

# Iraq

# Situation Response

Protection and assistance needs  
in the region



Donor Relations and Resource  
Mobilization Service  
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**Cover photo: An elderly  
displaced Iraqi woman at a  
farm in Iraq.**

UNHCR / W.KHUZALE

## Introduction

This document provides a consolidated overview of protection and assistance needs relevant to Iraq's displaced as well as related activities in the region. The document is not a new appeal and does not include any new needs. The information that it contains is derived from UNHCR's Global Appeal, the Iraq Humanitarian Action Plan (IHAP) and the Regional Response Plan for Iraqi Refugees (RRP).

The plight of displaced Iraqis remains a major concern to UNHCR and to the countries in the region. Although security inside Iraq has improved gradually, the political and security situations remain unstable and the threat to many groups remains high. Security concerns continue to limit UNHCR's mobility inside Iraq. International efforts are required more than ever to develop a safe and secure environment in Iraq to facilitate the return of all displaced Iraqis. The people of concern to UNHCR – some 1.5 million people in Iraq and some 300,000 registered Iraqi refugees (with many more unregistered) in the region – all need immediate assistance to realize their basic rights.

Iraq and its neighboring countries – the Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan and Lebanon – have not signed key international legislation on refugees and stateless persons. In 2009, UNHCR issued new eligibility guidelines which defined the protection needs of Iraqis. The protection space in the region remains fragile although the neighboring countries have shown great hospitality for Iraqi refugees. By the end of 2009, some 300,000 registered Iraqi refugees were scattered in urban areas in the neighboring countries. They continue to need basic assistance as most of them do not have the right to work.

The movement of people between Iraq and its neighboring countries has become relatively stable. No major displacements are occurring and the number of people approaching the Office for assisted return is small. Although some people return to Iraq spontaneously, the majority of Iraqis show no intention of returning in the near future. In this context, and as long as the conditions in Iraq are not yet considered conducive to safe and dignified return, UNHCR's focus in 2010 will remain on the phase between asylum and return.

UNHCR's strategy for displaced Iraqis is two-fold: it seeks to ensure that the protection space in the neighboring countries is maintained and improved, and that the conditions for return are developed in Iraq. In the neighboring countries, the Office's focus is on interventions and advocacy to improve the protection environment, providing targeted assistance to most vulnerable Iraqi refugees. It also promotes resettlement as a durable solution for some specific groups and provides individual assistance for Iraqis who wish to return. In Iraq, UNHCR seeks to encourage the creation of conditions conducive for durable return and to ensure the provision of life-sustaining assistance and protection, while seeking durable solutions for refugees inside Iraq.

UNHCR works closely with governments, local authorities, UN agencies and international and local NGOs. In 2010, it will further strengthen its strategic cooperation by leading a RRP in the region, and advocating for refugee and displacement issues to be taken into account in the CCA/UNDAF processes.

## IRAQ

### The needs

Returnees in Iraq encounter, among other things, a lack of physical security, a dearth of livelihood opportunities and difficulties in availing themselves of social services. If returnees are not helped to re-establish themselves in their places of origin, tensions could flare up between them and local people. For their part, many IDPs live in

dire conditions and do not have access to assistance. As their displacement proceeds, their need for humanitarian assistance increases. Since 2003, many refugees have been targeted in violent attacks. Although the direct threat has subsided, they remain vulnerable and require protection and basic assistance for their survival.



An internally displaced child scavenging through garbage in Baghdad.

UNHCR / S. SHIMOZAWA

### Strategy and activities

Refugees in Iraq need varied solutions. Some 800 to 1,000 of them will be submitted for resettlement during the year. UNHCR will facilitate the voluntary return of 30 per cent of the Iranian refugees of Kurdish ethnicity in the country. This return operation will be carried out provided the individuals concerned continue to express a wish to return and conditions in the Islamic Republic of Iran permit. UNHCR will also advocate for the right to work for those refugees for whom local integration or self-reliance is a possibility.

Pending appropriate durable solutions, refugees will be provided with basic assistance such as food, water, health and education services. UNHCR will assist the Government to register asylum-seekers and validate refugee registration records in close cooperation with the authorities. It will also conduct RSD for some 1,500 people. Training and public information campaigns will sensitize local people and the authorities to the protection needs of refugees. The Office will also advocate for Iraq's accession to international refugee instruments.

To raise awareness on statelessness, UNHCR will hold workshops with relevant national bodies and stakeholders. A study on statelessness will be undertaken to support advocacy and intervention strategies. The Office will seek to prevent statelessness by providing the necessary civil documents and legal assistance.

UNHCR facilitates the reintegration of returned refugees to ensure that their return is sustainable. It continues to advocate for the implementation of national legislation which safeguards the rights of returnees, including the restitution of illegally occupied properties. In this regard, particular attention is paid to housing rights, access to land and personal documentation. In 2010 the Office will identify and monitor the needs of some 50,000 returnees with the help of the Protection and Assistance Centres and the Return, Integration and Community Centres. It will also provide training on returnee rights to some 600 lawyers and 50 government officials.

UNHCR will provide basic shelter units to 25,000 families and support the Government's allocation of land. Together with other agencies, the shelter rehabilitation programme will support the reintegration initiative that the Government leads, particularly in Baghdad and Diyala. Shelter assistance is combined with the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities, as this has been identified as crucial for the well-being of returnees. The assistance will include destitute IDP families who live in settlements and public buildings without external financial support. Some 150,000 people will receive essential non-food items and hygiene kits. Community-based co-existence programmes will also be implemented.

UNHCR will seek to bridge the gap between humanitarian aid and the longer-term development assistance provided by the Government, UN agencies, NGOs and bilateral agencies. It seeks to establish a referral mechanism so that identified livelihood needs can be referred to existing social services. It will also advocate for the inclusion of returnees in the Government's national development plans and the CCA/UNDAF process.

While some IDPs are returning to their places of origin, others continue to be displaced. Not all IDPs have access to official registration, the lack of which can leave them unaccounted for and in difficult circumstances. The Protection and Assistance Centres in all 18 governorates provide contact points for IDPs and will continue to monitor their situation.

The Office advocates for the rights of IDPs to be safeguarded through appropriate national legislation, especially for those who may be affected by evictions. In some cases, IDPs and returned IDPs need community-based projects to ensure a favorable protection environment. The Office provides legal counseling and personal documentation, as well as legal interventions through the Protection and Assistance Centres, for some 20,000 IDPs.

### **Key targets for 2010**

- Some 25,000 vulnerable refugees, IDPs and IDP returnee families benefit from new shelter or shelter rehabilitation.
- At least 35 mobile teams and 14 Protection and Assistance Centres provide legal aid and monitor the needs of people of concern.
- At least 16 Return, Integration and Community Centres enhance safe, voluntary, dignified and sustainable returns.
- More than 20,000 IDPs receive legal counselling to provide them with adequate documentation and to raise awareness of their rights.
- 35,000 refugees in camps, settlements and urban settings are assisted while durable solutions, including resettlement, are pursued.
- Refugee status determination (RSD) is conducted for 1,500 refugees.
- Some 2,000 vulnerable refugee families are referred for resettlement.
- The national NGO partnership programme is expanded.

## **SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**

### **The needs**

The number of Iraqis approaching UNHCR for registration has gone down in the Syrian Arab Republic, but still amounts to over two thousand each month. Some 39 per cent of those registered have specific needs. Although some refugees have returned home spontaneously, there have not been any large-scale returns, and UNHCR has only helped some 1,200 individuals in this regard. In 2009, a survey of return intentions confirmed that most refugees are not yet ready to return to Iraq.

From 2007 to mid-2009 UNHCR referred some 33,000 Iraqis for resettlement from Syria; another 32,000 who have not yet been referred are

considered eligible for this durable solution. Local integration is not an option in Syria. As their stay in Syria lengthens, many Iraqi refugees are becoming vulnerable because their savings are running out and the cost of living is rising, while they have few or no opportunities for employment. UNHCR is concerned that this is leading to unsustainable returns to Iraq. International assistance is needed so that the basic needs of more than 168,000 people actively registered with UNHCR can be met and their protection preserved.

The lack of livelihood opportunities affects non-Iraqi refugees as well. For instance, many Palestinian refugees in Al Hol camp are entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance for their survival.

## **Strategy and activities**

UNHCR will work with the Government to ensure that a favorable protection environment is maintained. Through advocacy, workshops and partnerships with civil society it will help the Government to establish a national legal framework for refugees. Registration and renewal of the UNHCR certificate are the main means of ensuring that refugees have appropriate documentation. In 2009, some 2,000 people have registered with UNHCR each month.

In 2010, UNHCR aims to refer some 6,000 families for resettlement. It also expects to assist more refugees to return than in 2009; however, its assisted return capacity is limited to a maximum of 10,000 people.

Some 168,000 registered Iraqi refugees will need basic assistance. UNHCR will also provide cash grants to help families to pay for accommodation, food and medication. Safe houses will continue to welcome refugee women and girls at risk of abuse and exploitation, while psycho-social counseling will be offered to some 800 victims of gender-based violence and exploitation. Community-based programmes will be enhanced through the development of eight community centres.

As the health needs of Iraqi refugees are considerable, UNHCR will ensure that all registered refugees have access to primary health care, while more than 20,000 people are referred to other health services. UNHCR will equip and rehabilitate some 30 health facilities. Some 500,000 individual medical interventions are expected to be made in 2010.

Refugee children's enrolment in primary and secondary schools will be monitored to encourage approximately 25,000 children to pursue their education in 2010. Some 30 schools will be supported with furniture and school materials. Non-formal educational activities will benefit some 7,000 children, and 300 students will receive grants to study at university.

UNHCR will reach out to the urban refugee population through its network of volunteers, social workers and community centres, which will provide information and counseling, follow-up and referrals.

UNHCR will provide protection-related services to all non-Iraqi refugees and, on a case-by-case basis, give specific assistance to the most vulnerable among them. In addition, it will assist those who wish to regularize their residency in Syria. Basic assistance, on a par with that provided to Iraqi refugees, will also be provided. Given that the only viable long-term solution for the majority of these refugees is resettlement, UNHCR plans to refer 100 families (500 individuals) for this durable solution.

By the end of 2009, the majority of Palestinian refugees in the Al Tanf and Al Hol camps were resettled to third countries or referred for resettlement. The Al Tanf camp

was closed in January 2010 and the remaining population transferred to Al Hol. However, some 300 people in this group still need to be referred for resettlement. UNHCR will provide food, health and education services and ensure that the remaining camp population enjoys satisfactory sanitary conditions.

UNHCR will continue to advocate for the prevention and reduction of statelessness. Furthermore, in 2010 it plans to lobby for the implementation of the relevant international treaties ratified by the Government, such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

### **Key targets for 2010**

- Documentation is provided to all those who approach UNHCR for registration and are in need of protection.
- Cash assistance is provided to some 17,000 families, 13,000 of which were identified in 2009 as most at risk.
- Targeted skills training is provided to 5,000 people.
- Primary health care is provided to 145,000 refugees.
- Some 25,000 refugee children are assisted to complete their basic education.
- Up to 20,000 people are provided with repatriation assistance.
- Resettlement referrals are made for more than 16,500 refugees.
- Social and psychological support is provided to more than 18,000 survivors of gender-based violence, victims of trauma and torture, and women at risk.
- The proportion of the refugee population with access to legal remedies is increased from 20 to 70 per cent.

## **JORDAN**

### **The needs**

Most refugees and asylum-seekers live in urban areas and lack community support. Many live in poverty because they do not have a right to work. Many Iraqis have not come forward to register with UNHCR. These people are

vulnerable and many require assistance and protection from violence and exploitation. Strong advocacy with the Government and civil society is necessary to create a favorable protection environment for them.

### **Strategy and activities**

UNHCR will strengthen its relationship with the Government and civil society in order to safeguard and expand refugee protection in Jordan. It will advocate for and raise awareness on behalf of persons of concern and provide training in refugee issues.

It is anticipated that 700 people will register each month with UNHCR. Every individual will be given documentation, and old documents will be renewed. As most Iraqis lack legal status and cannot work or integrate locally, UNHCR will need to provide financial



assistance to some 5,000 families and individuals with specific needs. The Office will work closely with partners to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence. In particular, UNHCR will develop more streamlined responses to domestic violence.

UNHCR will also promote self-reliance and livelihood opportunities for refugee women. It will provide legal counseling and make interventions on behalf of some 200 people, and conduct an estimated 250 detention-monitoring visits. More than 1,000 Iraqis will be given social counseling.

UNHCR will work with the Government, communities and parents to ensure that all Iraqi children are enrolled in primary and secondary school. In addition, non-formal education will be provided to over 1,000 children. Up to 35,000 to 45,000 Iraqis will be helped to avail themselves of primary and secondary health care.

A survey conducted in 2009 showed that the majority of Iraqis have no plans to return to their country in the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, UNHCR is ready to support the return of up to 5,000 people in 2010. Resettlement will remain the main durable solution, and in 2010 some 2,500 families will be referred for it.

UNHCR is also working to maintain and strengthen the protection of non-Iraqi refugees. In addition to providing financial assistance to the most vulnerable, UNHCR will provide skills training, health care and education assistance for some 100 people. It will conduct RSD for approximately 250 people, and some 50 families will be referred for resettlement.

### **Key targets for 2010**

- Civil documentation is provided to all people of concern registered with UNHCR.
- Legal counselling and interventions help some 200 people.
- Refugee status determination is conducted for 1,750 people.
- 2,500 families are submitted for resettlement.
- Some 5,000 people are helped to return to Iraq.
- Some 500 legal professionals receive training in rights issues and measures to address gender-based violence.
- 6 - 8,000 Iraqi and non-Iraqi families are provided with financial assistance.
- Some 35,000 to 45,000 patients benefit from UNHCR-supported primary and secondary health care.
- More than 90 per cent of school-age children have access to primary education.
- Non-formal education is provided to more than 1,000 children.

## **LEBANON**

### **The needs**

Some 70 per cent of registered Iraqi refugees in Lebanon are men, who run higher risks of detention, deportation or exploitation as illegal laborers. Many refugees, including women and

children, are reluctant to engage with the community because of fear of detention and discrimination. Life in Lebanon is expensive as basic services are not available for free. As a result, refugees

need physical protection, assistance for survival and help to exercise their rights.

### **Strategy and activities**

UNHCR will strive to maintain and expand the favorable protection environment for refugees from Iraq. It will register some 350 refugees per month and provide legal assistance to ensure that all refugees have access to due process and protection from arbitrary detention. It will also provide health and education assistance to refugees. Specific attention will be paid to the most vulnerable, including those who are in detention, women, children, the elderly and the disabled. Some 4,000 people will receive individual/family support. Training and information-dissemination efforts will raise awareness on gender-based violence and help identify and assist those who are affected by it.

In order to promote self-reliance, UNHCR will provide training and grants for up to 500 people, and more than 1,500 children will receive school grants. It will also raise awareness of refugee issues through local and international media. If the security situation in Iraq improves, an estimated 2,000 refugees will be assisted to return. For 2010 the Office plans to submit 1,700 people for resettlement, the only viable solution for many.

Refugee status determination (RSD) is at the centre of UNHCR's strategy for non-Iraqi refugees. As most of these refugees need to be resettled rapidly, UNHCR will ensure the timely submission of 300 people to resettlement countries and promote rapid departures. Detention monitoring, legal aid and activities to address gender-based violence will help to ensure protection and security from violence and exploitation. Some 200 people will benefit from legal counseling. UNHCR will lobby the authorities for more refugee-friendly legislation.

As part of its global mandate, the Office is working to raise awareness on stateless issues. It will provide expert advice to the authorities, NGOs and UN agencies. In addition, it will commission a study to address the lack of accurate data on statelessness.

### **Key targets for 2010**

- All who approach UNHCR for registration receive documentation.
- Some 1,000 people in detention are monitored.
- More than 800 people receive legal assistance.
- Resettlement referrals are made for over 2,000 people.
- Individual return assistance is provided to 2,000 people.
- Basic assistance is provided to 4,000 people.



An internally displaced child running home in Baghdad.

UNHCR / W. KHUZAIE / 2009

## IRAQI REFUGEES IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Iraqis have also sought refuge in other countries of the region, particularly in Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey, as well as further a field. UNHCR's requirements and activities for Iraqis in these countries are described in the respective chapters of the Global Appeal 2010-2011. A contingency fund to address exceptional and unplanned needs for displaced Iraqis has also been included within the regional component of the Iraq Situation Response. UNHCR's Global Appeal, as well as the inter-agency Iraq Humanitarian Action Plan and the Regional Response Plan for Iraqi Refugees, contain more detailed information on UNHCR's programmes in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the wider region.

### 2010 UNHCR Budget for the Iraq Situation (USD)

Rights groups and objectives	Iraq					Jordan	Lebanon			Syrian Arab Republic			Total
	Refugee programme Pillar 1	Stateless programme Pillar 2	Reintegration programme Pillar 3	IDP projects Pillar 4	Total	Refugee programme Pillar 1	Refugee programme Pillar 1	Stateless programme Pillar 2	Total	Refugee programme Pillar 1	Stateless programme Pillar 2	Total	
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>													
International and regional instruments	327 875				327 875	171 146				43 541	5 966	49 507	548 528
National legal framework	522 160			289 734	811 894	331 146	74 289	29 644	103 933	83 052	19 889	102 941	1 349 914
National administrative framework						301 146	47 789		47 789	72 013	31 759	103 772	452 707
National and regional migration policy										41 391		41 391	41 391
Prevention of displacement				4 257 365	4 257 365								4 257 365
Prevention of statelessness		499 449			499 449			32 144	32 144		33 053	33 053	564 645
Cooperation with partners	10 704 933			3 880 506	14 585 439	163 646		28 144	28 144	66 009		66 009	14 843 238
National development policies	226 999			289 598	516 597	103 146			103 146	6 780	11 092	17 872	637 614
Public attitudes towards persons of concern						113 146	48 289		48 289	23 072	5 966	29 038	190 473
Access to territory						112 146			112 146	55 051		55 051	167 197
Non-refoulement						104 293			104 293	105 693		105 693	209 986
Environmental protection											5 966	5 966	5 966
Emergency management										3 394	5 966	9 360	9 360
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11 781 967</b>	<b>499 449</b>		<b>8 717 202</b>	<b>20 998 618</b>	<b>1 399 815</b>	<b>170 367</b>	<b>89 932</b>	<b>260 299</b>	<b>499 997</b>	<b>119 657</b>	<b>619 653</b>	<b>23 278 385</b>
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>													
Reception conditions										338 978		338 978	338 978
Registration and profiling	1 359 506			945 137	2 304 642	414 705	416 989		416 989	1 855 289	30 424	1 885 713	5 022 049
Access to asylum procedures										105 373		105 373	105 373
Refugee and stateless definitions										30 887		30 887	30 887
Fair and efficient status determination	307 423				307 423	348 474	365 528		365 528	770 485		770 485	1 791 911
Family reunification						344 474			344 474	120 884		120 884	465 358
Individual documentation	375 347			298 888	674 235	356 474			356 474	170 957	12 358	183 314	1 214 023
Civil status documentation	3 454 483			6 785 943	10 240 426	344 474			344 474	50 048	12 358	62 406	10 647 306
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5 496 759</b>			<b>8 029 967</b>	<b>13 526 726</b>	<b>1 808 601</b>	<b>782 517</b>		<b>782 517</b>	<b>3 442 901</b>	<b>55 139</b>	<b>3 498 040</b>	<b>19 615 884</b>
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>													
Impact on host communities										29 962	5 871	35 832	35 832
Law enforcement										67 131		67 131	67 131
Community security management system										12 172	5 871	18 042	18 042
Gender-based violence	597 038			453 328	1 050 367	201 697	89 614		89 614	1 887 955	5 871	1 893 825	3 235 503
Protection of children	173 306				173 306	240 939	105 095		105 095	206 028	5 871	211 899	731 240
Freedom of movement										34 863	5 871	40 734	40 734
Non-arbitrary detention	1 367 614			766 090	2 133 704	367 323	613 059		613 059	408 715	5 871	414 585	3 528 671
Access to legal remedies	781 111			517 805	1 298 916	404 137	195 477		195 477	643 027	15 871	658 897	2 557 427
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2 919 070</b>			<b>1 737 223</b>	<b>4 656 292</b>	<b>1 214 096</b>	<b>1 003 246</b>		<b>1 003 246</b>	<b>3 289 852</b>	<b>51 094</b>	<b>3 340 946</b>	<b>10 214 580</b>
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>													
Food security										13 799 012		13 799 012	13 799 012
Nutrition	1 685 190				1 685 190					65 996		65 996	1 751 187
Water	558 452		1 237 951	5 285 317	7 081 720								7 081 720
Shelter and other infrastructure	354 181		25 334 854	96 267 426	121 956 461								121 956 461
Basic domestic and hygiene items	12 990 295			7 418 725	20 409 021	391 321	1 454 107		1 454 107	35 044 465		35 044 465	57 298 914
Primary health care	1 683 074				1 683 074	16 807 168	712 712		712 712	28 409 013		28 409 013	47 611 968
HIV and AIDS						207 368			207 368	195 714		195 714	403 082
Education	1 833 508				1 833 508	9 366 245	765 926		765 926	16 630 925		16 630 925	28 596 605
Sanitation services	513 452		1 276 826	5 265 651	7 055 929					48 037		48 037	7 103 967
Services for groups with specific needs	1 367 353		1 178 229	1 170 530	3 716 111	25 196 026	2 080 368		2 080 368	42 736 052		42 736 052	73 728 557
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>20 985 505</b>		<b>29 027 860</b>	<b>115 407 649</b>	<b>165 421 014</b>	<b>51 968 128</b>	<b>5 013 114</b>		<b>5 013 114</b>	<b>136 929 215</b>		<b>136 929 215</b>	<b>359 331 471</b>
<b>Community participation and self-management</b>													
Participatory assessment and community mobilization	210 839		315 016	486 753	1 012 608	357 712	101 888		101 888	218 145	18 537	236 682	1 708 889
Community self-management and equal representation										2 990 888		2 990 888	2 990 888
Self-reliance and livelihoods	211 601		313 489	3 719 644	4 244 735	1 628 859	221 320		221 320	2 827 526	18 537	2 846 062	8 940 976
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>422 440</b>		<b>628 505</b>	<b>4 206 397</b>	<b>5 257 342</b>	<b>1 986 571</b>	<b>323 208</b>		<b>323 208</b>	<b>6 036 556</b>	<b>37 074</b>	<b>6 073 632</b>	<b>13 640 753</b>
<b>Durable solutions</b>													
Durable solutions strategy						455 046				94 402	11 989	106 391	561 437
Voluntary return	19 588 037			2 025 103	21 613 140	1 576 697	552 401		552 401	4 429 091		4 429 091	28 171 329
Rehabilitation and reintegration support			1 118 994	612 823	1 731 817								1 731 817
Resettlement	584 650				584 650	536 100	2 062 696		2 062 696	3 710 770		3 710 770	6 894 216
Local integration support	344 596			632 788	977 384					90 092	37 620	127 712	1 105 095
Reduction of statelessness										5 437	102 909	108 346	108 346
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>20 517 283</b>		<b>1 118 994</b>	<b>3 270 713</b>	<b>24 906 990</b>	<b>2 567 843</b>	<b>2 615 097</b>		<b>2 615 097</b>	<b>8 329 792</b>	<b>152 518</b>	<b>8 482 310</b>	<b>38 572 240</b>

### 2010 UNHCR Budget for the Iraq Situation (USD)

Rights groups and objectives	Iraq					Jordan	Lebanon			Syrian Arab Republic			Total
	Refugee programme Pillar 1	Stateless programme Pillar 2	Reintegration programme Pillar 3	IDP projects Pillar 4	Total	Refugee programme Pillar 1	Refugee programme Pillar 1	Stateless programme Pillar 2	Total	Refugee programme Pillar 1	Stateless programme Pillar 2	Total	
<b>External relations</b>													
Donor relations	45 852		75 370	129 815	251 038	116 390		26 611	26 611	62 586		62 586	456 625
Resource mobilization			92 957	80 649	173 605	130 890				58 236		58 236	362 732
Partnership	86 381	94 183	145 089	115 028	440 682	122 890	44 611		44 611	132 323	33 722	166 045	774 228
Public information						218 390	48 611		48 611	261 891		261 891	528 892
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>132 234</b>	<b>94 183</b>	<b>313 416</b>	<b>325 493</b>	<b>865 326</b>	<b>588 560</b>	<b>119 833</b>		<b>119 833</b>	<b>515 036</b>	<b>33 722</b>	<b>548 758</b>	<b>2 122 477</b>
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>													
Supply chain and logistics	2 340 501			1 453 777	3 794 278	673 163				4 698 397		4 698 397	9 165 838
Programme management, coordination and support	2 862 051	439 529		1 310 585	4 612 166	785 892	2 448 830	142 450	2 591 280	2 253 062	103 765	2 356 828	10 346 166
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5 202 552</b>	<b>439 529</b>		<b>2 764 362</b>	<b>8 406 444</b>	<b>1 459 055</b>	<b>2 448 830</b>	<b>142 450</b>	<b>2 591 280</b>	<b>6 951 459</b>	<b>103 765</b>	<b>7 055 224</b>	<b>19 512 003</b>
<b>Headquarters and regional support</b>													
Central emergency preparedness and response capacity	20 246 472				20 246 472								20 246 472
Policy development							183 386		183 386				183 386
Protection advice and support							183 386		183 386				183 386
Prioritization, resource allocation and financial management						124 656			124 656				124 656
Oversight (inspection, evaluation, investigation and audit)						124 656	183 386		183 386				308 042
Capacity building, skill development and knowledge management							203 387		203 387				203 387
Security management						4 024			4 024				4 024
Technical advice and support to operations						213 829	203 386		203 386	208 430		208 430	625 645
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>20 246 472</b>				<b>20 246 472</b>	<b>467 165</b>	<b>956 830</b>		<b>956 830</b>	<b>208 430</b>		<b>208 430</b>	<b>21 878 997</b>
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>87 704 282</b>	<b>1 033 161</b>	<b>31 088 775</b>	<b>144 459 007</b>	<b>264 285 225</b>	<b>63 459 834</b>	<b>13 433 142</b>	<b>232 382</b>	<b>13 665 524</b>	<b>166 203 239</b>	<b>552 969</b>	<b>166 756 208</b>	<b>508 166 791</b>

<sup>1</sup> Requirements for Iraqis in other countries can be found in UNHCR's Global Appeal 2010-2011.