration of IDP and refugee returnees in Iraq.

For refugee returnees and IDPs, particularly women and young people, self-reliance measures will be strengthened through vocational training, skills development and training kits which will enable them to access job opportunities and sustainable self-reliance options.

Number of people of concern receiving training for livelihood purposes	IDPs	2,000	1,800
	Refugee returnees	1,000	400
	Refugees and asylum-seekers	800	400
Number of people of concern receiving production kits or inputs for agriculture/livestock/fisheries activities	IDPs	2,760	1,560
	Refugee returnees	500	390
Number of people of concern provided with guidance on business market opportunities	Refugees and asylum-seekers	800	384

### Security from violence and exploitation

#### Risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is reduced and quality of response improved

Despite the provision for gender equality and respect for human rights in applicable national and international laws, protection gaps remain for IDPs, in particular women and girls. For instance, the legal age for marriage is 18 years, and forced marriage is prohibited. However, forced marriages of 12-14 year old girls were reported, many of which ended in divorce. These young girls are susceptible to harassment, social stigma, and, potentially, being forced again into marriage.

Number of people of concern trained on SGBV prevention and response	IDPs	10,000	priority area
Number of awareness-raising campaigns on SGBV prevention and response conducted	Refugees and asylum-seekers	20	priority area

### Fair protection processes and documentation

#### Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened

The increase in Syrian refugees in 2013 has created a registration backlog, limiting the extent of information that can be recorded upon arrival. In 2014, this will require completion and updating, given the level of mobility of the population within the country.

Percentage of registration data updated during the last year	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	100%	40%
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### Favourable protection environment

#### Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved

UNHCR and partners will work to increase access to documentation for refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular civil status documentation; to support representation before administrative bodies and courts; and to provide other legal support for documentation, property and civil requirements. This will enable refugees and asylum-seekers to enjoy their fundamental rights and in some cases facilitate naturalization.

Number of people receiving legal assistance	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	13,000	7,000
	IDPs	50,000	30,000
	Refugees and asylum-seekers	6,000	3,500
	Refugee returnees	10,000	5,600

# | Implementation |

## Partners

### Government of Iraq and Kurdistan Regional Government:

Bureau of Displacement and Migration, Department of Displacement and Migration, Implementation and Follow-up Committee for National Reconciliation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Human Rights, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Migration and Displacement

### NGOs:

Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement, ALKhair Humanitarian Organization, Association for Cultural Development for Civil Society, Association for Development for Civil Society, Association for Human Rights, Civil Development Organization, Consulting Bureau of Iraqi Engineering Union, Danish Refugee Council, Fuad, Happy Family Organization for Relief and Development, *Harikar* NGO, International Medical Corps, International Relief and Development, International Rescue Committee, INTERSOS, Iraq Board for Human Rights, Iraqi Humanitarian League for Human Rights, Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization, Iraqi Youth League, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Kurdish Human Rights Watch, Mercy Corps, Millennium Relief and Development Services, Muslim Aid, Norwegian Refugee Council, Public Aid Organization, *Qandil*, Rafha Organization for Relief and Development, REACH, Rebuild Iraq Recruitment Programme, Resurrecting Iraqi People Centre, Save the Children Federation, *Uruk*, Women Development and Support Organization

### Others:

ICRC, IOM, MSB (Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency), OCHA, UN Women, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), UNOPS, WFP, WHO

## Coordination

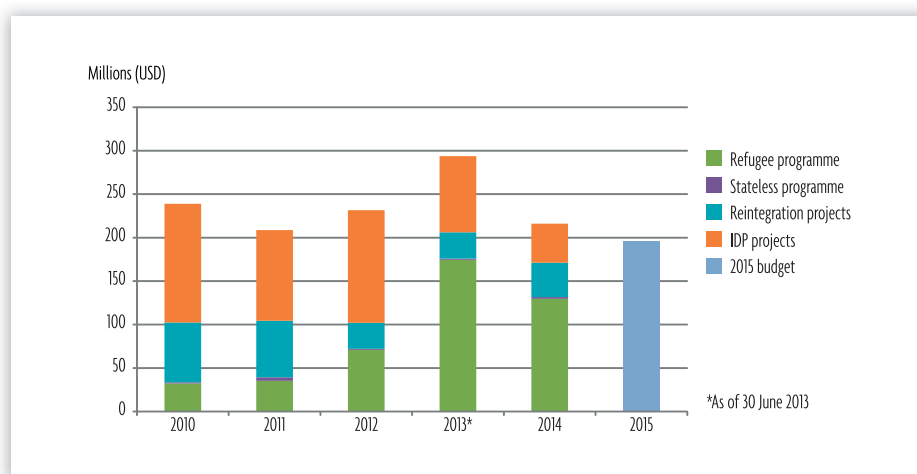
In 2014, UNHCR will continue to focus on the need for sustainable and inclusive programmes that provide linkages to key national entities, other UN agencies and development actors. It will therefore invest in building national partnerships to ensure that programmes can be sustained in the long-term. It will also advocate for refugees to be included in national development programmes. In 2014, UNHCR will concentrate on strengthening coordination and collaboration with partners, including UNAMI, UN agencies, the Government and line ministries.

Moreover, UNHCR will continue to coordinate the international humanitarian response to the Syrian refugee emergency and a coordination mechanism will be maintained in Baghdad, co-led by UNHCR and the Ministry of Displacement and Migration, with the participation of concerned UN agencies, NGOs and other humanitarian actors.

# | Financial information |

In recent years, the financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Iraq have seen an overall increase from USD 239 million in 2010 to a revised budget of USD 293.7 million. This rise was primarily to address the needs related to the Syria Situation. While UNHCR's financial requirements for the Syria Situation will be reflected in the Regional Response Plan for Syrian refugees (RRP6), the overall budget for Iraq in 2014 is set at USD 216 million, a decrease from 2013 due to a drop in shelter construction. These financial requirements are based on the best estimates for 2014 using the information available as of mid-2013. In light of the evolving situation in Syria, any additional requirements, as they relate to the Syria emergency, will be presented in the Regional Response Plan for Syrian refugees (RRP6) and the Syrian Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP), with the situation undergoing further review in the course of 2014.

## Budgets for Iraq | 2010–2015



## 2014 budget for Iraq | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>2013 revised budget (as of 30 June 2013)</b>	<b>174,598,873</b>	<b>1,322,163</b>	<b>30,304,149</b>	<b>87,504,152</b>	<b>293,729,337</b>
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>					
International and regional instruments	0	297,030	0	0	<b>297,030</b>
Law and policy	558,620	382,030	0	333,217	<b>1,273,867</b>
Access to legal assistance and remedies	2,259,649	0	770,990	5,303,217	<b>8,333,856</b>
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	871,029	0	0	0	<b>871,029</b>
Public attitude towards people of concern	1,314,649	0	385,990	563,217	<b>2,263,856</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,003,947</b>	<b>679,061</b>	<b>1,156,979</b>	<b>6,199,650</b>	<b>13,039,637</b>

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>					
Identification of statelessness	0	589,061	0	0	<b>589,061</b>
Registration and profiling	2,144,649	0	960,990	0	<b>3,105,639</b>
Status determination procedures	443,620	0	0	0	<b>443,620</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,588,269</b>	<b>589,061</b>	<b>960,990</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,138,319</b>
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>					
Prevention and response to SGBV	2,719,649	0	470,990	2,103,217	<b>5,293,856</b>
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	871,029	0	0	0	<b>871,029</b>
Protection of children	2,188,269	0	0	603,217	<b>2,791,486</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,778,947</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>470,990</b>	<b>2,706,434</b>	<b>8,956,370</b>
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>					
Health	7,289,298	0	0	0	<b>7,289,298</b>
Food security	3,242,059	0	0	0	<b>3,242,059</b>
Water	3,702,678	0	0	5,201,393	<b>8,904,071</b>
Sanitation and hygiene	3,813,088	0	0	0	<b>3,813,088</b>
Shelter and infrastructure	18,542,059	0	19,170,990	6,773,217	<b>44,486,265</b>
Access to energy	6,342,059	0	0	0	<b>6,342,059</b>
Basic and domestic items	19,059,649	0	0	3,093,217	<b>22,152,866</b>
Services for people with specific needs	8,669,649	282,030	4,870,990	1,253,217	<b>15,075,886</b>
Education	6,335,678	0	0	1,103,217	<b>7,438,895</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>76,996,217</b>	<b>282,030</b>	<b>24,041,979</b>	<b>17,424,260</b>	<b>118,744,487</b>
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>					
Community mobilization	1,471,029	0	0	0	<b>1,471,029</b>
Coexistence with local communities	1,771,029	0	5,270,990	2,353,217	<b>9,395,236</b>
Natural resources and shared environment	871,029	0	0	0	<b>871,029</b>
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	12,830,327	0	5,341,979	4,206,434	<b>22,378,740</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>16,943,416</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,612,969</b>	<b>6,559,650</b>	<b>34,116,035</b>
<b>Durable solutions</b>					
Comprehensive solutions strategy	0	0	0	1,943,217	<b>1,943,217</b>
Voluntary return	999,649	0	812,969	0	<b>1,812,618</b>
Integration	558,620	0	0	0	<b>558,620</b>
Resettlement	772,239	0	0	0	<b>772,239</b>
Reduction of statelessness	0	449,850	0	0	<b>449,850</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,330,508</b>	<b>449,850</b>	<b>812,969</b>	<b>1,943,217</b>	<b>5,536,543</b>
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>					
Coordination and partnerships	0	0	0	2,839,650	<b>2,839,650</b>
Camp management and coordination	4,700,678	0	0	103,217	<b>4,803,895</b>
Donor relations and resource mobilization	772,239	0	0	436,434	<b>1,208,673</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,472,918</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,379,301</b>	<b>8,852,219</b>
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>					
Logistics and supply	7,263,269	0	0	563,217	<b>7,826,486</b>
Operations management, coordination and support	7,213,947	0	1,541,979	6,035,686	<b>14,791,613</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14,477,216</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,541,979</b>	<b>6,598,903</b>	<b>22,618,098</b>
<b>2014 total budget</b>	<b>129,591,438</b>	<b>2,000,001</b>	<b>39,598,855</b>	<b>44,811,415</b>	<b>216,001,709</b>