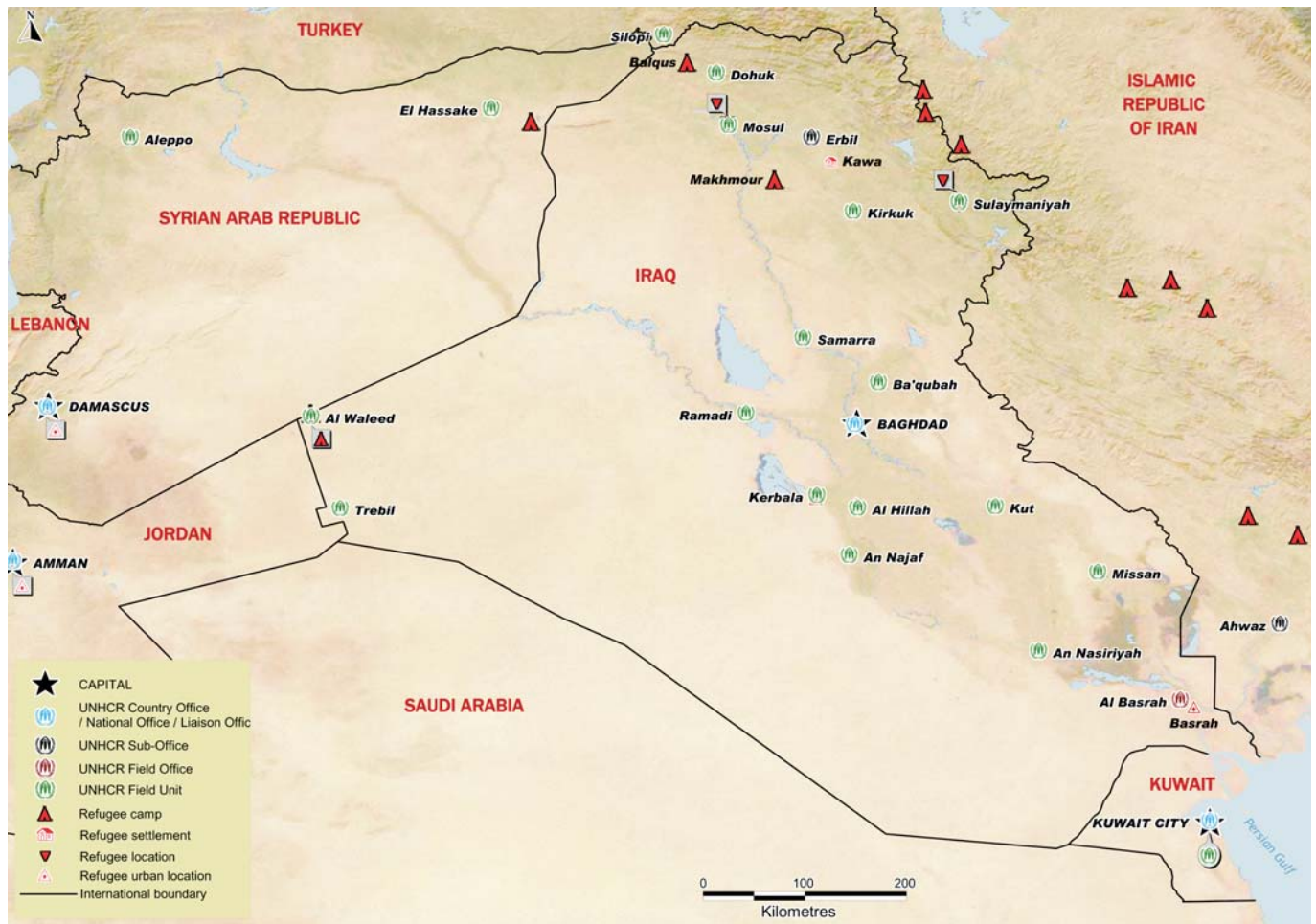


IRAQ



Working environment

The context

Iraq continues to suffer from sporadic violence, a general lack of basic services and high unemployment. Some returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain in dire circumstances that require urgent humanitarian interventions. An inability to form a Government following the March 2010 elections compounded these challenges and reinforced the vulnerabilities of many Iraqis.

While some 350,000 IDPs and nearly 60,000 refugees returned spontaneously in 2008 and 2009, returns have slowed in the first half of 2010, with only 60,000 IDPs and 16,000 refugees returning. Meanwhile the majority of some 1.5 million IDPs in the country have found no solutions to their plight. There are also occasional reports of new displacements, particularly among the minority communities. Within Iraq, there remain some 35,000 refugees, including some 11,000 of Turkish origin. Most of the estimated 10,000 Palestinians in Iraq reside in Baghdad, while several hundred more live in the Al Waleed camp close to the border with the Syrian Arab Republic.

The needs

The Iraqi refugees who choose to return home are faced with many challenges, including lack of security, of livelihood

projects and of social services. Many IDPs, too, live in deplorable conditions, deprived of essential assistance, and with their need for humanitarian support increasing the longer their displacement continues. Refugees from other countries living in Iraq face even more dire situations. Since 2003 many have been directly targeted in violent attacks. Although such threats have subsided, they remain vulnerable and require protection and basic assistance for their survival.

Strategy and activities in 2011

The Office will continue advocating for Iraq's accession to international refugee instruments. Meanwhile, UNHCR will continue its registration procedures in close cooperation with the authorities, and conduct refugee status determination (RSD) for some 1,500 people. Refugees will receive basic assistance such as food, water, health and education services. The protection needs of refugees will be highlighted through training and public information campaigns geared towards local populations and authorities.

In 2011, UNHCR will conduct more workshops on statelessness with national bodies and other stakeholders. UNHCR and its partners will work to prevent statelessness by providing essential documentation and legal assistance.

A major problem facing the authorities is the presence of some 500,000 Iraqis in squatter settlements, most of whom are IDPs. UNHCR will coordinate the provision of emergency

Planning figures for Iraq

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2011		DEC 2011	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Islamic Rep. of Iran	13,000	13,000	12,000	12,000
	Turkey	10,000	10,000	9,800	9,800
	Stateless	11,500	11,500	11,200	11,200
	Various	800	800	600	600
People in a Refugee-like situation	Various	20	20	30	30
Asylum-seekers	Islamic Rep. of Iran	1,000	1,000	800	800
	Syrian Arab Rep.	2,100	2,100	600	600
	Turkey	1,800	1,800	1,000	1,000
	Various	10	10	20	20
Returnees (refugees)	Iraq	50,000	36,300	50,000	36,300
IDPs	Iraq	1,302,200	484,000	902,200	335,300
People in an IDP-like situation	Iraq	6,000	500	5,000	400
Returnees (IDPs)	Iraq	200,000	141,000	200,000	141,000
Stateless	Stateless	130,000	150	130,000	100
Total		1,728,430	702,180	1,323,250	549,150

shelter, water and sanitation assistance to these people. At the same time, it will advocate for longer-term solutions, mainly return and the allocation of land for the homeless.

UNHCR will continue to advocate for the rights of IDPs, especially those in precarious housing situations, to be safeguarded through appropriate national legislation. Community-based coexistence projects for IDPs and returnees have proven effective in ensuring integration. UNHCR also provides legal counselling and personal documentation, and makes legal interventions through the Return, Reintegration and Community Centres for some 20,000 IDPs.

To ensure the sustainability of return, UNHCR will continue to advocate for the implementation of national legislation which

safeguards the rights of returnees, including the restitution of illegally occupied properties. With a focus on housing rights, access to land and personal documentation, the Office will identify and monitor the needs of some 50,000 returnees with the help of the Centres. Returnee rights will be the subject of training for some 100 lawyers and 50 Government officials.

UNHCR will provide basic shelter to some 2,300 refugee returnee families as well as 7,000 returned IDP families or families who wish to stay in their place of displacement. It will also provide emergency shelter for an additional 1,100 IDPs and support the allocation of land for the shelters for some 6,700 families. Shelter assistance is combined with the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities. In addition, 277,000 people will

Main objectives and targets

Favourable protection environment

- Cooperation with partners is strengthened.
 - The partnership programme with national NGOs is reinforced.

Fair protection processes

- Civil status documentation is strengthened.
 - More than 20,000 IDPs receive legal counselling and documentation.
 - At least 26 IDP Return, Integration and Community Centres with 35 mobile teams monitor and support returnees while also providing legal aid.
- Status determination procedures are made fairer and more efficient.
 - Some 1,500 asylum seekers have their status determined.

Basic needs and services

- The supply of potable water is increased or maintained.
 - At least 34 water systems are upgraded.

- Shelter and infrastructure are improved.
 - Some 7,800 IDP and 9,500 returnee families benefit from shelter improvements.
- The population of concern is provided with sufficient basic domestic and hygiene items.
 - Nearly 10,500 IDP and 2,800 refugee families benefit from these items.

Community participation and self management

- Participatory assessment and community mobilization programmes are improved.
 - Some 100 focus group discussions are held.

Durable solutions

- The potential for local integration, voluntary return and resettlement is realized.
 - Approximately 50,000 people are locally integrated.
 - The reintegration of some 50,000 returnees is monitored.
 - Some 1,500 vulnerable refugees are referred for resettlement.

UNHCR's presence in 2011

□ Number of offices	20
□ Total Staff	176
International	26
National	145
Others	5

PARTNERS

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Ministry of Displacement and Migration

NGOs:

Association for Cultural Development for Civil Society

Civil Development Organization

Danish Refugee Council

Fuad

Harikar

InterSOS

Iraqi Humanitarian League for Human Rights

Iraqi Youth League

International Rescue Committee

Islamic Relief Worldwide

Kurdish Human Rights Watch

Mercy Corps

Millennium Relief and Development Services

Norwegian Refugee Council

Public Aid Organization

Qandil

Rafha Organization for Relief and Development

Reach

Rebuild Iraq Recruitment Programme

Uruk

Women Development and Support Organization

Operational partners

Others:

ICRC

IOM

MSB (Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency)

OCHA

UNAMI

UNHABITAT

UNICEF

UNOPS

WFP

WHO



receive non-food items (NFIs) and hygiene kits. UNHCR will also advocate for the inclusion of returnees in the Government's national development plans and the Common Country Assessment/UN Development Assistance Framework.

○ Constraints

The security situation remains unstable, and renewed outbreaks of violence affect people of concern and hamper UNHCR's access to them. This obliges UNHCR to continue devoting resources to staff safety, including protective clothing and armoured vehicles and the deployment of trained security personnel. Such provisions are implemented in accordance with UN security standards.

Organization and implementation

○ Coordination

A comprehensive approach to the implementation of UNHCR's programmes requires the participation of returnees and local communities, as well as 300 national

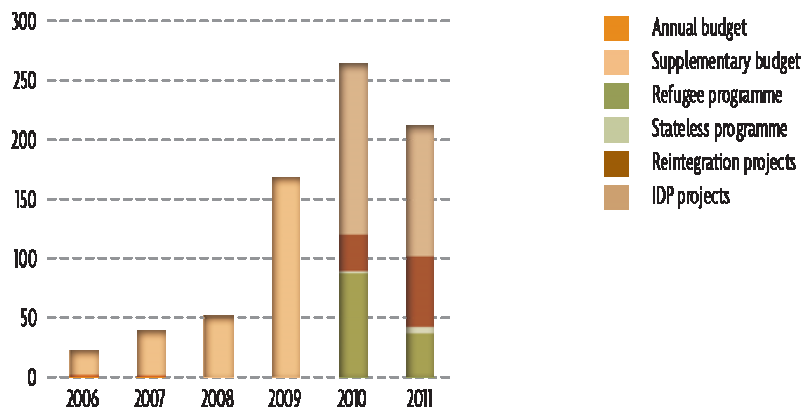
NGOs. The Office will continue to collaborate with the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq and other UN agencies. UNHCR chairs the protection sector and co-chairs the shelter sector as part of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee cluster approach. The UNHCR Data-base Tracking Project (DTP) that is allowing better monitoring of project implementation will be expanded and improved.

Financial information

For 2011, UNHCR's budget for Iraq includes extensive programmes within the country for shelter and water, increased engagement of local NGOs and the expansion of Return, Integration and Community Centres. It also includes costs for Headquarters and regional support, resettlement, training, publications for advocacy and awareness raising, assistance to Iraqi refugees in other countries neighbouring Iraq, including Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and provisions for contingencies for unforeseen population movements. Security provisions are another important item, as well as planned consolidation of the staffing and offices in Iraq.

UNHCR's budget in Iraq 2006 – 2011

Millions (USD)



2011 UNHCR Budget for Iraq (USD)

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	REINTEGRATION PROJECTS PILLAR 3	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment					
International and regional instruments	1,869,738	2,056,149	0	0	3,925,887
Cooperation with partners	2,066,266	0	3,203,975	404,899	5,675,140
National development policies	0	0	255,599	437,854	693,453
Subtotal	3,936,004	2,056,149	3,459,574	842,753	10,294,480
Fair protection processes and documentation					
Registration and profiling	651,468	0	251,532	243,095	1,146,096
Fair and efficient status determination	195,551	0	0	0	195,551
Individual documentation	0	0	0	245,414	245,414
Civil status documentation	0	0	227,938	220,847	448,785
Subtotal	847,019	0	479,470	709,356	2,035,845
Security from violence and exploitation					
Gender-based violence	149,148	0	199,773	306,002	654,923
Protection of children	131,262	0	0	0	131,262
Non-arbitrary detention	151,869	0	190,650	306,005	648,524
Access to legal remedies	0	0	204,431	251,931	456,362
Subtotal	432,279	0	594,854	863,938	1,891,071
Basic needs and essential services					
Nutrition	1,331,202	0	0	0	1,331,202
Water	416,928	0	1,001,163	1,068,801	2,486,892
Shelter and other infrastructure	8,703,236	0	48,714,502	90,902,903	148,320,640
Basic domestic and hygiene items	7,497,741	0	2,224,954	8,377,031	18,099,727
Primary health care	717,987	0	0	0	717,987
Education	661,159	0	0	0	661,159
Sanitation services	254,035	0	228,370	263,712	746,117
Services for groups with specific needs	2,721,207	0	0	0	2,721,207
Subtotal	22,303,494	0	52,168,989	100,612,447	175,084,930
Community participation and self-management					
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	310,911	0	270,085	294,657	875,653
Self-reliance and livelihoods	0	0	271,765	302,900	574,665
Subtotal	310,911	0	541,849	597,558	1,450,318
Durable solutions					
Voluntary return	4,950,308	0	0	286,178	5,236,486
Rehabilitation and reintegration support	0	0	1,017,787	246,157	1,263,944
Resettlement	335,998	0	0	0	335,998
Local integration support	167,112	0	0	312,171	479,284
Subtotal	5,453,419	0	1,017,787	844,506	7,315,711
External relations					
Donor relations	109,181	0	154,946	162,126	426,253
Public information	107,198	1,049,370	177,500	166,091	1,500,159
Subtotal	216,379	1,049,370	332,446	328,218	1,926,413
Logistics and operations support					
Supply chain and logistics	1,301,317	0	680,033	911,743	2,893,093
Programme management, coordination and support	2,431,901	982,078	1,935,296	2,357,101	7,706,377
Subtotal	3,733,218	982,078	2,615,329	3,268,845	10,599,470
Total	37,232,724	4,087,597	61,210,298	108,067,620	210,598,239
2010 Revised budget	87,704,275	1,033,161	31,088,775	144,459,007	264,285,218

Consequences of a 20-40 per cent funding shortfall

- No new Return, Integration and Community Centres will be opened.
- Fewer returnee families will receive shelter, leaving many returnees in vulnerable situations.
- UNHCR will not be able to assist with land allocation schemes.
- IDPs will not receive shelter or other emergency assistance.
- Support for national NGOs will be reduced.