

UNHCR's presence in 2012

Number of offices	20
Total staff	331
International staff	117
National staff	214

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:
Bureau of Displacement and Migration;
Department of Displacement and Migration;
Ministries of Migration and Displacement, Foreign Affairs, the Interior, and Human Rights;
Implementation and Follow up Committee for National Reconciliation

NGOs:

Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement, *Alkhair*, Association for Human Rights, Association for Development for Civil Society, Association for Cultural Development for Civil Society, Civil Development Organization, Consulting Bureau of Iraqi Engineering Union, Danish Refugee Council, Fuad, HADYA, Happy Family Organization for Relief and Development, *Harikar*, International Medical Corps, International Relief

and Development, International Rescue Committee, INTERSOS, Iraq Board for Human Rights, Iraqi Humanitarian League for Human Rights, IKL, Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization, Iraqi Youth League, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Kurdish Human Rights Watch, Mercy Corps, Millennium Relief and Development Services, Muslim Aid, Norwegian Refugee Council, Public Aid Organization, *Qandil*, *Rafha* Organization for Relief and Development, REACH, Rebuild Iraq Recruitment Programme, Resurrecting Iraqi People Centre, Save the Children Federation, Women Development and Support Organization

Operational partners

Others:

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

| Overview |

Operational highlights

- Nearly 5,000 new shelter units were constructed or rehabilitated for both internally displaced people (IDPs) and returnees. This included some 1,800 new shelters for IDPs and repairs to a similar number of shelters in 12 IDP camps. Another 1,250 shelters were constructed for refugee returnees in various parts of Iraq.
- More than 14,000 kits of non-food items (NFIs) were distributed to over 71,000 IDPs or IDP returnees, and some 5,000 kits were distributed to more than 30,000 refugee returnees.
- To monitor protection and provide legal counselling, UNHCR operated 18 Protection Assistance and Return Centres (PARCs) in various parts of the country and six Return Integration and Community Centres (RICCs) in Baghdad. It also employed 40 mobile teams for the purpose across the country.
- More than 80 national NGOs benefited from a capacity-building programme.
- In 2012, more than 63,000 Syrian refugees were registered in two camps, Domiz and Al Qa'im. UNHCR has been responding to their needs through registration, the distribution of life-saving and life-sustaining items and the provision of essential services.
- UNHCR assisted the Government of Iraq and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq to find acceptable peaceful solutions for the nearly 3,200 residents of Camp New Iraq (formerly known as Camp Ashraf). UNHCR conducted interviews for more than half of the 3,100 people who were relocated from the camp to the Al Hurriya temporary transit location to identify needs. Approximately 1,200 of the interviewees were recognized as in need of international protection.

People of concern

UNHCR's main populations of concern in 2012 were: Iraqi IDPs who were displaced due to the sectarian conflict that has escalated since 2006; and Syrian refugees who have arrived since March 2011.

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Syrian Arab Rep.	63,600	63,600	34	37
	Turkey	15,500	15,500	50	53
	Palestinian	11,500	11,500	49	35
	Islamic Rep. of Iran	8,300	8,300	50	39
	Various	10	10	57	14
Asylum-seekers	Islamic Rep. of Iran	2,800	2,800	41	30
	Syrian Arab Rep.	1,200	1,200	44	43
	Turkey	800	800	44	46
	Various	100	100	39	36
IDPs	Iraq	1,131,800	158,100	50	60
Stateless	Stateless people	120,000	-	-	-
Returned IDPs, including people in an IDP-like situation	Iraq	218,800	89,000	50	60
Returnees (refugees)	Various	82,300	40,500	50	60
Total		1,656,710	391,410		

| Report on 2012 results |

Achievements and impact

Favourable protection environment

- UNHCR's protection network functioned through the PARCs, RICCs and returnee assistance centres. Legal assistance was provided to nearly 22,000 displaced people, returnees, refugees and asylum-seekers.
- Working with the authorities as well as with other humanitarian partners, UNHCR made some 1,700 protection monitoring visits and interventions to assist some 75,000 families.

Fair protection processes

- UNHCR assisted the Ministry of the Interior to open its Permanent Committee branch office in Erbil to register refugees and asylum-seekers and issue refugee cards to non-Syrian refugees. The Permanent Committee in Baghdad began issuing 6,000 refugee cards to residents of Makhmour Camp to would allow them to enjoy freedom of movement and the right to work and receive an education. Of the 66 cases of individuals who applied for refugee status determination (RSD) in Iraq during the year, 65 were recognized as refugees.
- Iraq continued its efforts to reduce the number of stateless people on its territory. In order to support the Government's efforts, UNHCR organized a capacity-development workshop for some 30 high-level Iraqi officials from five different ministries, the National Security Advisory, the Prime Minister's Office and Parliamentarians, as well as a representative from Baghdad University.

Basic needs and services

- UNHCR improved the living conditions of more than 3,500 IDP families through interventions in the shelter sector. In addition,

some families received water filters, water tanks and septic tanks, while others were connected to the electricity system.

- Some 1,250 shelter units were constructed or rehabilitated for refugee returnees.
- More than 14,000 kits of NFIs were distributed to IDPs as well as returning IDPs and refugees.
- UNHCR established and maintained two refugee camps, Domiz and Al Qa'im, for Syrian refugees. It also met the needs of urban refugees in Erbil, Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah. Nearly 7,000 NFI kits (excluding winterization kits) were distributed to some 40,000 Syrian refugees.
- Nearly 65,000 Iraqis have returned from the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) since July 2012 due to the deterioration in security there. A one-time cash grant from UNHCR enabled some 2,200 returnee families (13,500 people) to cover immediate needs such as rent, food, heating fuel and other essential items.
- UNHCR purchased 80 classroom containers to establish schools in non-camp settings, allowing refugees to attend public primary schools in three governorates. Moreover, UNHCR completed the construction of a new school for IDPs in Erbil.

Durable solutions

- In 2012, UNHCR resettled 115 refugees.
- UNHCR identified some 300,000 people (218,000 IDPs and 82,000 refugees) who had returned home in Iraq.

Community participation

- By providing capacity-building assistance to national NGOs, UNHCR helped them to implement projects to facilitate peaceful coexistence between IDPs and host populations. National Empowerment Projects, which are small projects

that the national NGOs implement under this programme, benefited the host communities and IDPs equally. Approximately 15–20 per cent of those selected as beneficiaries of these projects were vulnerable host-community members.

Security from violence

- In 2012, UNHCR addressed approximately 180 cases of detention among refugees, asylum-seekers, deportees and IDPs, including a number of Syrian new arrivals who were detained at the border and released only upon the intervention of UNHCR.
- A listening centre in Domiz Camp provided psychosocial support to refugee women and girls who were survivors of violence. UNHCR conducted several training sessions to help partners and camp management address sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). An assessment revealed the causes of sexual and domestic violence in these cases and enabled UNHCR to develop appropriate response mechanisms.

Logistics and operational support

- UNHCR maintained warehouses and logistical support facilities in the north, centre and south of Iraq as well as in the free zone in Amman, Jordan. The warehouses serve as the primary reception point for incoming NFIs.

Assessment of results

UNHCR engaged successfully with the national authorities, civil-society partners and donors to provide protection and durable solutions for people of concern. The protection network and the database that were developed were used systematically to monitor trends and identify needs to allow for better targeting of assistance to the most vulnerable.

Greater emphasis was placed on sustainable local integration as a durable solution for refugees, returnees and IDPs. Adequate water supplies, sanitation services and other measures helped to

mitigate the dire living conditions of displaced people. UNHCR worked closely with partners and civil society to enhance its response to SGBV through monitoring, awareness-raising, mapping trends and referral to legal, medical and psychosocial services. It also implemented successful pilot projects that built self-reliance through vocational training and the establishment of greenhouses.

Constraints

UNHCR could not prioritize advocacy for the Government of Iraq's accession to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol as resources were concentrated on the response to the Syrian emergency and the search for solutions for the residents of Camp New Iraq. The effort to fulfil the international protection needs of residents of the Al Hurriya temporary transit location did not proceed at the rate originally anticipated, as resettlement countries were slow to accept cases. Meanwhile, the Al Qa'im border point remained closed except for emergency medical care or family reunification. Secondary schooling is not available to many refugees, and urban refugees have not received enough support. Domiz Camp for Syrian refugees was nearly at full capacity by the end of 2012.

Unmet needs

- Approximately 1,900 RSD cases were pending at the end of 2012.
- There are 107 residents remaining in Camp New Iraq who have yet to be registered.
- Approximately 30,000 vulnerable urban refugee families live in inadequate shelters on the outskirts of the main cities, where their children are unable to go to school either due to the distance or the language of the curriculum.
- There are some 7,500 families across Iraq living in 70 sites or informal settlements who are under threat of eviction.

Working with others

In 2012, UNHCR worked to increase the capacity of its partners as well as to enhance relations with important stakeholders, such as the NGO Coordination Committee for Iraq, the Human Rights Committee of Parliament and the Ministries of Human Rights, the Interior, and Labour and Social Affairs.

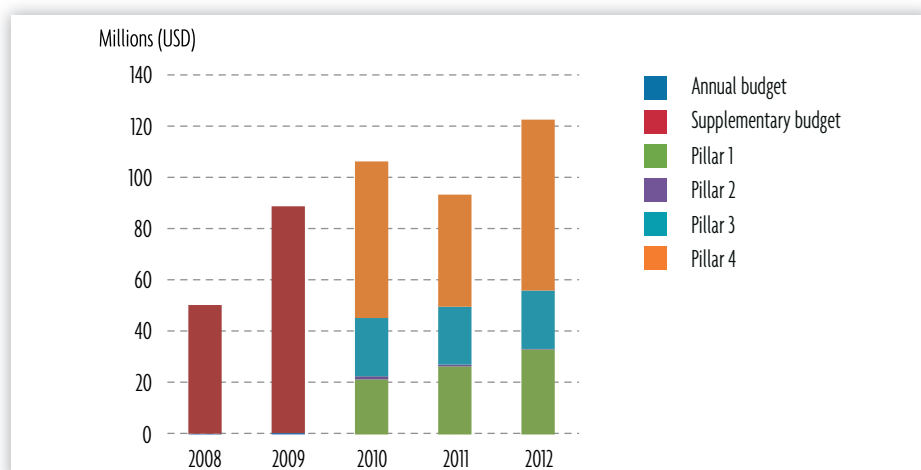
Coordination groups established for the Syrian refugee emergency response and for IDPs have played an important role in promoting partnerships with the Ministry of Migration and Displacement and other governmental and non-governmental stakeholders.

UNHCR also provided leadership in the coordination of the international humanitarian response to the Syrian refugee emergency. Several coordination meetings were held in Baghdad and Erbil, while sector working group meetings were conducted in the Field.

Financial information

Over the course of 2012, UNHCR's operation in Iraq saw a steep rise in total requirements with the creation of two supplementary appeals: one for the Camp New Iraq Situation and the second for the Syria emergency. The financial requirements for the operation amounted to USD 231.5 million in 2012, an increase from the Executive Committee approved requirements of USD 190.5 million. The level of funding available allowed the operation to expend some USD 123 million, meeting only 53 per cent of the total needs. Insufficient financial resources restricted UNHCR's ability to ensure the timely identification and referral of women, elderly people and children in need of services, and to devise more efficient mechanisms for assistance.

Expenditures for Iraq | 2008 to 2012



Budget, income and expenditure in Iraq | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	70,958,240	1,102,037	29,914,264	129,524,171	231,498,712
Income from contributions ¹	10,984,851	0	0	4,763,880	15,748,731
Other funds available / adjustments / transfers	22,322,933	260,503	22,865,697	62,149,882	107,599,015
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	33,307,784	260,503	22,865,697	66,913,762	123,347,746

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

Favourable Protection Environment

Law and policy	544,075	121,882	0	0	665,957
Administrative institutions and practice	0	0	0	569,903	569,903
Access to legal assistance and remedies	0	0	0	1,245,534	1,245,534
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	71,994	0	0	0	71,994
Public attitude towards persons of concern	0	0	267,331	391,589	658,920
Subtotal	616,069	121,882	267,331	2,207,027	3,212,309

Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

Reception conditions	128,358	0	0	0	128,358
Registration and profiling	481,376	69,311	0	7,963,038	8,513,724
Status determination procedures	272,037	0	0	0	272,037
Individual documentation	35,997	69,311	0	391,589	496,897
Civil registration and status documentation	28,460	0	0	0	28,460
Subtotal	946,228	138,621	0	8,354,627	9,439,476

Security from Violence and Exploitation

Prevention and response to SGBV	35,997	0	0	1,085,344	1,121,341
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	272,037	0	0	0	272,037
Protection of children	17,999	0	0	411,790	429,788
Subtotal	326,033	0	0	1,497,134	1,823,167

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>					
Health	660,094	0	0	426,974	1,087,068
Food security	736,859	0	0	0	736,859
Water	677,762	0	301,633	3,918,344	4,897,739
Sanitation and hygiene	285,405	0	267,330	411,621	964,357
Shelter and infrastructure	4,183,115	0	8,175,499	14,226,167	26,584,781
Basic and domestic items	5,803,417	0	8,101,391	2,675,697	16,580,505
Services for people with specific needs	17,998	0	0	0	17,998
Education	1,584,861	0	0	1,174,768	2,759,629
Subtotal	13,949,512	0	16,845,853	22,833,571	53,628,936
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>					
Community mobilization	35,998	0	0	0	35,998
Coexistence with local communities	0	0	133,666	944,669	1,078,335
Self-reliance and livelihoods	2,823,315	0	0	1,977,245	4,800,559
Subtotal	2,859,312	0	133,666	2,921,914	5,914,892
<i>Durable Solutions</i>					
Comprehensive solutions strategy	17,999	0	133,665	303,195	454,859
Voluntary return	544,075	0	0	0	544,075
Reintegration	102,600	0	133,665	0	236,266
Integration	629,403	0	0	0	629,403
Resettlement	1,524,783	0	0	0	1,524,783
Subtotal	2,818,860	0	267,331	303,195	3,389,386
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>					
Coordination and partnerships	35,997	0	0	2,236,177	2,272,174
Camp management and coordination	1,024,596	0	0	1,075,598	2,100,194
Donor relations and resource mobilization	53,996	0	0	783,178	837,174
Subtotal	1,114,589	0	0	4,094,953	5,209,542
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>					
Logistics and supply	0	0	1,206,024	423,838	1,629,861
Operations management, coordination and support	1,322,840	0	144,533	2,591,610	4,058,983
Subtotal	1,322,840	0	1,350,557	3,015,447	5,688,845
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	9,354,340	0	4,000,960	21,685,894	35,041,195
Total	33,307,784	260,503	22,865,697	66,913,762	123,347,746

¹Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the “New or additional activities – mandate-related” (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.