

Iraq Situation

Emergency Response

Revised (17 March 2015)

SUPPLEMENTARY APPEAL 2015



January – December 2015

Cover photograph

A displaced Iraqi girl in Khanke informal settlement in northern Iraq. Many of the internally displaced in Khanke are Yazidis from Sinjar who fled their homes in August 2014 when armed groups took control of the area.

UNHCR / A. McConnell

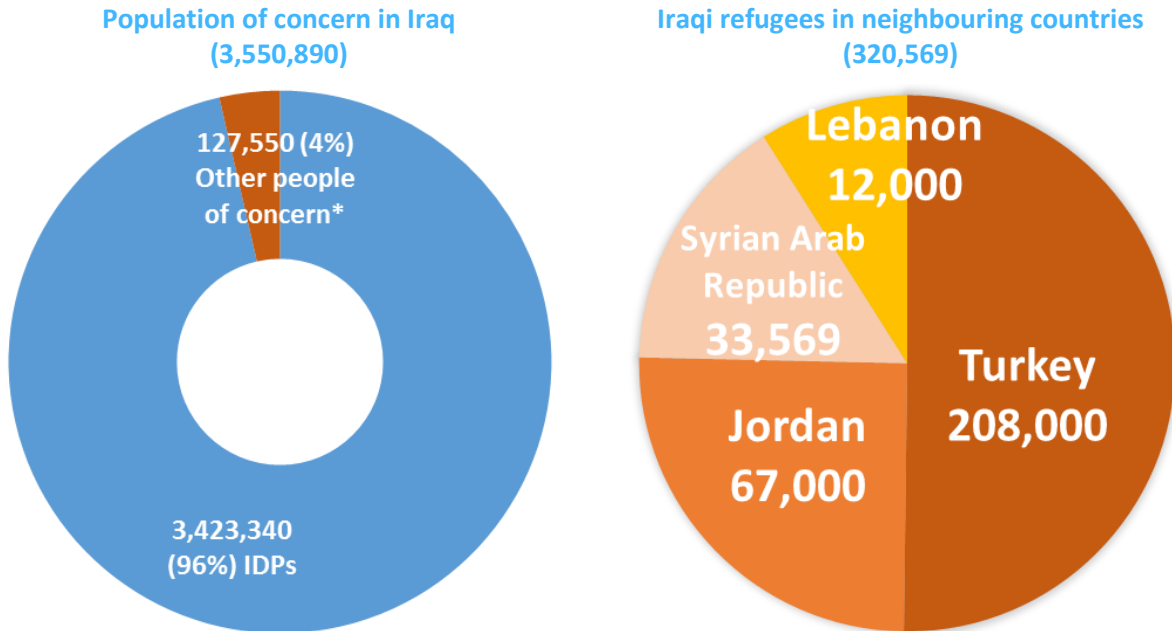
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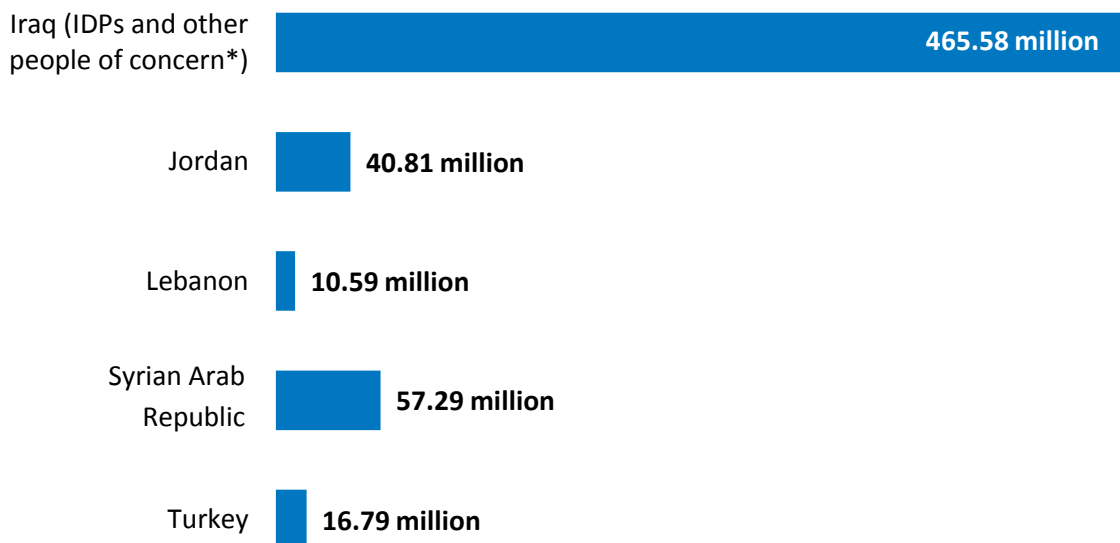
*This revised supplementary appeal document includes adjusted population planning figures: other people of concern to UNHCR should total 127,550 (not 619,050 as indicated in the original *Iraq Situation Emergency Response Supplementary Appeal* document). The overall estimated population of concern in 2015 for the Iraq Situation therefore currently totals 3.87 million people. There is no change to the financial requirements of USD 621.5 million as presented in the original supplementary appeal.

AT A GLANCE

A total of **3.87 million people of concern**



A total of **USD 621.5 million**** financial requirements for the Iraq Situation, including:

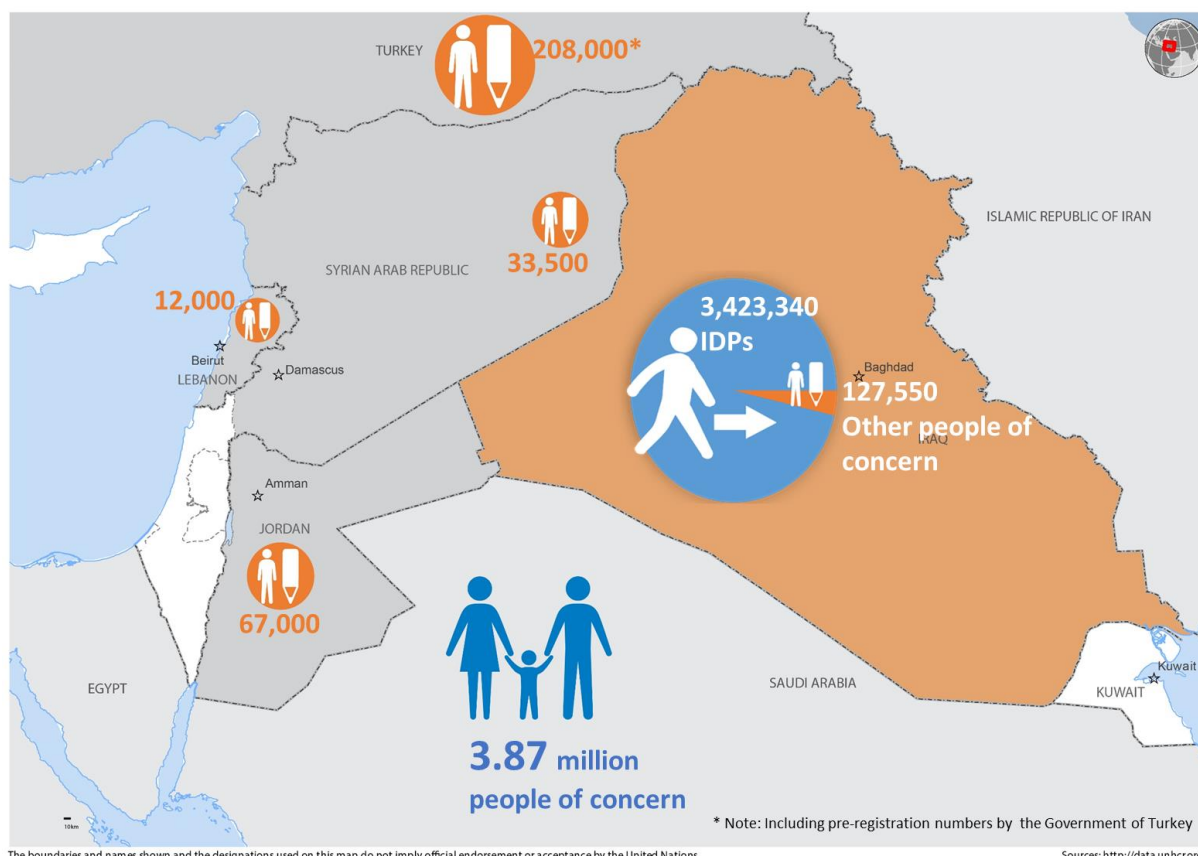


* Refugees from countries other than Syria, stateless people and Iraqi returnees.

** This total includes regional and global activities, and support costs (7%).

CONTEXT

Map



Introduction

The situation in Iraq continues to deteriorate: it is estimated that more than 2.1 million people were displaced in 2014 alone. Rekindled by the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) and the rise of extremist militant groups, the violence and insecurity in large parts of Iraq threaten to displace yet more people in 2015, both internally and into neighbouring countries. Barring a significant improvement in the maintenance of rule-of-law and security, it is anticipated that there could be up to 400,000 new internally displaced persons (IDPs) by December 2015. Taking into account Iraq's pre-2014 IDP population of 900,000, as well as last year's displacement, this may raise the total number of Iraqi IDPs to 3.4 million people by the end of 2015, including an estimated 800,000 in Northern Iraq. Furthermore, the conflict will have a negative impact on 127,550 other people of concern to UNHCR, including refugees¹, Iraqi returnees seeking to reintegrate, and stateless people who are in need of legal support.

Alongside the internal displacement, there are growing numbers of Iraqis seeking asylum in neighbouring countries in the region. Throughout 2014, more than 187,000 Iraqi refugees approached UNHCR – a considerable rise in numbers from previous years, particularly in Turkey and Jordan which both witnessed an increase of nearly 400 per cent. It is projected that the number of

¹ This figure does not include Syrian refugees, as the humanitarian response for Syrian refugees in Iraq is part of the 2015-2016 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) for the Syria crisis (available at <http://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org/>).

anticipated new Iraqi refugees approaching UNHCR in 2015 may reach more than 113,000, bringing the overall total of Iraqi refugees seeking protection to more than 320,000 by end-December 2015. Within the agreed cluster set-up in Iraq, UNHCR is leading the Protection, Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI) and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) clusters. UNHCR engages in Iraq through the UN and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRS), and the Deputy SRS and Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) who is leading the Iraq humanitarian response to internal displacement.

The massive displacement of people has created a grave humanitarian crisis and is pushing the limits of the capacity of the Government of Iraq, the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and the United Nations (UN) to meet the most basic needs of the IDPs and refugees. While humanitarian partners and government actors have escalated their response to address critical needs throughout 2014, the requirements have exceeded available financial resources, and large gaps remain.

This supplementary appeal outlines UNHCR’s requirements to assist and protect a total of up to **3.4 million Iraqi IDPs, as well as some 127,550 other people of concern in Iraq; and over 320,500 Iraqi refugees in neighbouring countries**. It combines the requirements already approved by UNHCR’s Executive Committee with the supplementary needs, and presents revised needs and consolidated financial requirements for UNHCR’s activities from 1 January to 31 December 2015.

A portion of these needs and requirements for Iraq were included in the 2014-2015 inter-agency Iraq Strategic Response Plan (SRP); however it is important to note that at the time of drafting the SRP, UNHCR had not finalized its 2015 planning. The Iraq component of this appeal will be included in the revised Iraq SRP.

This supplementary appeal also includes the additional needs of Iraqi refugees in Jordan, Syria and Turkey. For neighbouring countries, 60 per cent of the financial requirements were foreseen and included in the UNHCR Executive Committee-approved 2015 budget. However, given the pace and number of new arrivals, their needs and financial requirements have been increased and included in this supplementary appeal for Iraqi refugees in Jordan, Syria and Turkey. Lebanon’s financial requirements to protect and assist Iraqis were included in the ExCom-approved 2015 budget and UNHCR’s Global Appeal, and no additional financial requirements in 2015 are foreseen for the Lebanon operation at this point.

Population data

		CONCERNED POPULATIONS as of 31 December 2014	PLANNED ASSISTED POPULATIONS by December 2015
Iraq	Iraqi IDPs	3,023,340	3,423,340
	Other people of concern*	135,700	127,550
Jordan	Iraqi refugees	44,575	67,000
Lebanon	Iraqi refugees	11,636	12,000
Syria	Iraqi refugees	27,569	33,569
Turkey	Iraqi refugees**	123,748	208,000
TOTAL		3,366,568	3,871,459

* Refugees from countries other than Syria, stateless people and Iraqi returnees.

**Of the total Iraqi refugees in Turkey, 20,995 are registered, 51,067 are pre-registered, and 51,686 are pending pre-registration.

Financial summary (USD)

UNHCR's budget for 2015 (as approved by the Executive Committee in October 2014), covering four operations for the Iraqi IDP and refugee caseloads, amounts to **USD 212.8 million**. The supplementary requirements presented in this Appeal total **USD 408.7 million**, as shown in the centre column of the table below, including support costs.

OPERATION	REVISED EXCOM BUDGET (including the Syria Situation and other persons of concern)	IRAQ SITUATION FOR IDPS AND REFUGEES (revised requirements)			TOTAL REVISED REQUIREMENTS FOR 2015 (USD)
		Revised ExCom Budget related to the Iraq situation	Additional requirements	Total	
Iraq	113,274,497	117,260,912	325,529,512	442,790,424	556,064,921
Jordan	288,706,096	31,047,420	9,124,000	40,171,420	328,877,516
Lebanon	471,108,586	10,587,324	-	10,587,324	481,695,910
Syrian Arab Republic	309,778,397	52,737,721	4,258,000	56,995,721	366,774,118
Turkey	320,161,960	-	15,693,793	15,693,793	335,855,753
Regional and global activities	77,124,214	1,154,204	27,323,440*	28,477,644	105,601,858
Subtotal	1,580,153,750	212,787,581	381,928,745	594,716,326	2,174,870,076
Support costs (7%)	-	-	26,735,012	26,735,012	26,735,012
TOTAL	1,580,153,750	212,787,581	408,663,757	621,451,338	2,201,605,088

* This amount includes USD 7 million for the Regional Refugee Coordinator's Office in Amman to enhance operational support, coordination and oversight of the Iraq situation regionally; and USD 20 million for region-wide and global management, including emergency preparedness, protection and assistance for Iraqi refugees who have fled to countries other than those listed above.

Overall strategy and coordination

Inside Iraq:

UNHCR's main objectives are to deliver protection and humanitarian assistance for Iraqi refugees, and for IDPs within the cluster mechanism through UNHCR's lead roles in the Protection, Shelter/NFI, and CCCM clusters, with particular focus on the most vulnerable individuals.

The Anbar crisis, which occurred at the beginning of January 2014, brought about significant challenges for the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) as well as for the Government of Iraq (GoI) to address the IDP situation. At the onset of the Anbar crisis, the cluster system was introduced in Iraq, with UNAMI (ICODHA) assuming the overall coordination role for the HCT. In this context, UNHCR shifted its strategic engagement with IDPs, gradually moving its operation within the framework of the global cluster system.

Protection monitoring and the provision of legal assistance continue to be the main protection activities. UNHCR will contribute to the improvement of the overall protection environment for Iraqi refugees and IDPs, both during their displacement as well as upon their return, in close partnership with all stakeholders, including Iraqi communities. Targeted advocacy will be a priority, and UNHCR also aims to strengthen the capacity of civil society and the affected communities to respond to their protection needs.

In surrounding countries:

Recent events are also forcing Iraqis to flee abroad within the region, in search of safety and protection, mainly to Jordan, Syria and Turkey. UNHCR is strengthening its capacity to lead operations in refugee-hosting countries, and to support the respective Governments' responses. UNHCR will incorporate Iraqi new arrivals into existing programmes with an enhanced focus on outreach activities and protection solutions, as appropriate. It is anticipated that a resettlement strategy in a number of countries will help the organization to develop clear and appropriate counselling to asylum-seekers and refugees registering with UNHCR, to lobby for resettlement spaces and to maintain a protection space already under strain. Planned activities in the refugee countries include:

- Early identification of specific protection needs, starting with registration;
- Identification of the most vulnerable refugees, including unaccompanied women, female-heads of families and those who may have been exposed to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV);
- Provision of basic assistance;
- Promotion of solutions, including where possible the strategic use of resettlement.

PLANNED RESPONSE

IRAQ

Existing response

The 2014-2015 inter-agency Strategic Response Plan (SRP) is coordinated by OCHA. UNHCR leads the Protection, Shelter/NFI and CCCM clusters. So far, UNHCR and partner protection monitoring teams have reached 816,989 individuals throughout Iraq to determine their needs, vulnerabilities, registration status, demographic information, and accommodation circumstances. More than 84,000 households have been reached with emergency relief items across the country. UNHCR has constructed 10 of the 32 IDP camps across the country and supports more than 500 collective centres, primarily in central and southern Iraq. CCCM activities include training and capacity-building for local CCCM actors and government authorities working in managed camps and collective centres. UNHCR also supports the construction of shelter units for IDP families.

Non-Syrian refugees in Iraq have no immediate prospects for long-term local integration. While some refugee populations – particularly ethnic Kurds – may consider local integration in the Kurdistan Region, resettlement will also be needed for some, owing to the traumatic experiences they have encountered, risks they still face in Iraq, or special needs that cannot be catered for in Iraq. Though many refugees in Iraq are entitled to Iraqi nationality under the 2006 Iraqi Nationality Law, this is feasible only if the application is endorsed by the central Government.

The affected population in Iraq also includes returnees (mainly returning to Baghdad governorate), most of whom are coming back from Syria, and tens of thousands of people who may be stateless.

Strategy and coordination

UNHCR supports the Government's activities and coordination efforts and will work to the relevant authorities' capacities in registration and camp management. UNHCR's strategy complements OCHA's general coordination leadership, supporting cluster strategy and objectives while remaining in line with global and regional UNHCR policy. UNHCR-led clusters develop participatory and needs-based strategies in cooperation with authorities, UN agencies, and non-governmental partners.

UNHCR's shelter strategy, in line with the Shelter cluster strategy and in close coordination with the CCCM cluster, is to support the Government of Iraq in ensuring basic shelter for an estimated 800,000 vulnerable Iraqi IDPs in need of shelter through support for planned tented camps or rehabilitation of collective centres. Vulnerable families will receive basic domestic items to meet their needs. People living in sub-standard shelter will be prioritized. UNHCR will assess and target individuals with winter assistance, particularly in Northern Iraq where winter can be harsh, including through one-off cash assistance.

UNHCR's protection strategy will focus on improving registration throughout the country by training national authorities to strengthen capacity while establishing standard operating procedures for minimum standards for reception conditions, in order wherever possible to support government ministries to discharge this function. UNHCR is working in particular to address the protection concerns of the most vulnerable population; this includes female-headed households, elderly people

and people with disabilities. The lack of job opportunities leads to further vulnerabilities, with the risk of a rising incidence of violence and negative coping mechanisms, including prostitution.

UNHCR continues to lead efforts, through the Cash Coordination group in coordination and consultation with other clusters, to maximize efficiencies in assessing, targeting and monitoring the cost of cash transfers. One-time cash assistance has proven to be a vital activity for assisting IDPs to cope with their immediate needs such as rent, food, fuel and medical care. IDPs are selected following thorough assessment of their vulnerability and ability to sustain themselves, in accordance with agreed criteria.

Many displaced members of communities – who are in theory eligible for Iraqi citizenship – lack documentation and are at risk of statelessness. Discrimination, reluctance to register, financial difficulties, and practical obstacles prevent these communities from accessing their rights as Iraqi nationals. Under its protection mandate, UNHCR will assist these communities to obtain important pieces of documentation, thereby preventing a chain of events that would make it even more difficult for future generations to trace and prove their Iraqi origins.

For Iraqi returnees and other populations of concern, UNHCR’s priorities for 2015 include protection monitoring, the provision of legal assistance, individual protection interventions, advocacy, and building the capacity of government authorities. Protection monitoring remains a key activity for refugee returnees, carried out through the existing Protection Assistance and Reintegration Centres. In addition, communication channels will be diversified to help identify people of concern in need of assistance in all areas. One-time cash assistance will be considered for the most vulnerable returnee families after a case-by-case assessment.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation

Access to and quality of Status determination procedures improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out RSD for small minority of cases in need of RSD for protection reasons – especially for reasons of resettlement such as i) EVIs, in particular medical cases without treatment available in KR; ii) high profile cases with protection concerns; and iii) detention cases.
Civil registration and status documentation strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue 100% of new-borns with a birth certificate. Based on previous birth rates for the non-Syrian population, it is estimated that during the year, 117 children will be registered and issued documentation under regular birth registration procedures
Identification of statelessness improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct in-depth analysis based on the outcomes of the 2014 mapping exercise to help the Government to develop the policies to attend to the specific needs of particular groups at risk of statelessness.
Level of individual documentation increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide to government entities support and capacity development in protection principles and specific needs of various groups, including women and children.
Quality of registration and profiling improved and maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and strengthen the capacity of government officials. 250 national authorities will be trained on registration and documentation of IDPs
Reception conditions improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and develop SOPs in coordination with local authorities and stakeholders to ensure that reception conditions meet minimum standards.

Favourable protection environment

Access to legal assistance and remedies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish 50 mobile protection monitoring teams to
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Public attitude towards people of concern improved

Law and policy developed and or strengthened

International and regional instruments acceded to, ratified and strengthened

- assess and analyse the protection conditions of **150,000** families.
- Provide legal assistance to up to **51,000** families.
- Organize **27** information and awareness campaigns.
- Organize **50** events to support the capacity of the national authorities.
- Undertake advocacy and capacity building with government authorities, and provide a workshop, training, or study tour for the concerned government officials.

Security from violence and exploitation

Protection of children strengthened

Prevention of and response to SGBV

- Extend and reinforce interventions on prevention and response for children at risk in the Kurdistan Region (KR-I) to enhance the well-being of internally displaced girls, boys and adolescents.
- Provide counselling and psychosocial assistance to **1,500** survivors through protection monitoring and assistance centres.
- Conduct awareness raising campaigns. Including organizing **180** events. Enable and sustain participation of community in SGBV prevention and response.
- Provide capacity building for 150 national authorities on SGBV prevention and response.
- Provide 10,000 dignity kits to victims of SGBV.

Basic needs and essential services

Health status of the population improved

Sanitation and hygiene

Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained

Population has sufficient basic and domestic items

Population has sufficient access to energy

Services for people with specific needs

Population has optimal access to education

- Provide refugees in camps and settlements with free primary health care services at the same level as nationals.
- Construct community sanitary facilities/latrines in 15 camps and/or camp-like settlements.
- Rehabilitate **17,000** shelter units. Rehabilitation will focus on basic needs and conditions (e.g. as roof repairs, doors and windows, partition walls, safety of the electrical system, repairs for water piping, shower and toilets).
- Distribute **30,000** tents to meet emergency shelter needs in camp settings throughout Iraq.
- Establish or rehabilitate **538** collective centres.
- Construct or rehabilitate **2,000** long-term shelters.
- Construct and maintain 10 camp and camp-like settlements.
- Identify and provide one-time cash assistance (cash for rent) to **5,650** IDP families living with host families or renting accommodation.
- Identify **14,400** families for cash assistance in the form of cash or multi-purpose vouchers.
- Distribute **60,000** CRI kits to IDPs across Iraq.
- Distribute **60,000** winterization kits and 35,000 tent insulation kits and 35,000 polyester boards for tents to IDPs.
- Provide **190,000** litres of fuel (contingent on availability), which will cover 10 per cent of refugee families (750 households)
- Identify **30,000** families for cash assistance, targeting at-risk and vulnerable groups including female-headed households, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly.
- Support access to primary education of **2,000** non-Syrian refugee children.

Durable solutions

Comprehensive solution strategies developed and strengthened

Voluntary return

Greater reduction of statelessness is achieved

Potential for resettlement realized

- Advocate for durable solutions. UNHCR with the UNCT will support a coherent strategy that addresses the basic needs and promotes durable solutions for IDPs.
- Identify and assist **39,450** individuals with return packages.
- Carry out individual interventions on a case-by-case basis for **2,000** individuals, which may include financial assistance and legal support to families at risk of statelessness; conduct campaigns on birth registration or the benefits of civil registration aiming towards **20,000** individuals.
- Submit **60** cases / **160** individuals for non-Syrian nationalities for resettlement.

Community empowerment and self-reliance

Co-existence with local communities

Community mobilization strengthened and expanded

Self-reliance and livelihoods improved

- Implement an additional **200** Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) to benefit IDPs, refugees and the host community.
- Engage 10 additional females in management roles to increase by 10 per cent the active female participation in leadership and the decision making process.
- Through Community Technology Access centres for refugees, provide life-skills training for livelihood purposes for **800** refugees, combined with guidance on business market opportunities.

Leadership, coordination and partnership

Coordination and partnerships strengthened

Camp management and coordination refined and improved

Donor relations and resource mobilization strengthened

- Train Government entities and partners in coordination and management of **38** camps and informal settlements. Support an inter-agency call centre to harmonize the collection and dissemination of information.
- Capacitate Government and partners to better coordinate and manage activities and services in **100%** identified sites.
- Ensure **100%** of the targeted population in all IDP camps UNHCR is operating in has access to humanitarian assistance and protection services.
- Ensure 100% supported IDP locations meet agreed upon standards
- Address 100% of gaps and needs identified in a timely manner.
- Submit reporting for donors in a timely manner. Keep donors and opinion-makers informed about the situation, achievements and challenges.

Logistics and operations support

Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs

Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized

- Reinforce and establish a solid logistics and supply structure to respond to the requirements of both the camp and non-camp population, in order to meet the basic needs of the population and provide timely responses.
- Rent additional warehouse space to hold its contingency and running stock. Secure transport capacity to move the items to the warehouses and from the warehouses to the distribution points in the northern and the centre regions. Establish a new warehouse in addition to the existing warehouses in Iraq's central and northern regions to cater to the needs of the additional population.
- For the implementation of its programme, UNHCR relies on 12 international and national partners. Headquarters Overhead costs will be paid to INGOs.

Financial requirements (USD)

IRAQ	Revised ExCom Budget related to Iraq Situation	Additional Requirements	TOTAL (USD)
Favourable protection environment	17,936,157	6,243,721	24,179,877
Access to legal assistance and remedies	15,001,550	5,036,522	20,038,071
International and regional instruments acceded to, ratified or strengthened	215,141	-	215,141
Law and policy developed and strengthened	1,164,541	702,593	1,867,135
Public attitude towards people of concern improved	1,554,925	504,605	2,059,530
Fair protection processes and documentation	9,307,424	6,354,029	15,661,454
Reception conditions improved	-	336,401	336,401
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	423,048	3,151,521	3,574,569
Level of individual documentation increased	7,808,614	2,866,107	10,674,721
Identification of statelessness improved	500,141	-	500,141
Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened	187,811	-	187,811
Access to and quality of status determination procedures improved	387,811	-	387,811
Security from violence and exploitation	4,879,039	3,502,365	8,381,404
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	4,441,228	2,072,167	6,513,395
Protection of children strengthened	437,811	1,430,198	1,868,009
Basic needs and essential services	45,863,515	228,717,742	274,581,257
Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	-	28,537,319	28,537,319
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	18,953,259	142,562,774	161,516,033
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	11,892,278	47,171,892	59,064,169
Services for people with specific needs strengthened	12,821,033	10,445,757	23,266,790
Health status of the population improved	770,636	-	770,636
Population has optimal access to education	731,926	-	731,926
Population has sufficient access to energy	694,383	-	694,383
Community empowerment and self-reliance	12,986,459	11,959,698	24,946,157
Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted	3,583,048	11,959,698	15,542,747
Self-reliance and livelihoods improved	8,875,653	-	8,875,653
Community mobilization strengthened and expanded	527,758	-	527,758
Durable solutions	2,266,585	40,252,331	42,518,916
Comprehensive solutions strategy developed, strengthened or updated	1,548,492	465,929	2,014,422
Potential for voluntary return realized	-	39,786,401	39,786,401
Greater reduction of statelessness is achieved	490,282	-	490,282
Potential for resettlement realized	227,811	-	227,811
Leadership, coordination and partnership	11,099,782	8,380,859	19,480,641
Coordination and partnerships strengthened	587,386	1,621,127	2,208,513
Camp management and coordination refined and improved	10,380,505	6,396,440	16,776,945
Donor relations and resource mobilization improved	131,892	363,291	495,183
Logistics and operations support	12,921,952	20,118,766	33,040,718
Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	2,279,075	14,278,732	16,557,807
Operation management, coordination and support	10,642,877	5,840,034	16,482,911
Subtotal	117,260,912	325,529,512	442,790,424
Support costs (7%)	-	22,787,066	22,787,066
Total	117,260,912	348,316,577	465,577,490

JORDAN

Existing response

UNHCR continues to support the Government through its leadership of the protection response to the influx of Iraqi refugees, including through registration and the provision of direct protection counselling and referrals to specialized service providers for child protection, SGBV and legal assistance. As there are a limited number of partners with funding for Iraqi refugees, UNHCR has been working closely with the Ministries of the Interior and Social Development, the Departments of Civil Status and Family Protection, and NGO partners to provide protection services to the Iraqi population.

A key element of the response has been support to community-based protection networks: Community Support Committees (CSCs), consisting of Jordanians and Iraqis, play an important role in protection referrals, identification of basic needs (including winterization needs), awareness-raising and social cohesion. UNHCR also provides direct support to survivors of SGBV through individual case management and multi-sectoral services, including psychosocial support, legal counselling and the provision of safe shelter.

Strategy and coordination

Given the growing insecurity and violence in Iraq and a substantial increase in the flow of Iraqi asylum-seekers to Jordan (7,000 in 2013, tripling to 21,499 in 2014), it is necessary to explore more efficient refugee status determination (RSD) and resettlement processing for the population. The registration capacity of UNHCR in Jordan is being increasingly stretched by the growing number of arrivals. Additional staffing for filing, registration and renewal of asylum-seeker certificates will therefore be required. RSD acceptance rates of Iraqi asylum-seekers are, and will remain, very high (92.2 per cent) as most profiles of Iraqi asylum-seekers arriving in Jordan meet the definition in the 1951 Convention. The enhanced role of registration to identify resettlement needs and vulnerabilities of individuals, groups at risk and specific profiles will be essential to ensure that RSD and resettlement processing become more targeted and strategic. Therefore, close cooperation between registration, RSD, resettlement and protection is crucial for the successful implementation of the RSD and resettlement strategies for Iraqi refugees across the region.

UNHCR will also continue to focus on providing safe and confidential multi-sectoral services to survivors of SGBV and children at risk. Increased support for mental health and psychosocial support and SGBV service providers will form part of the response strategy given the increased numbers of Iraqi refugees reporting that they experienced SGBV or other forms of violence in Iraq. UNHCR will ensure that people of concern with specific needs, including those with disabilities, are identified through registration and protection outreach activities in order to provide rehabilitation sessions, and ensure access to education and other community-based protection services. CSCs and psychosocial support for families will also continue to be a key element of UNHCR's protection response, in order to strengthen family and community support structures and the resilience of refugee families. UNHCR will also continue to work closely with the Ministry of the Interior, the Civil Status Department and legal-aid service providers to address the legal and physical protection needs of Iraqis.

Without legal residence and work permits, most refugees do not have access to legal employment and therefore cannot afford some of the basic needs for their families. Lack of access to a work permit for refugees remains a major obstacle to improving livelihood opportunities for Iraqis in Jordan. Therefore UNHCR cash assistance is a critical tool to assist the most vulnerable.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation

Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained

- Register **23,000** new arrivals. Ensure that new asylum-seekers undergo RSD at first instance during the year and waiting periods are kept below 6 months.

Favourable protection environment

Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved

- Provide **1,000** cases with legal consultations.

Security from violence and exploitation

Protection of children strengthened

- Organize and monitor special arrangements for the protection and care of unaccompanied and separated children in accordance with the Alternative Care Procedures and Guidelines agreed with the Government of Jordan.

Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved

- Provide multi-sectoral services and access to safe spaces for all identified SGBV survivors.

Basic needs and essential services

Health status of the population improved

- Provide **all** new arrivals with access to primary, reproductive and mental health care.
- Provide **500** cases with secondary and tertiary health care services.

Population has sufficient basic and domestic items

- Conduct cash Vulnerability Assessment for **5,000** cases (conduct home visit assessments and obtain data on essential refugee vulnerability criteria) for evaluation and potential cash grants.
- Include **2,000** cases in the regular monthly cash assistance with winterization bonus in November and December.

Services for people with specific needs strengthened

- Provide urgent cash assistance for **2,000** cases.
- Support people with disabilities (including children) through provision of equipment, rehabilitation services and counselling, targeting **500** individuals.

Financial requirements (USD)

JORDAN	Revised ExCom Budget related to Iraq Situation	Additional Requirements	TOTAL (USD)
Favourable protection environment	868,360	200,000	1,068,360
Administrative institutions and practice developed	557,090	-	557,090
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved	187,090	200,000	387,090
Access to territory improved and risk of <i>refoulement</i> reduced	67,090	-	67,090
Law and policy developed or strengthened	57,090	-	57,090
Fair protection processes and documentation	1,441,541	300,000	1,741,541
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	921,271	300,000	1,221,271
Access to and quality of status determination procedures improved	406,090	-	406,090
Level of individual documentation increased	57,090	-	57,090
Civil registration and status documentation strengthened	57,090	-	57,090
Security from violence and exploitation	803,812	500,000	1,303,812
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	368,361	250,000	618,361
Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement increased	114,180	-	114,180
Protection of children strengthened	321,271	250,000	571,271
Basic needs and essential services	26,410,264	8,124,000	34,534,264
Health status of the population improved	4,492,960	1,800,000	6,292,960
Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services	1,078,361	-	1,078,361
Population has sufficient basis and domestic items	19,342,754	6,124,000	25,466,754
Services for people with specific needs strengthened	1,091,271	200,000	1,291,271
Population has optimal access to education	404,918	-	404,918
Community empowerment and self-reliance	368,361	-	368,361
Community mobilization strengthened and expanded	311,271	-	311,271
Self-reliance and livelihoods improved	57,090	-	57,090
Durable solutions	596,722	-	596,722
Potential for voluntary return realized	311,271	-	311,271
Potential for resettlement realized	228,361	-	228,361
Comprehensive solutions strategy developed, strengthened or updated	57,090	-	57,090
Leadership, coordination and partnership	114,180	-	114,180
Coordination and partnerships strengthened	57,090	-	57,090
Donor relations and resource mobilization improved	57,090	-	57,090
Logistics and operations support	444,180	-	444,180
Operation management, coordination and support	444,180	-	444,180
Subtotal	31,047,420	9,124,000	40,171,420
Support costs (7%)	-	638,680	638,680
Total	31,047,420	9,762,680	40,810,100

LEBANON

Existing response

There is no legal or administrative framework to manage refugee affairs in Lebanon. After negotiations with the Government, the draft MoU that would recognize UNHCR's mandate and provide an agreed framework for the protection and assistance of asylum-seekers and refugees in Lebanon has been finalized but is still pending approval by the General Security Office.

In 2013, no amnesty period was announced by the General Security Office to allow legalization of stay in Lebanon for those asylum-seekers and refugees who entered the country unofficially. During 2013, a total of 983 non-Syrian refugees were provided with legal counselling.

Groups with specific needs have continued to depend on UNHCR and partners' assistance programmes to be able to survive, given the increasing cost of living and difficulties in finding work either legally or in the informal sector. An improved case management system and more community outreach helped the Office identify and assist refugees and asylum-seekers with specific needs, including SGBV survivors and cases of separated children. Increased awareness-raising activities for women, and efforts to provide them with skills/vocational training and job placement are being continued.

The number of school-aged Iraqi refugees in school has dropped from 1,580 to 767, mainly due to local schools prioritizing Syrian admission over Iraqis, insufficient information sharing, resettlement and a high rate of child labour reported by partner agencies. UNHCR and its partners are supporting the national health system and have ensured access for refugees to primary health care through expansion of the primary health care network.

Strategy and coordination

The overarching strategy for UNHCR remains to provide protection and solutions for refugees and others of concern in Lebanon. This will be achieved through continued close partnership with the Government, Parliament and the judiciary, the UNCT as well as local NGOs and partners.

UNHCR will continue to ensure coverage of work permits and regularization fees for Iraqi refugees, with primary focus on the most vulnerable. Advocacy with government authorities will continue to address the challenges facing Iraqi refugees. The risk of detention for persons of concern who have no legal residency in Lebanon is serious, particularly for Iraqis. At the end of 2013, there were 52 non-Syrian asylum-seekers and refugees in detention. The General Security Office is reluctant to release persons of concern to UNHCR unless they have been accepted for resettlement or have been able to identify a Lebanese sponsor to regularize their status. Further advocacy with prison authorities will be prioritized, expanding legal representation for detainees, including advocating for the release of detainees, especially minors (charged with illegal entry). UNHCR will continue to strengthen coordination with partners operating with juveniles in detention for better follow-up, and to ensure linkages with their parents/families outside of detention, as well as partners.

Immediate measures have been put in place by UNHCR to better organize the reception and registration areas. UNHCR will expand livelihood programmes and activities for Iraqis, with a focus on programmes targeting women, youth and older persons, as well as refugees without

resettlement prospects. Cash support will be provided for those most in need, using the same modalities as for Syrian refugees (ATM), and their situation will be monitored.

UNHCR will also ensure that Iraqi refugees enjoy the same health services and access to the same facilities as Syrian refugees, and are aware of such services. The provision of medication for chronic conditions at the public health centre level will be monitored. Mental health services will be strengthened, including specialized mental health services. UNHCR will continue to focus on the promotion of access of children with disabilities to formal education, and will provide the necessary means to ensure this, as well as identifying disability-friendly schools. UNHCR will ensure timely education assistance to Iraqi refugee children ahead of the school year, in order to prevent non-enrolment/child labour for financial reasons.

Financial requirements (USD)

Lebanon's financial requirements to protect and assist Iraqis were included in the ExCom-approved 2015 budget (as detailed below) and UNHCR's Global Appeal. No additional financial requirements in 2015 are foreseen.

LEBANON	Revised ExCom Budget related to Iraq Situation	Additional Requirements	TOTAL (USD)
Favourable protection environment	1,432,074	-	1,432,074
Access to legal assistance and remedies	509,066	-	509,066
Public attitude towards persons of concern improved	184,066	-	184,066
Law and policy developed and strengthened	738,942	-	738,942
Fair protection processes and documentation	779,430	-	779,430
Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened	396,910	-	396,910
Identification of statelessness improved	198,454	-	198,454
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	92,033	-	92,033
Access to and quality of status determination procedures improved	92,033	-	92,033
Security from violence and exploitation	627,197	-	627,197
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	214,066	-	214,066
Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement increased	137,033	-	137,033
Protection of children strengthened	276,098	-	276,098
Basic needs and essential services	5,352,360	-	5,352,360
Health status of the population improved	1,074,066	-	1,074,066
Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services	92,033	-	92,033
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	167,033	-	167,033
Services for people with specific needs strengthened	3,077,430	-	3,077,430
Population has optimal access to education	941,798	-	941,798
Community empowerment and self-reliance	589,066	-	589,066
Community mobilization strengthened and expanded	589,066	-	589,066
Durable solutions	401,099	-	401,099
Potential for voluntary return realized	112,032	-	112,032
Potential for resettlement realized	289,066	-	289,066
Leadership, coordination and partnership	184,066	-	184,066
Donor relations and resource mobilization improved	92,033	-	92,033
Coordination and partnerships strengthened	92,033	-	92,033
Logistics and operations support	1,222,033	-	1,222,033
Operation management, coordination and support	1,222,033	-	1,222,033
Subtotal	10,587,324	-	10,587,324
Support costs (7 per cent)	-	-	-
Total	10,587,324	-	10,587,324

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Existing response

For urban-based refugees, UNHCR's programme in Syria will continue to prioritize cash assistance to support fundamental non-food and shelter needs and address the vulnerability of those Iraqis who arrived in 2014. UNHCR's active resettlement programme, though facing challenges, is a key mechanism for durable solutions for persons of concern.

The Government of Syria continues to accommodate the presence of refugees in the country, which has allowed UNHCR to maintain refugee reception and counselling services, including refugee status determination (RSD) and resettlement. The main modality for assistance continues to be the cash assistance programme, where cash-for-food (provided by WFP) and monthly allowances are disbursed through ATM cards. This system allows refugees to prioritize their needs and access cash in their neighbouring vicinity, without having to travel across cities and face difficulties at various checkpoints. UNHCR continues to provide legal assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers through counselling and legal representation, directly or through contracted lawyers and implementing partners. With the aim of meeting the basic needs of refugees and enhancing their protection, UNHCR has increased the cash assistance programme to include winterization allowances. While security constraints have resulted in less frequent verification visits by UNHCR staff, UNHCR outreach volunteers have continued to access refugees so they do not need to travel to UNHCR offices.

Prior to the influx, UNHCR had prepositioned core relief items (CRIs) for 50,000 people in Hassakeh. At the start of the influx UNHCR provided transport to individuals from the border area to the Newroz camp. Additionally, UNHCR distributed CRI kits to over 6,200 individuals. The Office has also maintained an identification system in the camp to monitor new arrivals, capture special needs, and facilitate assistance and services. UNHCR has led the inter-agency response, mobilizing the support of WFP and UNICEF to provide food assistance and WASH services. UNHCR has also taken additional mitigation measures to prevent misuse of water in camps and to allow site preparation work to continue.

Strategy and coordination

UNHCR in Syria projects the arrival of 500 Iraqi individuals on average each month, amounting to 6,000 individuals (1,200 families) in 2015. The Office will organize transport to and shelter at the Newroz camp and will continue coordinating the inter-agency response. The response involves, inter alia, the expansion of protection outreach to newly arriving Iraqis, registration, documentation, SGBV monitoring and response, child protection, family reunification, and counselling. UNHCR will continue working with the Kurdish Relief Committee in the camp to address basic needs, including health. This will require setting up a basic primary-health care centre with an ambulance for emergency referrals to the public hospital.

As part of its 2015 project, UNHCR will work with its implementing partner to complete the construction of Newroz camp to initially accommodate 800 tents and all related services. The camp can be expanded to accommodate an additional 1,200 families. UNICEF contributes with WASH infrastructure and education activities. In addition, CRI assistance and other services will be extended to the host communities. In line with UNHCR's strategy of providing cash-for-food and cash assistance for vulnerable refugee families, cash assistance will be included as part of the emergency response, in particular for the population opting to reside outside the camp.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation

Registration and profiling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Register new arrivals, including as a basis to identify persons with specific needs (including UASC). Support Field Office Qamishly on protection, community services, registration and field monitoring to increase the capacity of the Office. Establish a reception and registration centre in Newroz camp.
Reception conditions	

Security from violence and exploitation

Protection of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish arrangements for the protection and care of unaccompanied and separated children. Provision of services to survivors of SGBV through support to partners.
Prevention of and response to SGBV	

Basic needs and essential services

Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide primary health-care services Provide secondary and emergency health care. Expand Newroz camp for 1,200 families with additional basic infrastructure, including water and sanitation facilities. Deliver 1,200 tents to new arrivals accommodated in the camp.² Provide CRI to 1,200 families (6,000 individuals). Provide 1,000 CRI kits to vulnerable families in host communities. Provide cash assistance for 600 vulnerable families, including a one-time winterization grant for 1,200 families. Provide psychosocial support for persons in need, in particular children.
Shelter and infrastructure	
Basic and domestic items	
Services for people with specific needs	

Logistics and operations support

Logistics and supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure logistics capacity, i.e. transport (including six airlifts to Hassakeh Governorate, which is not accessible by road), warehousing and distribution of CRI kits to new arrivals, as well as tents for the site and other required commodities Provide project management support to partners for the projects relating to the new arrivals.
Operation management, coordination and support	

² 1,200 tents is a planning figure in anticipation of the possible arrival of an additional 1,200 families in the course of 2015.

Financial requirements (USD)

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	Revised ExCom Budget related to Iraq Situation	Additional Requirements	TOTAL (USD)
Favourable protection environment	709,531	-	709,531
Access to legal assistance and remedies	249,812	-	249,812
Access to territory improved and risk of <i>refoulement</i> reduced	119,906	-	119,906
Law and policy developed and strengthened	339,813	-	339,813
Fair protection processes and documentation	1,173,155	216,666	1,389,821
Reception conditions improved	204,812	133,333	338,145
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	388,718	83,333	472,051
Access to and quality of status determination procedures improved	304,813	-	304,813
Level of individual documentation increased	154,906	-	154,906
Civil registration and status documentation strengthened	119,906	-	119,906
Security from violence and exploitation	2,797,484	266,667	3,064,151
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	574,625	133,334	707,959
Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement increased	234,812	-	234,812
Protection of children strengthened	1,988,047	133,333	2,121,380
Basic needs and essential services	39,477,572	2,708,000	42,185,572
Health status of the population improved	7,847,031	566,667	8,413,698
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	-	881,333	881,333
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	12,861,016	693,333	13,554,349
Services for people with specific needs strengthened	14,886,478	566,667	15,453,145
Population has optimal access to education	3,883,047	-	3,883,047
Community empowerment and self-reliance	3,356,750	-	3,356,750
Community mobilization strengthened and expanded	684,718	-	684,718
Self-reliance and livelihoods improved	2,672,032	-	2,672,032
Durable solutions	1,844,166	-	1,844,166
Potential for voluntary return realized	909,718	-	909,718
Potential for resettlement realized	754,718	-	754,718
Greater reduction of statelessness is achieved	179,730	-	179,730
Leadership, coordination and partnership	207,031	-	207,031
Donor relations and resource mobilization improved	207,031	-	207,031
Logistics and operations support	3,172,032	1,066,667	4,238,699
Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	-	533,333	533,333
Operation management, coordination and support	3,172,032	533,334	3,705,366
Subtotal	52,737,721	4,258,000	56,995,721
Support costs (7%)	-	298,060	298,060
Total	52,737,721	4,556,060	57,293,781

TURKEY

Existing response

Since June 2014, the number of Iraqi refugees in Turkey has continued to increase daily: some 87,250 people arrived between June and December 2014. The profile of the caseload continues to be diverse, including Christians, Sunnis and Shia, with a notable increase in the arrival of Yazidi Iraqis following the events in Sinjar.

Following the adoption of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection that entered into force in April 2014, Iraqis who arrived in Turkey before May 2014 are issued with identity documents by the Turkish authorities that provide access to rights including health care, education and social assistance. Iraqis who arrived after May 2014 are provided with documentation similar to those being given to Syrian refugees that benefit from temporary protection regime, even though the declaration of temporary protection as such for Iraqis has not been made yet.

The sudden population increase in several urban areas in Turkey has further strained government resources. This has resulted in a backlog in registration by the Foreigners' Police and those pending registration cannot access public services. In order to improve reception conditions of Iraqis arriving after May 2014, the Council of Ministers has announced that the health costs for this group will be covered by the Government. Post-May 2014 Iraqi arrivals are not entitled to apply for work permits.

UNHCR continues to carry out RSD and to search for durable solutions. Refugees who are registered with the Office can benefit from assistance provided by UNHCR and its partners, including psychosocial support, education support and cash assistance for the most vulnerable. The overall Iraqi refugee population in Turkey as of 31 December 2014 stood at 123,748. Of the total Iraqi refugees in Turkey, 20,995 are registered, 51,067 Iraqis are pre-registered, and 51,686 are pending pre-registration.

To expedite registration and documentation needs, UNHCR is working to further streamline RSD and registration; strengthen training activities; and increase its capacity to review cases by hiring additional staff.

Strategy and coordination

UNHCR will maintain its support to the Government and its local authorities in order to process and receive Iraqi refugees and respond to their immediate needs, while increasing its own registration capacity to reduce the backlog and simultaneously strengthen community outreach and psychosocial support, as well as assistance activities through its implementing partners. UNHCR is advocating for the removal of obstacles limiting Iraqis' access to services, in particular healthcare, regardless of whether they are yet to be registered or arrived after May 2014. Although the Turkish authorities have announced the extension of health coverage to Iraqis who have arrived after May 2014, the details and extent of the services need to be clarified.

Iraqis who arrived after May 2014 and those who are awaiting registration by national officials live in difficult conditions, as they are dependent on humanitarian assistance. Key unmet needs of asylum-seekers, most of whom have left behind all their belongings, include domestic items, clothes, medical care, accommodation, food, as well as transport.

In order to mitigate the growing pressure on the local reception capacity of the hosting communities, UNHCR will support the Turkish Government and the relevant public institutions including in facilitating access to healthcare, social assistance and education. UNHCR will provide support to the Ministry of National Education to enhance access to the Turkish education system and to Turkish language classes.

UNHCR and its partners will also continue to provide counselling and information on registration and access to services in Turkey; to identify and follow up on persons with special needs, including survivors and persons at risk of SGBV, UASC and other children at risk, and persons with disabilities and chronic medical problems, through its registration, protection and outreach activities; and to ensure referrals to national protection and support mechanisms. Through its partners, UNHCR will support the most vulnerable with cash-based and CRI assistance. Given the increased population, the range of activities of UNHCR’s partners will be expanded, including a scaling-up of psychosocial support activities to meet the increasing needs. Partner presence will also be expanded to cover the 62 satellite cities in Turkey.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation

Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained

- Process 80% of Iraqi cases at the registration stage in merged procedures (registration and RSD); while 20% will undergo full-scale RSD procedures.
- Strengthen UNHCR and its implementing partner’s registration capacity to ensure PoCs are registered on an individual basis with essential data recorded, and with a view to identifying immediate protection needs as well as undertaking relevant protection responses, including resettlement according to established criteria.
- Improve counselling and protection assistance and information facilities including at UNHCR’s premises.
- Register an estimated 186,000 individuals and timely documentation process.
- Provide information to PoC on registration procedures
- Strengthen UNHCR RSD capacity to process cases and increase outreach with missions to 62 satellite cities.
- Increase provision of interpretation services to support the Turkish authorities and UNHCR in dealing with registration and protection related activities.
- Expand and strengthen UNHCR’s partners’ presence to develop protection policies in urban contexts expanded to 41 cities.
- Strengthen implementing partners’ assistance program to ensure basic needs are met and access to medical assistance is ensured.

Reception conditions improved

Favourable protection environment

Access to legal assistance and legal remedies

- Provide accurate and timely information concerning protection procedures (including registration with the Government of Turkey and UNHCR; refugee status determination, access to public services and assistance) at the earliest stage.
- Provide counselling and key information to 12,000 people of concern on their rights and obligations in Turkey.
- Train 50 adjudicators for legal representation for persons of concern involved in relevant administrative

<p>Access to territory improved and risk of <i>refoulement</i> reduced</p>	<p>and judicial proceedings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize 10 events, workshops or seminars to advocate for access to territory, protection monitoring for the identification of individuals with specific needs and protection problems for the purpose of referral, and outreach to people of concern throughout Turkey.
<p>Security from violence and exploitation</p>	
<p>Protection of children strengthened</p> <p>Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish government Best Interest Determination procedures for separated and/or unaccompanied children. Conduct 400 Best Interest Assessments. Provide legal assistance to 150 survivors who report SGBV incidents. Support UNHCR partners and the Government institutions to increase the capacity to respond to the protection needs of victims of sexual and gender based violence. Provide counselling and referrals as needed for up to 400 persons in need of support.
<p>Basic needs and essential services</p>	
<p>Health status of the population improved</p> <p>Services for people with specific needs strengthened</p> <p>Population has optimal access to education</p> <p>Population has sufficient basic and domestic items</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor health, living conditions and general welfare of Iraqis to maintain acceptable standards with particular attention to those with specific needs. Provide psycho-social support. Provide one-time non-food item assistance to 9,750 persons with specific needs (including single-headed families, victims of torture or SGBV, people with disabilities, elderly, unaccompanied minors and separated children) who cannot be referred to other service providers. Provide cash-based assistance for 2,000 extremely vulnerable people of concern to meet their needs, according to identified vulnerabilities. Provide local transport and accommodation assistance to people of concern required to travel within Turkey for reasons related to their status. Promote access to educational services, in coordination with the authorities, in 23 cities in Turkey. UNHCR will support the coverage of minimum Iraqi refugee needs in the 62 satellite cities.
<p>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</p>	
<p>Donor relations and resource mobilization strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide country donor briefings and updates, as well as timely donor reporting.
<p>Logistics and Operations support</p>	
<p>Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide operational support to partners. Optimize operational management and coordination. Ensure maintenance of warehouse, local transport and distribution of CRIs.

Financial requirements (USD)

TURKEY	Revised ExCom Budget related to Iraq Situation	Additional Requirements	TOTAL (USD)
Favourable protection environment	-	1,033,744	1,033,744
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved	-	639,922	639,922
Access to territory improved and risk of <i>refoulement</i> reduced	-	393,822	393,822
Fair protection processes and documentation	-	3,319,768	3,319,768
Reception conditions improved	-	2,029,845	2,029,845
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	-	1,289,923	1,289,923
Security from violence and exploitation	-	1,069,768	1,069,768
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	-	439,923	439,923
Protection of children strengthened	-	629,845	629,845
Basic needs and essential services	-	8,089,535	8,089,535
Health status of the population improved	-	989,922	989,922
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	-	4,389,923	4,389,923
Services for people with specific needs strengthened	-	1,779,845	1,779,845
Population has optimal access to education	-	929,845	929,845
Leadership, coordination and partnership	-	239,922	239,922
Donor relations and resource mobilization improved	-	239,922	239,922
Logistics and operations support	-	1,941,056	1,941,056
Operation management, coordination and support	-	1,941,056	1,941,056
Subtotal	-	15,693,793	15,693,793
Support costs (7%)	-	1,098,566	1,098,566
Total	-	16,792,359	16,792,359

For more information and enquiries, please contact:

UNHCR
hqfr00@unhcr.org

P.O. Box 2500
1211 Geneva 2