

Emergency Response for the Iraq situation

Revised Supplementary Appeal



Donor Relations and Resource Mobilization Service
September 2014

Information at a glance

<p>Targeted Beneficiaries (January - December 2014)</p>	<p>Since the start of 2014, violence and conflict have caused unprecedented internal displacement in Iraq. In January, more than 600,000 people were displaced as a result of violence in central Iraq, including some 540,000 from Al-Anbar governorate. The UN responded and launched a Strategic Response Plan (SRP) in February 2014. In June, the violence spread to other central governorates, including Mosul, Iraq's second largest city.</p> <p>The SRP was revised in June 2014 to respond to the needs of 1.5 million IDPs. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (OCHA) now estimates that 1.8 million Iraqis have been displaced. The displaced are facing dire humanitarian consequences and an additional number have fled to neighbouring States.</p> <p>This appeal outlines UNHCR's response to the needs of 1.8 million Iraqi IDPs and up to 150,000 Iraqi refugees, and provides revised needs and consolidated financial requirements for UNHCR's activities from 1 January to 31 December 2014.</p>
<p>Total financial requirements for UNHCR's activities (January – December)</p>	<p>USD 577.1 million* including additional requirements of USD 358.4 million</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ USD 445.6 million for Iraq ■ USD 37 million for Jordan ■ USD 70.8 million for Syria ■ USD 1.3 million for Egypt ■ USD 6.3 million for Turkey ■ USD 11.9 million for Lebanon ■ USD 4.2 million for regional costs ** <p><i>* Including 7% support costs.</i></p> <p><i>** The amount covers the costs of regional management and coordination and support for several thousand vulnerable Iraqis displaced in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, as well as in other regions.</i></p>
<p>Main activities</p>	<p>The main objectives are to deliver protection and humanitarian assistance for IDPs from Anbar, Ninewa and other governorates through the provision of life-saving protection services and respond to the most urgent basic needs, with particular focus on the most vulnerable individuals. The activities planned for include:</p> <p>Inside Iraq:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provide adequate supplies of basic and domestic items; ■ Establish, improve or maintain shelter and infrastructure; ■ Improve/maintain registration and profiling; ■ Increase access to legal assistance and improve legal remedies; ■ Strengthen identification and services for people with specific needs including psycho-social support; ■ Build peaceful co-existence between displaced people and local communities; ■ Reduce risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and improve quality of response; ■ Provide winterization assistance; ■ Provide technical support on coordination and camp management; ■ Assure satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene for people of concern; ■ Strengthen and optimize operations management, coordination and support; ■ Assure optimal logistics and supply in support of operational needs.

In surrounding countries:

Recent events are also forcing Iraqis to flee abroad, in search of safety and protection in countries in the region, notably Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) and Turkey. UNHCR is strengthening its capacity to support operations and coordination in the different countries. As much as possible, Iraqi new arrivals will be incorporated into existing programmes, with an enhanced focus on outreach activities and durable solutions, as appropriate.

These include:

Access to and provision of protection:

- registration
- legal assistance, counseling and provision of information
- protection of children
- reducing the risk of SGBV and strengthening response, including psychosocial support to survivors of violence

Addressing basic needs:

- provision of shelter and infrastructure
- provision of basic household items
- cash assistance
- specific and additional assistance for the winter months
- improved health care
- specific and targeted assistance for people with specific needs

Logistics and operations support:

- strengthening coordination and management
- optimizing logistics and supply

Cover photo: *New tents being erected at an extension of the Bajet Kandela camp for displaced Iraqis. In recent days, the ground has been leveled, electrical lines strung, and now tents are being pitched. Washing and latrine facilities are next. Currently there are three camps in Iraq's northern Kurdistan region housing thousands of displaced Iraqis, five more are under construction. UNHCR/N.Colt/August 13, 2014*

IRAQ SITUATION DASHBOARD

as of 31 August 2014

Requirements

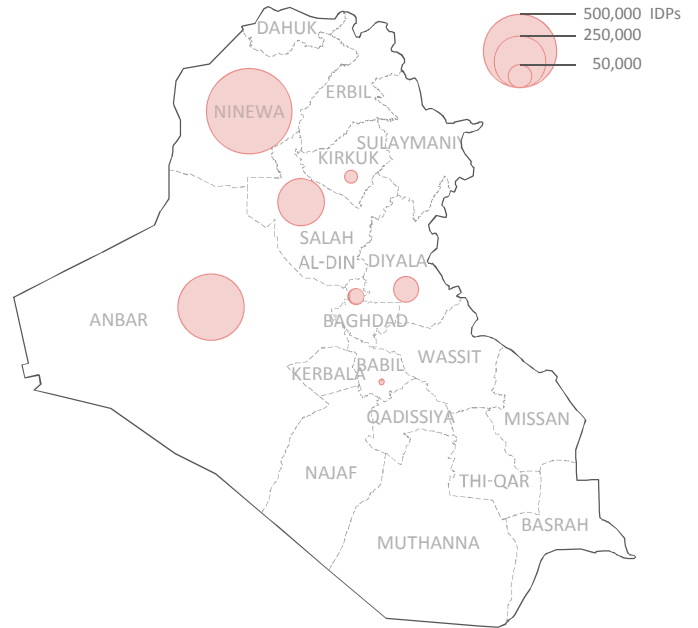
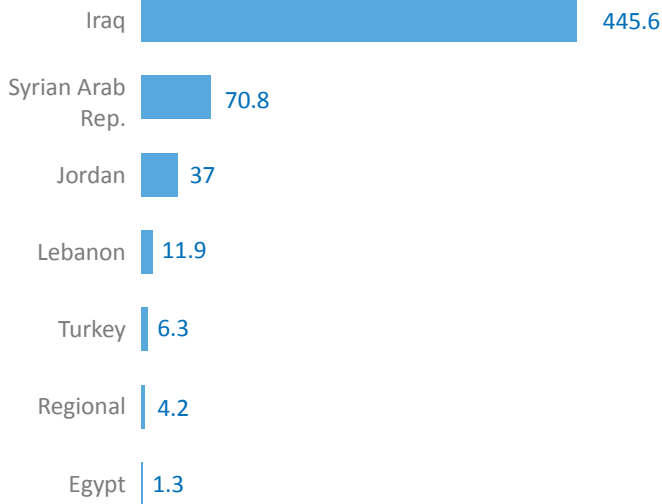


Displacement by origin¹

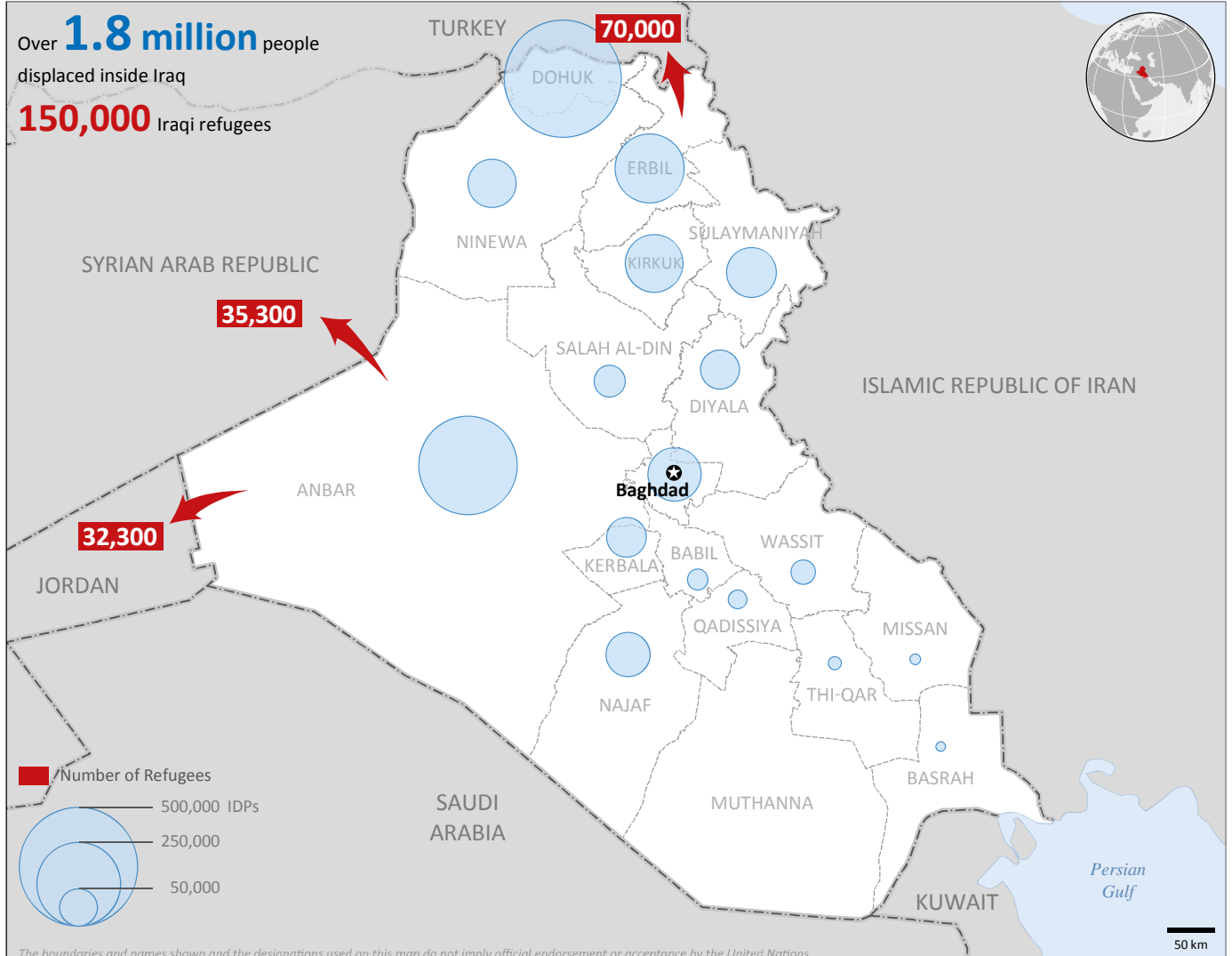


577 million requested in total

Requirements (in million US\$)



Displacement by destination¹



Context

Background

The internal displacement crisis that Iraq currently faces is the most severe in years. As presented in the Supplementary Appeal for the Emergency Response for Internally Displaced People in Anbar, Iraq, launched in March 2014, some 540,000 civilians were already forced to flee their homes in the first months of the year.

In June 2014, the city of Mosul fell to armed insurgents. Subsequently, armed opposition groups (AOGs), rapidly gained ground, forcing people to flee their homes in search of safety. After the fall of Mosul, the situation deteriorated in various other locations in Ninewa and other governorates. As fighting along sectarian lines spread, further clashes were reported in Anbar, Kirkuk and Mosul provinces. In Baghdad, there were reports of increased sectarian activity and illegal checkpoints, compounded by militia activity and unlawful killings. UNHCR and other international organizations are challenged to access some central regions of Iraq, including Al-Anbar and Fallujah. Essential infrastructure throughout Central Iraq has been damaged due to conflict, affecting IDPS and host communities.

The Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) continue to request international support at central and regional levels. As the conflict continues to escalate amidst worsening security, it has become increasingly urgent to address the humanitarian needs of the significant number of displaced. On 14 August, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee declared the Iraq internal displacement situation a system-wide Level-3 humanitarian emergency.

Within the agreed cluster set-up in Iraq, UNHCR is leading the Protection cluster, as well as the Shelter/core relief item (CRI) and the Camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) clusters. The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) is co-leading the shelter cluster with UNHCR at the regional level.

In addition to the 1.8 million new IDPs, an additional one million people who were already displaced before the current crisis, are dispersed across the country. UNHCR has been supporting the Government to provide protection and assistance to meet their basic needs, including shelter interventions as well as building the capacity of local organizations. UNHCR will continue to provide such assistance to this group wherever access is possible.

Iraq is also hosting some 216,500 refugees, mostly from Syria, with UNHCR leading and coordinating the refugee response. Most Syrian refugees are hosted in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) governorates, and more than 100,000 are accommodated in camps, living in urban or semi-urban areas. With the arrival of over 850,000 IDPs in the KRI governorates, public services such as schools and health clinics are becoming increasingly overburdened.

With the advancement of AOGs to Al-Qa'im in late June, several Syrian refugees residing in Al-Obaidi camp (that was hosting a total of 1,940 refugees) left the camp, fearing for their safety. They either returned to Syria or took refuge within Al-Qa'im town. As of 6 July 2014, the camp population stood at 172 cases/883 individuals. According to recent reports some refugees have returned to the camp, as well as additional new arrivals. UNHCR last had direct access to the camp on 19 June, but continues protection monitoring and assistance distribution through partners.

Population data

	* Displaced Iraqis as at 31 December 2013	New displaced Iraqis as at 31 August 2014	Anticipated new displacements	Total assisted January – December 2014
IDPs				
Iraq	1,000,000	1,800,000	Pending SRP revision	1,800,000
Refugees				
Jordan	28,429	3,900	15,000	19,000
Syria	29,349	6,000	17,000	23,000
Turkey	16,226	54,700	40,000	95,000
Egypt	6,991	150	8,000	8,000
Lebanon	5,975	1,100	3,000	5,000
Total refugees		65,850	83,000	150,000
TOTAL (Iraqi IDPs and Iraqi Refugees)		1,865,850		1,950,000

* UNHCR Regional statistics for Iraq, 31 December 2013

Impacted areas and populations

On 6 August, AOGs moved their focus from Baghdad to the KRI and disputed internal boundary areas were attacked.

According to government estimates, some 200,000 people fled over several days to the KRI, when the city of Sinjar in Ninewa governorate and neighbouring areas were seized by armed groups in early August. While some arrived directly, according to local authorities, another 121,500 people transited via Syria and crossed into the Dohuk Governorate.

Dohuk Governorate, which already hosts some 100,000 Syrian refugees and 200,000 IDPs from Mosul who arrived in June, has been most affected by the recent wave of displacement. The total IDP population there is reported to be some 463,000 and consists of various minorities including Christians, Yezidis, Shahab, Armenian, Turkmen and Arabs; some of them have endured multiple displacement.

The total number of IDPs in Iraq affected by this crisis stands at approximately 1,800,000 IDPs. This includes estimates of more than 850,000 IDPs now accommodated in KRI, and 540,000 in Anbar, with substantial numbers of IDPs in Baghdad and the southern governorates of Basra, Karbala and Najaf.

As a result of major clashes and feared insecurity from airstrikes, four camps hosting both refugees and IDPs were vacated overnight from 06 – 07 August (Khazir IDP camp, Garmawa IDP camp, Gawilan refugee Camp (Syrian refugees) and Makmur refugee camp) resulting in 6,700 families being displaced.

The situation in Iraq has also led to an increase in new arrivals of Iraqi refugees in countries in the region since early 2014. This trend has increased in the last several weeks, notably in Jordan, Syria and Turkey, with smaller numbers reported in Egypt and Lebanon.

Initial reports indicate that many Iraqis fleeing into **Syria** plan to transit there and return to the KRI. This may develop a different dynamic as events in Iraq unfold. Iraqi refugees accommodated in Hassakeh Governorate (north-eastern Syria) are relying on services in camps or are being hosted by local communities. UNHCR will seek to support the capacity of Syrian host communities in responding to the arrival of Iraqi refugees, particularly for shelter and community services. An immediate response has been mounted through UNHCR's field presence in north-eastern Syria with additional staff and assets being deployed by airlifts. The response includes participation by UN agencies (WFP, UNICEF) and NGO partners.

Since June 2014, the number of new arrivals of Iraqi refugees to **Turkey** has continued to increase daily. The profiles of the Iraqis who fled there have changed. More recently, newcomers have included groups such as Yezidis and Christians from Mosul region, and Shia and Sunnis from Baghdad. The Government of Turkey, through the Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (AFAD), promptly launched an emergency response by setting up a camp in Iraq for 20,000 beneficiaries in Dohuk and two reception centres for 5,000 each in Zakho.

Following the adoption of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection that entered into force in April 2014, all Iraqi asylum-seekers are registered both by the Government of Turkey and UNHCR. Registration gives access to documentation and public services such as health care, education and social welfare. In parallel, UNHCR continues to carry out refugee status determination (RSD) and search for durable solutions. The sudden population increase in several urban areas in Turkey has put a strain on the resources available, resulting in some tensions between the refugees and the local population.

UNHCR will maintain its support for the Government of Turkey and its regional authorities in order to process and receive Iraqi refugees and respond to their immediate needs.

The deteriorating situation in Iraq, especially the events in Anbar earlier this year, had already generated greater numbers of new arrivals in **Jordan** in late 2013 and early 2014, with further increases after the fall of Mosul in early June. An average of 30 new Iraqis per day approached UNHCR in the first five months of the year, doubling to 65 per day after June, and reaching 110 persons per day in August. This growing population in need of assistance and protection is joining the existing protracted Iraqi refugee population in Jordan (a total of 30,374 registered at the end of July). The high numbers are increasingly affecting access to assistance.

Partners involved in the ongoing Iraqi refugee response in Jordan continue to closely monitor the situation and liaise and coordinate with UNHCR. Refugee representatives and the Government of Jordan, with whom UNHCR enjoys an open dialogue, also ensure updated information on the situation. Outreach activities and communication channels for refugees in Jordan are also available to new arrivals.

In **Egypt**, few new arrivals are foreseen, while it is expected that Iraqis already in the country will approach UNHCR. Registration and reception staff are sensitized to the needs of this population, as well as partners with whom individuals are also seeking essential services. Moreover, meetings with the Iraqi community will provide information on new arrivals, trends, access of new families to territory or difficulties to acquire visas.

In **Lebanon**, an increasing number of Iraqis are approaching UNHCR. In August, 730 Iraqis were registered, representing a 71 per cent increase in comparison to July 2014. While large-scale new influxes from Iraq are not expected in Lebanon as there is no land border crossing, the caseload is now much higher than had been initially planned for at the beginning of 2014. The pre-crisis Iraqi

caseload in Lebanon was 6,394 refugees and asylum-seekers as of end-July. UNHCR and partners continue to provide support and assistance to Iraqi refugees, making sure that vulnerable refugees are identified and assisted.

Summary financial requirements (in USD)

OPERATION	* EXCOM budget excluding the emergency/Iraq Situation	IRAQ SITUATION for IDPs and Refugees			GRAND TOTAL
		** EXCOM revised budget related to the Iraq Situation	Additional Requirements for the Iraq situation/emergency	TOTAL revised requirements	
Iraq	140,789,959	108,389,635	315,154,665	423,544,300	564,334,260
Jordan	271,175,746	31,589,627	5,100,000	36,689,627	307,865,373
Syria	255,198,410	64,919,131	5,500,000	70,419,131	325,617,540
Egypt	81,747,493	-	1,200,000	1,200,000	82,947,493
Turkey	310,416,233	-	5,900,000	5,900,000	316,316,233
Lebanon	442,447,236	11,862,977	-	11,862,977	454,310,213
Regional	30,171,022	2,000,500	2,100,000	4,100,500	34,271,522
TOTAL	1,531,946,099	218,761,870	334,954,665	553,716,535	2,085,662,634
Support costs 7%			23,446,827	23,446,827	23,446,827
GRAND TOTAL	1,531,946,099	218,761,870	358,401,492	577,163,362	2,109,109,461

* Budget figures relate to the Syria Situation, Ashraf and other persons of concern (non-Iraqi).

** Budget figures relate to displaced Iraqis as of 1 January 2014.

Strategy and planned activities by country (January-December)

Iraq

Identified Needs:

The international humanitarian response to the internal displacement crisis in Iraq is organized through the inter-agency cluster approach in support of the efforts of the local authorities. UNHCR remains the lead agency for the Protection, Shelter/CRIs and CCCM clusters.

To date, rapid protection monitoring assessments at community and household level have been conducted for 166,165 individuals (31,422 families) by protection actors across the country.

Protection monitoring continues at key entry points to the KRI, as well as within IDP camps and urban areas. The most immediate needs identified as life-saving priorities continue to be safe shelter, food and water, as well as core relief items (CRIs).

Protection: The most urgent needs for protection are to identify and report on critical protection risks, violations of human rights and the situation of vulnerable segments of IDP communities. Needs assessments will be conducted to identify and respond to cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and separated and/or unaccompanied children. Systems for the identification, referral and monitoring of protection needs and concerns of vulnerable IDPs will be further strengthened.

The lack of civil documentation is of particular concern. It is extremely difficult to replace civil documentation in Iraq without which people face difficulties to register with the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MODM) and apply for residence, thus limiting their access to all sets of civil and economic rights.

Registration continues to be a protection concern as authorities struggle to cope with the influx of IDPs particularly in Khanaqeen district. UNHCR will continue to work with the MODM to improve registration modalities, as well as supporting efforts to establish reliable displacement figures in the various governorates, which are currently derived from different sources.

Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRI): Further to a recent Shelter and CCCM Rapid Assessment conducted by the shelter cluster in Iraq, it was found that shelter and housing are amongst the primary concerns. Shelter was ranked as the second priority by IDPs concerning their most urgent needs and a top household expenditure. As IDP resources are depleted and host families are unable to offer additional shelter, currently some 40 per cent of the IDPs (700,000 people) are residing in collective accommodation facilities, including 300,000 IDPs in public buildings (mosques, schools) and 200,000 people are accommodated in abandoned public buildings. An additional 200,000 IDPs are in camps and camp-like settlements.

One significant consequence of the IDP crisis is that many schools are being used for shelter and may not reopen on 10 September as scheduled, thus affecting over 850,000 children (Syrian refugees, Iraqi IDPs, Kurdish host community children). In the KRI, half of the 5,746 schools are estimated to

be occupied. In addition, over half of the country's 95,666 teachers are affected by the displacement.

As the security situation continues to escalate and the violence is expanding to other parts of Iraq, it is estimated that more than 500,000 people may require camp or camp-like settlements. UNHCR will support establishment of twenty IDP camps to provide immediate shelter, protection and basic need facilities to some 120,000 people, particularly women and children, who are living in unfinished buildings and open areas.

Site assessments have been completed or are in process for camps in Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniah, Kirkuk, and Diyala governorates. Local authorities are increasingly allocating land for camps sites and in Erbil have approved a UN-Habitat collective centre project. UNHCR, in cooperation with local authorities, is exploring collective centre shelter options and is providing technical assistance to government-approved camps. Tent distribution continues in these governorates as well as in southern Iraq.

Cash assistance continues to be a priority for IDPs living in host communities in order to support their basic needs, including shelter. Families in need of cash assistance have been identified and UNHCR is developing an electronic cash-assistance delivery program (ATM cards) to effectively meet the needs of IDP families in key areas with significant numbers of IDP families. In the KRI and in Central and South Iraq, UNHCR plans to identify and assist some 60,000 families impacted by displacement with one-time cash assistance. Some extremely vulnerable individuals may, in addition to receiving cash assistance to cover immediate needs, receive CRIs and be included in livelihoods programmes and other forms of targeted support to promote self-reliance. These individuals or families are affected by grave and/or multiple sources of vulnerabilities and will need cash assistance to cover immediate needs arising from their displacement, and possibly also upon return.

As large numbers of individuals are displaced in central Iraq, UNHCR is working on more rapid needs assessments and planning further CRI distributions.

Response through UNHCR-led clusters

UNHCR's protection response is in line with the Protection cluster strategy. The UNHCR-led Protection cluster will ensure that displaced and affected populations have access to legal assistance, registration and protection services. This includes enhancing protection monitoring mechanisms through the provision of: legal assistance by mobile teams, including issuance of documentation; cash assistance to people with specific needs; and psychosocial counselling and legal services for affected populations in need, including survivors or those at risk of SGBV. Grave violations of the rights of women, girls, men and boys will be monitored, and psychosocial needs of children affected by the conflict will be met through referral and direct provision of services, including legal assistance to juveniles. The cluster will ensure protection mainstreaming in the overall humanitarian response.

The CCCM and Emergency Shelter/CRI clusters, led by UNHCR, will address the basic needs of IDPs who currently reside in inadequate shelters, many of which require rehabilitation. UNHCR will provide technical support on management of collective centres for the new IDPs, including providing capacity-building support to government authorities and others involved in the day-to-day running of the centres. UNHCR will distribute 40,000 tents to families living in open areas or in inadequate temporary shelters; rehabilitate 10,000 units (residential buildings, schools or public buildings in a dilapidated state), and provide 120,000 CRI kits across the country where access is possible.

Tents will go to Badjet Kandela, Khanke and Zakho camps in Dohuk governorate, that are currently being expanded or constructed to house the recent influx of displaced people to the area. Other emergency supplies will be distributed to people staying in makeshift settlements in Dohuk city, Zakho, Semel, Akre, and Zawita as well as other sites in Erbil and Suleymaniya governorates. Also, UNHCR will continue reaching out to displaced people in central and southern governorates of Iraq, provided the security situation permits.

Essential logistics and operations support related to UNHCR’s Emergency Shelter/CRI cluster leadership responsibilities will include identifying and maintaining supply chain corridors and strategic storage facilities, i.e. warehousing in strategic locations. Logistics support will also include transport and storage services for CRIs, shelter equipment and other items. Support for partners involved in the humanitarian response will also be provided.

UNHCR has rapidly scaled up its response to the IDP crisis including multiple airlifts of supplies from stockpiles in Dubai, Turkey and Copenhagen; since mid-August UNHCR has received 3,300 tents, 16,500 jerry cans, 18,500 kitchen sets and nearly 20,000 plastic sheets.

Identified needs	UNHCR’s main targets for 2014
<p>Access to and provision of protection to persons of concern</p>	<p>Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1,800,000 displaced people access to legal assistance and legal remedies extended and improved; ■ 37,800 people affected by the conflict receive legal support <p>Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 100 quick impact projects are implemented in IDP hosting locations ■ Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved; ■ Protection advocacy and monitoring enhanced to facilitate access and movements of IDPs; ■ Identification and response to the needs of separated and/or unaccompanied children; ■ Protection of children strengthened;
<p>Addressing basic needs</p>	<p>Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 10,000 shelter units ■ 40,000 emergency shelters (tents) provided <p>Population has sufficient basic and domestic items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 120,000 IDP families (600,000 individuals) will receive sufficient basic non-food items ■ 60,000 families are supported through winterization assistance <p>Services for people with specific needs strengthened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 60,000 displaced families are assisted through cash assistance <p>Support to governance bodies maintained and strengthened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ local authorities are assisted to establish and maintain twenty IDP camps
<p>Logistics and operations support</p>	<p>Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized</p> <p>Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs</p>

Challenges

Access to the affected populations remains a major challenge outside the KRI. Most of south and central Iraq is inaccessible due to security restrictions; however, when and where IDPs can be reached, humanitarian aid is delivered and protection activities are carried out. Additional security concerns in the KRI are related to planned IDP camps in Dohuk and Khanaqeen, and in Sulaymaniyah due their remote location. UNHCR is advocating that all camps are established in secure locations.

Inside existing camps, there is a lack of space for additional tents and an acute need for basic services such as access to water, health and education.

Overall, there are continuous population movements across Iraq as IDPs seek security, food, shelter, clean water and health services. This poses a challenge to ensure people are actually receiving assistance and their needs are being met.

Jordan

The situation in Iraq is likely to trigger further arrivals of Iraqis in Jordan, already heavily affected by the Syria crisis (609,692 people of concern) and the earlier Iraqi refugee situation.

The rate of new arrivals from Iraq has reached an average of 110 people a day in the month of August 2014. Over 3,000 new arrivals have sought registration appointments with UNHCR since early June 2014 and the Office has registered 8,246 Iraqis in 2014 so far, all of whom live in urban or semi-urban areas. Given arrival trends at present, it is anticipated that UNHCR in Jordan will receive and register some 15,000 Iraqis in 2014, three times as many as in 2013.

UNHCR's overarching strategic priority in Jordan for refugees is to preserve the protection space by supporting the Government in maintaining a favourable protection environment for all, including Iraqi refugees.

The Office is thus primarily focusing on: reinforcing the capacity of national institutions and partners to undertake advocacy, continuing the resettlement programme and providing protection services, legal protection and legal aid services through local partners. Registration and RSD services are being optimized to ensure timely access to protection and humanitarian assistance for people of concern. The Office also ensures regular and urgent cash assistance for vulnerable families or individuals, the increased use of public health-care facilities, and the provision of services to people with specific needs.

UNHCR is making a sustained effort to provide the same level of protection and assistance to all beneficiaries as much as possible. Community mobilization and engagement is being carried out through the six Community Support Committees in the Iraqi communities in Amman, Zarqa and Irbid. Through these committees, Iraqis are able to identify and prioritize their needs and participate in community-development activities. The new arrivals will be included in these activities.

Nevertheless, contrary to the Syrian refugee population, Iraqis do not have free access to services, such as education and health care. It is also very difficult for Iraqis to access work opportunities, especially as they are required to obtain a valid residency prior to being able to apply for a work permit in a few limited professional categories. Individuals in need of alternative durable solutions

will thus continue to be referred for third-country resettlement, with some 1,200 new submissions and 1,500 departures planned.

This appeal includes costs for expanding key protection and health services, vulnerability assessment and increased outreach to new arrivals, to determine and respond to the needs of people of concern, particularly those with specific needs.

Identified needs	UNHCR's main targets for 2014
<p>Access to and provision of protection to persons of concern</p>	<p>Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 15,000 new arrivals registered <p>Access to and quality of status determination procedures improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 10,000 new asylum-seekers undergo refugee status determination at first instance during the year and waiting periods are kept below six months <p>Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 650 cases provided with legal consultations ■ Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved ■ Provision of interdisciplinary services through national and government partners and access to safe spaces for all identified SGBV survivors <p>Protection of children strengthened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Protection and care of unaccompanied and separated children through foster care and continued monitoring
<p>Addressing basic needs</p>	<p>Health status of the population improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 100 per cent of new arrivals will have access to primary, reproductive and mental health care while more than 1,350 cases will be provided with secondary and tertiary health-care services <p>Population has sufficient basic and domestic items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2,000 cases assisted with regular monthly cash assistance in addition to winterization bonus during the months of November and December ■ one-time off winterization bonus provided for 250 cases ■ urgent cash assistance for 220 cases <p>Services for persons with specific needs strengthened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 160 people with disabilities assisted through provision of rehabilitative equipment, support services and counseling ■ 40 older persons provided with accommodative and supportive equipment, home care and rehabilitation services

Syria

In addition to the existing situation of internally displaced populations within Syria (an estimated 6.45 million IDPs), the humanitarian crisis in northern Iraq is triggering further movement of people of concern into Syria. The country already hosted 28,851 Iraqis at the end of 2013, mainly in the urban area of Damascus, and UNHCR will continue to lead and coordinate the response to the needs of Iraqi refugees, including those newly arrived.

An estimated 95,000 people have recently arrived from Iraq through the northern border crossings in Hassakeh Governorate. While the intention of a large part of these groups is to return to the KRI, some 10,000 to 15,000 are currently settling in Nawroz camp near Qamishly, in Syria.

As an immediate response measure, UNHCR is prepared to organize transport for the most vulnerable Iraqi new arrivals from the border (inside Syria) to Nawroz Camp or onwards to Semalka border point with KRI. Airlifts to transport additional tents and CRI kits to Qamishly are currently being organized. An inter-agency response, under the coordination of UNHCR, is underway to scale up the level of humanitarian assistance and oversee the establishment of one or several camps. While there are reports that some new arrivals from Iraq have reached other governorates and may aim at settling in urban areas, the majority of current new arrivals remain in Hassakeh Governorate, in rural and camp settings.

According to unconfirmed reports, a small number of new arrivals have crossed into Syria from Al Qaim/Abu Kamal and Al Tanf/Al Waled into hard-to-reach AOG-controlled areas in the eastern governorates of Al Raqqa and Deir Ez Zur, since June or July. A number of Iraqis are making their way to Damascus and other areas under Government control, including Tartous. Most of the Iraqi new arrivals are entering Syria with their families, including women and children.

UNHCR's response strategy in the rural areas remains aligned with its overall protection and assistance programme for refugees in Syria. As a first step, the organization is making every effort to expand its protection outreach to the newly arriving Iraqis in the Governorate of Hassakeh. Through its partners, the Office has also provided CRIs and is working with local NGOs to provide food packages and emergency shelter. UNHCR undertakes protection activities such as registration, including mobile registration; documentation; provision of protection services through community-based protection; and activities related to SGBV, child protection, family unity and protection counseling. Registration will allow identifying special needs and enable protection interventions and follow-up.

In response to the new arrivals, as well as in anticipation of a possible larger influx (estimated 30,000 individuals) settling in the rural areas, UNHCR is working with the Kurdish Relief Committee to expand an existing small camp, in the vicinity of Qamishly town, for an initial population of 15,000 individuals (3,000 families). Basic needs will be addressed in the camp, including health needs, which will require setting up a basic primary health-care center with an ambulance for emergency referrals to the public hospital.

Moreover, CRI and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) assistance and services will be extended to the host communities. Yet, a significant factor in the response is the isolated location and security situation around Qamishly, which poses challenges in accessing a number of villages where new arrivals have settled and in assessing their immediate protection and assistance needs.

In line with the main focus of assistance for refugees in Syria provided by UNHCR, namely cash-for-food, and cash assistance for vulnerable families (covering rent and other related costs), cash assistance will be required as the main component of the emergency response. This assistance is being provided to Iraqi new arrivals in Hassakeh Governorate (and other Governorates in Syria) at present, and can be expanded according to needs.

In urban areas, although figures are difficult to project and thus, some 5,000 additional new arrivals (1,000 families) are currently foreseen. The expected new arrivals may opt to stay with relatives in safe areas of Syria in Hassakeh, Homs, Tartous, and Damascus and will access the current UNHCR-supported Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) clinics and those run by other charity associations.

Identified needs	UNHCR's main targets for 2014
<p>Access to and provision of protection to persons of concern</p>	<p>Reception conditions improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support to Field Office Qamishly on protection, community services, registration and field monitoring to increase the capacity of the Office. ■ Establishment of a reception and registration center in Hassakeh governorate. <p>Quality of registration and profiling maintained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Registration and of new arrivals, including as a basis to identify persons with specific needs (including UASC) <p>Protection of children strengthened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Arrangements for the protection and care of unaccompanied and separated children. <p>Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provision of services to survivors of SGBV through support to partners.
<p>Addressing basic needs</p>	<p>Population has sufficient basic and domestic items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provision of CRI to 2,000 families or 10,000 individuals. ■ Provision of 1,000 CRI kits to vulnerable families in host communities. <p>Food security improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Inclusion of 2,000 newly-arrived families in the regular monthly cash-for-food assistance for Iraqi and non-Iraqi refugees. <p>Services for persons with specific needs strengthened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provision of cash assistance for 1,000 vulnerable cases including a one-time winterization grant for 2,000 families. ■ Psycho-social support for persons in need, in particular children. <p>Health status of the population improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provision of primary health-care services through SARC / MOH clinics ■ Provision of secondary and emergency health care. <p>Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Establishment of a site for 1,000 families with basic infrastructure, including water and sanitation facilities. ■ Delivery of 1,000 tents to new arrivals accommodated in the camp.

Operations support

Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized:

- Provision of project management support to partners for the projects relating to the new arrivals.
- Coverage of costs for logistics capacity, i.e. transport (including six airlifts to Hassakeh governorate, which is not accessible by road), warehousing and distribution of 3,000 CRI kits to new arrivals, as well as tents for the site and other required commodities.

Turkey

The current refugee population is the largest ever in Turkey. The majority of the 1.1 million refugees (Syrians, Iraqis and others) are dispersed throughout Turkey's 82 provinces, while 230,000 Syrians are hosted in camps, with the rest living in urban areas. At present, UNHCR and its partners are present in 23 cities, reaching just over half of the population of concern.

Turkey is one of the countries most affected by the Syria crisis, and the Government of Turkey estimates that it is hosting some 1 million Syrians. The continued influx of Syrians has drawn the attention away from other refugee populations in the country, of which Iraqis constitute the majority. As of 31 July 2014, there were some 54,700 Iraqis in Turkey, of whom more than 19,000 registered with UNHCR or in the pre-registration process. The presence of Iraqis in the country has increased by over 50 per cent, when compared to the end of the previous year.

At present, an average of 1,000 Iraqis seeking asylum are approaching the pre-registration centre in Ankara, while there is no precise estimation of the number of new arrivals from Iraq in border areas or at legal entry points. In view of the deteriorating situation in Iraq, it is expected that an increasing number of Iraqis will attempt to reach Turkey and the total number of Iraqis in Turkey may reach up to 100,000 individuals by the end of 2014. In view of the increased number of Iraqis seeking asylum in Turkey, the adoption of a Temporary Protection regime for Iraqis is under consideration by the Government.

UNHCR is the main partner of the Government of Turkey on asylum-related issues and cooperation with the authorities has been enhanced with the recent establishment of the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM). Iraqi asylum-seekers in Turkey undergo a streamlined procedure with UNHCR, in which the registration and refugee status interviews are combined. This decreases the waiting periods at all stages of the process. In addition, refugees recognized by UNHCR in Syria prior to their arrival in Turkey undergo a short verification process, after which they are counseled on the Turkish procedure and asylum framework, and issued a new refugee certificate.

The processing capacity of the Turkish authorities is already overwhelmed by the unprecedented influx of asylum-seekers. Increasing arrivals from Iraq are also straining available local resources and public services. The significant numbers of new Iraqi arrivals is also affecting migration management-related and security concerns. As a result, it is becoming increasingly challenging for asylum-seekers to access rights and services, as it is based on registration by the authorities. Unregistered asylum-seekers live in difficult conditions, as they are *de facto* dependent on humanitarian assistance. Urgent needs of asylum-seekers include domestic items, clothes, medical

care, accommodation, food as well as transport, as most of them arrived having left behind all their belongings.

UNHCR will advocate with the national authorities for the access of Iraqis to territory and to international protection, as well as to rights, services and available assistance. In this context, the Office will support the Government of Turkey in reaching out to Iraqi asylum-seekers throughout the country.

In order to mitigate the growing pressure on the local reception capacity, UNHCR will support the Turkish Government and the relevant public institutions in the provision of international protection, including registration, as well as health care, social assistance and education.

Identified needs	UNHCR's main targets for 2014
<p>Access to and provision of protection to persons of concern</p>	<p>Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provision of 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. ■ Counseling and provision of key information to people of concern on their rights and obligations in Turkey. <p>Access to territory improved and risk of <i>refoulement</i> reduced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Advocacy for access to territory, protection monitoring and outreach to people of concern throughout Turkey. <p>Reception conditions improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Expansion and strengthening of UNHCR's implementing partners' presence to provide counseling, guidance and support in accessing support mechanisms and available assistance, in coordination with the authorities. <p>Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support the Government of Turkey in strengthening and expanding registration capacity to areas close to points where Iraqis arrive and across the country, as required. ■ Strengthening of UNHCR pre-registration and registration capacity to identify immediate protection needs. ■ Increased provision of interpretation services to support the Turkish authorities and UNHCR in dealing with registration and protection related activities.
<p>Addressing basic needs</p>	<p>Population has sufficient basic and domestic items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provision of CRI to Iraqi new arrivals. <p>Services for persons with specific needs strengthened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provision of one-time emergency assistance to the most vulnerable new arrivals (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. ■ Provision of cash-based assistance for the most vulnerable people of concern to meet their needs, according to identified vulnerabilities. ■ Provision of psycho-social support, as needed. ■ Best Interest Determination for separated and/or

Operations support	<p>unaccompanied children, provision of temporary accommodation and referral to state orphanages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local transport and accommodation assistance to people of concern required to travel within Turkey for reasons related to their status. Monitoring of health, living conditions and general welfare of Iraqis to maintain acceptable standards with particular attention to those with specific needs.
	<p>Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of operational support to partners. Optimized operational management and coordination. Maintenance of warehouse, local transport and distribution of CRIs.

Egypt

While it is unlikely that large-scale new arrivals from Iraq will enter Egypt (as land crossing is not available and for air travel a visa is required to enter the country), increased numbers of Iraqis living in Egypt are expected to approach UNHCR for registration, mainly due to diminishing economic means, reduced possibilities for return to Iraq, and limited remittances from family members living in Iraq.

At the same time, UNHCR partners have reported an increase in requests for social assessment by registered Iraqi refugees (7,016 registered by UNHCR as of end 2013) who had been living in Egypt for some time and are now suffering from reduced financial support from relatives in Iraq. UNHCR's basic financial assistance is granted for six months, based on a vulnerability assessment by the Office's partner Caritas, following which the situation of the vulnerable individual or family is re-evaluated. Caritas has been providing assistance to 150 cases of Iraqi refugees and there has been a steady increase in Iraqis seeking assessments and financial assistance, amounting to 25 cases per month since the conflict escalated in Iraq. This trend of increasing economic vulnerability of Iraqi refugees in Egypt is likely to increase over time, if the situation in Iraq further destabilizes.

Access to public services, such as health care and education, is limited for Iraqi refugees. Few Iraqi refugee children attend public schools in Egypt due to the country's reservation to the 1951 Refugee Convention on allowing refugee children access to public schools. Therefore, private schools remain the only option, which are unaffordable for many Iraqi parents living in Egypt due to high tuition fees, cost of books and uniforms, as well as a transportation costs.

Moreover, UNHCR's partner reports on the health status of Iraqi refugees indicate that the chronic diseases are more common than other refugee populations. Mental health care is crucial – yet lacking – as many Iraqis face psychological difficulties due to witnessing extreme violence in the past. To overcome the current lack of health care in public facilities, UNHCR works to provide accessible health services to Iraqi refugees living in Egypt.

Iraqi refugees in Egypt also face difficulties in responding to their basic household needs. The Office will provide unconditional cash grants as an effective protection tool for vulnerable Iraqi refugees who cannot survive without this assistance.

Most of the newly registered refugees are not newcomers to the country. Therefore, UNHCR will consider assistance needs through socio-economic assessments in order to target the most vulnerable.

Identified needs	UNHCR's main targets for 2014
<p>Access to and provision of protection to persons of concern</p>	<p>Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Register and identify people with specific needs and respond as appropriate ■ Register, document and conduct refugee status determination <p>Protection of children strengthened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Identify unaccompanied and separated children <p>Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Follow up on all cases requiring legal support
<p>Addressing basic needs</p>	<p>Services for persons with specific needs strengthened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Identify and refer people with specific needs, including psycho-social counseling for groups and individuals such as people with disabilities affected by armed conflict ■ Provide monthly cash grants to vulnerable cases who cannot survive without UNHCR assistance to cover part of their basic needs <p>Population has optimal access to education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provide education grants for Iraqi children registered in schools as a support for their families <p>Health status of the population improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Life-saving, primary, secondary and tertiary health care costs for Iraqi refugees covered through UNHCR medical partners

Lebanon

UNHCR makes a sustained effort to provide the same level of protection and assistance to all refugees, including Iraqi refugees. Since July 2014, there has been a daily increase in the numbers of new arrivals and it is projected that, with the current rate, up to an additional 3,000 Iraqis will be registered before end-December 2014, joining the some 7,000 Iraqis currently registered. The waiting period for Iraqis continues to be within the 30-day standard and efforts will be made to maintain this. UNHCR and partners continue to provide constant support and assistance to refugees under existing objectives, making sure that the situation of persons with specific needs and is adequately addressed in a timely manner.

Lebanon is not party to the 1951 Convention or Protocol, and asylum seekers and refugees are subject to the same provisions that apply to foreigners under the 1962 Law governing Entry and Stay, which criminalizes illegal entry and visa overstays, without exemption for people who may be in need of international protection. UNHCR and partners provide legal counseling on stay regularization, security concerns and personal status issues. UNHCR continues to work with and encourage the Government of Lebanon to develop legal safeguards in accordance with international standards for the protection of refugees. Following the recent increase of new Iraqi arrivals, UNHCR

will increase its target for legal assistance and legal representation to some 600 Iraqi refugees by the end of December 2014.

To date, vulnerable Iraqi refugees have been receiving financial assistance to contribute towards their basic needs (USD 33/person/month). Revised modalities will need to be explored, together with other partners, to cater for the needs of an increased refugee population.

UNHCR contributes towards the costs of education (e.g. tuition fees, uniforms, transport, and stationery) of Iraqi refugee children of school age who are enrolled in public schools. 740 children have so far been assisted in 2014. It is expected that needs related to education will increase commensurate to the increase in the number of Iraqi refugee children of school age. Iraqi refugees have access to primary health care, through financial support of UNHCR, in line with standard operating procedures for other refugee groups. Additional funds will be necessary to allow mental health services provided by NGOs for more patients. Coverage is based on cost-sharing, where patients are expected to contribute 25 per cent of their bill, while UNHCR covers the remaining 75 per cent. At present, Iraqi refugees are finding it extremely difficult to access secondary and tertiary health care due to lack of space in contracted hospitals.

UNHCR will continue to support community development centres for Iraqi refugees. Self-reliance becomes increasingly important, especially for those without durable solutions. Partners' counseling services and home visits are essential for monitoring the situation of refugees and identifying needs for immediate intervention.

Identified needs	UNHCR's main targets for 2014
Access to and provision of protection to persons of concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Law and policy developed or strengthened ■ Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved ■ Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained ■ Access to and quality of status determination procedures improved ■ Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened ■ Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved ■ Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement increased ■ Protection of children strengthened ■ Community mobilization strengthened and expanded ■ Self-reliance and livelihoods improved
Addressing basic needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Health status of the population improved ■ Services for persons with specific needs strengthened ■ Population has optimal access to education ■ Population has sufficient basic and domestic items
Facilitating durable solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Potential for resettlement realized

Coordination

Iraq

The current humanitarian response to the IDP crisis in Iraq followed armed conflict in Anbar Governorate in 2013. To support efforts of the Iraqi Government to respond to internal displacement, primarily in Anbar, the UN activated several clusters in February 2014. UNHCR assumed leadership for the Protection and Shelter/NFI Clusters. The UN did not activate the CCCM Cluster.

The initial geographic scope of the clusters was the Center and South. Later, as internal displacement spread north, the UN aligned IDP coordination in the KRI with the refugee coordination system in place to support Syrians since late 2012.

The heightened IDP influx to the KRI following the AOG takeover of Mosul in early June 2014 led to the full adaption of UNHCR's refugee coordination infrastructure to meet IDP assistance needs. OCHA deployed staff to the KRI to partner in that effort. Expanding internal displacement led to the Level-3 emergency declaration for Iraq on August 13.

The Government of Iraq leads the emergency response in all affected areas. Coordination mechanisms have been established in close cooperation with the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government, represented by the Iraqi MODM and the Department for Displacement and Migration, respectively.

In accordance with the framework agreed in the Joint Note between UNHCR and OCHA, the Humanitarian Coordinator leads the countrywide coordination of the IDP response in support of the national authorities. The UNHCR Representative continues to lead the countrywide refugee response in support of the national authorities.

In addition to UNHCR's ongoing leadership of the Protection and Shelter/NFI Clusters, the Humanitarian Country Team has recommended to the Emergency Relief Coordinator the activation of CCCM Cluster. UNHCR has deployed CCCM, Protection and Shelter/NFI Coordinators to support national and sub-national cluster coordination efforts.

In the KRI, UNHCR and OCHA continue to coordinate the Syrian refugee and Iraqi IDP responses through one coordination system. This approach helps to ensure that the basic needs of the displaced and other conflict-affected populations are met in the most efficient manner.

Cluster	Cluster Lead
Shelter/Core Relief Items (CRI)	UNHCR
Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)	UNHCR
Food	WFP
Protection	UNHCR
Logistics	WFP
WASH	UNICEF
Health	WHO
Education	UNICEF

Jordan

The needs of all refugee populations in Jordan, including Iraqis, are being discussed and the response coordinated in various established inter-agency sector coordination working groups (including in particular protection, health and education).

To enhance the protection space for refugee women and children including Iraqi people of concern UNHCR, UNICEF and UNFPA are supporting the National Council for Family Affairs, a key national partner in the field of child and family protection. The inter-agency standard operating procedures (SOPs) on child protection and SGBV, which link the emergency child protection case management system to the existing national protection and social welfare system, ensure that there will also be continued focus on Iraqi refugee children, despite the current attention to the emergency response for Syrian refugees. A joint agreement with UNICEF and the Ministry of Social Development for the implementation of alternative care guidelines has resulted in formalized alternative care arrangements for refugee children in Jordan.

The finalization of SOPs regarding unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) by UNICEF and UNHCR (as co-chairs of the UASC Task Force) has helped establish respective agency roles and responsibilities and working procedures for the care and protection of UASC as part of the refugee response in Jordan.

Syria

UNHCR has a longstanding history of partnerships in the context of the refugee operation from the 1990s to the massive influx of Iraqis in 2006-2007. Most of these partners have continued working with UNHCR when the current crisis created the large-scale internal displacement that has evolved since 2011. The existing coordination mechanisms for the internal displacement in Syria are also relevant for the influx of newly arrived Iraqis. At the local level in Hassakeh, the Kurdish Red Crescent is the key organization in the initial emergency response, with members of the UN Hub in Qamishly, providing essential services in their respective areas of expertise. These include UNICEF, WFP, OCHA and UNDSS. Their efforts are complemented by international and national NGOs present, including *Action Contre la Faim* and the Syrian Society for Social Development.

At country level, building on the existing refugee response, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) as well as inter-sector and sector working groups for the coordination of humanitarian assistance to IDPs provide a platform for support and coordination, as necessary, of the UNHCR-lead response to Iraqi new arrivals in the north-east of the country.

SARC will be the main partner in coordinating the UNHCR response to the influx of displaced from Iraq outside the Kurdish Region, while existing partners will be mobilized according to their capacity, profile and geographical presence.

Turkey

Since the beginning of the influx from Syria, the Turkish authorities' emergency response has been of a consistently high standard, new arrivals being swiftly settled in camps and camp populations receiving food, shelter, medical assistance and education.

The new influx of people fleeing from Iraq in search of international protection is posing yet another major challenge to the country's resources. Equally, the number of available NGOs is no longer sufficient, considering the size of the refugee population.

In cooperation with the relevant authorities, UNHCR will facilitate the coordination of main stakeholders, such as the General Directorate for Migration Management (GDMM), AFAD and relevant line ministries as well as local authorities with NGOs and other UN agencies, as required to support the Government.

The Office will also intensify its efforts to strengthen partnerships with implementing partners to expand its support activities in the protection and assistance domains in the main refugee-hosting areas.

Egypt

UNHCR in Egypt has an integrated coordination mechanism which covers all the refugee populations in Egypt including the Iraqi, African and Syrian populations of concern. There is an overall Inter-Agency Working Group, as well the thematic working groups including on: protection (with child protection, SGBV and psycho-social sub-groups; livelihood and basic needs; health and education.

Lebanon

UNHCR Lebanon will maintain its partnerships with agencies responding to the needs of Iraqi refugees and will coordinate activities through existing implementing partner channels in the branch office and the relevant field offices.

Financial Requirements

UNHCR's current supplementary requirements for its response to the needs of Iraqi IDPs and Iraqi refugees now total **USD 358.4 million** (including the additional requirements of USD 26.9 million presented in March 2014).

Together with the Executive Committee-approved 2014 programme budget for the Iraq Situation of **USD 218.7 million**, total requirements now stand at **USD 577.1 million**. A breakdown of these requirements is provided in the table below.

2014 Financial requirements for Iraq (in USD)

Objective	EXCOM revised budget related to the Iraq Situation	Additional Requirements for the Iraq situation/emergency	Total requirements for the situation
Favourable Protection Environment	10,309,905	3,669,484	13,979,389
International and regional instruments	73,669		73,669
Law and policy developed	306,009		306,009
Access to legal assistance and remedies	8,681,947	2,544,999	11,226,946
Public attitude towards people of concern	1,248,280	1,124,485	2,372,765
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation	2,957,349	2,678,035	5,635,384
Reception conditions		133,036	133,036
Identification of statelessness	28,334		28,334
Registration and profiling improved	2,855,346	2,544,999	5,400,345
Status determination procedures	73,669		73,669
Security from Violence and Exploitation	3,010,200	2,137,800	5,148,000
Protection from crime	748,023		748,023
Risk of SGBV reduced	2,262,177	1,119,800	3,381,977
Protection of children		1,018,000	1,018,000
Basic Needs and Essential Services	47,347,505	273,765,535	321,113,040
Health	732,134		732,134
Water	5,090,788		5,090,788
Sanitation and hygiene	153,838	47,845,980	47,999,818
Shelter and infrastructure	26,840,857	115,161,202	142,002,059
Access to energy	175,324	2,035,999	2,211,323
Basic and domestic items	2,349,315	88,362,363	90,711,678
Services for people with specific needs	9,870,153	20,359,991	30,230,144
Education	2,135,096		2,135,096
Community Empowerment and Self-mngt	20,862,145	4,682,798	25,544,943
Peaceful Coexistence	7,893,737	4,682,798	12,576,535
Self-reliance and livelihoods	12,968,408		12,968,408
Durable Solutions	1,887,344	-	1,887,344
Comprehensive solutions strategy	1,178,703		1,178,703
Greater reduction of statelessness achieved	373,731		373,731
Reintegration	227,240		227,240
Resettlement	107,670		107,670
Leadership, Coordination and Partnership	2,964,694	5,316,024	8,280,718
Coordination and partnerships	2,460,998	1,526,999	3,987,997
Camp management and coordination	282,689	3,280,025	3,562,714
Donor relations and resource mobilization	221,007	509,000	730,007
Logistics and Operations Support	19,050,493	22,904,990	41,955,483
Logistics and supply optimized	3,796,781	20,359,991	24,156,772
Operation management & Coordination	15,253,712	2,544,999	17,798,711
Sub-total	108,389,635	315,154,665	423,544,300
Support Costs		22,060,827	22,060,827
Total	108,389,635	337,215,493	445,605,128

2014 Financial requirements for Jordan (in USD)

Objective	EXCOM revised budget related to the Iraq Situation	Additional Requirements for the Iraq situation/ emergency	Total requirements for the situation
Favourable protection environment	1,709,024	113,274	1,822,298
International and regional instruments	53,152		53,152
Law and policy developed	973,652		973,652
Access to legal assistance and remedies	575,916	113,274	689,190
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	106,304		106,304
Fair protection processes and documentation	1,407,626	408,760	1,816,386
Registration and profiling	915,922	213,760	1,129,682
Status determination procedures	438,552	195,000	633,552
Civil registration and status documentation	53,152		53,152
Security from violence and exploitation	1,527,911	300,000	1,827,911
Prevention of and response to SGBV	906,951	150,000	1,056,951
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	212,609		212,609
Protection of children	408,351	150,000	558,351
Basic needs and essential services	24,959,835	4,277,966	29,237,801
Health	7,361,530	1,200,000	8,561,530
Reproductive health and HIV services	106,304		106,304
Basic and domestic items	50,000		50,000
Services for people with specific needs	17,136,436	3,077,966	20,214,402
Education	305,565		305,565
Community empowerment and self-reliance	358,630	-	358,630
Community mobilization	358,630		358,630
Durable solutions	1,201,192	-	1,201,192
Comprehensive solution strategy	212,609		212,609
Voluntary return	510,063		510,063
Resettlement	478,520		478,520
Leadership, coordination, partnership	61,152	-	61,152
Donor relations and resource mobilization	61,152		61,152
Logistics and operations support	364,257	-	364,257
Operation management, coordination and support	364,257		364,257
Sub-total	31,589,627	5,100,000	36,689,627
Support costs		357,000	357,000
Total	31,589,627	5,457,000	37,046,627

2014 Financial requirements for Syria (in USD)

Objective	EXCOM revised budget related to the Iraq Situation	Additional Requirements for the Iraq situation/ emergency	Total requirements for the situation
Favourable protection environment	1,021,782	-	1,021,782
Administrative institutions and practice	53,854		53,854
Access to legal assistance and remedies	240,131		240,131
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	175,065		175,065
Public attitude towards people of concern	120,997		120,997
Law and Policy developed	431,734		431,734
Fair protection processes and documentation	1,976,905	232,867	2,209,772
Reception conditions	258,920		258,920
Registration and profiling	855,750		855,750
Status determination procedures	862,235	232,867	1,095,102
Security from violence and exploitation	1,437,925	232,867	1,670,792
Prevention of and response to SGBV	805,919		805,919
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	44,697	232,867	277,564
Protection of children	587,309		587,309
Basic needs and essential services	52,913,542	4,075,179	56,988,721
Health	10,775,991	291,084	11,067,075
Food security	18,478,680	1,455,422	19,934,102
Shelter and infrastructure		582,169	582,169
Basic and domestic items		873,252	873,252
Services for people with specific needs	20,920,722	873,252	21,793,974
Education	2,738,150		2,738,150
Community empowerment and self-reliance	1,996,876	-	1,996,876
Community mobilization	1,003,411		1,003,411
Self-reliance and livelihoods	993,465		993,465
Durable solutions	1,667,153	-	1,667,153
Greater reduction of statelessness	276,670		276,670
Voluntary return	932,774		932,774
Resettlement	457,709		457,709
Leadership, coordination, partnership	270,765	-	270,765
Donor relations and resource mobilization	270,765		270,765
Logistics and operations support	3,634,183	959,087	4,593,270
Logistics and supply	657,709	959,087	1,616,796
Operation management, coordination and support	2,976,474		2,976,474
Sub-total	64,919,131	5,500,000	70,419,131
Support costs		385,000	385,000
Total	64,919,131	5,885,000	70,804,131

2014 Financial requirements for Turkey (in USD)

Objective	EXCOM revised budget related to the Iraq Situation	Additional Requirements for the Iraq situation/ emergency	Total requirements for the situation
Favourable Protection Environment	-	814,286	814,286
Access to legal assistance and remedies		307,143	307,143
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced		507,143	507,143
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation	-	2,564,286	2,564,286
Reception conditions		1,207,143	1,207,143
Registration and profiling		1,357,143	1,357,143
Basic Needs and Essential Services	-	2,164,286	2,164,286
Basic and domestic items		1,107,143	1,107,143
Services for people with specific needs		1,057,143	1,057,143
Logistics and Operations Support	-	357,142	357,142
Operation management, coordination and support		357,142	357,142
Sub-total	-	5,900,000	5,900,000
Support Costs, 7%	-	413,000	413,000
Total	-	6,313,000	6,313,000

2014 Financial requirements for Egypt (in USD)

Objective	EXCOM revised budget related to the Iraq Situation	Additional Requirements for the Iraq situation/	Total requirements for the situation
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation	-	109,966	109,966
Registration and profiling		109,966	109,966
Basic Needs and Essential Services	-	1,090,034	1,090,034
Health		296,907	296,907
Basic and domestic items		414,204	414,204
Services for people with specific needs		54,982	54,982
Education		323,941	323,941
Sub-total	-	1,200,000	1,200,000
Support Costs	-	84,000	84,000
Total	-	1,284,000	1,284,000

2014 Financial requirements for Lebanon (in USD)

Objective	EXCOM revised budget related to the Iraq Situation	Additional Requirements for the Iraq situation/ emergency	Total requirements for the situation
Favourable Protection Environment	1,163,094	-	1,163,094
International and regional instruments			
Law and policy developed	323,249		323,249
Administrative institutions and practice			
Access to legal assistance and remedies	333,175		333,175
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	506,669		506,669
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation	276,030	-	276,030
Registration and profiling	68,123		68,123
Status determination procedures	94,333		94,333
Individual documentation			-
Civil registration and status documentation	113,574		113,574
Family reunification			
Security from Violence and Exploitation	311,305	-	311,305
Prevention of and response to SGBV	230,523		230,523
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	80,782		80,782
Basic Needs and Essential Services	6,351,630	-	6,351,630
Health	1,739,255		1,739,255
Basic and domestic items	148,647		148,647
Services for people with specific needs	3,468,951		3,468,951
Education	994,777		994,777
Community Empowerment and Self-Management	775,501	-	775,501
Community mobilization	347,253		347,253
Coexistence with local communities	255,465		255,465
Natural resources and shared environment			-
Self-reliance and livelihoods	172,783		172,783
Durable Solutions	396,471	-	396,471
Comprehensive solutions strategy	34,937		34,937
Voluntary return	6,116		6,116
Resettlement	355,419		355,419
Logistics and Operations Support	2,220,966	-	2,220,966
Operation management, coordination and support	2,220,966		2,220,966
Headquarters & Regional Support	367,980	-	367,980
Technical advice and support strengthened	367,980		367,980
Support Costs	-	-	-
Total	11,862,977	-	11,862,977

2014 Financial requirements for Regional support (in USD)

Objective	EXCOM revised budget related to the Iraq Situation	Additional Requirements for the Iraq situation/emergency	Total requirements for the situation
Headquarters & Regional Support	2,000,500	2,100,000	4,100,500
Technical advice and support strengthened			
Emergency response capacity reinforced	1,050,000	1,050,000	2,100,000
Protection advice and support strengthened	950,500	1,050,000	2,000,500
Support Costs		147,000	147,000
Total	2,000,500	2,247,000	4,247,500

2014 Financial requirements for all countries for the Iraq Situation (in USD)

OBJECTIVE	2014 REQUIREMENTS for the Iraq Situation							GRAND TOTAL
	Iraq	Jordan	Syria	Turkey	Egypt	Lebanon	Regional Activities	
Favourable Protection Environment	13,944,171	1,822,298	1,021,782	814,286	-	1,163,094	-	18,765,631
International and regional instruments	73,669	53,152						126,821
Law and policy developed	306,009	973,652	431,734			323,249		2,034,645
Administrative institutions and practice			53,854					53,854
Access to legal assistance and remedies	11,202,520	689,190	240,131	307,143		333,175		12,772,159
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced		106,304	175,065	507,143		506,669		1,295,182
Public attitude towards people of concern	2,361,973		120,997					2,482,970
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation	5,634,107	1,816,386	2,209,772	2,564,286	109,966	276,030	-	12,610,547
Reception conditions	131,759		258,920	1,207,143				1,597,822
Identification of statelessness	28,334							28,334
Registration and profiling	5,400,345	1,129,682	988,552	1,357,143	109,966	68,123		9,053,811
Status determination procedures	73,669	633,552	862,235			94,333		1,663,788
Civil registration and status documentation		53,152	100,065			113,574		266,791
Security from Violence and Exploitation	5,148,000	1,827,911	1,670,792	-	-	311,305	-	8,958,008
Protection from crime	748,023							748,023
Prevention of and response to SGBV	3,381,977	1,056,951	805,919			230,523		5,475,371
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced		212,609	277,564			80,782		570,955
Protection of children	1,018,000	558,351	587,309					2,163,660
Basic Needs and Essential Services	321,113,040	29,237,801	56,988,721	2,164,286	1,090,034	6,351,630	-	416,945,512
Health	732,134	8,561,530	11,067,075		296,907	1,739,255		22,396,901
Reproductive health and HIV services		106,304						106,304
Food security			19,934,102					19,934,102
Water	5,090,788							5,090,788
Sanitation and hygiene	47,999,818							47,999,818
Shelter and infrastructure	142,002,059		582,169					142,584,228
Access to energy	2,211,323							2,211,323

2014 REQUIREMENTS for the Iraq Situation								
OBJECTIVE	Iraq	Jordan	Syria	Turkey	Egypt	Lebanon	Regional Activities	GRAND TOTAL
Basic and domestic items	90,711,678	50,000	873,252	1,107,143	414,204	148,647		93,304,924
Services for people with specific needs	30,230,144	20,214,402	21,793,974	1,057,143	54,982	3,468,951		76,819,596
Education	2,135,096	305,565	2,738,150		323,941	994,777		6,497,528
Community Empowerment and Self-Mngt	25,544,943	358,630	1,996,876	-	-	775,501	-	28,675,950
Community mobilization	12,576,535	358,630	1,003,411			347,253		14,285,829
Coexistence with local communities	0					255,465		255,465
Self-reliance and livelihoods	12,968,408		993,465			172,783		14,134,656
Durable Solutions	1,887,344	1,201,192	1,667,152	-	-	396,471	-	5,152,160
Comprehensive solutions strategy	1,178,703	212,609				34,937		1,426,249
Greater reduction of statelessness achieved	373,731		276,669					650,400
Voluntary return	0	510,063	932,774			6,116		1,448,953
Reintegration	227,240							227,240
Resettlement	107,670	478,520	457,709			355,419		1,399,318
Leadership, Coordination and Partnership	8,280,718	61,152	270,765	-	-	-	-	8,612,635
Coordination and partnerships	3,987,997							3,987,997
Camp management and coordination	3,562,714							3,562,714
Donor relations and resource mobilization	730,007	61,152	270,765					1,061,924
Logistics and Operations Support	41,955,483	364,257	4,593,271	357,142	-	2,220,966	-	49,491,119
Logistics and supply	24,156,772		1,616,797					25,773,569
Operation management, coordination and support	17,798,711	364,257	2,976,474	357,142		2,220,966		23,717,550
Headquarters & Regional Support	-	-	-	-	-	367,980	4,100,500	4,468,480
Technical advice and support strengthened						367,980		367,980
Emergency response capacity reinforced							2,844,250	2,844,250
Protection advice and support strengthened							1,256,250	1,256,250
Support Costs	22,060,827	357,000	385,000	413,000	84,000	-	147,000	23,446,827
Total	445,568,633	37,046,627	70,804,131	6,313,000	1,284,000	11,862,977	4,247,500	577,126,868