

UNHCR

Iraq Situation

Supplementary Appeal

2008



UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

P.O. Box 2500
1211 Geneva 2
Switzerland

TELEPHONE : +41 22 739 79 56

FAX : +41 22 739 73 58

EMAIL : hqfr00@unhcr.org

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Executive Summary

UNHCR estimates that more than 4 million Iraqis are currently displaced from their homes, including some 2.2 million inside Iraq and up to 2 million refugees. In addition, Iraq continues to accommodate some 41,000 refugees who are in need of protection and assistance.

UNHCR has a limited presence in Iraq with international staff restricted to Baghdad and Erbil. The operation relies on a network of national officers, implementing partners and Government counterparts. The Office has developed innovative mechanisms through which it extends its protection and assistance responsibilities. Nonetheless, securing access to those most in need continues to be a major challenge.

Countries in the region continue to bear the brunt of the refugee burden, in particular, the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) and the

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Jordan) as well as Lebanon, Egypt, Turkey, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Gulf States and countries further afield. This refugee situation represents the largest urban population which UNHCR has ever been called upon to respond to and poses an unprecedented load on the economies and social infrastructures of host countries.

In the last quarter of 2007, and according to the Iraqi Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM), over 3,600 IDPs and some 30,000 refugee families have returned to certain areas in Iraq. These numbers have not been confirmed as UNHCR cannot monitor the routes and return areas. While the Office continues to consider voluntary repatriation as the preferred durable solution, it is difficult to establish the extent to which current return movements are safe, voluntary, and sustainable. Until security conditions are conducive to a safe and dignified return and allow for sufficient monitoring, UNHCR cannot promote or encourage returns

of newly displaced persons and where possible and feasible, develop mechanisms and responses to facilitate return.

In refugee-hosting countries, UNHCR will support host countries and seek to enlarge

protection space to accept and host refugees, including to meet the basic needs of the most vulnerable through national structures (education and health), improve protection (through registration, resettlement) and limited individual assistance (monthly allowances and food distributions).

Title	Iraq Operation
Populations of concern	<p>Iraqi refugees : 2 million, in Syria, Jordan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Egypt, Lebanon, Turkey and several Gulf States</p> <p>IDPs inside Iraq : 2.2 million</p> <p>Refugees in Iraq : 41,000</p> <p>Iraq returnees (current planning figure): 15,000 families</p>
Timeframe	1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008
Total requirements	US\$ 261,056,000

Context, needs and challenges

Inside Iraq

In Iraq, every governorate hosts internally displaced persons (IDPs). Their needs are significant, particularly in respect of shelter, food, water, non-food items and employment, due to reduced income and depleted savings. Official social welfare networks are struggling to provide services, but frequently lack resources, infrastructure and policy mechanisms that would facilitate an effective response.

Refugees in Iraq are in dire need of protection and assistance for their physical safety, access to services and livelihood opportunities. They are also confronted with discrimination due to their legal status and ethnicity. Palestinian refugees are particularly vulnerable, as they have limited resources, face specific and targeted persecution and are unable to flee to safety across international borders due to their limited resources and the lack of admission opportunities in host countries.

UNHCR's operations inside Iraq remain constrained by continued insecurity and the limited capacity of Government institutions and implementing partners. These challenges are exacerbated by the limited freedom of movement of international and national staff in Iraq.



Falluja, April 2007 : Internally displaced persons receive food items from WFP and non-food items from UNHCR.

There is a clear need for UNHCR and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) to further develop partnerships with local and national organisations working in particular areas and accepted by the local community. UNHCR will increase its presence in Baghdad and Erbil to provide closer support and supervision to its national staff and other counterparts inside Iraq.

In the region

The admission of Iraqis into neighbouring countries has become increasingly restrictive; consequently, the number of new arrivals has decreased. For those Iraqis who are permitted entry, their presence is tolerated through the granting of residency status that must be renewed periodically. This status does not permit employment.

Iraqis are encouraged to register with UNHCR, however due to the great demand, particularly in Syria, the waiting period may be up to two months. The Office is making efforts to reduce the waiting time and mechanisms have been introduced to provide emergency assistance to vulnerable groups prior to a full-fledged registration, especially for single-female headed households and those who may require medical treatment or resettlement.

Pending and post-registration, Iraqis face considerable difficulties in meeting their day-to-day needs. Housing is difficult to find and expensive, quickly depleting a family's resources. Officially barred from

to fund. Unable to pay for medical treatment or education for their children and fearful that their status may be compromised, refugee families frequently have no choice but to keep their children out of school and avoid approaching official services, such as health care.

UNHCR is continuing to strengthen its relationships with host countries throughout the region, civil societies and the Red Crescent movement. In particular, efforts are being made to support national structures and strengthen response capacities of countries burdened by large numbers of refugees.

The complexity and diverse nature of activities undertaken by the Iraq operation necessitate continuous assessment and scrutiny of procedures and standards. This is particularly true for registration and resettlement activities, where criteria and mechanisms require transparency, impartiality and full accountability.

More attention needs to be paid to certain groups of Iraqi refugees, including intellectuals, artists and university students to capitalize on their skills, and engage them in activities that can help contribute to their community's needs until such time that they can return home.



Syria, 7 October 2007 : Palestinian refugees from Iraq, one day after the fire struck Al Tanf refugee camp in the no man's land between Iraq and Syria. UNRWA/A.Haaland

employment, many refugees attempt to find limited, temporary work opportunities, but these are often poorly remunerated and accompanied by poor working conditions. Food, clothing and other major expenses, such as medicines for chronic diseases, are increasingly difficult

2007 achievements and activities

Since early 2007, UNHCR has reinforced its offices and staff and has initiated new protection and assistance activities in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey and the Gulf States. Priority activities include refugee registration, an expanded resettlement programme, large-scale assistance programmes

and the mobilization of international support and partnerships. Inside Iraq, UNHCR has refocused its operations and strengthened remote management modalities to improve access and delivery of assistance to people of concern under tight security arrangements.

Main objectives

To implement effectively, UNHCR has increased its operational infrastructure. Nearly 350 staff are directly engaged in the Iraq operation and more than 55 agreements have been signed with organisations to implement protection and assistance activities, including operational agreements under the Global Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the World Food Programme (WFP). From this platform, over 220,000 Iraqi refugees have been registered, 210,000 health interventions have been made, a large-scale food distribution has begun and over 21,000 Iraqis have been submitted for resettlement. Activities in all sectors are designed with a view to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and priority is given to assist national Governments in their response to education and health needs of Iraqi refugees.

Moreover, assistance to IDPs inside Iraq has been redoubled through an inter-agency approach in order to provide assistance to the most vulnerable in the various governorates across the country. This includes distribution of relief items; rehabilitation of essential services in communities hosting IDPs; shelter assistance; and protection monitoring and interventions through a country-wide network of Protection and Assistance Centres (PACs).



This school in Seida Zeinab, Syria, has nearly doubled in size since the beginning of the school year due to the large number of Iraqi refugee children that have arrived. *UNHCR/S. Wilkes*

In 2008, UNHCR and its partners will implement a comprehensive and multi-sectoral response to the needs of the displaced, including IDPs, refugees and returnees throughout the region. UNHCR will also work with concerned partners on a detailed operations plan for large-scale returns, which will be put into action once satisfactory levels of legal, material and physical safety are met and deemed to be conducive to voluntary and sustainable return and reintegration.

UNHCR's main objectives for the Iraq Operation are to:

- Ensure protection and access to essential services for vulnerable Iraqi refugees in the region, and for IDPs and refugees within Iraq, through advocacy, direct provision of life-sustaining cross-sectoral material assistance and support to host communities;
- Improve access to education for Iraqi refugee children through provision of financial and technical support to countries hosting Iraqi refugees in order to strengthen their national educational institutions;
- Improve access to health services for Iraqi refugees through support to national authorities and other partners in order to reinforce essential public health systems;
- Promote resettlement, and work towards timely processing and departure to third countries of the most vulnerable among Iraqi refugees to third countries;
- Implement the UNHCR Rapid Response Plan for the provision of assistance to 15,000 returnee families in coordination with other UN partners and support for the Iraqi Government's efforts to receive and reintegrate returnees. UNHCR will also work with all stakeholders to



Registration at Douma, Syria. UNHCR

develop a longer-term framework to support larger-scale returns in conditions of safety and dignity;

- Ensure the protection of refugees inside Iraq and their access to essential services; deliver care and maintenance assistance; actively pursue, as appropriate, local integration and voluntary repatriation for those groups for whom conditions exist to achieve these durable solutions; and seek resettlement and humanitarian relocation for the most vulnerable groups and individuals, particularly Palestinian refugees forced into secondary displacement;
- Enhance UNHCR's preparedness and response capacity, including by reinforcing its contingency stockpiles inside Iraq and in the region for up to 370,000 persons;
- Promote greater international attention with regard to this humanitarian situation and advocate on behalf of displaced Iraqis for needed protection, assistance and solutions;
- Increase the capacity of Iraqi institutions to collect and manage data, assess IDP needs, and provide protection, assistance and security in full respect of international norms;
- Ensure close coordination with UN and other partners, in particular on cross-cutting issues such as education, health, sanitation, shelter, human rights, HIV/AIDS, etc.

Strategy and planned activities

In Iraq: IDPs and the potential return environment

UNHCR's efforts inside Iraq are being conducted in a complex operational environment. Remote management is often the only mechanism for channelling assistance to IDPs, refugees in Iraq and returning Iraqis. Activities inside Iraq will be conducted in close coordination with the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) and other UN and local partners. As part of the Iraq UNCT commitment to enhance humanitarian delivery inside Iraq pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1770, UNHCR is increasing its presence of international, national staff and implementing partnerships inside the country. The activities and requirements of UNHCR operations inside Iraq will be part of the UN Iraq Consolidated Appeal, which is expected to be launched in early 2008.

UNHCR's activities inside Iraq in areas where access is possible will target some 400,000 vulnerable displaced people and will focus on providing protection and assistance to IDPs and returnees. Assistance to IDPs and returnees will be conducted within the inter-agency framework of collaborative responsibilities, including:

Protection and the pursuit of durable solutions

- Protection and Assistance Centres (PACs) will be in place in 16 governorates alongside four PAC mobile teams.
- PACs will conduct protection monitoring and needs assessments; advocate for improved protection and access to justice and essential services, with special focus on women and children; and deliver legal aid and information.
- Support the Government of Iraq's efforts to establish a comprehensive policy framework on internally displaced persons.

- Monitor returns and provide initial re-integration assistance to returnees as outlined in the UNHCR Rapid Response Plan for Returns developed in December 2007 in close coordination with MoDM and UNAMI.
- Develop, in close coordination with partners, a long-term Return Framework that clarifies conditions, benchmarks and operational measures for UNHCR's support to return. These will include scenarios under which UNHCR would facilitate, encourage or promote return. UNHCR will promote return when conditions are conducive to organized voluntary return movements under conditions of physical, legal and material safety.

Assistance

Household needs

- Meet essential household needs through emergency NFI distributions for up to 400,000 IDPs and returnees.

Shelter

- Meet essential shelter needs through the distribution of up to 10,000 shelter kits tailored to the needs of vulnerable IDPs, based on the types of settlements and individual shelters prevailing in the local context.
- Ensure adequate physical planning and layout of camps and other group settlements.

Camp coordination camp management

- Provide basic assistance and camp coordination/camp management services on behalf of IDPs in camps and other group settlements.

Community-based essential services rehabilitation projects

- Ensure access to basic services and increase the absorption capacity in communities hosting IDPs through community-based projects aiming at rehabilitation of communal infrastructures.

In Iraq: refugees

There are currently over 41,000 refugees in Iraq, including Palestinians (13,000), Iranians (11,500), Turks (15,593), and others (708). Pressing needs for these refugees include assuring their physical safety and enabling their access to documentation and livelihood opportunities.

Protection and the pursuit of durable solutions

The Office will continue to address the plight of refugees in Iraq - such as that of the Palestinians stranded in border areas - through advocating for their resettlement and humanitarian relocation. UNHCR will continue to undertake demarches with traditional and non-traditional resettlement countries to secure their safe transfer. The recent offer made by the Government of Sudan to admit an initial number of 2,000 Palestinians from Iraq will be actively pursued in coordination with the Palestinian authorities. Within the overall objective to provide protection and assistance to refugees in Iraq and pursue durable solutions, planned activities and targets include:

- Registration and issuance of updated identity documents for all refugees in Iraq;
- Resettlement of 500 of the most vulnerable people;
- Resettlement/humanitarian relocation for Palestinians stranded in border areas;
- Continued pursuit of other durable solutions, including local settlement and repatriation for Iranian and Turkish refugees.

Assistance

Refugees in Iraq face great difficulties to meet their basic needs. In Southern Iraq, Iranian refugees have limited freedom of movement, for fear of detection which could lead to harassment, torture and even death. As such, securing their rations from the public distribution system is perilous. Palestinians, especially those

in Baghdad, are frequently targeted and particularly unable to find employment. In Northern Iraq, refugees require particular assistance to meet their shelter and other basic needs. While the pursuit of sustainable protection for these extremely vulnerable groups is a priority, UNHCR will also undertake the following assistance measures:

- Emergency assistance including payment of rental subsidies for the most vulnerable families, health care, education and the provision of relief items for refugees living in urban areas;
- Care and maintenance for camp refugees, for example in Makhmour camp and other refugee settlements in Northern Iraq and in the Basra area.

In the region: Iraqi refugees

UNHCR's strategic response to the humanitarian needs of Iraqi refugees in the region aims to alleviate the heavy burden on host countries and communities through financial support and capacity building of local institutions in order to preserve the protection space and improve refugees' living conditions. The Office will support national structures and, to the extent possible, avoid the establishment of parallel systems.



Iraqi refugee's passport in Amman, Jordan UNHCR/Phil Sands

Protection and the pursuit of durable solutions

Safe asylum and registration: Through advocacy with relevant authorities, UNHCR is seeking to ensure the continued safe stay of Iraqis in their respective asylum countries until voluntary repatriation becomes a viable option. This will require advocacy and intervention with relevant authorities, particularly for detention cases and others under threat of deportation.

UNHCR will reinforce the number of registration staff and activities to reduce the waiting period, and, for extremely vulnerable cases, immediate assistance will be granted before registration is completed. UNHCR's outreach capacity and presence on the ground will be strengthened so that non-registered vulnerable cases are identified quickly and their needs addressed. To do so, the following strategic priorities will be pursued:

- Streamline registration and documentation procedures to permit immediate identification of persons requiring urgent protection, assistance or durable solutions;
- Strengthen mobile teams and decentralize services and offices to improve outreach to refugees;

- Monitor the protection environment in neighbouring countries, including through border monitoring, advocating for *non-refoulement* and intervening on behalf of individual protection cases; and addressing the needs of those in detention as a priority.

Resettlement: Pending a major improvement of conditions in Iraq which would allow massive large-scale voluntary repatriation movements, resettlement will remain an important durable solution for the most vul-

nerable Iraqis. In early 2007, the High Commissioner announced that UNHCR would submit 20,000 vulnerable Iraqi refugees for resettlement by the end of the year; consequently UNHCR scaled up its resettlement capacity and exceeded its resettlement target. As of 30 November 2007, over 21,000 individual cases had been submitted to 16 resettlement countries. By 1 December 2007, some 20 per cent had departed (4,575 individual Iraqi refugees). In 2008, UNHCR's resettlement submissions are projected to be

similar in number to those in 2007. UNHCR stands ready to increase submissions should resettlement countries provide additional space within their quotas.

Organized voluntary return, when conditions permit: UNHCR will monitor returns and provide initial reintegration assistance to returnees as outlined in the UN Rapid Response Plan for Returns developed in December 2007 in close coordination with MoDM and UNAMI. A longer-term Return Framework will be developed in close coordination with partners that clarifies conditions, benchmarks and operational measures for UNHCR's support to return. These will include scenarios under which UNHCR would facilitate, encourage or promote return. UNHCR will promote return when conditions of physical, legal and material safety are conducive to organized voluntary and sustainable return movements.

Assistance

Assistance for Iraqi refugees in the region will be delivered using a two-pronged approach: i) assistance for vulnerable individuals will be provided directly by UNHCR or in cooperation with UN and NGO partners, in particular the Red Crescent movement; and ii) a community-based approach will be utilised to support existing government structures, particularly in health and education sectors, to maximize their capacity to respond to the needs of Iraqi refugees. In this regard, UNHCR aims to maintain flexible mechanisms to support host countries while maintaining an adequate level of reporting, monitoring and accountability.

In line with UNHCR's emphasis on Results-Based Management (RBM) and to promote greater accountability in service delivery, specific and measurable targets for each assistance sector have been identified. These targets provide a quality-control mechanism to assess progress and improve transparency and confidence in UNHCR's reliability and effectiveness among the refugee, host country and donor communities.

Food: Food is urgently needed to support Iraqi refugees in the region. Within the terms outlined in the Global MoU between UNHCR and WFP, an increased number of persons will receive food assistance, and distribution methods will be improved through basic or supplementary feeding for vulnerable families and school feeding programmes. An agreement reached with WFP will increase the number of food beneficiaries in Syria up to 360,000 beneficiaries by the end of 2008. UNHCR will also aim to provide food rations for up to 20,000 people in Jordan, Lebanon and Egypt during 2008.

Education: UNHCR will extend its involvement in the programme designed jointly with UNICEF and the authorities in host countries with the aim that as many Iraqi children as possible are enrolled in school. The Joint Education Appeal launched in July 2007 targeted the enrolment of 155,000 additional Iraqi refugee children in Syria, Jordan, Egypt and Lebanon in order to bring the total to 200,000 pupils by the end of 2008. As of December 2007, around 100,000 Iraqi refugee children are attending school. The 2008 target is therefore to provide an additional 100,000 children with the opportunity to receive adequate schooling. This number will include formal education in public and private schools as well as informal education in home study programmes and non-formal education through NGOs.

The strategy and activities described under the 2007 Joint Education Appeal remain valid for 2008 and will pursue the expansion of public school absorption capacity; the reintegration of school dropouts through community mobilization, particularly for girls and adolescents; and the provision of support for poor and vulnerable families to encourage them to send their children back to school. School uniforms and materials will also be covered under the programme. In addition, selected students will receive opportunities for higher education, respecting the absorption capacity of the respective universities in the host countries.

UNHCR and UNICEF will coordinate closely with other partners, such as specialized institutions and NGOs, in conjunction with relevant governmental ministries, to ensure adequate planning and appropriate interventions for the implementation of the programme.

Health: UNHCR's intervention in this sector is outlined in the Health Appeal launched jointly by UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP in September 2007. The main objective of this appeal is to support the national authorities and other agencies in Syria, Jordan and Egypt to improve access to health services for Iraqi refugees, including through the strengthening of public health systems. As part of this joint endeavour, UNHCR will support and expand the capacity of local governmental and non-governmental implementing partners to deliver better quality primary health care, including both preventive and curative services; support the respective Ministries of Health (MoHs) as well as the network of Red Crescent clinics of the host countries to provide health clinics and referral hospitals; purchase medicines and equipment for those clinics that have large numbers of Iraqi refugee patients; and purchase ambulances to improve transportation of medical emergency referrals to hospitals. Moreover, UNHCR will respond to SGBV as part of its protection mandate, taking into account UNFPA's role in dealing with the health and social consequences of gender-based violence.

Domestic needs, household support and shelter: Many Iraqi refugees have depleted their resources and are unable to undertake income-generating activities in their host countries. As they are staying in urban environments in an already fragile economic and social context, a large number depend on international aid for their basic needs. Depending on the situation in the country of asylum, measures to be undertaken will include the provision of locally procured non-food packages, the rehabilitation of public buildings sheltering refugees, support for host families, and in exceptional cases, the provision of cash assistance. This latter assistance will prioritize large families, female-headed households and disabled refugees. Wherever possible, voca-

tional training will be made available for refugees to enable temporary self-reliance. Outreach teams will continue to identify vulnerable non-registered refugees and respond to their needs as required.

Counselling and community services: The Office will continue to ensure that its staff as well as partners' staff are attentive to the social, legal and psychological vulnerability of Iraqi refugees, and that they undertake the necessary action to address these vulnerabilities. This is particularly crucial as thousands of Iraqis who approach UNHCR are victims of torture, SGBV or violent attacks. Many are disabled, suffer serious medical problems or have insufficient or no resources.

The High Commissioner's global initiative to tackle SGBV and to find adequate solutions for affected refugees will be fully integrated in the Iraq Operation. The decentralization of assistance, counselling and community services will be strengthened through the establishment of field units outside capital cities and the expansion of mobile outreach/registration/assistance/counselling teams wherever possible. Other planned activities include:

- Strengthen social, legal, psychological counselling and referrals to relevant partners, especially for those suffering from trauma;
- Support local institutions, such as orphanages and child-care facilities, to respond to separated, unaccompanied and other vulnerable children; and
- Expand the number and capacity of safe houses for women and separated children. Safe houses are instrumental in addressing SGBV, other abuses and in preventing prostitution. The first safe houses were setup in 2007 in Syria and Jordan.

Contingency planning and emergency response preparedness

In view of the unpredictability of the situation in Iraq and in order to maintain UNHCR's capacity to respond to emergencies, emergency stockpiles of relief items for up to 370,000 persons and an expanded warehousing capacity will be maintained (100,000 inside Iraq and 270,000 in the region). In addition, UNHCR will strive to replenish the 200,000 NFI stocks destined to cover ongoing distributions to address the immediate needs of refugees, IDPs and returnees. Warehouses will be maintained in Erbil, Dohouk, Basra, Kerbala, Najaf and Baghdad inside Iraq and in Kuwait, Zarqa (Jordan) and Damascus/Hasake (Syria) in the region. Funds will also be maintained within the Iraq Support Unit to cover international procurement of NFIs and to support the acquisition of supplementary food supplies where required.

Advocacy

All possible efforts to keep the international community updated on this major humanitarian crisis will be made in order to mobilize resources and support for UNHCR, and advocate for additional opportunities for the affected populations in terms of assistance and solutions. The burden borne by neighbouring countries hosting Iraqi refugees, and by Syria and Jordan in particular, and the need to provide them with further support on a bilateral basis will continue to be highlighted. In this regard, UNHCR will fully support the initiatives launched by the League of Arab States, including the upcoming promotional campaign to address the needs of displaced Iraqis. In addition, UNHCR will release regular reports and updates, organize periodic briefings with donor countries, the media and NGOs and will issue an annual report during the first quarter of 2008, which will highlight the achievements of the 2007 operation. Funds have also been reserved under the Iraq Support Unit budget to support qualitative and quantitative research and studies to ensure that the programmes being implemented by UNHCR effectively address the most pressing needs of the displaced.

Partnerships:

Iraq	14 partners
Syria	15 partners
Jordan	15 partners
Lebanon	7 partners
Turkey	2 partners
Iran	5 partners
Total	58 partners

Agreements will be signed with at least 58 government and NGO-partners

Key Targets

Country Activity	Iraq	Syria	Jordan	Egypt	Lebanon	Other	Total
A. Protection							
1. Registration of new cases or update of existing data	40,000	120,000	30,000	6,000	3,000	5,000	204,000
2. Counselling including social, legal, psy. aid or interventions on detention/protection cases	All cases approaching, reported to/or identified by UNHCR						
3. Establishment of new community centers	-	5	2	1	1	1	10
4. Refugees women/children safely accomodated in safe houses	-	550	200	50	100	50	950
5. Mobile team entrusted with outreach activities	10	3	2	.	.	.	15
B. Assistance							
6. Shelter materials	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
7. Food, basic and supplementary	-	260,000	12,500	7,000	2,000	1,500	283,000
8. One-time or monthly cash assistance (families)	-	22,000	6,000	2,000	1,000	500	31,500
9. Packages of non-food items	100,000	80,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	200,000
10. Number of new children enrolled in schools	Community based projects	75,000	20,000	2,000	1,500	1,500	100,000
11. Access to health services	Community based projects	Equal access of all Iraqis to basic health services as for nationals of host countries					
C. Resettlement							
12. 2008 Resettlement submissions	500	5,500	4,500	250	1,500	4,250	16,500 ¹
13. Relocation of Palestinians and other vulnerable groups	2,500	900	-	-	-	-	3,400

¹ UNHCR has the capacity to submit up to 25,000 persons in 2008, should resettlement countries announce larger quotas.

2008 BUDGET¹

Budget breakdown	Iraq	Jordan	Syria	Turkey	Lebanon	Egypt	Islamic Rep. of Iran	Saudi Arabia	Field Resettlement Support	HQ	Total
Protection, monitoring & coordination	5,204,495	3,874,851	4,655,344	647,652	1,985,879	51,566	200,000	300,000	300,000	-	17,219,787
Food	450,000	2,557,972	12,000,000	6,000	438,750	-	-	-	-	-	15,452,722
Transport & logistics	2,633,689	627,518	1,800,000	80,000	-	364	105,251	-	3,341	-	5,250,163
Domestic needs, household sup.	5,300,000	4,391,451	8,022,000	360,000	498,166	453,800	86,903	-	348,465	3,000,000	22,460,785
Water	1,500,000	-	200,000	-	-	-	56,067	-	-	-	1,756,067
Sanitation	3,500,000	-	100,000	-	-	-	56,067	-	-	-	3,656,067
Health & nutrition ²	1,650,000	12,799,433	33,450,000	220,000	659,600	685,000	472,352	-	119,307	-	50,085,692
Shelter & infrastructure	6,500,000	-	200,000	-	-	-	145,079	-	403,617	-	7,248,696
Community services	1,600,000	3,048,209	15,250,000	220,000	354,768	11,456	42,050	-	133,701	-	20,660,184
Education ²	600,000	17,737,821	44,700,000	-	1,297,500	729,018	84,100	-	200,242	-	65,348,681
Income generation	1,200,000	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	50,500	-	1,290,500
Legal assistance	3,200,000	1,685,606	3,000,000	150,000	220,000	48,954	28,033	-	1,147,631	2,571,618	12,051,842
Agency operational support	4,566,311	1,936,658	2,552,000	-	715,295	111,457	24,098	-	192,176	-	10,097,996
Sub-total operations	37,904,495	48,659,519	125,959,344	1,683,652	6,169,958	2,131,615	1,300,000	300,000	2,898,980	5,571,618	232,579,181
7% support cost	2,653,315	3,406,166	8,817,154	117,856	431,879	149,213	91,000	21,000	202,929	390,013	16,280,543
Programme support	3,989,335	2,224,790	2,848,372	160,578	379,033	85,095	-	-	-	2,559,074	12,196,276
Total budget	44,497,145	54,290,475	137,624,870	1,962,870	6,980,888	2,365,923	1,391,000	321,000	3,101,909	8,520,705	261,056,000

¹ Following requests by some donors and partner UN agencies, UNHCR's three budgets for Iraq are being merged into one budget with a situational approach. This should help avoid confusion over multiple appeals, demonstrate UNHCR's overall engagement in response to the Iraqi displacement crisis, and simplify internal procedures.

² The 2008 allocations correspond to the level of unmet requirements in response to the joint 2007 Health and Education Appeals