

# Iraq and the Region



UNICEF/Sabah Arar/2008

2009

## Mid-Year Review

Consolidated Appeal



UNITED NATIONS

## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

### SAMPLE OF ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

AARREC	COSV	HT	MDM	TGH
ACF	CRS	Humedica	MEDAIR	UMCOR
ACTED	CWS	IA	MENTOR	UNAIDS
ADRA	Danchurchaid	ILO	MERLIN	UNDP
Africare	DDG	IMC	NCA	UNDSS
AMI-France	Diakonie Emergency Aid	INTERMON	NPA	UNEP
ARC	DRC	Internews	NRC	UNESCO
ASB	EM-DH	INTERSOS	OCHA	UNFPA
ASI	FAO	IOM	OHCHR	UN-HABITAT
AVSI	FAR	IPHD	OXFAM	UNHCR
CARE	FHI	IR	PA (formerly ITDG)	UNICEF
CARITAS	Finnchurchaid	IRC	PACT	UNIFEM
CEMIR INTERNATIONAL	FSD	IRD	PAI	UNJLC
CESVI	GAA	IRIN	Plan	UNMAS
CFA	GOAL	IRW	PMU-I	UNOPS
CHF	GTZ	Islamic RW	PU	UNRWA
CHFI	GVC	JOIN	RC/Germany	VIS
CISV	Handicap International	JRS	RCO	WFP
CMA	HealthNet TPO	LWF	Samaritan's Purse	WHO
CONCERN	HELP	Malaria Consortium	SECADEV	World Concern
Concern Universal	HelpAge International	Malteser	Solidarités	World Relief
COOPI	HKI	Mercy Corps	SUDO	WV
CORDAID	Horn Relief	MDA	TEARFUND	ZOA

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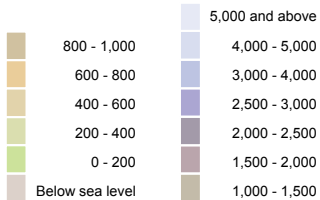
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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>.

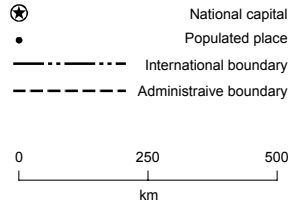
Full project details can be viewed, downloaded and printed from [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts).



**Elevation (meters)**



**Legend**



**Disclaimers:** The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. **Map data sources:** CGIAR, United Nations Cartographic Section, ESRI, Europa Technologies, UN OCHA.



## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

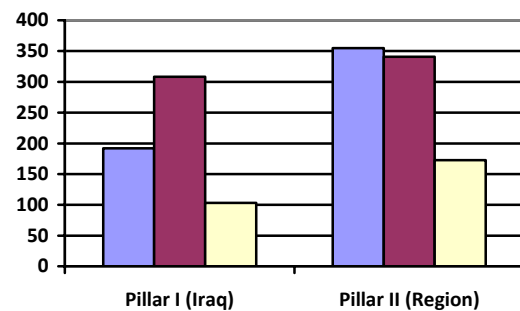
The 2009 Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) for Iraq and the Region aims to meet immediate humanitarian needs, contribute to stabilization and promote recovery not only within Iraq itself, but also targeting an estimated 1.7 million Iraqis who found refuge in seven countries across the Middle East. The appeal comprises two pillars: Pillar I is coordinated by Iraq's Humanitarian Coordinator and reflects needs within Iraq; Pillar II is coordinated by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and addresses protection and assistance for Iraqi refugees in the region, as well as smaller numbers taking refuge further afield. At the time of the Mid-Year Review (MYR), the appeal is 43% funded, with the funding level for Pillar I (Iraq) averaging 33% and for Pillar II (Region) amounting to 50% of the total requirements.

Within Iraq, the situation has evolved gradually from one of large-scale displacement and acute humanitarian emergency towards early recovery and development. During the first half of 2009, Iraq has continued to move tentatively towards a more peaceful and stable future, with monthly levels of violence decreasing from 2008. However, the security situation in the country is still far from stabilized, with continued attacks against civilians and many underlying conflicts and grievances still unresolved.

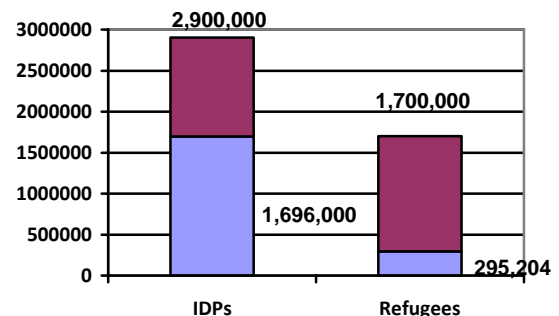
In Iraq, the United Nations (UN) continues to shift its operations towards addressing the needs of particularly vulnerable groups amongst the wider Iraqi population, which is reflected in the majority of the CAP sector plans. The communities in focus are not only limited to IDPs and returnees, but also include female-headed households, particularly Iraq's widows, children and adolescents, and other marginalized groups, including those targeted by violence. As humanitarian access becomes less restricted, new humanitarian and development needs are identified. These are successfully incorporated in the existing response strategies of the 2009 Iraq CAP Pillar I which proved well-suited to the current developments in the country. Therefore, no revision of the Pillar I Strategic Priorities for Humanitarian Response was necessary at the time of the MYR. The MYR process for Pillar I did not result in major project revisions, but several new projects were added, including two UNHCR projects totalling US\$<sup>1</sup>100 million that focus on returnees' protection and shelter requirements. These new requirements increased the overall amount of Pillar I by 61% to \$308.8 million.

Across the region, the countries hosting Iraqi refugees continue to offer hospitality and protection to a stable population of just under 300,000 registered refugees. During the first half of 2009, the three countries hosting the largest populations – Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon – have experienced a small but steady stream of arrivals and new registrations, offsetting resettlement departures and voluntary repatriation to Iraq. Returns continue at a rate lower than anticipated at the time of the CAP in late 2008, but an increase is expected in the coming summer months. While working toward durable solutions for all refugees, participating agencies across the region strive to address the critical subsistence, protection, health, and education needs of the most vulnerable. Without the formal right to work, vulnerabilities are deepening as the refugees' displacement from Iraq becomes protracted, and many are unable on their own to meet basic needs related to food and accommodation. For these, the UN and participating agencies provide an essential safety net of food, non-food, and financial assistance. Concerted work with host governments has resulted in important protection

**2009 Iraq CAP: funding per pillar**  
Requirements (blue), revised requirements (red) and funding (yellow)



**IDPs and refugee numbers**  
Total estimated (red) vs. registered (blue)



<sup>1</sup> All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, [fts@reliefweb.int](http://fts@reliefweb.int)), which will display its requirements and funding on the current appeals page.

gains relating to residency status and has ensured continued access to health care and education services.

In this context, the Pillar II strategic priorities have been reaffirmed and the common humanitarian response plans remain valid. Some projects have been revised and several new projects added to better target increasing vulnerabilities, but with a slightly reduced total request of \$341.6 million.

**Table I: Summary of requirements, commitments/contributions and pledges (grouped by sector)**

Consolidated Appeal for Iraq and the region 2009

as of 25 June 2009

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
Egypt - Multi-Sector	7,603,690	7,353,690	1,895,314	26%	5,458,376	-
Gulf countries - Protection/legal	398,409	398,409	203,555	51%	194,854	-
Iran - Multi-Sector	845,300	845,300	431,880	51%	413,420	-
Iraq - Coordination and Support Services Sector Outcome Team	9,487,891	9,089,817	3,236,072	36%	5,853,745	-
Iraq - Education Sector Outcome Team	9,365,900	9,365,900	2,943,696	31%	6,422,204	-
Iraq - Food Sector Outcome Team	46,033,540	53,283,055	20,570,552	39%	32,712,503	-
Iraq - Health and Nutrition Sector Outcome Team	15,803,430	18,928,209	7,618,173	40%	11,310,036	-
Iraq - Housing / Shelter Sector Outcome Team	66,449,262	143,941,163	44,232,544	31%	99,708,619	-
Iraq - Not yet specified	-	8,000,000	6,272,173	78%	1,727,827	-
Iraq - Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law Sector Outcome Team	25,795,812	48,435,083	12,151,158	25%	36,283,925	-
Iraq - Water and Sanitation Sector Outcome Team	19,398,421	17,751,429	5,619,374	32%	12,132,055	-
Jordan - Education Working Group	24,125,430	24,150,430	6,883,986	29%	17,266,444	-
Jordan - Health Working Group	17,655,967	17,655,967	6,748,582	38%	10,907,385	-
Jordan - Outreach Working Group	29,812,421	29,812,421	15,231,729	51%	14,580,692	-
Jordan - Protection Working Group	3,200,749	3,200,749	1,462,004	46%	1,738,745	-
Jordan - Psychosocial and Mental Health Working Group	6,388,007	6,563,902	3,414,734	52%	3,149,168	-
Lebanon - Education Working Group	3,620,533	3,620,533	646,482	18%	2,974,051	-
Lebanon - Health Working Group	2,601,926	2,601,926	1,224,214	47%	1,377,712	-
Lebanon - Protection Working Group	3,315,569	3,315,569	1,103,365	33%	2,212,204	-
Lebanon - Relief and Community Empowerment Working Group	3,520,871	3,520,871	1,073,475	30%	2,447,396	-
Regional - Not yet specified	-	-	724,097	0%	(724,097)	-
Regional - Pillar II	31,953,746	31,953,746	16,112,934	50%	15,840,812	-
Regional Pillar II- Not yet specified	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Syria - Education Working Group	30,873,189	25,693,437	12,747,347	50%	12,946,090	-
Syria - Food Working Group	69,732,386	58,090,532	46,330,336	80%	11,760,196	-
Syria - Health Working Group	39,275,171	32,308,884	14,310,670	44%	17,998,214	-
Syria - Iraqi Working Group (Protection) Working Group	59,781,859	72,689,891	36,875,053	51%	35,814,838	-
Syria - Livelihoods Working Group	4,000,000	3,000,000	-	0%	3,000,000	-
Syria - Palestinians from Iraq Working Group	6,103,040	3,937,628	2,703,139	69%	1,234,489	-
Syria - Psychosocial and Mental Health Working Group	3,742,767	4,466,683	1,539,269	34%	2,927,414	-
Syria - Sexual and Gender-based Violence (incl. protection of children & adolescents) Working Group	3,452,723	3,452,723	1,570,051	45%	1,882,672	-
Turkey - Multi-Sector	3,004,750	3,004,750	968,064	32%	2,036,686	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>547,342,759</b>	<b>650,432,697</b>	<b>276,844,022</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>373,588,675</b>	-

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed). **Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed. **Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 25 June 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Table II: Summary of requirements, commitments/contributions and pledges (grouped by pillar)**

Consolidated Appeal for Iraq and the region 2009

as of 25 June 2009

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Priority	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
IRAQ PILLAR I	192,334,256	308,794,656	103,367,839	33%	205,426,817	-
IRAQ PILLAR II	355,008,503	341,638,041	173,476,183	51%	168,161,858	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>547,342,759</b>	<b>650,432,697</b>	<b>276,844,022</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>373,588,675</b>	<b>-</b>

**Table III: Summary of requirements, commitments/contributions and pledges (grouped by priority) – Pillar I**

Consolidated Appeal for Iraq and the region 2009

as of 25 June 2009

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Value in US\$	Priority	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
		A	B	B/A	A-B	C
IRAQ PILLAR I	HIGH	\$226 million	\$103 million	45%	\$123 million	-
	MEDIUM	\$83 million	\$0 million	0%	\$83 million	-
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$309 million</b>	<b>\$103 million</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>\$206 million</b>	<b>-</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 25 June 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).



**Table IV: Summary of requirements, commitments/contributions and pledges (grouped by appealing organisation)**

Consolidated Appeal for Iraq and the region 2009

as of 25 June 2009

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

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Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
ACTED	286,000	286,000	-	0%	286,000	-
ASAM	298,000	298,000	-	0%	298,000	-
CARE International	1,257,250	1,257,250	562,218	45%	695,032	-
CLMC	350,153	350,153	-	0%	350,153	-
DRC	5,163,348	5,018,052	-	0%	5,018,052	-
EMDH	502,000	502,000	-	0%	502,000	-
ERF Recipients	-	-	3,026,408	0%	(3,026,408)	-
FAO	3,000,000	5,130,000	-	0%	5,130,000	-
FR	456,000	456,000	-	0%	456,000	-
FRC	180,000	180,000	-	0%	180,000	-
GAM3	78,900	78,900	-	0%	78,900	-
HELP	973,700	973,700	-	0%	973,700	-
HI	750,430	750,430	127,854	17%	622,576	-
HRDF	302,000	302,000	-	0%	302,000	-
ILO	3,391,000	2,891,000	-	0%	2,891,000	-
IMC	5,933,613	4,824,210	5,040,035	100%	(215,825)	-
INTERSOS	208,650	208,650	-	0%	208,650	-
IOCC	958,500	958,500	-	0%	958,500	-
IOM	14,322,902	14,072,902	-	0%	14,072,902	-
IRC	2,450,000	2,450,000	1,320,429	54%	1,129,571	-
JEN	930,900	930,900	877,473	94%	53,427	-
KORD	330,000	330,000	-	0%	330,000	-
KURDS	121,000	121,000	-	0%	121,000	-
Mercy Corps	3,139,487	3,764,487	-	0%	3,764,487	-
OCHA	7,021,709	6,623,635	3,236,072	49%	3,387,563	-
OCHA (ERF)	-	8,000,000	6,272,173	78%	1,727,827	-
PU	840,000	573,008	408,008	71%	165,000	-
RI	3,047,609	2,670,434	1,110,627	42%	1,559,807	-
Ricerca e Cooperazione (RC)	-	415,327	-	0%	415,327	-
SC	2,923,548	2,923,548	-	0%	2,923,548	-
SC - Sweden	1,210,000	1,210,000	-	0%	1,210,000	-
Secours Islamique	343,600	343,600	-	0%	343,600	-
Terre Des Hommes	250,000	803,070	-	0%	803,070	-
UNDP	2,300,000	1,800,000	-	0%	1,800,000	-
UNESCO	4,288,414	6,158,414	784,929	13%	5,373,485	-
UNFPA	7,408,924	7,408,924	1,459,569	20%	5,949,355	-
UN-HABITAT	2,944,000	2,944,000	-	0%	2,944,000	-
UNHCR	297,459,311	397,504,007	169,256,687	43%	228,247,320	-
UNICEF	59,233,217	56,441,111	24,445,013	43%	31,996,098	-
UNOPS	2,712,162	2,712,162	-	0%	2,712,162	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 25 June 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

## PILLAR I: IRAQ

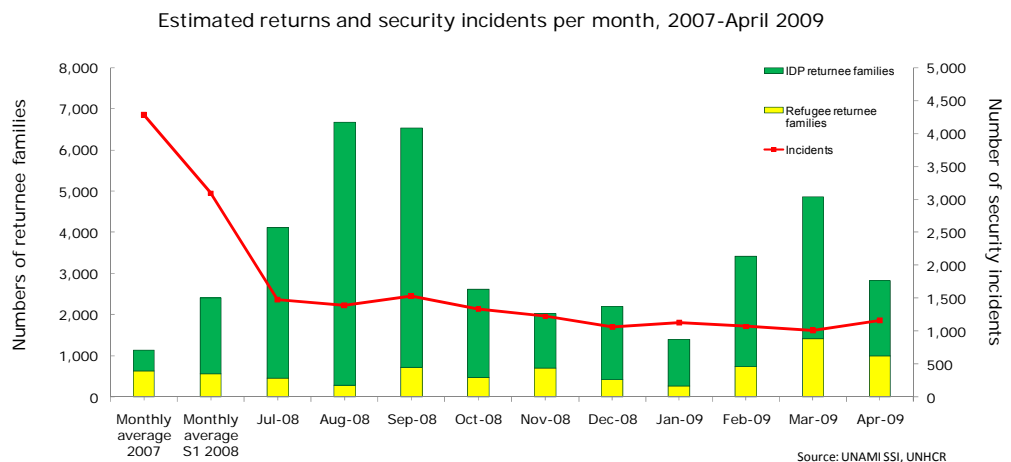
### 2. CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT, HUMANITARIAN NEEDS, AND RESPONSE

The analysis of the humanitarian situation developed during the preparation of the 2009 Iraq CAP (October 2008) was based on the improved security situation and increasing rate of IDP and refugee returns recorded in August and September 2008. The majority of the sector plans for 2009 were based on vulnerability analysis and aimed at targeting Iraq's most vulnerable, while IDP needs had been integrated in all response strategies. Initial scenarios outlined for 2009 had cautioned that returns would likely remain low in 2009 unless there were improvements in basic social services. Despite ongoing humanitarian challenges, however, modest returns have continued and their number is growing steadily as confirmed by the return data for January to April 2009. In other sectors, vulnerability-focused response strategies proved to be well-suited to the gradually stabilizing situation in the country. No major emergency took place in the first half of 2009. In light of these factors, the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) for the Pillar I of the 2009 Iraq CAP as well as the strategic priorities for humanitarian response outlined in the Pillar I remain valid at the time of this MYR.

Six months on, Iraq continues to move tentatively towards a more peaceful and stable future. Monthly levels of violence in the first few months of 2009 remained lower than in 2008, declining to 33 security incidents per day in March.<sup>2</sup> Significantly, the days surrounding the provincial elections at the end of January remained relatively calm. However, the increase in security incidents in April – particularly in the north – shows that the situation remains tense in some areas, and civilians continue to be at risk of mass-casualty attacks.

In 2009, the UN and NGOs in this CAP continue to shift their operations towards addressing the needs of the vulnerable groups in Iraq. The focus includes not only IDPs and returnees, but also female-headed households (particularly widows), children and adolescents, those targeted by violence, and other marginalized groups. The needs of women, children, IDPs, and returnees vary considerably; through the Inter-Agency Information and Analysis Unit (IAU), the ability to obtain and use information to identify those most in need of assistance continues to grow. The Unit has shown that while in some areas IDPs' needs are the same as those of the host community (such as Baghdad), in other governorates (such as Kirkuk) IDPs and returnees are significantly worse off. How IDPs and returnees fare also varies according to sector, with needs such as housing, access to the Public Distribution System (PDS) and health services often being of greatest concern. Key factors should be analysed to better appreciate return dynamics, especially with regard to access to basic social services. Similarly, the World Bank has shown that women and children in rural areas are twice as likely to suffer from poverty as those in urban areas.<sup>3</sup>

These analyses highlight the importance of targeting assistance by geographical area and sector, and the need to address the concerns of all vulnerable groups.



<sup>2</sup> UNAMI SSI.

<sup>3</sup> World Bank, Presentation to the Poverty Reduction Strategy Workshop (June 2009), based on data from the World Bank/COSIT/KRSO Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey 2007.

**Returns:** The rate of IDP and refugee return peaked in August 2008, but dropped by 60% in October 2008. The rate of return remained at a similarly reduced level through April 2009, in spite of the continuing improvements in the security situation.<sup>4</sup>

Significant improvements in rule of law, human rights, essential services, housing and employment opportunities will have to be made in order to make returns more sustainable. Returns may increase during the summer, when it is possible for children to shift from one school to another, but whether a significant rate of IDP and refugee returns continues in the second half of 2009 is difficult to determine.

**Water and sanitation:** While 80% of Iraqi households are connected to the water network, 45% of those connected experience weekly or daily interruptions to services.<sup>5</sup> According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 73% of the local population in Iraq's most vulnerable sub-districts are not using safe drinking water.<sup>6</sup> Inadequate access to safe drinking water and poor sanitation facilities put many Iraqis at increased risk of contracting cholera. There has been no cholera outbreak in the country in 2009 following cholera outbreaks in 2007 and 2008.<sup>7</sup> However, poor sanitation and water contamination remain high in several governorates, and the risk of an outbreak will increase significantly during the coming summer months. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), methods for water collection and testing are yet to be standardized and there is no system for laboratory quality control at the national level.<sup>8</sup>

**Health:** The threat of cholera has been overtaken in recent months by an outbreak of measles. In the first 18 weeks of 2009, there were 23,336 cases identified, compared to just 8,143 in the whole of 2008.<sup>9</sup> WHO reports that the outbreak is now on the decline, having peaked in mid-March.<sup>10</sup> Nevertheless, a reason behind the outbreak is the low immunity of the population resulting from insufficient coverage of routine vaccinations in 2005-2008 due to insecurity. The Health Outcome Team is supporting the government with an emergency vaccination campaign targeting 850,000 children in northern and southern governorates and in improving the functioning of the public healthcare system, which suffers from decades of underinvestment and impact of displacement. The gradual improvement of security in Iraq has encouraged some health professionals to return from exile abroad, which contributed to a modest improvement in access to healthcare services, yet extensive staff shortages at all levels of healthcare persist.

**Food security:** Food prices doubled between 2004 and 2008 due to international and domestic factors, putting at risk the nutrition of Iraq's poorest.<sup>11</sup> The PDS has been unable to shelter the Iraqi population from the full effects of these factors, which have led to a 20% drop in protein consumption as the poorest of Iraq's families substituted cheaper pulses for meat.<sup>12</sup> The drought that affected northern Iraq in 2008 continued in 2009, but was mostly limited to Ninewa and Anbar Governorates. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), if the drought cycle continues, Iraq is expected to lose a significant share of its water reserve in the coming few years, which would have far-reaching consequences on both rural and urban population.

**Employment:** As a result of a more stable security situation during the last six months, the focus of the Iraqi population has shifted towards improvements in access to services, rising food prices, and job opportunities.<sup>13</sup> The high level of unemployment among younger men is of particular concern (57% of all unemployed are men aged 15-29), as it renders this group particularly vulnerable to poverty. In addition, the proportion of women employed or seeking employment (17%) is very low compared with Iraq's neighbours, and if increased could contribute to the country's development and reduce women's

<sup>4</sup> UNHCR monthly update for April 2009. Monthly average for 2007 and 2008 based on UNHCR Statistical Yearbook for the respective years; January -June 2008 estimate by UNHCR based on various sources; figures for July 2008-present sourced from MoDM, DDM, City Councils and UNHCR Protection and Assistance Centres.

<sup>5</sup> World Bank/COSIT/KRSO Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey 2007.

<sup>6</sup> UNICEF IMPACT Survey 2008.

<sup>7</sup> WHO, Weekly Situation Report on Diarrhoea and Cholera in Iraq, no. 92 for international week 19, ending 10 May 2009. One case was confirmed at the end of April 2009.

<sup>8</sup> WHO, Weekly Situation Report on Diarrhoea and Cholera in Iraq, no. 92 for international week 19, ending 10 May 2009.

<sup>9</sup> WHO, Weekly Situation Report on Measles in Iraq, No. 49 for international week 18, ending 3 May 2009. The number of measles cases in Iraq in 2009 exceeds that for all other Middle East countries combined during 2009.

<sup>10</sup> WHO, Weekly Situation Report on Measles in Iraq, No. 49 for international week 18, ending 3 May 2009.

<sup>11</sup> WFP, Gol COSIT.

<sup>12</sup> UN Inter-Agency Information and Analysis Unit, *Iraqi Food Prices Analysis* (May 2009 draft).

<sup>13</sup> In a February 2009 poll, both lack of employment and high prices are the most common primary concern for Iraqis (9% each), followed by access to electricity (5%) and water and sanitation (3%). Source: ABC/BBC/NHK Iraqi Poll February 2009.

vulnerability to poverty.<sup>14</sup> Incomes for non-civil servants in rural areas are 22% less on average than those of civil servants, meaning that non-civil servants are at an increased risk of poverty.<sup>15</sup> Creation of jobs in the public sector has been hampered by the recent drop in oil prices and consequent reduction of the Iraq Government's budget expenditure.

**Scenario for the remainder of 2009:** The overall scenario for the 2009 Iraq CAP remains valid at the point of the MYR. Many Iraqis lack access to safe drinking water, and there is potential for a fresh outbreak of cholera in the summer.

The pace of IDP and refugee returns remains lower than anticipated but may increase during the coming summer months. Concerns related to security, protection, livelihoods, and housing need to be addressed for sustainable returns to take place. Through the analytical and data capacity provided by the Inter-Agency IAU, aid organizations are now in a stronger position to assess needs and target assistance accordingly.

Following the recent drop in oil prices, the government's budget faces greater constraints than previously expected. Aid organizations will increasingly support the Government of Iraq in improving provision of public services to its population, stepping in with direct assistance delivery when necessary.

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<sup>14</sup> COSIT Labour Force Survey 2008; Inter-Agency IAU, *Iraq Labour Force Analysis 2003-2008*. Women without a university education are far more likely not to be working or seeking work than their more educated counterparts (Source: WFP/COSIT/KRSO Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (WFP VAM) 2007).

<sup>15</sup> UN Inter-Agency Information and Analysis Unit, *Iraq Labour Force Survey 2003-2008* (March 2009).

### 3. RESPONSE TO DATE, AND UPDATED STRATEGIC AND SECTORAL RESPONSE PLANS

#### 3.A. RESPONSE TO DATE

At the time of the MYR, before the inclusion of new projects, the 2009 Iraq CAP Pillar I was 49% funded, which includes significant carry-over from the projects initiated in 2008. This funding support, coupled with the gradually improving security situation and humanitarian access in Iraq, enabled the humanitarian agencies to achieve considerable progress in achieving the Strategic Priorities for Humanitarian Response, as outlined in the 2009 Iraq CAP.

The table on the next page summarizes the status of Pillar I Strategic Priorities for Humanitarian Response at the time of the MYR. The 2009 targets will most likely be met or even exceeded in Strategic Priority 1, related to delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection of vulnerable individuals. UNICEF also continued to provide emergency assistance to 68 of the country's most vulnerable sub-districts, which are home to 1.6 million people, by addressing, *inter alia*, the issues of improved access to water, sanitation, health care, education, and psycho-social support (PSS). Meanwhile, WFP provided food assistance to about 630,000 IDPs countrywide. Similarly, progress in reaching Strategic Priority 3 which focuses on improved coordination and supporting the Government of Iraq's delivery capacity seems to be well on track, as shown by the monitoring indicators below.

Despite these positive developments, achievement of strategic and sector-specific priorities in other important areas of humanitarian assistance has been badly affected by insufficient funding. At the time of MYR, the Education Sector has been only 31% funded, which may affect the achievement of targets related to the support of formal education and teachers' training. Similarly, uneven funding for the Health Sector (40%) has delayed WHO activities related to supporting the public health care system in Iraq. Funding in the Water and Sanitation Sector (29%) has been uneven, with only three projects supported to-date, despite this sector's critical importance in the lives of millions of Iraqis and in the prevention of a cholera outbreak.

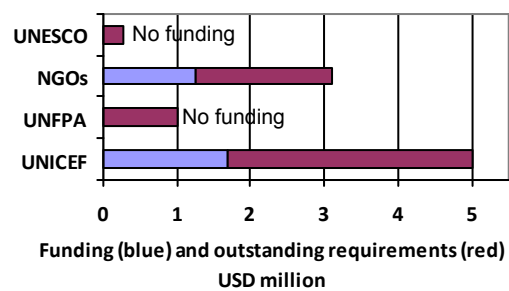
Although the return of IDPs and refugees continued in 2009 (albeit at a slower rate), relative improvements in humanitarian access allowed an expansion of mechanisms to provide returnees with protection and material assistance. In view of the above, particularly worrisome is inadequate funding for shelter and housing, which constitute crucial elements in creating a conducive environment for returns, as many refugees' and IDPs' houses are either damaged or occupied. Likewise, the issue of livelihoods has received very limited funding at the time of MYR. As a result, FAO's modest projects aimed at strengthening livelihood options for Iraqi farmers have not begun given that much of the agricultural season has passed.

The MYR process resulted in the inclusion of several new projects: a joint FAO/UNESCO project on drought monitoring (\$5 million), a WHO project on measles vaccination (\$3 million), and two new projects by UNHCR totalling \$100 million which focus on the protection, shelter, and basic services needs of returnees. As a result of these changes, the overall requirements for Pillar I of the 2009 Iraq CAP have increased to \$308.8 million (an increase of 60.6%).

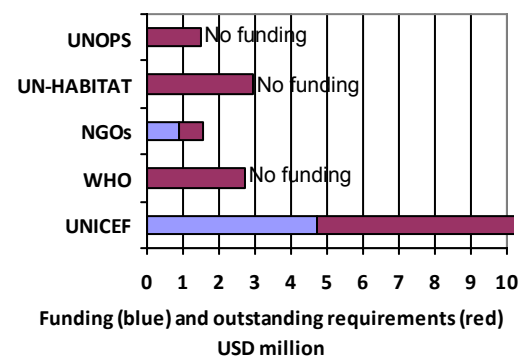
Coordination arrangements put in place in previous years have proved effective in the new, evolving environment of a gradually opening humanitarian space in Iraq. Sector Outcome Teams, bringing UN and NGO partners together and being a counterpart to Iraqi line ministries, integrate both

#### Examples of funding imbalance within sectors

##### Education



##### Water and sanitation



humanitarian and early recovery aspects of the operation. In addition to the existing coordination mechanisms in Baghdad, Basra, Erbil and Kirkuk, OCHA is deploying national coordination focal points for all 18 Governorates of Iraq that are expected to contribute to improved coordination and information flow with local actors. The opening of access to many areas of Iraq allows for a better identification of new humanitarian needs amidst an otherwise increasingly recovery-oriented setting. Nevertheless, ongoing insecurity, movement restrictions, and limited capacity of government and local NGO partners, in comparison with the needs, continue to impede UN and NGO activities.

In parallel with the implementation of the 2009 Iraq CAP, UN agencies are now preparing the first Common Country Assessment (CCA) / United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Iraq, which will shape the UN recovery and development assistance strategy for Iraq over the next few years. These discussions will influence the development of the 2010 CAP for Iraq. It is nevertheless expected that continued humanitarian and recovery assistance will be required for the foreseeable future to anchor and consolidate the gains made thus far in restoring a dignified life for and ensuring the protection of Iraqis.

### **3.B UPDATED STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

Over the first six months of 2009, the humanitarian situation in Iraq has developed towards gradual stabilization, which allows more attention to be devoted to address the underlying humanitarian and development needs. Throughout 2009, aid organizations continue to shift their operations towards addressing the needs of areas and communities selected on the basis of vulnerability criteria, which includes IDPs as well as other groups at risk. While the return of IDPs is continuing, a massive organized return of refugees from abroad is considered premature. Therefore the Strategic Priorities for Humanitarian Response remain the same as in the 2009 Iraq CAP Pillar I.

**Status of 2009 Iraq CAP (Pillar I) Strategic Objectives at the time of the CAP Mid-Year Review**

2009 Iraq CAP Pillar I Strategic Priority	CAP Strategic Priority monitoring indicator	Planned in CAP	Achieved as of mid-year
1.i. Deliver life-sustaining essential services to improve core humanitarian indicators	Number of IDPs receiving WFP food ration	750,000	667,416
	Number of people who have access to and use targeted health services compared with baseline information	980,000 females 989,500 males	947,849 patients reached 686,820 children vaccinated
	Number of vulnerable population supplied with safe water	400,500	203,462
1.ii. Strengthen protection to individuals and groups at risk	1.2 Number of cases received and resolved in legal aid/protection and assistance centres (PACs)	60,000/48,000 (80%)	2,787 new cases received 2,612 cases solved
1.iii. Promote livelihood regeneration	Number of beneficiary farmers receiving vegetable seeds and other necessary inputs	10,000 households (64,000 individuals)	0 (project not funded)
2. Ensure equitable receipt of humanitarian assistance, particularly by ensuring the specific needs of minorities, women, and boys and girls are identified and addressed	Number of community-based mechanism providing support / services to vulnerable groups	Five community-based mechanisms	(no data)
		36 community protection teams 18 referral networks at community level responding to GBV	Formation of 36 protection teams ongoing  Formation of 18 referral networks ongoing
3.i. Strengthen and develop existing humanitarian coordination structures in governorates	Number and type of functioning coordination structures in Iraq	Governorate coordination structures in place by June 2009	Coordination focal points for all Governorates recruited; Regional coordination meetings in four cities
3.ii. Support capacity to deliver responsible humanitarian action through Iraqi central and local authorities, NGOs and civil society, in order to reduce aid dependence	Number of people trained in the area of emergency preparedness and response	400 HP 416 CHW	112 health professionals 508 Community Health Workers
	Number of children enrolled in formal and alternative education activities in targeted areas	266,900	107,465
3.iii. Generate decentralised evidence for humanitarian strategy through building on data collection, analysis, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms	% of projects with district-level information available	80% (new indicator)	55%
	Number of governorate profiles produced by IAU	18 – all Governorates (new indicator)	Nine governorate profiles
4.i. Safeguard humanitarian space for UN and NGO action through the clear separation of military and civilian/humanitarian roles	(indicator to be identified and reported in the CAP 2009 final report)	(no data)	(no data)
4.ii. Strengthen social protections delivered through the government	(indicator to be identified and reported in the CAP 2009 final report)	(no data)	(no data)
4.iii. Promote resilience and create conditions for reconciliation and return	Number of operational return cells	14	Eight
	Number of people with access to improved shelter	89,200 families	340 families



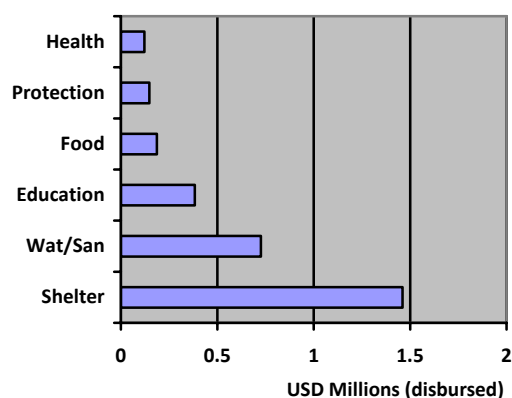
**3.C RESPONSE TO DATE PER CLUSTER AND UPDATED SECTOR RESPONSE PLANS**

**COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES**

Output	Planned in CAP	Achieved as of mid-year
1.1 Increase in production and dissemination of timely and relevant information products detailing priority humanitarian need and associated responses	Sustainable proxy information management input network established by Feb 2009	worldwide web (3W) and emergency info online by Jan 2009
1.2 Existence of database(s) and products derived from such for analysis	Centralized database by Feb 2009	Reports module in both 3W and emergency information. IAU Info put online in November
1.3 Frequency of data set updates	Quarterly	IAU Info, 3W updated continuously
1.4 Number of 3W records	100% of UN agency and INGO 3W info at district level by March 2009	1,216 projects from 526 Organizations. 55% of projects have district-level information
1.5 Number and type of maps available	Quarterly revision of map catalogue	39 maps available: 29 indicator maps, six displacement-related, four reference and other maps
2.1 Number and type of functioning coordination structures in Iraq	Governorate coordination structures in place in all governorates in June 2009	Coordination focal points for all Governorates recruited by June 2009 Regional coordination meetings in Baghdad, Erbil, Kirkuk and Basra
2.2 Number and type of IAU products produced reflecting and supporting targeted and gender sensitive responses in Iraq	TBD	Ten fact sheets; four reports; two maps; one presentation; four databases; one survey
3.1 Frequency of humanitarian messages from the office of the RC/HC	Minimum of one per month	One to-date
3.2 Frequency of coordinated/joint advocacy initiatives carried out	Monthly public	Iraq Humanitarian Update and ERF Bulletin produced monthly

The response strategy for the coordination sector articulated in the 2009 CAP remains valid at the time of this review. Relative improvements in the security situation in Iraq have allowed for modest improvements in access, and an increasing demand for coordination services. The dearth of efficient basic social services and the increased assistance activities call for strengthened coordination services. OCHA has completed the recruitment of 18 field coordinators to strengthen coordination across all of Iraq's 18 Governorates. The Iraq Field Coordination structure is a valuable network, providing critical information collection, needs assessments, and monitoring and evaluation functions that are invaluable for a more effective coordination of the humanitarian response in Iraq. To strengthen coordination of assistance to returnees, OCHA has joined a government-led High Committee on Returnees, IDPs and Refugees. OCHA will also continue to plan for contingencies through ongoing gap analysis of critical basic social services throughout Iraq. The coordination response strategy continues to take account of the need for a multi-faceted response strategy, complementing humanitarian initiatives with early recovery and reconstruction initiatives, and is therefore aligned to existing coordination structures agreed to by the UN Country Team, the government, donors, and other partners.

**ERF allocations per sector**



**OCHA Iraq Expanded Humanitarian Response Fund (ERF)**

The ERF received \$15.6 million in funding from the UNDG Iraq Trust Fund and SIDA to be disbursed by October 2010. As of 07 June 2009 the ERF has approved 20 projects for a total of \$3,026,408, delivering humanitarian aid to 181,145 individuals. In 2009, the ERF Team has also carried out trainings inside Iraq for 74 Iraqi NGOs on humanitarian principles, rapid needs assessments and results-based management.

**EDUCATION**

Output		Planned in CAP	Achieved as of mid-year
1.1.	Number of schools supported with essential teaching and learning materials	384	93
1.2.	Number of classrooms repaired/rehabilitated/newly established	50	57
1.3.	Number of children enrolled in formal education in targeted areas	180,900	85,465
2.1.	Number of children enrolled in alternative education activities	86,000	22,000
2.2.	Number of teachers trained on providing PSS in the classroom	1,087	105 implemented by POT <sup>16</sup>
3.1.	Number and of targeted schools provided with adequate wat/san facilities	84	12
3.2.	Number of awareness-raising sessions conducted at schools on prevention and response to diseases	610	0
4.1.	Number of education planners/ community members trained in crisis response management	100	27

Main achievements of the sector include:

- 1.8 million people in 76 communities benefited from multi-sectoral responses that included upgrade of or support to education facilities;
- rapid emergency education support was provided to 93 schools (85,465 students) in 11 governorates to facilitate access to basic education in vulnerable areas, especially for out of school children. This included construction / rehabilitation of and provision of teaching aids to 57 classrooms, distribution of 4,000 desks for school children, as well as construction of 71 school latrines and five water points;
- ten schools in Baghdad have had their water and sanitation facilities upgraded by Japan Emergency NGOs;
- 3,864 teachers were equipped with learning and teaching materials. Training on Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies minimum standards of education in emergency was organized for a total of 27 participants coming from 21 organizations working in Iraq or with the Iraqi refugees in addition to five Iraqi government officials);
- awareness and mobilization activities have reached 5,500 parents/community members while Parents Teachers Associations activities were supported in 13 schools in Basra.

While Iraq is moving into a phase of early recovery, the sector's response to humanitarian needs in 2009 has focused on acute vulnerable areas where children's access to quality education is not being met. In spite of substantive developmental work as school rehabilitation and construction by education partners including the education authorities, many schools are still stressed with overcrowded, poor quality and lack of water and sanitation facilities at school levels which reduce interest and quality of attending educational activities. The sector objectives and priorities outlined in CAP 2009 remain the same for the second half of the year. Capacity-building, such as various training and awareness activities, is planned for the remaining months of 2009. Within the framework of the revised UN-Assistance Strategy, the CAP priorities have been integrated into outcome 1 and 2. There is no change to current CAP education projects.

<sup>16</sup> Psycho-social support training of teachers will be accelerated in the second half of the year.

**FOOD**

<b>Output</b>	<b>Planned in CAP</b>	<b>Achieved as of mid-year</b>
1.1. Number of IDPs receiving WFP food ration	750,000	667,416
1.2. Metric tons distributed against the plan	25,115 MTs	10,200 MTs
2.1. Number of beneficiary farmers receiving vegetable seeds and other necessary inputs	10,000 households (64,000 individuals)	0 (project not funded)
2.2. Number of beneficiary farmers receiving training on vegetable seeds	TBD	0 (project not funded)
3.1. Number of staff trained in food basket distribution monitoring	10	0
3.2. Number of staff trained in post-food distribution monitoring	20	0
3.3. Rapid food security vulnerability assessment produced	2	0

In the first half of 2009, WFP in partnership with Mercy Corps, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Mercy Hands, and Islamic Relief implemented an IDP assistance programme targeting up to 750,000 beneficiaries. During this period, WFP food assistance reached a maximum of 667,416 IDPs, representing 88% of the planned figure. A total of 10,200 MTs of mixed commodities was provided to beneficiaries, throughout the 18 country's governorates, which was equivalent to 41% of the food requirement for the year. In some governorates, such as Mosul and Diyala, distribution was hampered by continuing security concerns and violence directed at different institutions.

With violence and insecurity affecting the daily lives of average Iraqis for the past five years, coping strategies have been exhausted for many. Without immediate food support, it is expected that the number of children dropping out of school, malnutrition rates and the level of tension between IDP and host communities could all increase.

The sector priorities outlined in the 2009 CAP may shift in the second half of the year, in accordance with WFP change in its strategic approach, which will encompass other vulnerable groups. WFP extended its emergency operation food assistance to IDPs to cover the period from April to 31 December 2009, and added other categories of beneficiaries. The operation will assist over 1.1 million beneficiaries, i.e. approximately 750,000 vulnerable individuals (female heads of household, small farmers, pregnant and lactating women, among others) – including a pilot school feeding component – and close to 400,000 IDPs.

Indicators 2.3. and 2.4.<sup>17</sup> were deleted as they related to a project that was not included in the final version of 2009 Iraq CAP.

**Changes to CAP projects**

- Downward revision of FAO project titled “Emergency support to food-insecure rural households through establishing home gardens in Iraq.” 2009 funding requirements revised from \$3 million to \$2 million as no funding has been received to-date and implementation of the project will extend into 2010.
- New joint FAO/UNESCO project titled “ Drought monitoring and mitigation” requesting \$5 million.

<sup>17</sup> Respectively: „Number of beneficiaries who receive small pumps, bore hole pumps and drop and sprinkler irrigation systems” and “Number of beneficiary farmers received training on drop and sprinkler irrigation, fertilization and water conservation/harvesting techniques”.

**HEALTH AND NUTRITION**

Output	Planned in CAP	Achieved as of mid-year
1.1. Number of quality Communicable Diseases Reports	12 (one per month)	23 (one per week)
1.2. Number of people trained in the area of emergency preparedness and response	400 health professionals (HPs) 416 community health worker	112 HPs 508 community health workers
1.3. Implementation rate of developed emergency preparedness plans in targeted areas (before and after crisis)	80%	80%
1.4. Number of people with disabilities identified and specific needs assessed	1,500	650
1.5. Number of hospital emergency departments assessed	15	24 hospitals and primary health care centres (PHCCs)
2.1. Percent of immunization coverage in targeted areas (measles and DPT3)	>80%	DPT3 82% Measles 94%
2.2. Number of people affected by disease epidemics in targeted areas	0 (zero outbreaks)	Measles outbreak reported No major outbreak of cholera
3.1. Number of people who have access to and use targeted health services compared with baseline information as assessed by implementing agency	980,000 F 989,500 M	712,948 reached by UNICEF/WHO 234,901 reached by NGOs 686,820 children vaccinated with a measles vaccine
3.2. Number of shortages observed by targeted health facilities	<2 / facility	One
4.1. Percent of malnutrition among 6-59 month in targeted communities	Wasted reduced by 5%	4.7% of children under-five wasted 21.8% of children are stunted, reflecting a high level of chronic malnutrition
4.2. Number of severely malnourished children treated with therapeutic feeding	4,000 children	612 children

Main achievements of the sector:

- In order to prevent the spread of measles, an emergency measles campaign targeted 686,520 children aged 9-59 months through a house-to-house vaccination in four governorates;
- Polio immunization reached 5.1 million under-five children in Iraq;
- 712,948 Iraqis from vulnerable communities, including those currently not reached by existing services, benefited from rehabilitation of health care facilities and provision of medical materials;
- *Première Urgence* assessed 24 healthcare facilities in eight governorates and supported 14 facilities with healthcare consumables (84 consumable kits and 461 medical equipment items);
- Over 600 health workers and community volunteers trained in emergency skills;
- Supporting Government of Iraq in preparedness planning for a major outbreak, such as cholera or H1N1;
- Improved health surveying of Iraq's population: publication of the first ever comprehensive mental health survey in Iraq (March 2009) and the launch of health school survey (May 2009).

**First-ever Study of Mental Health of Iraqi People Finds High Levels of Stress and Mental Disorders**

*The first-ever Iraqi Mental Health Survey, launched on 7 March 2009, has found that 16.5% of Iraqis have suffered from a mental health disorder during their lifetimes, but only 2.2% of these had received medical treatment. The research was undertaken by the Iraqi Ministries of Health and of Planning and the WHO.*

*However, resistance to the mental effects of stress and violence is high among adults in Iraq. The survey found that the prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder was 3.6%, lower than what one would have expected given the ongoing conflict.*

*"In light of these findings, we will be making improved mental health care a high priority within the primary health care system," said Iraqi Minister of Health Dr. Saleh Al Hassnawi. "This is a matter of great concern particularly when you consider the emotional distress experienced by so many during the recent past. In Iraq, there is considerable stigma attached to having a mental illness. We must implement large-scale community education programmes to decrease this stigma and encourage people to come forward and seek the treatment they need," he added.*

*"Further research is needed to understand the coping strategies of the Iraqi people in the face of stress and conflict, and to study their longer-term effects on mental health. But the most important thing of all is to achieve the stability that allows us all to live peacefully and without fear," added Dr. Saleh Al Hassnawi.*

Although very little funding was received through the CAP for the first half of 2009, significant achievements were accomplished through United Nations Development Group Iraq Trust Fund, the Global Fund, and agencies' core budgets towards addressing sector strategic priorities for 2009. These include:

- 1) strengthening the Ministry of Health (MoH) capacity for humanitarian coordination and response;
- 2) early detection and response to communicable diseases;
- 3) essential services for maternal and child health emergency obstetric care, community management of malnutrition and PSS; and,
- 4) provision of essential health and nutrition supplies for vulnerable groups.

While the impact of health and nutrition programmes implemented during the first half of 2009 is undeniably positive, Iraq still faces considerable complex associated challenges. These include further improving access to quality health services, overcoming recurring shortages of essential medicines, re-training the workforce, and tackling the causes of increased incidence and prevalence of certain communicable and non-communicable diseases.

The sector priorities outlined in CAP 2009 remain the same for the second half of the year. However, these might be adjusted based on the outcome of the discussions on Iraqi National Development Plan the mid-term review of the UN Iraq Assistance Strategy, and CCA/UNDAF exercise.

**Changes to CAP projects**

- New WHO project titled "Emergency immunization campaign to contain measles outbreak in five provinces in Iraq" (\$3 million, 32% funded). It focuses on providing support to the MoH in conducting a house-to-house immunization campaign to prevent the spread of the measles by vaccinating 851,564 children (nine to 59 months of age).
- Funding to the above project has been previously allocated against WHO project "Life-saving public health intervention package to most vulnerable crisis affected population in Iraq".

**PROTECTION**

Output	Planned in CAP	Achieved as of mid-year
1.1 Number of human rights and protection reports and assessments	Four reports on child rights violations 32 displacement/return monitoring needs assessment reports  Six Ministry of Displacement and Migration displacement/return reports  1,000 information bulletins Four reports on protection trends/indicators	No reports on child rights violations      One UNHCR protection monitoring report, which is updated based on the finding from 268 assessments conducted in the reporting period
1.2 Number of cases received and resolved in legal aid / protection and assistance centres (PACs)	60,000/48,000 (80%)	PAC new cases received (2,787) - PAC Solved cases (2,612)
2.1 Number of victims, survivors or persons benefiting from immediate care, services or assistance	Life skills training: 12,000 (m/f children) and 12,000 (m/f young people) 1,000 NFIs and/or livelihood support 300 recently released detainees 1,500 children referred for psycho-social counselling and treatment 1,000 out-of-school male/female adolescents and youngsters	Life skills training: 4,382 boys and 2,300 girls (no data) 0 (project not funded) (no data)  0 (project not funded)
2.3 Number of active community-based mechanisms providing support/services to vulnerable groups	Five community-based mechanisms (4,500 women); 36 community protection teams; 18 referral networks at community-level responding to GBV; Local NGOs become available for legal and social counselling to female heads of household members.	(no data)  Formation of 36 protection teams ongoing Formation of 18 referral networks is also ongoing (no data)

Output	Planned in CAP	Achieved as of mid-year
3.1 Number of operational return cells	16 (target revised up from ten)	Six return and assistance centres established in Baghdad
3.2 Number of operational government emergency cells	14	Eight
3.3 Number of returnees (male/female) benefiting from registration, referral and re-integrated support	5,000 returnee families for reintegration support  1,000 female-headed households for referral and/or livelihood support	From January to April 2009, 44,440 returnees (IDPs and refugees) registered by Ministry of Displacement and Migration and Directorate of Displacement and Migration

Main achievements of the sector include:

- UNICEF Child Protection Program focused on capacity development of key duty bearers and the provision of protection services to children in acutely vulnerable communities;
- 65 comprehensive assessments on child protection conducted in 57 sub-districts in Iraq;
- UNICEF trained 2,023 teachers, social workers and community members on the protection of children and young people from violence and exploitation;
- UNICEF provided 6,682 (4,382 male and 2,300 female) children and young people with life skills training on self protection from violence. 50% of these children and young people are currently receiving protection services in five child-friendly spaces in Baghdad, Anbar, and Diyala;
- Protection Outcome Team adopted a mechanism for monitoring and reporting on grave child rights violations within a framework of the Security Council Resolution 1612 (Children and Armed Conflict);
- UNHCR, through the PAC network, provided legal assistance to some 3,620 individuals (of which 36% were women) in their access to basic rights, documentation retrieval, personal status, inheritance, and also through court proceedings. Moreover, 268 protection monitoring assessments informed UNHCR interventions and referrals. Over 2,000 individuals were referred to PACs by PAC staff, NGOs, authorities, and other stakeholders. UNHCR PAC network consists of 14 centres and 35 mobile teams for a total of 130 Iraqi staff (40% women);
- UNHCR has established there first six returnee assistance centres in Baghdad, complementing the two national registration centres run by the Government of Iraq;
- A national survey women health and social status (covering 20,000 households in Iraq) is being prepared by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in collaboration with the Iraqi Ministries of Health, Labour and Social services, and Women's Affairs, and The Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology (COSIT);
- International Organization for Migration (IOM) continued to issue monthly updates of displacement and return along with other reports such as in-depth governorate profiles, returnee reports, tent-camp reports, yearly and MYRs.

Sector strategic priorities remain the same as originally identified, as they provide the necessary focus on persons of concern of respective agencies. One sector target (3.1. Number of operational return cells) has been revised upwards from ten to 16.

**Changes to CAP projects**

- New UNHCR project titled "Facilitating the transition from asylum to return and reintegration" for the amount of \$22,552,495 focuses on management and monitoring of return (including at the border) as well as community services support to create better conditions for the reintegration of returnees.
- Upward revision of UNICEF project titled "Emergency protection for children and young people in acutely vulnerable communities (IMPACT: Protection component) throughout Iraq" has been revised upwards from \$5,634,000 to \$5,720,776 in order to reflect funding received, which exceeded the initial budget (project is funded 100%).

**SHELTER AND HOUSING**

<b>Output</b>	<b>Planned in CAP</b>	<b>Achieved as of mid-year</b>
No. of people with access to Improved shelter	89,200 families	361 families
Number of female and child-headed households benefiting from improved shelter	2000 families	(no data)
Number of NFIs distributed	76,200 kits	1,226 kits
Number of targeted population (men & women) assisted with access to tenure	13,800 families	(no data)
Number of existing plans developed for early recovery	Two	(no data)

**Main achievements of the sector include:**

- rehabilitation of 281 shelters for a total of 351 returnee and IDP families in six governorates;
- distribution of NFI packages to 1209 families (7,447 individuals);
- a standard NFI package for Iraq agreed by the sector members; it will be implemented within participating agencies' plans and mandates;
- Technical Guidelines for Shelter Implementation launched in February 2009 in order to provide standardized approaches to guide the implementation at field level.

Relatively low level of implementation in the Shelter and Housing Sector Outcome Team is linked to insufficient funding received to-date: out of \$66.4 million requested in the 2009 Iraq CAP Pillar I, only \$25 was received against one project. At present, implementation arrangements are in place to assist some 3,000 families, pending receipt of additional funding.

The sector priorities outlined in CAP 2009 remain the same for the second half of the year. More focus will however be given to the returnees (IDP/refugees) in central governorates of Baghdad being reportedly the highest areas of return. Also, in order to build the national capacity, UNHCR is gradually moving towards working more with national NGOs as new partners in 2009 and onwards.

**Changes to CAP projects**

- New UNHCR project titled "Facilitating the transition from asylum to return and reintegration" for the amount of \$77,491,901 focuses on expanded return shelter assistance and community services support for IDP and refugee returnees.



**WATER AND SANITATION**

Output	Planned in CAP <sup>18</sup>	Achieved as of mid-year
Number of vulnerable population supplied with safe water	400,000	203,462
Number of vulnerable population provided with sanitation services	50,000	38,350
Number of community outreach campaigns conducted	55	17 for communities and 20 for schools
Number of families made aware of key hygiene practices and supplied with hygiene kits	37,000	17,274
Number of population supported with pre-positioned supplies	75,000	80,238
Number of people trained on emergency preparedness and early recovery	50	0

**Main achievements of the sector include:**

- In January – May 2009, Sector emergency interventions in Water and Sanitation (WatSan) provided around 477,000 people across 15 governorates of Iraq with increased access to safe water and improved sanitation services;
- 140,000 people in five residential areas and five hospitals in Baghdad city, as well as 2,500 IDPs in Anbar governorate were served with about 127.4 million litres of potable water;
- Water network repair/extension projects implemented in Anbar (24,500 beneficiaries) and Qadissiyah (31,370 beneficiaries) governorates, while repairs and extension of rural water networks benefited 48,346 villagers in Erbil, Kirkuk, and Karbala governorates;
- Rehabilitation of water treatment plants in cholera-prone areas of Babil (63,000 people), Wasit (18,500 people) and Karbala (44,000 people) governorates;
- Continuation of humanitarian assistance to 80,000 inhabitants of cholera-prone areas: distribution of family water kits, hygiene supplies, water purification tablets, and community/household water storage tanks and containers;
- Rehabilitation of sewage networks in Anbar governorate (5,000 beneficiaries);
- Improvement of garbage collection services in Anbar (4,200 beneficiaries), Babil (25,000 beneficiaries), and Missan (4,000 beneficiaries);
- Rehabilitation of water and sewage systems in schools combined with hygiene awareness in Baghdad, Babil and Anbar (total of 2,842 students and 23,000 community members);
- Hygiene awareness campaigns on prevention of water-borne diseases undertaken in Suleimaniyah, Karbala, Basra, Muthanna, Babil, Qadissiyah and Thiqr (in total 37,550 beneficiaries);
- Cholera prevention and control measures are intensified through strengthening surveillance and monitoring systems across the country and enhancing the capacity of water quality control laboratories to undertake wide-range bacteriological analysis;
- Providing support to the Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works in assessment of impact of drought in northern and central Iraq.

The Water and Sanitation Sector in close coordination with its major government counterpart ministries, namely the Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works, Mayoralty of Baghdad, and the Kurdistan Regional Government Ministry of Municipalities has reviewed the UN Assistance Strategy for 2008-2010, in which focus areas for water and sanitation interventions were identified, including humanitarian assistance. With the Government of Iraq expected to increase investments to revive, upgrade, and extend the water and sanitation infrastructure, the sector's role will be focused on enhancing the capacity of the Government of Iraq as service provider. The major support will be in providing of technical assistance to the Government of Iraq in the policy development, master planning, capacity-building, advocacy, and knowledge and technology transfer incorporating health and environmental aspects at both the central and governorate levels. The WatSan Sector will assist partners within the UN Strategy framework, drawing on agency specific expertise and joint programming initiatives. The interventions will also include community engagement for water conservation and hygiene promotion, sewage collection/treatment in rural areas, using renewable energy for reducing carbon footprint, and mitigating drought impact in affected areas.

The sector objectives in general remained the same to respond to the prevailing needs on the ground, which are directly influencing the environmental and health conditions and the welfare of the

<sup>18</sup> These targets were revised following the mid-term review of the UN Assistance Strategy for Iraq, in light of the evolving operating environment in the country and taking into consideration the WatSan sector's capacity to deliver humanitarian assistance.

populations. Two sector indicators (1.3 and 1.4)<sup>19</sup> were deleted in order to align the CAP monitoring arrangements to those of the UN Assistance Strategy for Iraq, while three others<sup>20</sup> were revised downwards to meet output indicators agreed in the UN Assistance Strategy. Targets were set for two indicators (2.1. and 3.1.) as these were not established in the original CAP. One of monitoring indicators was revised upwards (2.2. Number of families made aware of key hygienic practices).

#### **Changes to CAP projects**

- Downward revision of UNICEF project titled “Curtailling spread of cholera among most vulnerable rural population in Babil Governorate” due to decrease in the number of targeted populations (funding needs revised from \$3,168,000 to \$1,788,000).
- Downward revision of *Première Urgence* project titled “Increasing access to clean water and hygiene awareness in Husseiniya PHCC and surrounding community” (funding needs revised from \$425,000 to \$158,008; project is now 100% funded).

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<sup>19</sup> Respectively: “Number of plants/facilities/networks rehabilitated/extended” and “% of bacteriologically and chemically tested samples that comply with National Standards”.

<sup>20</sup> The indicators revised downwards are: 1.1. “Number of vulnerable population supplied with safe water”, 1.2. “Number of vulnerable population provided with sanitation services”, and 4.1. “Number of people trained on emergency preparedness and early recovery”.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The security situation in Iraq continues to prevent a thorough assessment of the humanitarian needs. However, some assessments and surveys have been made possible by recent improvements in security, such as the WFP Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, the UNICEF IMPACT project as well as the first round of the Iraq Knowledge Network (IKN). These provided background data for development of the CHAP of the 2009 CAP.

The UN will continue consultations with donors and other partners with a view to updating these data-sets to provide up-to-date information for evidence-based humanitarian and early recovery programming. A second round of the IKN is planned and a number of donors have indicated interest in funding the survey. The analysis will be undertaken by the IAU. The recruitment of Iraq Field Coordinators and Information Management Officers is designed to fill coordination and local information gaps. In coordination with existing local level structures, Iraq Field Coordinators will conduct rapid needs assessments and support the verification of project proposals for funding through the ERF.

In parallel, UN agencies are now preparing the first CCA/UNDAF, which will shape the UN recovery and development assistance strategy for Iraq over the next few years as a means of supplementing the Government of Iraq's own development projects. Discussions on the CCA/UNDAF, due to begin in June 2009, will lead to a joint recommendation by the UN and Government of Iraq on whether the CAP process should be continued in 2010.

Over the past few years, the inaccessibility of many parts of Iraq due to insecurity has prevented the identification of needs and delivery of assistance. As access has modestly improved, new needs have emerged, such as the measles outbreak. This trend is likely to continue and new humanitarian and recovery needs are likely to emerge. With decreased income from projected oil revenues, the Government of Iraq's ability to meet reconstruction needs and provide basic social services to the population has considerably diminished, which may require the humanitarian agencies to complement government efforts in 2010 and beyond. It cannot be determined at this moment whether the scope of these needs and the Government of Iraq's delivery capacity will require a CAP in 2010.

With the CCA/UNDAF, possibly supplemented by the 2010 CAP, the UN will continue to support the Government of Iraq's efforts as the country transitions from humanitarian emergency towards early recovery and development. As such, continued humanitarian and recovery assistance will be required for the foreseeable future to anchor and consolidate the gains made thus far in restoring a dignified life for and ensuring the protection of Iraqis.



## PILLAR II: REFUGEE-HOSTING COUNTRIES

### 1. REGIONAL OVERVIEW

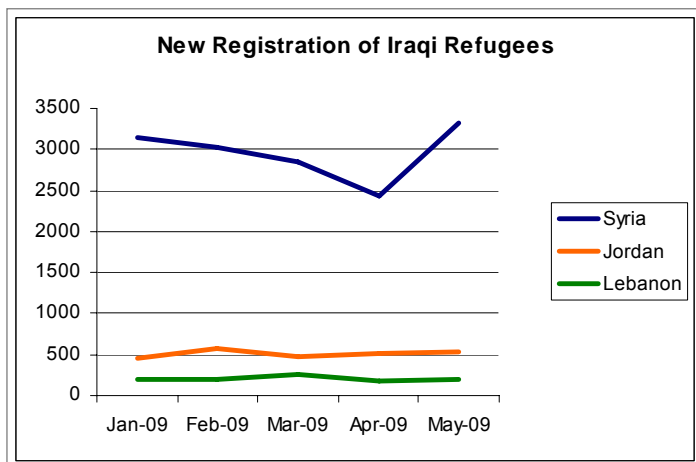
Pillar II of the 2009 Iraq and the Region Consolidated Appeal reflects an unprecedented effort by UN agencies, national and international NGOs and donors, in cooperation with host countries, to agree upon common strategic objectives and ensure complementarity in the response to all Iraqi refugees in the region. While facilitating coordination and consistency in the immediate humanitarian response, it has also provided a framework to address solutions, including voluntary return and resettlement.

**Context** While the security situation and governance inside Iraq are in transition, these gradual improvements have not yet reached a level to enable large-scale voluntary and sustainable returns. Recent surveys in the countries hosting the largest Iraqi refugee populations reveal that fewer than 10% of surveyed refugees intend return to Iraq in the foreseeable future, and this number has slightly decreased since 2008. Yet it must be recognized that returns do continue and they may increase in the coming summer months. In this regard, agencies in Pillar II countries maintain as a strategic priority their preparedness to assist with voluntary repatriation.



Iraqi refugee and her brother at the balcony of their apartment in Beirut.  
© UNHCR/L. Chedrawi

As displacement continues, the resources and internal reserves of refugees have dwindled and host governments' generosity and capacity have been strained. Even as a welcome emphasis is placed upon establishing the conditions necessary for sustainable return inside Iraq, the international community must not relent in providing critical protection and assistance to the most vulnerable refugees, as well as supporting key capacities of host governments to reinforce their enduring hospitality.



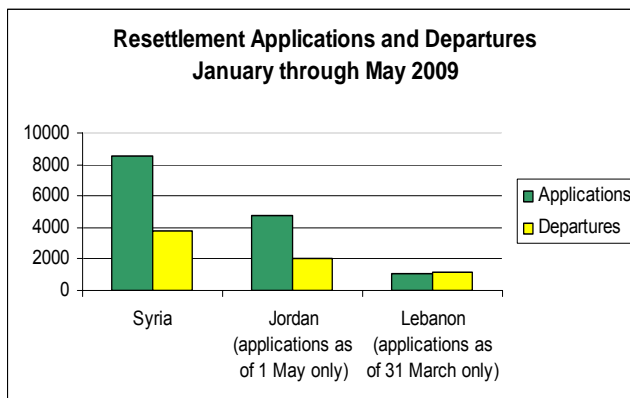
Trends observed in the first half of the year suggest that the vulnerable refugee population in need of support will remain relatively stable: since the issuance of the 2009 CAP, the numbers of estimated and of registered Iraqi refugees has decreased only slightly. Total government estimates for the region have dropped to roughly 1.7 million individuals, and the number of refugees actively registered with UNHCR has declined 5% to 295,204 individuals as of 31 May. In 2009, the number of assisted returns to Iraq has been extremely low: from the three countries hosting the largest refugee

populations, only 359 individuals sought and received assistance from UNHCR to repatriate voluntarily between January and May, while the Government of Iraq has recorded a total of 12,610 returns<sup>21</sup> from throughout the region between January and April. Submissions for resettlement by UNHCR continue to be more than double the rate of departures, with 5,446 individuals departing from Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria in the first four months. Offsetting the departures for return and resettlement, Syria, Jordan,

<sup>21</sup> Information gathered and verified by MoDM, Iraqi Security Forces, local authorities, and UNHCR protection and assistance centres. This figure includes both assisted and unassisted returns.

and Lebanon have seen a small but steady stream of new registrations in 2009, while Turkey's registered refugee population has grown by 21% since the preparation of the CAP in late 2008.

More than 60,000 Iraqis in the region are eligible for and in need of resettlement, including Palestinian refugees from Iraq. Many in this group, as well as many for whom voluntary return remains a future option, have immediate and critical subsistence, protection, health, and education needs. Most governments continue to provide Iraqi refugees with access to basic health care and primary education services, even as the large number of urban refugees has strained existing capacity and infrastructure needed to serve their own citizens. Many vulnerable refugees however depend on humanitarian assistance for access to critical primary, secondary, and tertiary medical care. Similarly, without the formal right to work and with diminishing resources as their displacement endures, many refugees find it increasingly difficult to meet basic needs for food, shelter/accommodation and heating fuel. In some areas, an increase in school dropout rates has resulted, as more and more parents are consigned to sending their children into the informal workforce to support the family. There has also been an increase the new registration of vulnerable female headed households seeking basic assistance for food and housing. In some areas, 50% of new registrations are not actually new arrivals, but rather individuals who have already been resident in the host country for some time but are seeking assistance for the first time. Taken together, these trends suggest a deepening of vulnerabilities among the refugee population and confirm the continued validity of the Pillar II countries' CHAPs.



**Reaffirmed Regional Strategic Priorities<sup>22</sup>**

<p><b>Ensure that Iraqis are able to seek asylum and continue to receive protection</b></p>	<p><b>Ensure that Iraqi refugees' basic needs are met with special attention to the most vulnerable</b></p>	<p><b>Support targeted resettlement for vulnerable Iraqis</b></p>	<p><b>Undertake contingency measures for potential voluntary returns</b></p>

<sup>22</sup> Photos © UNHCR.

**Response to Date** Pillar II of the CAP – encompassing seven neighbouring countries hosting Iraqi refugees,<sup>23</sup> as well as countries further afield – appealed for \$355 million to meet the refugees' immediate humanitarian needs and to support host countries to maintain welcoming environments in which refugees can live in safety and dignity, pending eventual voluntary return or resettlement. The revised appeal, based on a stable population in need with increasing vulnerabilities, remains at \$341.6 million. To date, Pillar II is 50% funded, with a variation in the combined funding rate of individual countries from 31% to 57%.<sup>24</sup> In the absence of additional funding, many programmes will remain unimplemented while others will be reduced or phased out, with the unacceptable but unavoidable consequence that uneven protection and assistance responses could result across the region.

Against this backdrop, humanitarian partners have used the MYR process to revisit and reaffirm the strategic priorities adopted in the CAP. Meeting the basic protection and assistance needs of the vulnerable population and maintaining a safe and hospitable environment for refugees in host countries remain essential priorities of Pillar II. With limited but targeted support, participating agencies have been able to provide critical assistance to host governments, consolidating gains in the protection space that have been jointly created since 2007. Governments have continued their flexible approach toward refugees' *de facto* temporary residency. Similarly, increased recognition of the refugee certificate has resulted in a notable decrease in deportations for illegal stay and fewer and shorter detentions in Lebanon. In Syria, the accreditation of 14 NGOs in 2008-2009 has broadened the reach and scope of services that agencies can provide. Support for rehabilitation of school and medical clinics has also ensured continued access for refugees to these services across the region. In Syria, the accreditation of 14 NGOs in 2008-2009 has broadened the reach and scope of services agencies can provide. These gains in the protection environment for Iraqi refugees cannot be taken for granted and will be put at risk without the funding needed to implement essential projects.

At the same time as they have provided protection and assistance to the Iraqi refugees, participating agencies have continued to actively pursue durable solutions as the third and fourth regional strategic priorities. Throughout the region, UNHCR continues to support voluntary return on a case-by-case basis, and agencies have capacity to support increased voluntary return as conditions allow. Similarly, UNHCR has met or exceeded the number of resettlement submissions to fully meet available resettlement quotas.

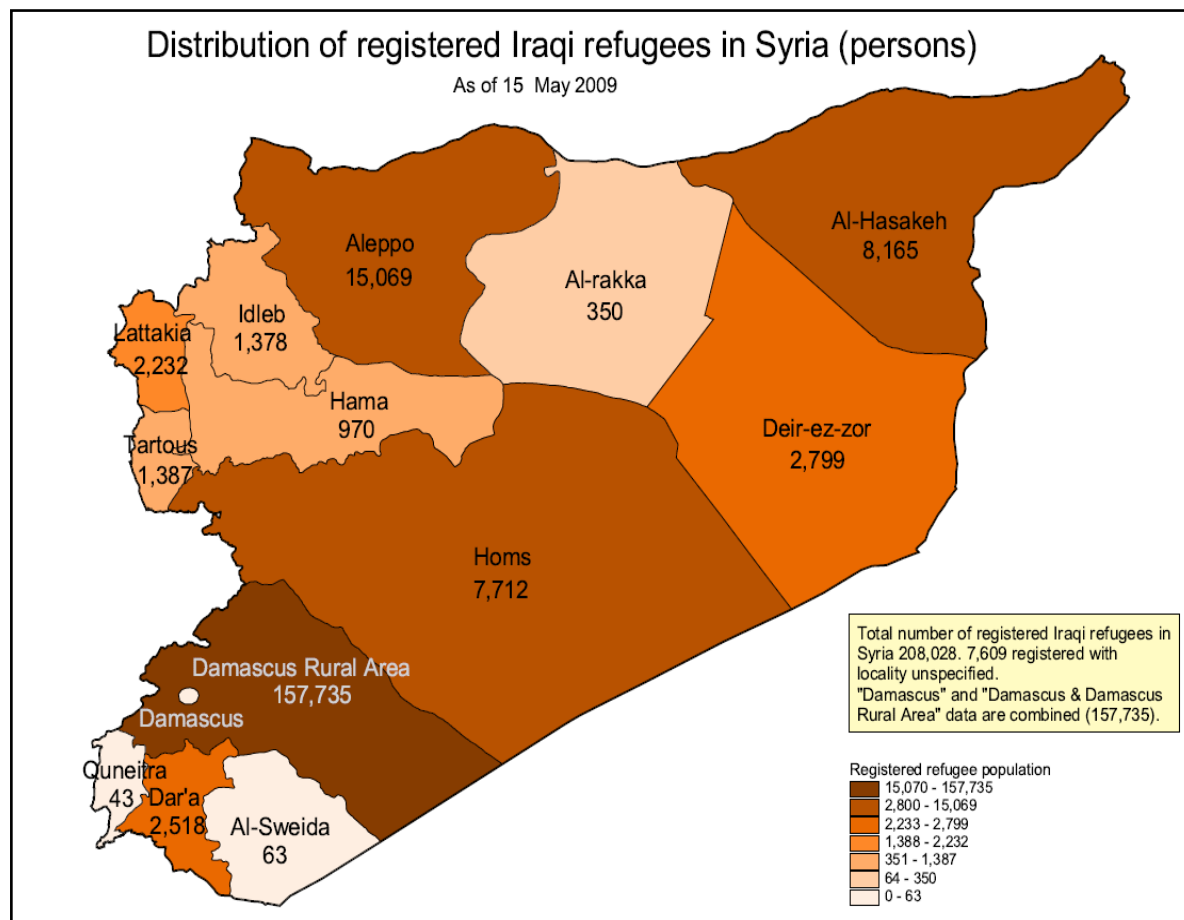
**Conclusion** Despite the gains of the last two years, and despite the continued needs and even deepening vulnerabilities of the refugees, the appeal has met with low and uneven donor response. Fewer donors are participating with substantial contributions than had been the case in previous years. It is critical that all partners recognize the potential risk: hard-won gains in the protection space may be lost; more refugees unable to meet fundamental needs may be pushed into premature and unsustainable return; and some of the most vulnerable may fall through the safety net that the humanitarian community has sought to provide. While working toward durable solutions for all refugees, the international community must also reflect the generosity of host governments and provide critically needed support for the Iraqi refugees today.

<sup>23</sup> The Syrian Arab Republic (Syria), the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt, the Republic of Turkey, the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran), and the Gulf Cooperation Council Countries.

<sup>24</sup> Please note that UNHCR does not pro-rate funds that are received as unearmarked for Iraq and the region. For purposes of CAP reporting, however, OCHA FTS reflects unearmarked income on a weighted, pro-rated basis.



**SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**



**A. Executive Summary**

The Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) continues to host the largest population of refugees from Iraq, with more than 200,000 registered refugees.<sup>25</sup> A vast number of refugees remain in need of support and assistance from both the host government and the international community, their economic and social situation steadily worsening due to their prolonged stay, the depletion of savings and remittances from abroad, and their lack of access to legal employment. While Syria has maintained open borders with Iraq and adhered to the principle of non-refoulement, the application of visa and residency rules for Iraqis has been changing, including at the request of the Iraqi authorities. Despite some improvement in the security situation inside Iraq, the vast majority of refugees remain unwilling to return to Iraq in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, maintaining the humanitarian space and assistance for refugees in Syria remains an absolute priority.

During this MYR humanitarian actors have reaffirmed the objectives agreed in the CAP and revisited their response plans to address the challenge of refugees' increasing vulnerabilities. The noticeable delay in project implementation is attributable to delayed and insufficient funding, which stands at 57% of identified needs. Within the overall funding, the livelihoods working group reports no funding to date, and the psycho-social and mental health working group has met 34% of its requirements. Each project has been reviewed and updated as necessary to reflect changes in needs, implementation capacity, revised beneficiary targets or revised budget requirements. The overall appeal has been adjusted from \$217 million to \$204 million. Four new projects have been added to address urgent needs for the treatment of ophthalmic diseases, the provision of vocational and life skills training to young adults, the expansion and rehabilitation of schools and training of trainers in psychosocial support and mental health to refugees.

**B. Changes in the Context and Humanitarian Needs of Iraqi Refugees**

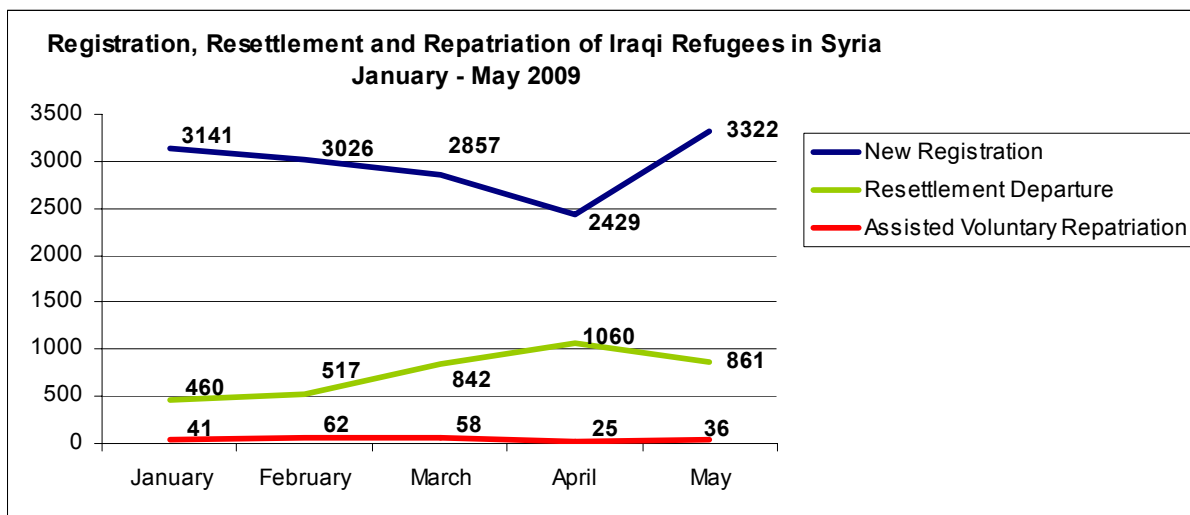
Despite increased diplomatic activity between Syria and Iraq, as well as improvements in security, Iraqi refugees still view the situation there as unstable. Security incidents continue, and political

<sup>25</sup> As of 31 May 2009, 209,200 Iraqi refugees were registered with UNHCR.

developments including the forthcoming elections and the gradual United States military withdrawal add to the uncertainty. UNHCR maintains its policy that conditions inside Iraq are not yet conducive to safe, dignified and sustainable large-scale return, and assistance for voluntary return is provided only on a case-by-case basis. Returns since October 2008 have largely been motivated by the lack of financial resources in Syria, rather than confidence in the security and basic services situation in Iraq. Thus many Iraqis are likely to remain in Syria for the coming months and will be in need of protection and assistance in overall accordance with the scenario mapped out in the original CAP document.

The total number of Iraqi refugees in Syria remains unconfirmed,<sup>26</sup> with indications of small numbers of returns. The registrations of some 20,000 refugees who had been actively registered with UNHCR at the end of 2008 were deactivated in March 2009, after they had missed two consecutive food distribution cycles and did not participate in any other UNHCR protection or assistance programme. It is possible they had returned to Iraq, or they may be spending extended periods of time there. At the same time, between 2,000 – 3,000 new individuals are registering each month.

Visa and residency regulations for Iraqis entering or residing in Syria mean that Iraqis are usually issued renewable residence permits valid for one to three months or for a school year for refugees with children enrolled in Syrian schools. Application of these regulations appears to have tightened over the last few months, creating anxiety among refugees that obtaining extensions will become more difficult. Agencies have been monitoring the situation, and UNHCR has intervened in individual cases with the Syrian authorities to ensure the asylum and protection space for Iraqi refugees is maintained.



Iraqi refugees are showing increasing mobility, both inside Syria and between Syria and Iraq. Still, a UNHCR assessment revealed that roughly half of registered Iraqi refugees had never returned to Iraq since coming to Syria. Of those who had, three quarters had gone back no more than three times and had done so mainly for family or financial reasons, documentation, or to assess the situation. An analysis of refugee movements and the preliminary results of a Returns Intention Survey both point to the existence of a core group of refugees who do not envisage to return to Iraq in the mid- to long term, mainly due to the extreme violence experienced there.

The depletion of Iraqi refugees' financial resources, their inability to generate an adequate legal income, the trauma of their experience in Iraq, and the stress of their prolonged refugee status are all increasing refugees' vulnerability to the extent that some feel forced to return to Iraq. The overall decrease in the school enrolment of refugee children in 2008/2009 is only partly attributable to return: parents also report needing to send their children to work in order to supplement family income.<sup>27</sup> Agencies are also observing an increase in those seeking assistance, counselling and protection – including an increase in the number of female-headed households. All of these underscore that current levels of protection and assistance must be maintained if not increased, in order not to force premature and involuntary return in the very short term.

<sup>26</sup> The Syrian Government reports that approximately 1.1 million Iraqis have valid visas/residency permits.

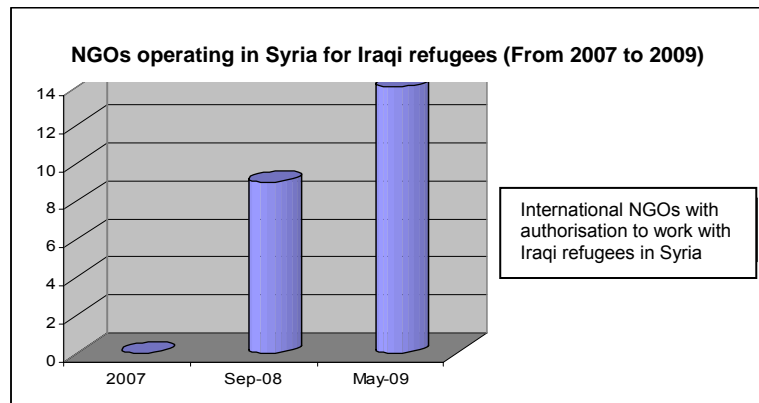
<sup>27</sup> 2009 UNICEF informal survey; UNHCR survey in progress at time of review.

Registered Iraqis by Vulnerability (as of May 2009)	
Vulnerability <sup>28</sup>	Individuals
Children or adolescents at risk	9,687
Persons with disabilities	5,927
Severe medical condition	42,478
Older persons at risk	4,655
Single parents	459
Special legal/protection needs	41,707
Unaccompanied or separated child	205
Women at risk	10,112

Among the most vulnerable refugee groups from Iraq, Palestinian refugees who fled persecution are accommodated in two camps, Al Hol and Al Tanf, and continue to live under extremely difficult conditions. Resettlement remains the only durable solution open to them. Advocacy on behalf of Palestinian refugees from Iraq has at last lead to some initial departures and positive indications from resettlement counties, with

920 individual cases pending. This promising trend must persist in order for the camps to be closed by year-end.

Coordination of humanitarian action among UN agencies, NGOs, and national partners continues through the technical groups under the overall leadership of the *Iraqi Refugees Working Group* and in coordination with the UN Resident Coordinator. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) continues its pivotal role as the coordinating agency appointed by the Syrian Government for the response to the Iraqi refugee situation. SARC has continued to register new international NGOs wishing to be part of the response, with 14 having become operational since May 2008. This positive development has been instrumental in increasing humanitarian outreach beyond Damascus; at the same time, careful management is needed so that NGOs -- both those already active and those in the process of registering -- are given the means to benefit Iraqi refugees in Syria.



### C. Response to Date and Updated Strategic Priorities

The common strategic objectives adopted by the Pillar II countries continue to form the basis of the detailed response for the remainder of 2009. Each is discussed briefly below. In addition, following review of the original planning scenario, participating agencies agreed to its continuing validity, with minor revisions. This section reviews key progress in the humanitarian and protection response to the refugee situation and the slight adjustments made as a result of developments in Iraq and Syria. Some beneficiary targets have been revisited to reflect trends in refugee population movements, in registration activities and in the estimated number of beneficiaries. Targets have also been revised to match agency capacities and the implementation status of assistance programmes, both of which are directly related to the funding response to date.

The geographical coverage of the CAP focuses primarily on Damascus and rural Damascus, where the 76% of registered Iraqi refugees reside. One aim of the CAP has been to support the expansion of available services to other governorates hosting Iraqi refugees. Already thousands more have benefited:

- The distribution of food and non-food relief items now occurs simultaneously in twelve governorates. Distribution of cash cards and assessment of eligibility for financial assistance are also offered in these governorates.
- Community services and education support have a full time presence in Aleppo and Homs; mobile registration services regularly take place in eleven governorates; and counselling on protection, resettlement and psycho-social issues is available in Aleppo and Hassakeh/North East.
- Nutrition services have been established in Al Hassakeh.
- SARC medical clinics are operating in all governorates (supported by IFRC, UN, and NGOs), and refugees' access to public health care centres (managed by the MoH supported by UNICEF and other agencies) across Syria has formally been confirmed.
- A harmonized approach to tertiary health care and a unified subsidy scheme have been adopted in all governorates.

<sup>28</sup> One individual can be identified as having more than one need or vulnerability.

**Strategic priority I.    Ensure that Iraqis are able to seek asylum and continue to receive protection**

Syria is maintaining its borders relatively open to Iraqi refugees, although application of visa and residency regulations appears to have tightened. Regular monitoring occurs at the three border crossing points, and registration facilities are operational, although the forecast for new registrations has been decreased from 40,000 to 20,000. The ongoing verification of registered refugees suggests that as of the start of 2009, some 20,000 registered refugees were no longer habitual residents and were spending extended periods of time in Iraq. Based on these observations, the estimate of refugees with active registration status anticipated at year end has been reduced to 168,500 individuals.

Ensuring outreach and access to protection in an urban refugee context remains one of the most challenging aspects of the response. The focus has been on monitoring and individual interventions with regard to documentation, the securing or extending of residence permits, and counselling. Interventions on detention and deportation have yielded mixed results, although deportation of vulnerable refugees awaiting resettlement has been avoided. Initiatives in the area of PSS have resulted in new child-friendly spaces affiliated with community centres (30,700 visitors in the centres in the first five months of 2009, with children, adolescents and mothers receiving care and vocational training). The identification of children at risk has improved at the registration level and thanks to a wider network of refugee outreach volunteers (30,000 people counselled/referred by refugee volunteers in 2009).

**Strategic priority II.    Ensure that Iraqi refugees' basic needs are met with special attention to the most vulnerable**

Humanitarian projects under this CAP focused on: (1) assisting the Syrian Government in strengthening the services to which Iraqis were given access on the same terms as Syrian citizens; and, (2) providing direct assistance to meet the essential needs of refugees. The worsening of the refugees' economic situation is further exposing the most vulnerable, such as children, single mothers, elderly and adolescents. Given the need to prioritize and focus on immediate needs, the response has shifted away from support to the host government's infrastructure



Palestinian girl from Iraq in Al Tanf camp. © UNHCR/G. Brust

towards more targeted assistance for vulnerable refugees. Meeting the basic needs of Palestinian refugees from Iraq living in the camps until durable solutions are found for all remains a necessity as these refugees are still entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance.

The main projects designed to meet basic refugee needs are being implemented as originally planned: distributions food and non-food items (NFIs)<sup>29</sup> continue to reach approximately 130,000 – 150,000 beneficiaries per cycle, and financial assistance for selected vulnerable beneficiaries reaches 38,240 beneficiaries. SARC clinics have to date provided primary medical care through some 200,000 consultations. Specialised services for secondary and tertiary health care are available to a much more limited extent.<sup>30</sup>

Projects related to PSS for refugees at the level of community centres, the availability of psychological services, the growing involvement of refugees in the identification of needs and beneficiaries and assistance delivery, as well as safe housing for victims of GBV and trafficking, have seen progress in implementation. Other programmes either have not started or began much later due to funding shortfalls. In the field of education, access to formal and non-formal schooling remains a priority. With

<sup>29</sup> Refugees receive two months' rations in each distribution cycle.

<sup>30</sup> The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is not part of the CAP for 2009 for Iraq and the Region. IFRC has its own emergency appeal for the Middle East: "Population Displaced from Iraq" Appeal No. MDR81002, ref web link: <http://www.ifrc.org/where/signup.asp>.



lower than expected enrolment of refugee children in Syrian schools, agencies are redirecting their efforts towards projects in the non-formal education sector while maintaining coordination with and support to the MoE.

**Strategic priority III. Support targeted resettlement for vulnerable Iraqis**

In 2009, 2,879 Iraqi refugees have departed for resettlement countries and 6,837 individuals have been submitted for resettlement. Finding solutions for the Palestinian refugees from Iraq still living in Al Hol and Al Tanf camps remains one of the top priorities of agencies involved: in the first five months of 2009, 310 Palestinians were resettled and resettlement submissions were made for 920 individuals (representing 55% of the population of Al Tanf camp and 95% of Al Hol camp). Targets for departures and submissions have been revised to reflect new quotas while the timing of departures remains defined mainly by resettlement countries themselves. UNHCR estimates that there are as many as 45,000 Iraqi refugees in Syria for whom resettlement is still the only viable solution. Joint advocacy efforts have resulted in some new resettlement countries opening quotas for both Iraqi and Palestinian (ex-Iraq) refugee populations.

**Strategic priority IV. Undertake contingency measures for potential voluntary returns**

UNHCR still considers that the basic requirements for the sustainable, large-scale return of Iraqi refugees in conditions of safety and dignity have not yet been met. However, after individual protection counselling, UNHCR does assist individual families expressing a free and informed decision to return. While between 7 October 2008 and 30 April 2009, only 811 Iraqi refugees (186 in 2009) were assisted to return to Iraq, the framework to support voluntary repatriation of refugees stands ready to counsel and assist greater numbers of refugees deciding to return.

**An Outreach Volunteer in Syria**

Amal\* was an outreach volunteer in everything but in name long before she joined the network of volunteers to identify and assist vulnerable Iraqi refugees. A Shiah woman married to a Sunni and living in a Shiah-dominated neighbourhood, she came from Diyala with her husband and four children in 2005. As a refugee Amal's priorities have never changed: her children's education would never suffer, and one day they would return home and help rebuild Iraq. Today Amal helps maintain a vital link between vulnerable refugees and humanitarian programmes, but children and education remain her priority. Among other interventions she recently negotiated the enrollment of over 100 Iraqi children in a private institute offering remedial classes. "I am the sole income earner. Over the years, money has become very scarce but what worries me most is that my son's desire to learn has been crushed by him seeing his father unable to work. Uncertainty is a huge barrier to education among Iraqi children."

Amal will continue to inspire her own children and other Iraqis not to give up hope. She and her husband recently turned down an opportunity to seek resettlement to a third country: "All we want is to go back to Iraq with our children to rebuild our country. And as soon as that's possible we will not hesitate to return." Amal and her family have not once been in Iraq since 2005.

\* Name changed for protection reasons.

**D. Response by Working Group**

**IRAQI WORKING GROUP – PROTECTION OF IRAQI REFUGEES IN SYRIA (Lead Agency UNHCR)**

**Response to date**

The Syrian Government has maintained its generosity in offering Iraqi refugees access to and acceptance in Syria and has made assurances that it does not plan to change this policy. Nonetheless the majority of refugees continue to be issued short-term residence permits, and uncertainty about their legal status is a major cause for concern. Agencies are receiving ever-increasing numbers of requests for assistance from refugees wishing to secure the renewal of their residency. The threat of deportation is especially



Iraqi children enjoying activities in a child-friendly space at a refugee community centre. © UNHCR/B. Auger

real for any Iraqi arrested or detained in relation to a crime or security concerns. In 2009, there have been some positive developments in the ongoing dialogue with Syrian immigration authorities, as well as increased access to detention facilities.

Legal employment opportunities continue to be limited, although some refugees work in the informal sector. The financial impact leads to a number of serious protection concerns, including returns to Iraq based solely on families' inability to make ends meet, and children dropping out of school to work and support their family members. This is also causing a number of Iraqis to fall victim to illicit activities such as human trafficking, prostitution, and exploitation/forced labour.

Activities to meet the immediate material needs of refugees -- such as the provision of food and NFIs and financial assistance -- are being maintained to mitigate negative coping mechanisms and the economic pressure that could otherwise push refugees out of Syria when conditions in Iraq, however improved, remain uncertain. Because high costs have proven prohibitive for some refugees, additional emphasis will be placed on the emergency provision of heating oil for the most vulnerable.

An improved monitoring and response capacity has allowed regular mobile registration exercises to take place in governorates where UNHCR does not have a permanent presence. Such missions include screening for resettlement and resettlement counselling, psycho-social and protection counselling, and referrals to assistance and services. Specialised services to support and protect children remains a top priority in Syria, and assistance schemes through agencies and their partners are an essential component of the child protection response.

Funding towards projects has been relatively low in view of the essential activities and services needed to ensure the protection of Iraqi refugees, and further support is necessary if a minimal level is to be sustained until year-end.

**Strategic Priorities**

The strategic priorities adopted in the CAP remain valid, although beneficiary targets have been revised to reflect the results of the ongoing verification exercise. Projects remain largely unrevised except for the increase in the non-food assistance project (from \$7 to \$23 million) to provide heating fuel during the next winter season and the inclusion of a new project for the protection of young adults through livelihoods support.

In addition, the project supporting voluntary repatriation has been revised downwards to reflect modified target and funding levels, and the resettlement project budget has been increased to reflect increased activity and needs for the year to date.

**Progress Monitoring**

Indicator	Targets for 2009	Achieved as of Mid-Year
Access to Syrian territory continues to be available to refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>800 border staff trained (revised)</li> <li>three border crossing points remain open</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achieved (500 border staff from 14 border points trained on protection against trafficking and fraudulent documentation)</li> <li>Achieved - ongoing</li> </ul>
Beneficiary data base maintained, updated, and refugee certificates provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20,000 new registrations (revised from 40,000)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11,606 newly registered refugees (end April)</li> </ul>
Number of people provided protection related counselling; cash; NFIs; and, referral to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20,000 individuals counselled</li> <li>300 youth supported by vocational and life skills training (new)</li> <li>15,000 families provided cash assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7,000 individuals assisted with protection counselling</li> <li>70 youth received training</li> <li>13,176 refugee families receiving monthly cash grants</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>168,500 persons provided with NFIs (revised)</li> <li>37,500 families assisted with heating fuel for 2009/2010 winter season (new)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>125,600 individuals provided with NFIs</li> <li>Dependent on funding</li> </ul>

Indicator	Targets for 2009	Achieved as of Mid-Year
Number of protection interventions related to detention  Number and quality of child protection and psycho-social/mental health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% detention interventions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 171 interventions on detention including 60 releases (until 15/05)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 26,000 children; 3,250 mothers; 6,000 adolescents; 4,500 mental health treatments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9,848 children, 1,872 mothers, 450 adolescents, 1,994 mental health treatments</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14 child-friendly spaces, two adolescent friendly spaces, and (new) mother support and adolescent empowerment groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eight child-friendly spaces, seven mother support and six adolescent empowerment groups</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Five multi-disciplinary units for children/mothers in SARC clinics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Four multi-disciplinary units for children/mothers in SARC clinics</li> </ul>
Interventions related to residency and people eligible for resettlement identified and resettled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% persons in need receive assistance</li> <li>• Quotas for resettlement to third countries met (16,500 Iraqi refugees (revised) and 9,500 refugees departed (revised))</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 70% of 739 persons who applied for support were granted residency renewal</li> <li>• 20,000 individuals counselled on resettlement</li> <li>• 6,837 submissions and 2,879 departures (as of end April)</li> </ul>
System in place to support voluntarily returns to Iraq	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparedness to respond to 10,000 requests for assistance with voluntary return (revised)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 186 individuals supported to return in 2009</li> <li>• System in place to assist up to 10,000 individuals</li> </ul>
Reinforced advocacy and information campaigns  Number of training and capacity-building  Number of Iraqi refugee outreach workers engaged in prevention activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two campaigns delivered (incl. child protection)</li> <li>• Refugee hotline responding to 25,000 calls (revised)</li> <li>• 120 community outreach workers trained (revised)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 298 people trained in child protection and PSS</li> <li>• 5,000 leaflets are disseminated on PSS and child protection</li> <li>• Three reports/studies (analysis of data protocol of units, focus groups with adolescents)</li> <li>• 25,000 booklets on assistance and services disseminated</li> <li>• Exhibition of Iraqi artists facilitated with a good media coverage</li> <li>• Agreement with I-tunes and Amazon to launch an album of Iraqi instrumental music</li> <li>• 15,534 calls to hotline</li> <li>• 121 community outreach volunteers engaged in prevention and response</li> </ul>

## EDUCATION (Lead Agency: UNICEF)

### Response to Date

The Education Working Group revised the initial target of 75,000 Iraqi children enrolled in pre-primary, primary, and secondary schools to 45,000 students, in line with the official enrolment numbers for the 2008/2009 school year.<sup>31</sup> Despite the 30% decrease in the enrolment number of Iraqi students compared to the previous year, space within Syrian public schools remains limited and many schools operate on a double-shift system. Supporting the MoE to accommodate the large number of Iraqi children using the Syrian education system remains an important objective but has been compromised by the low level of funding received to date.

Achievements include strengthening the capacity of the MoE in the delivery of education, including technical support, the review of priority areas, strategic expansion interventions and preparedness for possible future emergencies. Technical innovations proposed by NGOs related to school construction, rehabilitation works, and guidelines on educational supplies have all been adopted by the Syrian MoE. The strategic geographical expansion of the education response recently reached Aleppo, Deir Ezzor, Homs, and Hassakeh, but needs reinforcement in under-served areas in the

<sup>31</sup> According to the Directorate of Statistics and Planning, Ministry of Education, 33,500 Iraqi students were enrolled in the 2008/2009 school year.



Northeast. To this effect, Action Against Hunger – Spain, a new education partner, is planning to intervene in the area of Water and Sanitation in schools in the North Eastern Governorate.

**Strategic Priorities**

While all previously established objectives remain valid, increased emphasis is placed on supporting activities within vocational schools and other livelihoods activities for out-of-school youths and older adolescents, in preparation for their possible return to Iraq. New NGO and UN initiatives are being planned to support informal education. Capacity-building of the MoE at the governorate level is important to enhance follow-up, quality management, and overall development of the education system. Funding requests for some projects have been decreased to reflect the reduced implementation time remaining, and there has been a shift toward more school rehabilitation.

In order to understand the drop in Iraqi school enrolment, UNICEF, UNHCR, and their partners conducted a number of surveys and participatory assessments which confirmed that the drop was mainly due to resettlement departures, repatriation to Iraq, and increased economic hardship forcing Iraqi students to work illegally in order to contribute to the family income. The strategic focus has therefore shifted to assisting Iraqi students to resume their education and to improve the quality of education. Agencies are working collaboratively to address these objectives through strategic activities such as accelerated learning programmes, remedial classes, home-based schools, and child-friendly schools.

**Progress Monitoring**

Indicator	Targets for 2009	Achieved as of Mid-Year
Number of students enrolled in pre-school, primary, and secondary schools Number of students supported for higher education opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 45,000 Iraqi children enrolled (revised)</li> <li>• 250 students supported for higher education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 33,500 Iraqi children enrolled in 2008/2009 school year</li> <li>• 152 students scholarships</li> </ul>
Exam pass rates (Syrian and Iraqi exams) of refugee students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Syrian exam pass rates within 10% variance with national rates (Grade 9 and Grade 12)</li> <li>• 15% pass rates for Iraqi exams (revised as projects have not commenced)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data pending from the MoE</li> <li>• Only remedial courses for the Syrian curriculum have been offered</li> </ul>
Number of refurbished and additional schools/ classrooms <sup>32</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of schools initiated in 2008 completed in 2009</li> <li>• 235 refurbished / expanded schools with number of classrooms created</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two new schools nearing completion</li> <li>• Preparations underway for the rehabilitation of 88 schools (creation of additional 41 classrooms)</li> </ul>
Number of refugee children provided with school uniforms and supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 45,000 refugees/host community children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution planned for August</li> </ul>
Number of students benefiting from non-formal education, including vocational training activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6,800 children and adolescents refugees, Syrian students</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3,412 refugee and Syrian students assisted with remedial classes; home-based schools; skills training; and other education activities</li> </ul>

<sup>32</sup> Rehabilitation activities mainly refer to refurbishment and repair of schools buildings and structures, and repair/installation of water and sanitation facilities. Schools with Iraqi refugee students are specifically selected for these targeted interventions.

**HEALTH (Co-Lead Agencies: WHO and UNHCR)**

**Response to Date**

The first half of 2009 saw some improvements in Iraqi refugees' overall access to health care services and in the gathering of health status information. However, implementation of the mental health response and activities related to waste management and potable water monitoring in refugee-hosting communities has been put on hold due to lack of funding.

Iraqi refugees continue to access primary health care through Public Health Centres of the MoH (free-of-charge services) and the SARC polyclinics (flat fee of SYP25 (\$.53) for all PHC medical services). Most SARC clinics have adopted the urban Health Information System (HIS) standard reporting format, with remaining clinics to follow. In terms of secondary and tertiary healthcare, UNHCR-registered refugees now have subsidized access to 12 government hospitals in Damascus, Aleppo, Latakia, and Idleb. Moreover, the MoH has formally requested Syrian Government hospitals in all 14 Governorates to accept all Iraqi patients referred by SARC, which will further improve access to secondary and tertiary health services.

Projects to support the MoH's response to the influx of Iraqi refugees include:

- ongoing procurement of reproductive health kits for distribution by the MoH;
- project to ensure access to and utilization of quality emergency obstetric care;
- two completed rounds of National Immunization Days (for children up to five years) with supply support for a routine immunization programme;
- expansion of the NSS, including equipment and training for the MoH.

**Strategic Priorities**

Expansion activities should focus outside Damascus, where additional factors like the drought affecting the North East of Syria could have serious health implications for vulnerable Iraqi and host populations. *Action Contre la Faim* in cooperation with UNHCR and UNICEF established a nutrition project in the Hassakeh Governorate, however more engagement of the humanitarian agencies in the North East is necessary. A new project by *Ricerca e Cooperazione* (Italy) to increase the access to health services of the Iraqi refugee families in the three clinics of the SARC (ophthalmic diseases and health promotion) is included in this review. The original target for Iraqis referred for specialised psychiatric care has been reduced from 6,600 to 2,500 to reflect the amendment to International Medical Corps (IMC) project.

**Progress Monitoring**

Indicator	Targets for 2009	Achieved as of Mid-Year
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Iraqi refugees receiving PHC services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 400,000 receiving PHC services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 82,000 patients including 66,100 refugees received PHC through more than 200,000 consultations</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of health facilities providing quality health services (including specialist care/ reproductive health) to Iraqi refugees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 120 public health centres and 20 hospitals assisted; 24 SARC and NGOs clinics assisted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 120 public health centres, 20 government hospitals, 24 SARC and NGOs clinics</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of underweight among under-five children</li> <li>• % of stunting among under-five children</li> <li>• % of wasting among under-five children</li> <li>• % of IDA (6-59 months)</li> <li>• % coverage with Vitamin A</li> <li>• % of exclusive breastfeeding (six months)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4% of children underweight</li> <li>• 5% of children stunted</li> <li>• 3% of children wasted</li> <li>• 10% iron deficiency anaemia (IDA)</li> <li>• 95% children provided vitamin A</li> <li>• 60% of mothers exclusive breastfeeding</li> </ul>	Underweight: 4.69% Stunted: 6.6% Wasted: 4.17% IDA: 29.22% Vitamin A: 47% Exclusive BF: 36%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of secondary/tertiary healthcare services provided (e.g. cancer, surgery, dialysis, obstetric care, disabilities)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50,000 specialised treatments to Iraqis (secondary and tertiary levels)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over 3,500 received secondary and tertiary health care at designated government hospitals</li> <li>• 32,000 received secondary health care at SARC clinics</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of referrals and mental health treatments provided to Iraqi refugees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2,500 Iraqis referred and provided with specialised treatment (revised)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40 Iraqi refugees referred to psychiatric hospitals and 411 psycho-social referrals</li> </ul>

Indicator	Targets for 2009	Achieved as of Mid-Year
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in number of health facilities with proper health care waste management</li> <li>• Number of trained health workers on environmental health issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number increased from 19% to 30%</li> <li>• water quality monitoring and the surveillance system established in eight governorates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No progress: project not implemented due to absence of funding</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi-agency health information/surveillance system maintained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HIS enhanced 2009</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban HIS standard reporting format in place or being adopted in 22 SARC clinics</li> <li>• WHO health information system proposal for Government PHCCs is under review by MoH</li> </ul>

## FOOD (Lead Agency: WFP)

### Response to Date

Assistance with basic and complementary food commodities is provided to the most vulnerable refugees according to plans set out in the CAP by WFP, UNHCR, and SARC. Notable improvements have been made in the distribution of food assistance: regular bi-monthly distributions occur simultaneously at sites all over the country supplying the complete predefined food basket. Efficiency has improved with more sites, an enhanced notification mechanism and increased processing capacities. Lists of beneficiaries are continuously reviewed to match current targeting criteria and are the main tool for the verification of registered refugees' continued presence in Syria. The targeting criteria for food assistance have remained unchanged, and 90% of the registered refugee population remain eligible. To address refugees' increasing demand for a diversified food basket and to provide a more flexible system to meet their food needs, all partners are investigating the option of a voucher system to replace the existing in-kind food and non-food distribution.

Thanks to a positive funding response, projects of this Working Group have been able to provide food assistance to all entitled beneficiaries. The impact and value of this assistance for refugees remain high, given the limited livelihoods and lack of income-generating activities available to Iraqi refugees in Syria.

### Strategic Priorities

Agencies agree that the initial objectives and priorities of the Food Working Group's planned response remain valid. At the time of writing, a WFP-led Joint Assessment Mission lead was taking place, the results of which will further inform the food assistance programme in terms of targeting, food basket composition, and implementation modalities. On the basis of their worsening food security status, Iraqi refugees who had arrived in Syria between 2000 and 2003 have been included in the overall caseload of this joint operation as of the second bi-monthly distribution cycle of 2009.

Initial beneficiary targets have been revised to reflect the current number of UNHCR-registered refugees and projections until year-end. Accordingly, the budgets for emergency and complementary food assistance have been decreased. Targets related to the outputs and outcomes of the operation have been modified to improve monitoring of the impact of food assistance.

### Progress Monitoring

Indicator	Targets for 2009	Achieved as of Mid-Year
Percentage of entitled beneficiaries coming during a regular distribution cycle receiving a full food basket (revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achieved: 100%</li> <li>• Between 130,000 – 150,000 beneficiaries receive a full food ration during each cycle</li> </ul>
Household food consumption score (including food diversity and food frequency) (new)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All targeted households having an acceptable food consumption reflected by a food consumption score greater than 35</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As this indicator has been introduced in May, first measurements will be available soon</li> </ul>
Refugees families able to send/keep their children to/in school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13,200 refugee families (45,000 students) perceiving that they are able to send/keep their children to/in school as a result of the food assistance (revised)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximately 9,850 families (33,500 students)</li> </ul>

**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV) WORKING GROUP (including the protection of children and adolescents) (Lead Agency: UNHCR)**

**Response to Date**

Prevention and response to GBV, especially among women and girls, continues to be one of the main protection issues for Iraqi refugees. In response to reports of GBV both in Iraq and Syria, actors have are strengthening the capacity to respond to the issue and the needs arising from it.

The first six months of 2009 saw a number of achievements:

- Safe house/shelter accommodation for more than 80 female victims of GBV and women at risk (and their children);
- Opening of a shelter for the victims of trafficking; establishment of a referral system for refugee girls;
- Participatory assessments involving more than 700 refugees to discuss GBV;
- Increased targeted and specialised training for staff working in safe houses/shelters;
- Greater engagement of refugee volunteers in GBV prevention and response;
- Regular visits to some 120 girls and women in detention;
- Provision of material assistance, psycho-social, and legal counselling to 200 victims of GBV;
- 8,500 assessments and interventions in prevention and response referrals conducted;
- Legal counselling for 2,400 women on residency, marital issues, and child custody;
- Capacity-building initiatives among agencies, partner staff and refugees (training, awareness-raising campaigns on reproductive health and GBV);
- Greater outreach to areas outside Damascus and increased services available in Aleppo.

Despite these advances, inadequate resources have hindered actors' capacity to adequately respond to the pressing needs of many affected women and their children. Most of the projects originally submitted have been launched but only partially implemented, as funding to date stands only at 45% of total requirements. This has directly limited women's access to small financial grants intended to prevent or limit survival sex, which appears to be on the rise. Economic pressure has led to a rise in the number of divorces and family separation. School dropout rates have also increased, putting more adolescents at risk of potential abuse, especially in the informal labour market. Though progress has been made in response to individual GBV cases and general awareness of GBV issues has grown, there is still a need for greater involvement of the authorities in prevention and response.

**Strategic Priorities**

The response strategy and initial GBV objectives remain applicable. Submitted projects are confirmed with only minor revisions. Continued funding is necessary to help actors manage the safe houses established to help victims and potential victims, to meet the basic needs of the many women at risk with minor children (as planned in the Syrian Women's Union project), as well as to further support prevention efforts exemplified by UNICEF project for particularly vulnerable adolescents girls.

**Progress Monitoring**

Indicator	Targets for 2009	Achieved as of Mid-Year
Number of survivors/those at risk provided medical, PSS, legal assistance; material or financial and assistance or temporary shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15,000 assessments and interventions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8,500 assessments with interventions conducted</li> </ul>
Number of survivors/those at risk engaged in projects and empowering programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4,000 (revised) adolescent girls and boys (20% Syrian)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,690 adolescent girls and boys (20% Syrians)</li> </ul>
Number of advocacy projects with focus on violence prevention, gender, child protection, human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ten projects focused on prevention activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seven projects in place</li> </ul>
Number of staff trained and % of staff requiring training identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80 mental health workers/volunteers supporting GBV survivors</li> <li>• Additional 120 staff (revised) engaged in GBV interventions</li> <li>• Percentage, quality and number of training based on training needs assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 43 mental health workers/volunteers supporting GBV survivors; 74 refugee volunteers received training</li> <li>• 120 staff received specialised training</li> <li>• 70% (10) of the assessed number of training sessions delivered</li> </ul>

Indicator	Targets for 2009	Achieved as of Mid-Year
System-wide data collection system maintained and enhanced; studies conducted and disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>System-wide data collection established</li> <li>Two research programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GBV database in place</li> <li>Women-at-risk database in place</li> </ul>
Materials produced/used for raising awareness on GBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two publications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft brochure is developed, pending printing</li> </ul>

## PSYCHO-SOCIAL AND MENTAL HEALTH (Co-Lead Agencies: SARC and UNHCR)

### Response to Date

Efforts have been made not only to ensure equal access to mental health and psycho-social multi-disciplinary support, but also to enhance refugee community participation. Despite the shortage in funding which to date stands at 34% of requirements, most of the projects have been launched. The lack of resources, however, has hindered the initiation of some projects such as UNFPA rehabilitation centre project. It has also affected the capacity of NGOs/actors to provide the expected level and quality of support to targeted vulnerable groups, especially treatment and rehabilitation of severe cases at risk of self-harm or suicidal behaviour. The inter-agency project on capacity-building remains a key one, although limited funding has limited its focus solely to the development of a PSS trainer manual and the training of master trainers.

The number of refugees seeking access to psycho-social services at Danish Refugee Council (DRC) community centres has increased. DRC now runs seven centres (two outside Damascus), while IMC and the Danish Red Cross<sup>33</sup> have established four centres (two outside Damascus) and UNHCR maintains an outreach counselling centre. With vocational training centres recently established by newly registered partners (*Institut Européen de Coopération et de Développement* [IECD] and Mercy Corps), the capacity for identification of cases and the demand for PSS interventions have dramatically increased.

### Strategic Priorities

Enhancing the psycho-social well-being and resilience of refugees from Iraq remains the strategic priority. Refugee needs with regard to quality PSS support is increasing with their vulnerability and the social and economic pressure they experience. A few adjustments were made to indicators - mainly attributable to limited resources and implementation capacity. There is a need to improve information management, as data tends to be scattered rather than available from one central source. In view of the Working Group's priorities and funding, the target to establish a beneficiary-feedback mechanism on clinical care satisfaction included in the original target monitoring table has been removed. The PSS Working Group reiterates its appeal for all five original projects, with some targets adjusted to reflect the current funding situation and its impact on the delivery of services.

### Progress Monitoring

Indicator	Targets for 2009	Achieved as of Mid-Year
Number and quality of psycho-social and mental health services and community centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 community centres</li> <li>increased number of facilities that provide PSS specialized services in areas of high Iraqi refugee concentration from five to six units</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 operating community centres including education, legal and social counselling units</li> <li>four multi-disciplinary units for children /family members in SARC clinics</li> <li>two psycho-social consultants for capacity-building of volunteers</li> <li>central database established for DRC centres</li> </ul>
Number of vulnerable individual and families/beneficiaries receiving services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70,000 visitors in community centres (revised)</li> <li>2,000 receiving one-time urgent financial assistance (revised)</li> <li>30,000 social and psychological counselling sessions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30,700 visitors</li> <li>986 cases received urgent cash grants</li> <li>18,816 social and PSS counselling sessions conducted</li> <li>29,999 cases seen by volunteers</li> <li>666 cases with psycho-social needs identified</li> <li>416 case referrals received since January 2009</li> <li>24 families supported to meet their psycho-social needs</li> </ul>

<sup>33</sup> Projects by the Danish Red Cross are not included in the CAP.

Indicator	Targets for 2009	Achieved as of Mid-Year
Number and impact of training and capacity-building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25 master trainers in inter-agency core of trainers for PSS and mental health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 IMC/SARC PHC trainers trained on mental health</li> <li>1 training on Learning Disabilities</li> <li>64 Iraqi parents/caregivers trained on Early Childhood Development</li> </ul>
Number of Iraqi refugees engaged in prevention activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>150 volunteers and outreach workers</li> <li>1,200 referrals of extremely vulnerable people to UNHCR community services by outreach volunteers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>121 volunteers recruited to date</li> <li>520 extremely vulnerable cases referred</li> </ul>

**LIVELIHOODS AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT (Co-Lead Agencies: International Labour Organization [ILO] and United Nations Development Programme [UNDP])**

**Response to Date**

Due to the deteriorating economic situation of Iraqi refugees remaining in Syria and its short-term and long-term consequences (school drop-outs and child labour, prospect of employment upon return to Iraq), livelihoods and skills development has emerged as a priority issue. Yet the integrated project of the Livelihoods Working Group has so far received no funding. Consequently, implementation has not started and the efforts of the group have focused on resource mobilization, including direct appeals to a large number of potential donors.

At the technical level, the group has finalized the project delivery plan by increasing the number of INGO partners (already present in the field) committed to work with the project. UNDP/ILO coordination and support continue in the field, but its sustainability will depend on the funding situation.

**Strategic Priorities**

In light of accumulating evidence of mounting social and economic pressure, the relevance of the project's strategic priorities has become all the more obvious. An initiative combining immediate income support with training for enhanced employability and sustainable return is urgently needed, and a new project has been added to provide vocational and life skills training to young adults. Due to the project having received no funding, however, it was agreed that the budget and planned number of beneficiaries should be reduced by 25% for the rest of 2009.

**Progress Monitoring**

Indicator	Targets for 2009	Achieved as of Mid-Year
Number of vulnerable Iraqis and Syrians from hosting communities receiving vocational training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3,000 (revised) additional households of Iraqis and vulnerable Syrian women benefiting from vocational training opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No progress</li> </ul>
Number of local public infrastructure targets refurbished	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11 (revised) small local public infrastructure targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No progress</li> </ul>
Number of under-age Iraqi refugees transitioned from work to education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>750 (revised)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No progress</li> </ul>

**PALESTINIAN REFUGEES FROM IRAQ (Lead Agency: UNHCR)**

**Response to Date and Strategic Priorities**

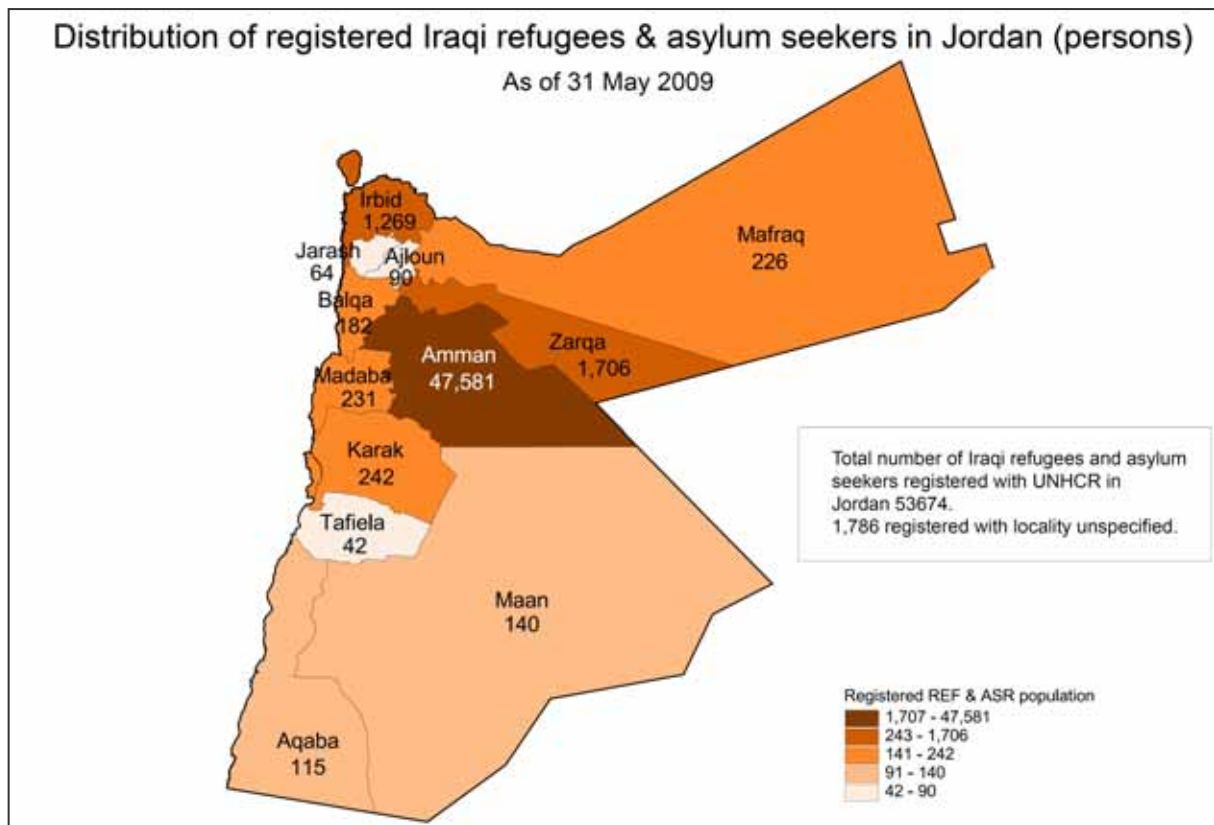
The set response plan continues to be valid with protection, care and maintenance assistance remaining the principal means of meeting refugees' basic needs in El Hol and Al Tanf Camps. The delivery of assistance has benefited from increased coordination among the agencies. The referral of refugees in need of specialized emergency health care from Al Tanf remains challenging due to formalities permitting movement of refugees to medical care facilities; steps have been taken with the authorities to address the situation. The harsh environment in the camps, particularly at Al Tanf, make it necessary for regular repair work and maintenance of shelters to be carried out. The most promising change during the first half of 2009 has been the increased burden-sharing through resettlement opportunities for Palestinians from Iraq.

Strategic priorities remain unchanged. However, greater emphasis is being placed on attempts to close Al Tanf and possibly El Hol Camps by the end of 2009, provided new arrivals also cease. Project budgets have been revised to reflect increased resettlement activities.

**Progress Monitoring**

Indicator	Targets for 2009	Achieved as of Mid-Year
Number of persons in Al Hol and Al Tanf having access to shelter, medical care, primary school education, and PSS support and receiving food and non-food assistance, as well as water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,900 persons (1,500 in Al Tanf and 400 in Al Hol) provided with shelter, medical care, and primary and preparatory school education (first to ninth grades) and other educational/psycho-social activities, receiving food and non-food assistance, as well as water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All refugees, incl. new arrivals, received assistance (in Al Tanf 890 persons and El Hol 391)</li> <li>• School supplies and sports kits provided to 402 children; 170 children attended school in Al Tanf and 51 received secondary education in El Hol</li> <li>• 300 children and adolescents benefiting from daily recreational activities and weekly workshops</li> <li>• 22 volunteers (female and male) managing recreational provided with coaching</li> <li>• 18 teachers trained on basic PSS</li> <li>• English language courses provided to over 300 refugees; computer and sewing classes also provided in both camps</li> <li>• Palestinian Red Crescent clinic in Al Tanf expanded with a small laboratory</li> <li>• Average of 60 monthly visits in camps for PHC services; 110 monthly dental consultations; 80 monthly physiotherapist consultations</li> <li>• Two psychologists deployed</li> <li>• 40 persons assisted with PSS individual and group support</li> </ul>
Intervention on behalf of needy and genuine Palestinian cases who request assistance with regard to detention / deportation orders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All cases identified (estimated up to 15 cases) assisted on an individual basis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Five cases were given individual assistance</li> </ul>
Number of Iraq Palestinian refugees resettled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All refugees resettled / relocated to third countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By April 2009, 310 refugees had been resettled and 920 resettlement submissions made</li> </ul>

**HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN**



**A. Executive Summary**

Since the launch of the 2009 regional CAP, the international community and humanitarian agencies in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (henceforth Jordan) have continued to consolidate gains achieved through an expanded protection space for Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers, continued to seek durable solutions for the most vulnerable and provided an important social safety net to vulnerable Iraqis. To date, this has been achieved with limited funding, but many essential projects remain unimplemented and needs unmet.

In the first six months of 2009, Jordan continued the trend of providing a more positive protection environment for Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers. The government took the lead in implementing a series of helpful measures to ease entry and residency restrictions and reached agreement on the provision of services to women at risk. These advances have received solid backing through direct bilateral assistance to Jordan and the maintenance of a large and diverse resettlement programme.

Amidst the funding constraints imposed by a CAP that is only 41% funded for Jordan, these protection gains are being overshadowed by a worsening economic condition, increased impoverishment and the inability to properly and adequately address the pressing needs of the most vulnerable Iraqi refugee and asylum-seekers, and particularly those with special needs. There is a real fear that the protection gains thus far achieved could be eroded if international support diminishes. During the MYR, participating agencies reaffirmed the originally agreed objectives and response plan. Projects remain in the appeal based upon their continuing validity to address urgent needs, and the appeal remains at \$81 million.

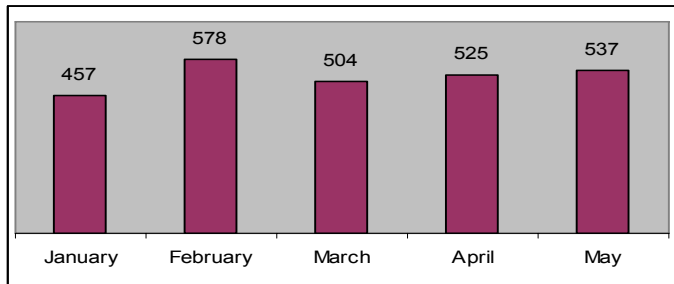
**B. Changes in the Context and Humanitarian Needs of Iraqi Refugees**

There are currently some 53,000 Iraqis actively registered with UNHCR, with new registrations continuing at a rate of 500-700 per month. Cross-border movement remains difficult to monitor, and estimates continue to vary widely as to how many Iraqis have entered or exited Jordan. The official estimate of the number of Iraqis in Jordan stands at 450-500,000; however, this is based on a 2007 study which all parties, including the Government of Jordan, agree needs to be updated. Based on data compiled through the Beneficiary Information System and the UNHCR internal protection database proGres, UNHCR estimates that assistance and protection services were provided to some



72,003 individuals in 2008 - both registered (43,824) and unregistered (28,179, including vulnerable members of host communities).

New Iraqi Refugee Registration in 2009



The humanitarian community continues a cooperative and productive relationship with the Government of Jordan. With the official easing of requirements governing the entry and residency of Iraqis in Jordan, Iraqi refugees are experiencing an overall improvement in the asylum and protection situation. Though the new regulation is focused on expanding bilateral trade between Iraq and Jordan

and will mostly benefit businessmen and investors, this is a welcome advance with possible ripple effects. There have been no changes in the legal status of refugees and access to livelihoods; however, the country continues to show great hospitality and tolerance to Iraqi refugees - this amidst rising inflation and unemployment and widening trade gaps.

In the area of access to education, the Jordanian MoE publicly reports that 26,800 Iraqi children are enrolled in public and private schools, although disaggregated figures are not available. When taken against the overall population of Iraqis in Jordan, there continues to be a considerable number of Iraqi children not accessing formal schooling and opting for non-formal and informal education programmes. Furthermore, there is anecdotal evidence that more and more refugee children may be leaving school in order to help support their families.

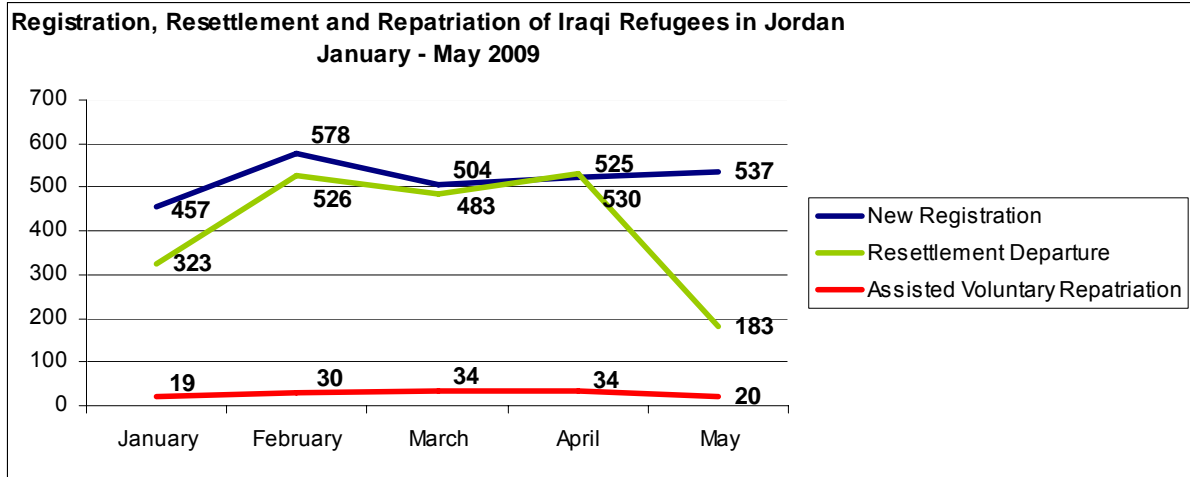


UNHCR staff member conducts "Intentions to Return Inquiry". © UNHCR/S. Malkali

With regard to health assistance, UNHCR was recently forced by funding constraints to suspend direct support for tertiary health care and is now scaling down primary and secondary health care.

UNHCR continues to provide targeted assistance to the most vulnerable refugees through direct financial assistance distributed via ATM cards, a procedure that has been welcomed as a more dignified means of providing refugees and asylum-seekers with supplementary support for their shelter, food and other basic needs. To ensure equality in relation to the local population, the amount of support is keyed to that provided by the Jordanian Ministry for Social Development to vulnerable Jordanians. Currently, some one-third of families in the registered caseload receive cash assistance. Of them, 25% have been identified as having special needs such as disabilities or important medical conditions, or are women at risk. The assistance has proved to be an important protection tool and safety net. During the remainder of 2009, an increase in vulnerability is anticipated amongst groups with special needs such as single female-headed households, minors, victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), people with disabilities, and the elderly.

Resettlement remains the main durable solution in Jordan and reflects international solidarity and burden sharing with the Jordanian authorities. In the first five months of 2009, some 5,000 individuals were submitted for resettlement and some 2,000 departed. During the same period, UNHCR has received new resettlement quotas from Sweden, Germany, and Belgium and has met the United States' target.



In contrast to the numbers seeking and eligible for resettlement, UNHCR has witnessed much lower official returns than originally anticipated. Due to the conditions inside Iraq, UNHCR policy remains to neither promote nor encourage large scale returns, but rather to assist voluntary returns to Iraq on a case-by-case basis. Though UNHCR originally planned for 5,000 official returns in 2009, since January only 137 individuals have returned through UNHCR auspices.

Eleven agencies originally submitted requests for funding totalling \$81,182,574. To date, only 41% of funding has been received. This will affect the size and scope of projects in the areas of health, education, community services and outreach as participating agencies will be forced to scale down their assistance considerably.

**C. Response to Date and Updated Strategic Priorities**

The four strategic priorities set in the CAP remain valid. Though great strides have been made, some fundamental gaps in protection and assistance which were identified in the CAP remain largely unaddressed.

**i. Ensure that Iraqis are able to seek asylum and continue to receive protection**

Though Jordan is signatory to neither the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees nor its 1967 Protocol, the Jordanian authorities have demonstrated considerable forbearance towards Iraqis. Reflecting sensitivity to human rights issues and a strong working relationship outside of the conventional legal framework, the overall protection climate in Jordan continues to improve. For example, humanitarian action has ensured continued access to government institutions for education, health, and services for victims of SGBV.

Nonetheless, most Iraqis in Jordan exist in a state of limbo, without a legal option to work or integrate locally. This fact, coupled with dwindling savings and a difficult economic situation, has resulted in increased impoverishment amongst Iraqis and a corresponding susceptibility to economic exploitation.

A steady stream of 500-600 new Iraqis, approach UNHCR for registration each month. New registrations are placed into two categories: new arrivals and long-stayers. New arrivals to Jordan have generally fled Iraq due to security concerns, generalized violence, and targeted threats and come seeking international protection. A substantial number of long-stayers are for the first time approaching UNHCR for protection and assistance due to increased impoverishment.

**ii. Ensure that Iraqi refugees' basic needs are met with special attention to the most vulnerable**

Humanitarian action remains focused on ensuring that the most basic needs are met and that special attention is given to the most vulnerable. Given the fact that there will be a considerable population with specific needs who will not be able to locally integrate, will not opt for voluntary return and yet does not meet the criteria for resettlement, ensuring that their needs continue to be met will remain crucial.

Currently, a safety net of direct financial assistance helps to cover basic needs of more than 17,000 Iraqis in Jordan. Continued funding constraints would not only require a decrease in the overall allowance amount but also restrict the number of beneficiaries. Because illegal employment often

results in exploitation, cash assistance has mitigated the overall vulnerability of a significant population.

*"[Before receiving cash assistance] we used to work discreetly, selling scraps on the side of the street.... It benefited me and covered most of my expenses, such as rent, uncovered medication, food. Without it I would've had to go back to selling scraps on the street. Your dignity stays intact; you don't have to beg for money."*  
 -Iraqi refugee in Jordan

In terms of overall

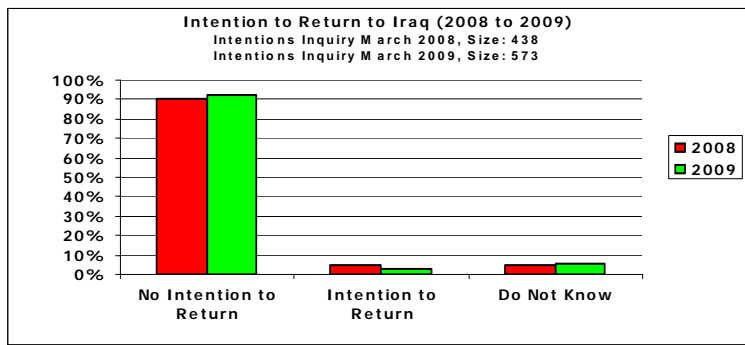
Registered Iraqis with Special Needs	Total
Child or adolescent at risk	6
People with disabilities	856
Critical medical condition	6,806
Older person at risk	612
Single parent	27
Special legal and protection needs	1,929
Unaccompanied or separated child	88
Woman at risk	1,232

beneficiaries, UNHCR estimates that humanitarian assistance and protection services were provided to more than 72,000 individuals in 2008, covering both the registered and unregistered population. This rate of assistance continues in 2009. Looking forward, it is anticipated that there will be need for increased vulnerability detection and outreach as well as direct financial assistance, health, and education programmes.

**iii. Support targeted resettlement for vulnerable Iraqis**

With no prospects for local integration and limited interest in voluntary return at the present time, resettlement remains the primary durable solution for Iraqis in Jordan. The presence of a comparatively large number of Iraqis in proportion to the overall population has put an enormous strain on the country's economy, resources, and infrastructure. Targeted resettlement continues to be welcomed by the Jordanian Government as a means of minimizing this strain. Legally, resettlement remains to be crucial as it helps fulfil UNHCR obligations pursuant to the 1998 Memorandum of Understanding to find durable solutions for all asylum-seekers within six months.

**iv. Undertake contingency measures for potential voluntary returns.**



Although there has been limited interest in voluntary return in 2009 to date, shifts in security, politics or policy could change this. Accordingly, preparedness to support voluntary returns remains important.

An informal enquiry on return intentions conducted by UNHCR shows that 92% of Iraqis in Jordan do not plan to return to Iraq at this

time. Only 2% have definite plans to return. While the fear of direct threats and general insecurity in Iraq has decreased this year, when compared to a similar study conducted in 2008, those who have returned report that employment and assistance inside Iraq is severely limited, despite the fact that their primary incentive to return to Iraq had been their inability financially to sustain their lives in Jordan. This reality upon return may not only discourage return, but could further encourage movement back to Jordan.

**Updated Strategic Priorities**

With continuity in the context and needs, strategic goals remain focused on expanding protection space in Jordan by: (1) ensuring that Iraqis retain access to national facilities; and, (2) providing a safety net to the most vulnerable in the form of cash, medical, legal, and other assistance.

At current funding levels, the size and scope of a range of projects will either be scaled down considerably or removed completely, particularly in the areas of direct financial assistance, health, community services, and education. In the Health Sector, support for tertiary health care has already been suspended and primary and secondary health care will be scaled down considerably. Funding constraints will also lead to reductions in psycho-social assistance and services to persons with disabilities and the elderly. In the area of education, the current funding situation will lead to drastic reductions in non-formal and informal education, which has been an important educational source for those who remain outside the formal system.

Coordination arrangements continue in the five working groups – Protection, Outreach, Psycho-social, Health, and Education. There remains active participation by UN agencies, donors, and NGOs.

**D. Response by Working Group****EDUCATION WORKING GROUP (Lead Agency UNICEF)****Response to date**

Education programming is continuously adjusted to meet the ongoing needs of Iraqis in Jordan, with a focus on access, quality, and protection in both formal and informal education environments. Iraqi children continue to have access to formal education in the public schools but confront significant obstacles, such as overcrowded classes and continuing mental and emotional distress. While a number of NGOs work directly with the MoE to address the formal education needs of Iraqis, most NGOs focus on informal education programmes to strengthen Iraqi children's chance of success or to supplement their formal learning with recreational, life-skills or other programmes. These informal education programmes aim to ensure Iraqi children are protected from neglect, abuse, or marginalization by providing them with structured, self-affirming, and integrated programmes that strengthen their resiliency. In the area of formal education, approximately 6,500 comprehensive school packages were provided to vulnerable Iraqi children, and 620 extremely vulnerable children were supported to attend modest private schools in economically marginalized areas of Amman and Zarqa. Protection cases involving Iraqi children in public schools were also addressed through Help Desk facilities.

The UN provides coordination, technical, and financial support to the implementing NGOs. With respect to education, UNHCR, and UNICEF also liaise and coordinate closely with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and line ministries. UNICEF provides direct support to MoE for the double-shifting and renting of schools to improve the student-to-class ratio.

**Strategic Priorities**

With no major change in the number or status of Iraqis in Jordan, the Education Working Group reaffirms the priority needs and objectives as stated in the CAP 2009. While the precise number of Iraqis in Jordan continues to be debated, educational support at the level originally envisioned for the CAP 2009 is warranted. Fundamental issues persist, such as Iraqi refugees' legal status, their children's need for PSS and vocational training, and access to formal and especially secondary education. Most vulnerable Iraqi children and youth will continue to face difficulties accessing or remaining in formal schooling and will need informal supplementary educational opportunities until more durable solutions to these core issues can be found. The recent government directive easing entry and residency requirements is hoped to result in increased enrolment.

**Project Monitoring**

Indicator	Target for 2009	Progress as of Mid-Year
Total number of Iraqi children supported through academic support classes (i.e. remedial/support or informal classes)	6,000 2,000	4,465 (remedial) <sup>34</sup> 275 (informal)
Total number of Iraqi youth supported with access to vocational training or specialist education	2,000	1,734
Number of schools hosting Iraqi children which are "double-shifted" that are supported with materials and resources	20	100%
Number of rented school facilities hosting Iraqi refugees supported by UNICEF	72	100%

<sup>34</sup> Please note this is incidence of support provided and includes possible overlap between categories.

**HEALTH WORKING GROUP (Co-Lead Agencies: WHO and UNHCR)**

**Response to date**

The health situation for Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers remains more or less the same as in 2008. Although primary health services are provided to the Iraqis at the same rate paid by non-insured Jordanians, there was no increase in Iraqis seeking PHC through government facilities. Low levels of confidence in public facilities and national health care providers' lack of awareness of the regulations applying to Iraqis continue to be barriers for Iraqis who might otherwise seek health care at public facilities. To address this, the Health Working Group is facilitating and reinforcing the access to PHC through MoH and through other partners. At the same time, a decrease was observed in the number of Iraqi patients visiting NGO clinics during the first quarter of 2009. The trend will be assessed to determine if this constitutes a shift in the pattern of the utilization of the health services by the Iraqis.

Many Iraqis continue to rely largely on external support to access secondary, tertiary, and emergency care. In order to address this need, the Health Working Group has established a system to offer secondary, tertiary, and emergency care through NGOs and their affiliated hospitals. Nevertheless, partners are concerned about the comparative reduction in available funds available and the high cost of these services in the country. Of particular concern is the lack of financial resources to treat patients with life threatening diseases or to cover the cost of medication for chronic conditions. As mentioned above, UNHCR has temporarily suspended tertiary healthcare assistance.

Some indicators have been revised and a new indicator added for mental health care. The earlier focus on extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) was found to be less relevant than anticipated due to the lack of clear distinction of EVIs in the presence of high levels of vulnerability among most beneficiaries.

Health coordination meetings continue and a Reproductive Health Sub-group has been created.

**Strategic priorities**

The strategic priorities remain largely unchanged but with a renewed emphasis on reproductive and other health needs which have not been adequately addressed. Additionally, the Health Working Group will continue to encourage Iraqis to access PHC through government-run clinics.

**Project monitoring**

Indicators with Revisions	Revised Targets	Progress as of Mid-Year
Number of Iraqi beneficiaries that received primary and secondary health care (revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20,000 beneficiaries receive primary and secondary health care services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7,989 Iraqis received 13,770 primary and secondary health care services</li> </ul>
Number of Iraqi beneficiaries that received tertiary health care (revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 350 Iraqis receive tertiary care services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 121 Iraqis received tertiary health care services</li> </ul>
Number of Iraqi beneficiaries that received mental health care (new)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 540 Iraqis receive tertiary mental health care services</li> <li>• 5,000 Iraqis receive primary and secondary mental health care services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 434 Iraqis received tertiary mental health care services</li> <li>• 5,192 Iraqis received primary and secondary mental care health services</li> </ul>
Number of policy documents, service guidelines, and treatment protocols developed or adapted and used in health facilities (revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least two policy documents/ service guidelines and three treatment protocols developed or adapted and used in health facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two services guidelines were developed/adapted and used in the health facilities</li> </ul>
Number of Iraqis reached through health awareness campaigns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 4,200 Iraqis receive health awareness messages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3,010 Iraqis were reached through health educational activities</li> </ul>

**PROTECTION WORKING GROUP (Lead Agency: UNHCR)****Response to date**

While progress has been made on some indicators, gaps remain in serving the needs of survivors of GBV and children at risk of abuse. In order to better evaluate and analyse the situation and needs of Iraqi refugees in Jordan, a research study has been commissioned from Yarmouk University to provide an overview on the economic, social, and legal situation of Iraqis in Jordan. A second study on the prospect of national refugee legislation is underway. In the area of capacity-building, workshops have been conducted for 750 staff and professionals/government officials increasing understanding of refugee protection and tolerance for refugees in Jordan. Legal services including a mobile legal clinic were maintained, and a country-wide lawyer network has been expanded to Aqaba.

Services provided to survivors of GBV include financial assistance, psycho-social counselling, shelter, and legal and medical services. In addition, SGBV Standard Operating Procedures were completed under UNHCR leadership and through broad consultations with partners and stakeholders. Violence against women is also being addressed through the UNICEF trust fund. Since UNFPA project "Protection of women from gender-based violence" was not funded, crucial activities -- including capacity-building with local police and advocacy work on behalf of women survivors of SGBV -- have not been able to take place. Survivors continue to be greatly discouraged from coming forward to the police or other service providers for protection and advocacy undertaken is limited to that by UNHCR.

UNICEF project to expand services for child survivors of violence through strengthening the capacity of the government will be implemented as of July 2009, with 60% of the requested funding received. Additional funds will be sought to enable UNICEF to support the MoH in establishing a children's ward in the psychiatric hospital to treat child victims of violence and drug addiction. UNHCR project to expand existing shelter for unaccompanied minors/separated children suffering from or at risk of abuse has not been implemented, although a new collaboration with the Jordan River Foundation facilitates the referral of individual cases of children suffering from abuse to a shelter run by JRF. Because the shelter has limited capacity and accommodation is restricted to children who have already experienced abuse, a gap remains in the protection offered to children at risk of abuse. Both the restricted funding for UNICEF and the lack of capacity identified among implementing partners will mean that fewer abused refugee children will have immediate access to safe shelter. Treatment for drug addiction among children will also remain insufficient.

The number of asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR is currently 53,000 persons, less than the figure of 60,000 originally projected in the CAP. Mobile registration has not been able to take place due to external constraints, although UNHCR continues to advocate for it. A documentation project (including assistance for Iraqi women married to Jordanian men) has continued, with the number of cases assisted thus far in 2009 already exceeding the base-line of 2008.

Resettlement remains the only durable solution for a large number of refugees and asylum-seekers in Jordan. UNHCR now estimates that 8,000 refugees will be in need of resettlement in 2009. So far, 5,182 refugees and asylum-seekers have been submitted for consideration to various resettlement countries, while 1,859 have departed.

**Strategic priorities**

Strategic priorities for the Protection Working Group remain unchanged.

**Project monitoring**

Indicator	Target for 2009	Progress as of Mid-Year	Comments/remarks
Number of Iraqi refugees actively registered	• 60,000	• 53,000	•
Number of professionals/staff who have attended training sessions to improve identification & response of protection issues	• 1,500	• 746	• 84 workshops have been planned for 2009 and 22 conducted
Number of vulnerable Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers resettled to third countries	• 8,000 • (revised)	• 5,182 submitted 1,859 departed	• UNHCR Amman has hosted selection missions from Belgium, Canada, Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the

Indicator	Target for 2009	Progress as of Mid-Year	Comments/remarks
			United States
Number of documentation cases successfully resolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>268 documentation cases handled by MIZAN</li> </ul>
Percentage of vulnerable Iraqi refugees who are victims of violence that report an improvement in their situation as a result of services provided through UNHCR (as it relates to financial, counselling, medical, shelter, legal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>83%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response based on survey of 70 persons who had received services</li> </ul>

### PSYCHO-SOCIAL WORKING GROUP (Lead Agency: IMC)

#### Response to date

The humanitarian community has made notable progress towards the achievement of the objectives detailed in this sector. An emphasis on training has improved the capacity of PHC clinics, local community-based organizations, school personnel, and government institutions to identify and address the mental and psycho-social needs of Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers. Some 680 educational counsellors from Jordanian public schools and 1,600 school principals and deputy principals of public schools were trained on the latest PSS techniques as a means of improving the MoE's capacity to provide a protective school environment to vulnerable Iraqi and Jordanian children. There has also been a significant increase in the level of coordination and an improved system of referrals among a wide range of service providers, including highly specialized services, which helps ensure a more comprehensive package of care for those in need.

Nevertheless, many of the circumstances and factors contributing to the stress and anxiety affecting Iraqis in Jordan remain unchanged, and as such, the mental and psycho-social needs of this group are considerable. A recent unpublished household survey of Iraqi refugees found that emotional stress was observed in over 82% of the population, while severe emotional distress was observed in 44%. Moreover, gaps in the quality and availability of care, especially for those Iraqis living outside of Amman, are readily evident. There are few psychiatrists working in the public sector and no psychiatric nurses or social workers specialized in mental health. Likewise, within the Jordan MoH, no standards exist to evaluate the quality of mental health services, nor are any protocols available for mental health service delivery.

#### Strategic priorities

As such, the objectives and activities for this area - focusing on access, and quality of care, as well as capacity-building and improved monitoring of services - remain unchanged.

#### Project monitoring

Indicator	Target for 2009	Progress as of Mid-Year
Instances of psycho-social assistance delivered	15,000 persons	18,502
Number of psycho-social training sessions held	12	239 (200 of which are UNICEF trainings for school principals)
Percentage of vulnerable Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers that report an improvement in their well-being	100%	Agencies will report against this indicator in the last quarter of project implementation

### OUTREACH WORKING GROUP (Lead Agency: UNHCR)

#### Response to date

UNHCR continued to strengthen its presence inside and outside Amman, allowing it to identify and reach a greater number of Iraqi refugees. Some 2,330 persons have been registered during 2009. Information desks were established in Zarqa and Irbid to counsel Iraqi refugees living in these areas. In addition, excursions to other Iraqi refugee concentration areas were conducted on a regular basis.

This has allowed for more efficient access to information, counselling, and UNHCR registration renewal appointments.

Focus group discussions have been conducted by almost all agencies on a regular basis on different topics with the aim of improving awareness among all Iraqi refugees on the services provided, as well as helping the agencies to better understand and follow the needs of the refugees, ultimately informing the project design. In addition, a new booklet containing detailed information on the services provided by various humanitarian actors and agencies was developed and distributed widely among the refugees. This has translated into increased usage of the services provided by the agencies.

Collaboration among various agencies and between UNHCR and NGOs for the assessment of refugees requesting financial assistance has resulted in a reduction in the waiting time for vulnerable refugees to be included in the financial assistance lists.

### Strategic priorities

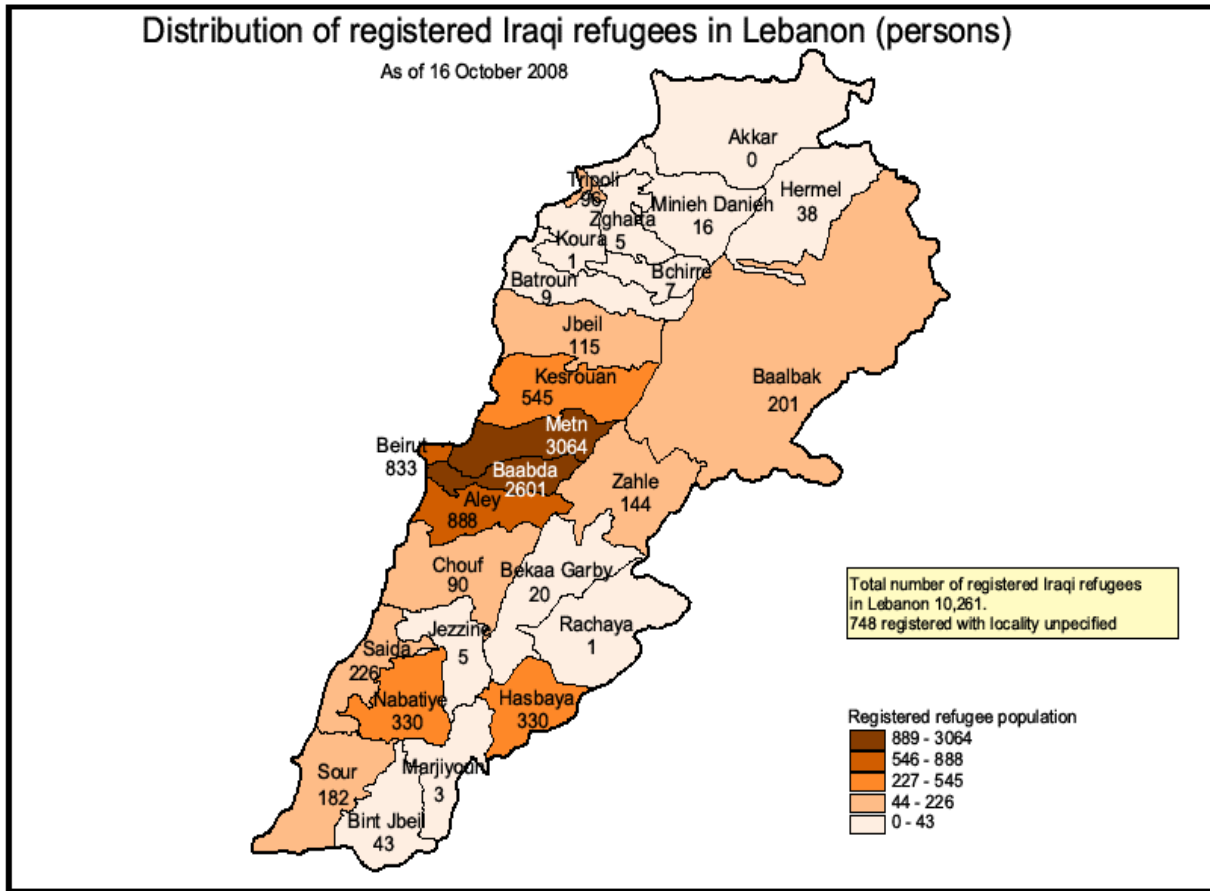
With reference to the four main planning assumptions previously formulated, the Outreach Working Group agrees that priority needs and vulnerabilities of Iraqi refugees in Jordan remain unchanged. Data collected through recent participatory assessments have affirmed the group's strategic objectives and indicators.

### Project monitoring

Indicator	Target for 2009	Progress as of Mid-Year	Comments/remarks
Number of Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers identified as per Beneficiary Information System	65,000	31,812 individuals assisted	3,402 individuals received NFIs; 5,613 received clothing; 4,162 received hygiene packages; 4,791 cases or families received home visits
Number of Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers who receive resource assistance	8,000 families (32,00 persons)	6,186 families (20,691 individuals) received monthly cash assistance (January-April)	
Number of community meetings and focus group discussions	70	23 focus group discussions conducted by UNHCR and 146 focus group discussions conducted by other actors	The baseline of 70 covers focus group discussions conducted by UNHCR. In 2009, ten Community Advisory Committees have been established in ten areas to discuss challenges faced by Iraqis in Amman, resettlement, the role of women in the family, women's health, SGBV, and awareness on swine flu epidemic
Number of training sessions for social workers & volunteers	30	13 training sessions by UNHCR and 13 by other actors	This baseline of covers training sessions conducted by UNHCR. Trainings included interview techniques, vulnerability identification, and basic needs home-visit assessments



LEBANON



**A. Executive Summary**

The environment for Iraqi refugees in Lebanon remains unchanged since the issuance of the 2009 CAP, and the registered population has remained relatively constant at 10,509 as of late May. Security continues to be the refugees' most significant concern because more than 70% of refugees are without legal status and therefore are at risk of arrest and detention. These security concerns have been compounded during the uncertain period during and after the June general elections.

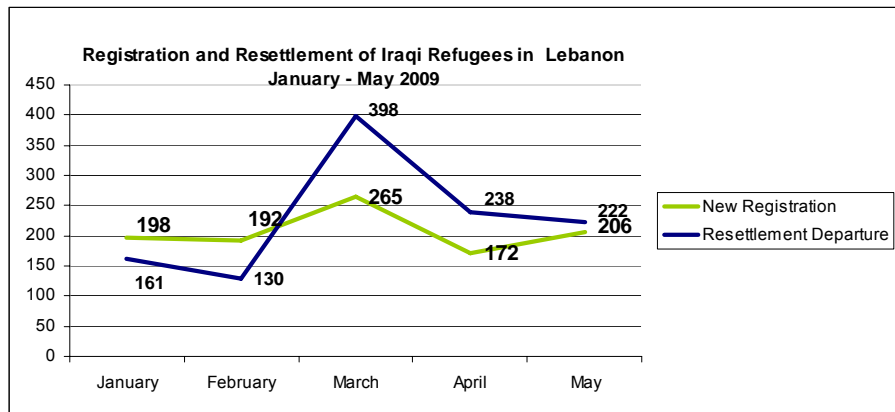
Iraqi refugees increasingly find it more difficult to cover their daily expenses with the rise in the cost of living. As a result, there are significant unmet protection and assistance needs amongst the vulnerable Iraqi refugee population in Lebanon. Against an original request for all projects of \$13,058,899, only 31% of the required total CAP funding has been received, leaving a significant gap between the identified needs and the level of protection and assistance that humanitarian actors are able to provide to the Iraqi refugees.

**B. Changes in Context, Humanitarian Needs and Response**

Because the political, security, and economic context in Lebanon is unchanged, the initial planning scenario remains valid. During each of the first five months of the year, UNHCR registered an average of 200 refugees newly arriving from Iraq. At the same time, during the first five months, 1,149 persons officially departed for resettlement, such that the population of registered refugees remains relatively constant. Considering repatriation to Iraq, refugees remain concerned about the security situation, employment, access to services, and property restitution. There is no prospect for local integration.

Advocacy efforts continue, although refugees remain without a legal framework for protection in Lebanon and are treated similarly as any other alien in the country pursuant to the 1962 Law on Entry, Exit, and Stay of Foreigners. While the Government of Lebanon has demonstrated flexibility in applying the law to Iraqi refugees, a steady number continue to experience arrest and detention due to their lack of legal status.

Surrounding the 7 June parliamentary elections, there were an increasing number of security incidents, though a major outbreak of civil conflict appears unlikely. Heightened tension also means a more robust presence of security personnel on the street, leading to more arrests and



detention of refugees without documents issued by the Government of Lebanon. It is likely that the political and security situations will see neither drastic improvement nor deterioration, only punctuated by some periods of heightened tension.

A recent IOM assessment of socio-economic indicators -- covering 1,000 Iraqi households in the Bekaa Valley, and Southern Lebanon -- has informed participating agencies' understanding of the refugees' primary challenges in the areas of health, education, and livelihoods. The results are discussed in the working group reports below. The economic situation remains difficult for most refugees. The rising cost of living combined with their prolonged stay in Lebanon has depleted the refugees' resources. Refugees do not have the legal right to work in Lebanon, and those who do so informally earn well below minimum wage. Refugees increasingly identify rent, daily living expenses and medical costs as the most significant financial burdens.

In this context, the humanitarian response has focused on protection (especially activities related to detention), resettlement, education, medical care, the provision of financial assistance and food coupons and community empowerment. This response plan remains valid today.

**C. Response to date and updated strategic priorities**

The 2009 CAP was submitted in recognition of the increasing humanitarian needs for Iraqi refugees in Lebanon. Following an inclusive and consultative inter-agency process, the CAP resulted in agreement on four strategic objectives to guide the refugee response in Lebanon, outlined as follows:

- To ensure that Iraqis are able to seek asylum and continue to receive protection;
- To ensure that Iraqi refugees' basic needs are met, with special attention to the most vulnerable;
- To support targeted resettlement for vulnerable Iraqis;
- To undertake contingency measures for potential voluntary returns.



**Iraqi woman receiving a food coupon for her family from NGO Middle East Council of Churches (MECC) in Beirut.**  
© UNHCR/L. Chedrawi

Within these overarching objectives, appealing or participating agencies identified four thematic priorities for 2009; Protection, Education, Health and Relief, and Community Empowerment. The MYR has concluded that the strategic priorities remain fully valid for the remainder of 2009.

Overarching Objectives	Key Elements of the Response to Date
Ensure that Iraqis are able to seek asylum and continue to receive protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All refugees approaching UNHCR have been registered and provided with certificates</li> <li>• Agencies continue to advocate adoption of an appropriate legal and administrative framework to address refugees' status and rights</li> <li>• Within the existing restrictive legal environment, the Government of Lebanon has extended its flexible approach in releasing refugees from detention and regularizing their legal status</li> <li>• The number of Iraqi refugees in detention for illegal entry remains more or less static at around fifty persons. Those detained receive assistance and through <i>Association Justice et Misericorde</i> (AJEM), CARITAS and UNHCR.</li> <li>• 120 cases received legal aid during from January through May 2009</li> </ul>
Ensure that Iraqi refugees' basic needs are met with special attention to the most vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monthly inter-agency coordination meetings on health, education, and relief and community empowerment ensure a common understanding of context and a coherent response to identified needs and gaps</li> <li>• The economic downturn, rising costs, and inadequate funding to date mean that the level of assistance to refugees has not matched their increasing needs. Through mid-2009, 31% of refugees approaching UNHCR requested support for rent, household items, and livelihoods. This may indicate that the type and level of assistance given – financial, food coupons, etc. – are not offsetting deepening vulnerabilities</li> <li>• Inter-agency efforts have assisted the Ministry of Education and Higher Education to issue a circular facilitating school registration for refugees</li> </ul>
Support targeted resettlement for vulnerable Iraqis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant progress has resulted in 1,194 refugees have been referred for resettlement during the first four months of 2009, and 936 persons have departed for resettlement</li> </ul>
Undertake contingency measures for potential voluntary returns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refugees remain cautious about the prospect for return to Iraq. In addition to security, refugees express concerns about access to livelihoods and services, availability of assistance and property restitution</li> <li>• UNHCR, IOM, and NGOs continue to monitor changes in trends and patterns related to returns for purposes of contingency planning</li> <li>• Voluntary returns have taken place in 2009, however, UNHCR is not promoting or facilitating return to Iraq at this time</li> </ul>

#### D. Response by Working Group

##### PROTECTION WORKING GROUP (Lead Agency UNHCR)

Given the relatively unchanged operational environment, no modification of the identified priority needs or response strategy is required. The sector is currently funded at 33% of the appeal. The number of refugees receiving legal aid, including assistance in regularizing their legal status, is lower than planned, as the procedures require the payment of fees. While the response plan envisages providing financial assistance covering a portion of costs, the limited funding to date has meant that the criteria for assistance are more restricted, and some categories of refugees will be excluded entirely from receiving assistance, such as those seeking renewal of a residence permit.

Concerted efforts by the Government of Lebanon, UN agencies, and NGOs have resulted in fewer cases of detention, reduction in the length of detention, and improved recognition of the UNHCR refugee certificate by authorities. However, it remains to be seen whether the current flexibility demonstrated by the Government of Lebanon will be consolidated through improvement of the legal framework. Progress on resettlement referrals and departures has reduced the burden on the host country and encouraged continuation of a tolerant attitude towards the Iraqi refugee population. Specifically, the number of departures for resettlement jumped from 11 individuals during the first quarter of 2008 to 698 individuals in the first quarter of 2009.

Indicator	Targets for 2009	Achieved as of mid-year
Number of Iraqi refugees receiving legal aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,000 Iraqi refugees receive legal aid / legal representation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 240 persons</li> </ul>
Assistance provided to detained Iraqi refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All detained refugees receive basic assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% received basic assistance</li> </ul>
Duration of arbitrary detention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No more than 50% of arrested Iraqi refugees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 35% of Iraqi refugees arrested for illegal status were released after their initial</li> </ul>

Indicator	Targets for 2009	Achieved as of mid-year
	detained for illegal status are detained beyond initial sentence	sentence
Number of protection awareness activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monthly participatory assessments</li> <li>Eight workshops for government and judiciary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18 participatory assessment meetings with refugees of different ages, gender and backgrounds addressed protection, health, education, livelihood, and community participation</li> <li>One training on rights and community-based approaches</li> </ul>
Number of referrals of vulnerable Iraqis for resettlement purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2,000 referrals (persons) for resettlement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,194 persons (as of end of April)</li> </ul>

### EDUCATION WORKING GROUP (Co-Lead Agencies: Save the Children-Sweden and UNHCR)

A recent IOM assessment of socio-economic indicators covering 1,000 Iraqi households in the Bekaa Valley and Southern Lebanon revealed that the greatest challenges faced by Iraqi children in Lebanese schools are discrepancies between Lebanese and Iraqi curricula and difficulty integrating with their peers. Poverty, missing documentation, and uncertain legal status also were problematic. The demand for children to contribute to family finances is a major cause of drop-out and non-enrolment of school-age children. In this context, the planning scenario and response plan remain valid. Education remains a core protection tool for refugee children and youth, as well as their families who are able to acquire residency permits on the basis that their children are registered in schools. It is crucial that all Iraqi children have year-long educational support to strengthen their knowledge and prevent dropouts.

The planned level of educational assistance -- whether for formal schools, remedial support, or vocational training -- is an essential minimum necessary to support parents to send their children to school for the upcoming academic year. With the deteriorating economic situation and rise in the cost of living, a lower level of assistance resulting from the absence of additional funding would put further pressure on enrolment, increasing the risk of child labour, isolation of girls, and potential for child violence, neglect, and exploitation.

Indicators	Targets for 2009	Achieved as of mid-year
Number of Iraqi children enrolled in formal and non-formal education; number of children/youth receiving financial/in-kind assistance (for school fees/transportation/uniforms /stationery)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2,000 children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,459 children enrolled in formal education and received financial/ in-kind assistance (2008-9 school year)</li> </ul>
Percentage of children/youth retained throughout the school year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that 75% are retained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Averages of 90% of retention rate have been identified but may not reflect totals due monitoring challenges</li> </ul>
Number of schools and educational environments supporting Iraqi refugees whose capacity has increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50 schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided to 15 public schools through developing Parent-Teacher Associations, awareness-raising and workshops for teachers and caregivers</li> </ul>
Number of children/youth with special needs receiving support (enrolled in schools)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% of identified cases receiving support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>255 youth have accessed vocational training sessions</li> <li>290 children are actively participating in school clubs</li> <li>520 children have benefited from remedial classes in small groups or individual sessions</li> <li>1,016 children and youth have participated in awareness-raising and psycho-social activities</li> </ul>

**HEALTH WORKING GROUP (Co-Lead Agencies: IMC and UNHCR)**

Both the scenario and priorities identified in the CAP remain valid for the rest of 2009. IOM recent survey of socio-economic indicators show that the most recurrent health issues are chronic diseases (diabetes, renal failure, cardiac disease), and the cost of treatment was reported as a severe burden. Children suffer most prominently from pulmonary and respiratory tract infections and water and hygiene-related problems such as diarrhoea and skin diseases. Almost 54% of households stated that they visit general health practitioners in the event of a somatic complaint. Among the 46% who do not, the primary reasons were the high cost of health services and the lack of public health services in the surveyed area.

In light of these findings, the main strategic priority continues to be ensuring adequate access to secondary and tertiary health care. For the response, a monitoring and evaluation indicator relating to a common health information system has been added since development of the CAP.

Despite the fact that the Health Working Group has received only 47% of the appeal, significant progress has been made by virtue of having a clearer identification of the needs of Iraqis in Lebanon. Yet the achievements to date have exhausted available resources. Unless additional funding is received, newly identified cases will not benefit from the same level of medical assistance. Furthermore, the absence of funding altogether for a HIS has impeded the provision of the most efficient and targeted health assistance through enhanced identification of refugee medical needs and trends.

Indicators	Targets for 2009	Achieved as of mid-year
Percentage of Iraqi refugees accessing inpatient health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of persons in need receive at least partial contribution (full coverage for most vulnerable)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of refugees in need (314 individuals through April) who approached Caritas, Middle East Council of Churches (MECC) or IMC inpatient services were granted a contribution through the assistance network</li> </ul>
Percentage of Iraqi refugees accessing outpatient health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of persons in need receive at least partial contribution (full coverage for most vulnerable)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of refugees in need (5,841 through April) who approached Caritas, MECC, and IMC received outpatient services</li> </ul>
Percentage of Iraqi children vaccinated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of children vaccinated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment pending</li> </ul>
Establishment of unified HIS among the agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HIS established</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not established due to lack of funding</li> <li>• WHO organized a half-day workshop on public health functions in emergencies targeting all NGOs dealing with Iraqi refugees</li> </ul>
Percentage of refugees participating in health awareness session	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25% of refugees participating in health awareness sessions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9.5% of the refugee population (1,045 persons) participated in health education sessions provided by IMC through home visits of community health workers</li> <li>• 3.4% of the refugee population (372 persons) attended focus group health education sessions provided by Caritas Lebanon Migrants Center</li> <li>• 736 awareness sessions on various topics including health provided by Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center</li> </ul>
Number of Iraqi refugees benefiting from mental health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of refugees in need are provided with mental care</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of refugees seeking care have been assisted. Mental health network has been expanded to include two organizations (local and international)</li> </ul>

**RELIEF AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT (Co-Lead Agencies: DRC and UNHCR)**

In a recent IOM assessment of socio-economic indicators among 1,000 refugee families, 70% of respondents reported having an income equal to or below 500,000 LL (\$333.33) per month. Some 68.5% of surveyed households rely on the income of the head of the household, which is seldom stable, while 21.2% rely on help from friends and relatives. More than 80% of households reported having received aid at least once from humanitarian organizations. Other recent assessments by IOM revealed that the deterioration of the economic status of refugees, coupled with perennial security concerns, is exacerbating psycho-social well-being of Iraqis refugees as their stay in Lebanon continues. In light of this, the provision of more livelihood opportunities, including vocational training and long-term capacity-building, should be stressed as an important component of the existing plans that remains unfunded and unimplemented. Such programmes would provide refugees with enhanced capacities to support their households and communities - both in the country of asylum and upon return to Iraq or resettlement.

The strategies of the sector remain relevant, and the working group has added two indicators relating to adolescents at risk and vocational training due to the importance of meeting these needs. The working group emphasizes the value of ongoing needs assessments and increased coordination with local stakeholders.

Despite advocacy efforts, only 30% of the funds appealed for under the Relief and Community Empowerment Sector Response Plan have been provided. At this funding level, capacity to assist the most vulnerable Iraqi refugees in Lebanon will be compromised. The absence of funding for financial assistance, food and non-food items is likely to take its toll on vulnerable refugees as they struggle to cope with expensive living conditions, the risk of detention, discrimination, child labour, and exploitation in the informal labour market. Such factors are assumed to be behind recent increased reports of SGBV, especially targeting refugee women. It is the 17% of vulnerable persons among the refugee population -- especially women, children, elderly and other groups at risk -- who will be the most affected.

Indicators	Targets for 2009	Achieved as of mid-year
Number of vulnerable refugees assisted with financial assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,500 refugees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2,073 individuals received financial assistance (one-time grants or regular assistance)</li> </ul>
Number of food coupons and NFIs provided to vulnerable refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15,000 food and non-food coupons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3,998 food and non-food coupons provided to vulnerable refugees; 105 families received NFI distribution</li> </ul>
Coordination meetings are organised to ensure consistent assistance and referrals based on agreed standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monthly Relief and Community Empowerment Sector coordination meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achieved and ongoing</li> <li>• Outreach covered over 2000 households who were directed to available services</li> </ul>
Number of participants in community-based activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,100 individuals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 301 refugees (27.4% of the target) participated in community-based activities through the community centres of Amel (an NGO). Additional funds are needed to be able to implement specific educational, recreational, and psycho-social activities for different age groups and especially for persons with special needs</li> </ul>
Number of refugees enrolled in vocational training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 200 refugees enrolled in vocational training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to limited funding, only 74 refugees (37% of the target) participated in vocational training</li> </ul>
Number of Iraqi adolescents at risk participating in the development activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 200 adolescents at risk are participating in development activities (vocational trainings and life skills activities)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to the lack of funding, activities were provided for only 34 adolescents at risk (17% of the target)</li> </ul>

## ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

A total of ten projects were submitted for Egypt in the 2009 Iraq Regional CAP. Participating organizations include IOM, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF, UNHCR, and WHO, along with implementing NGO partners. Projects cover registration, health and nutrition, psycho-social care, education, financial assistance for the most vulnerable, assisted voluntary return and resettlement.

To date only the projects submitted by UNHCR and UNICEF have received funding. With a total original request for all projects of \$7,603,690, the CAP stands 26% funded. UNHCR has received \$1,785,314 of a total request of \$3,494,320, and UNICEF has received a total of \$110,000. Other submitting agencies - including IOM, UNFPA, and WHO - have not received any funding, jeopardizing their ability to implement their proposed projects during 2009. Any shortfall of funding will force participating agencies to severely restrict or discontinue their programmes and accordingly have a negative impact on the lives of the Iraqi refugees in Egypt. At present funding levels UNHCR, for example, would substantially limit its multi-sectoral project to urgent and life-saving measures and policy priorities only.

Communication and coordination takes place regularly among all agencies in Egypt. For the Iraq Regional CAP, coordination has – given the smaller scale – been bi-lateral and needs-based, following the joint submission for the CAP.

### A. Update on the context and humanitarian needs of Iraqi refugees

There have been no major changes in the political or socio-economic context in Egypt, nor in the humanitarian needs of Iraqi refugees, since the beginning of 2009. Restrictions on access to school, health care, and employment remain, such that CAP participants are the main providers of direct assistance to the Iraqi refugees.

The total number of registered Iraqi refugees has decreased slightly to 9,846 as of 31 May, and for the year to date the number of those departing -- including those assisted on a case-by-case basis to return voluntarily to Iraq -- has exceeded the numbers of those newly registering. A total of 306 Iraqis newly registered with UNHCR Cairo between January and April 2009, while some 351 Iraqis departed from Egypt, including 258 persons who were assisted with voluntary return. A total of 166 Iraqis were submitted for resettlement from January to 30 April 2009. The age and gender composition of Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR at 30 April 2009 is as follows:

Iraqi refugees registered in Egypt at 30 April 2009						
Age Group	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
0-4	321	50	327	50	648	7
5-17	1,600	53	1,432	47	3,032	31
18-59	2,913	52	2,686	48	5,599	57
60 and over	272	49	285	51	557	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4,730</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>9,836</b>	<b>100</b>

### B. Update on the response

UNHCR continues to register and provide documentation to all Iraqis approaching its office and provides counselling and support, including renewal of documentation. With only 306 new arrivals in 2009, the majority of the Iraqis registered with UNHCR arrived in 2006 (62%), compared to 1,566 (16%) in 2007 and only 3% in 2008. In the first four months of 2009, 258 Iraqi refugees were assisted on a case-by-case basis to voluntarily return to Iraq (87 in January; 72 in February; 32 in March; 67 in April).

Caritas and Refuge Egypt subsidize health care for Iraqi refugees, and approximately 1,200 individuals -- over half of whom suffer from chronic disease -- are assisted through UNHCR-supported medical clinics. In the area of maternal health, UNICEF undertakes comprehensive screening and growth monitoring, including educational outreach on breast feeding, treatment of diarrhoea, nutrition and weight gain for underweight children. This programme is expected to reach at least 3,680 children. In addition, UNICEF has provided PSS training for 24 NGOs workers who help children overcome trauma with activities including puppet shows, storytelling and photo stories. IOM is now implementing a project to enhance access for Iraqi and other migrants to PHC services in Egypt, with a focus on maternal and child health. Following a series of meetings with key stakeholders, including

MoH and key UN and NGO partners, IOM is devising a strategy to promote access to health services through Refuge Egypt, governmental, and private PHC facilities.

During the 2008-2009 academic year Catholic Relief Services supported a total of 2,224 Iraqi primary and secondary school children with education grants. The \$280 grant for each student enrolled in private schools contributed to school fees, the purchase of school uniforms, books, school supplies, and transportation.

Because refugees have limited access to public services and social welfare mechanisms, UNHCR must provide a “safety net” to those with special needs and vulnerabilities. Through Caritas, financial assistance calibrated by family-size and special circumstances is provided to approximately 16% of the Iraqi refugees on a monthly or bi-monthly basis.



## ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

UNHCR and its partners sought \$845,300 to assist Iraqi refugees in Iran with counselling, medical care, and education and to provide limited assistance for voluntary repatriation on a case-by-case basis. This project is 51% funded as of 1 June 2009. Activities to date as well as the effects of low funding on the provision of protection and assistance are discussed below.

### A. Update on the context and humanitarian needs of Iraqi refugees

The latest update from the Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs reports 43,308 registered Iraqi refugees residing in Iran as of 31 May 2009. Since 2007, UNHCR has registered an additional 4,626 new Iraqi refugees who fled generalized and sectarian violence in Central and Southern Iraq but had not been recognized by the authorities. Both the rate of new arrivals and the rate of voluntary repatriation among refugees in the old caseload have been relatively low. Just over 600 individuals returned to Iraq between 1 January and 31 May 2009. Among new arrivals, the main reasons for their flight include threats by unknown sources, family conflict, and the need for medical attention.

Registered Iraqi Refugee Population in Iran	31 Dec. 2008	31 May 2009	Estimated Dec. 2009
Old caseload (most prior to 2003) registered with BAFIA	43,916	43,308	40,916
New caseload registered with UNHCR	4,605	4,626	5,000
Total number of registered refugees	48,521	47,934	45,916

Fewer than 10% of the Iraqi refugees (3,639) are hosted in 12 settlements in Khuzestan, Kurdistan, West Azerbaijan, and Fars provinces, the remainder largely residing in urban areas such as Tehran, Qom, and Ahwaz. The effects of the global economic recession are being reflected in Iran's economy, inflation continues to rise, and there has been no improvement in either the refugees' access to lawful employment or their ability to pay for their children's education or primary and secondary health care. Accordingly, Iraqi refugees' vulnerability continues to increase and their needs remain unchanged, if not increased, since publication of the 2009 CAP.

### B. Update on the response

#### Registration and Resettlement

In addition to the new registrations noted above, during the period 1 January – 31 May 2009, 24 new arrival Iraqi nationals were submitted for resettlement. The most compelling cases of the old caseload are considered for resettlement, including women-at-risk, and those who may suffer persecution by non-state actors due to tribal or ethnic rivalry. There have been no resettlement departures to date.

#### Voluntary Repatriation

During the first five months of 2009, 608 refugees were assisted to voluntarily repatriate through Shalamcheh (545) in the South and through Hajomran (63) in West, mostly to the Iraqi cities of Missan, Basrah, Baghdad, and Erbil. UNHCR is not promoting return to Iraq at this time, and assistance for repatriation is evaluated and provided on a case-by-case basis, to ensure the voluntary and informed nature of the return. Under the "individual case management policy," repatriating refugees are supported with 80% of their travel costs based on zonal tariffs (\$15, \$30 and \$45 for zones 1, 2, and 3, respectively, and \$50 for those from Jahroum settlement). In addition to the transportation grant, a cash grant is provided to all returning to Iraq (\$100 per adult and \$50 per child, to a maximum \$500 per family). Unfortunately, due to the low level of funding received to date, Shalamcheh Transit Centre, which was established in 2003 for accommodation of those repatriating at the border crossing, will be closed as of July 2009.

With summer school closure imminent, an increase in the number of refugees seeking to return to Iraq is anticipated. Present estimates envision that 2,400 Iraqi refugees will repatriate during the remainder of the year. At present funding levels, UNHCR Iran would be able to assist less than 10% of this number, and repatriation assistance for the year would be capped at 830 individuals. Applications exceeding this figure would be put on hold until additional funds are received.

#### Medical Assistance

With inflation over 25% and increases in the cost of medical treatment roughly twice that, refugees' vulnerability has deepened in the first half of 2009. At present, only refugees with critical needs are

assisted on an individual basis. In the first five months of 2009, 115 refugees have received medical assistance: this includes individual treatment for 59 refugees, health insurance for 32 individuals suffering special diseases, and one-time financial assistance on medical grounds to 24 persons with specific needs. In April 2009, a tripartite agreement was signed with the Iraq Refugee Aid Council (IRAC) to facilitate the provision of medical assistance in Tehran, Qom, and Ahwaz. The Community Integrated Social and Medical Assistance Programme team continue to provide assistance in Mashad and Orumieh. In the two months since the tripartite agreement was signed, IRAC has assisted 142 refugees (99 with guidance services, 32 with treatment, and 11 with insurance).

Looking forward, the number of refugees approaching IRAC for medical assistance is expected to rise considerably within the next months, as full cooperation is established with the provincial authorities and refugees are more fully informed of these services. Without additional funds, this targeted assistance will be reduced or discontinued. The table below compares the provision of medical assistance to refugees with special needs in 2008 and in the period January through April 2009. Due to the funding shortfall since mid-2008, UNHCR has been compelled to further tighten assistance criteria: the assistance needs of only 27% of Iraqi refugees are addressed at present, compared to an average of 33% in 2008. After assistance was reduced between 30 – 50% in the first semester, there has been a significant drop in those approaching UNHCR. Some will not take the 20% assistance provided for medical care due to their inability to cover the remaining 80% of costs.

Medical Assistance	2008			January–April 2009		
	Approached	Rejected	Assisted	Approached	Rejected	Assisted
Medical Referral	1,133	827	306	236	177	59
Health Insurance	277	131	146	64	32	32
Medical OTFA	395	310	85	94	71	23
Emergency OTFA	645	566	79	139	138	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>1,834</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>115</b>

Due to the funding shortfall, a project led by the Society to Protect Children Suffering from Cancer can meet the needs of fewer than one-third of eligible Iraqi refugee children with cancer (26 of 80 are receiving treatment). With 96% of the budget already used to assist this minority of needy children, failure to receive additional funds will force discontinuation of the project for all.

**Education and other Activities**

The project had planned to provide stationery, educational supplies, and school uniforms to refugee children with specific needs, as well as to assist 120 children to attend schools with Iraqi curricula in south Tehran. This has not been possible due to present funding levels. While the provision of sanitary materials for vulnerable women and children remains prioritized, continued low funding would likely affect girl students in two refugee settlements who are now dependant upon transport to access post-primary education.

## REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

UN agencies and NGOs continue to provide protection and basic humanitarian assistance to Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers in the Republic of Turkey, with the aim of addressing the most pressing needs of the most vulnerable. Within the context of the CAP, two Turkish NGOs -- Association for Solidarity with Asylum-Seekers and Migrants and Human Resources Development Foundation -- as well as IOM and UNHCR sought funding for four projects covering registration of refugees, resettlement for those unable to return to Iraq, and improved access to social services and education. UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders have continued to coordinate their activities through the fora used during preparation of the CAP.

The total funding request for Turkey was \$3,004,750, only 32% of which has been received to date, with the risk that key projects relating to Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers will be substantially reduced or not implemented at all. While the resettlement component of IOM and International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) operations were fully funded, no resources were received for either assisted voluntary repatriation or support and capacity-building for NGOs working in the areas of legal protection and PSS. Projects aimed at providing legal aid and social counseling as well as meeting shelter needs for Iraqi refugees have also yielded no donor support.

### A. Update on the context and humanitarian needs of Iraqi refugees

Iraqi Refugees in Turkey (as of 26 May 2009)						
Age Group	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
0-4	438	5	361	5	799	10
5-17	859	11	740	9	1,599	20
18-59	3,173	39	2,194	27	5,367	67
60 and above	147	2	143	2	290	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,617</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>3,438</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>8,055</b>	<b>100</b>

Turkey has witnessed a 21% increase in registered refugees and asylum-seekers since preparation of the 2009 CAP. As of 26 May 2009, 8,055 Iraqis were actively registered (7,464 recognized refugees and 591 asylum-seekers), as compared with 6,661 as of 30 September 2008, and 8,291 as of 31 December. Between 1 January and 26 May 2009, a total of 2,274 new arrivals from Iraq were registered by UNHCR, the vast majority of whom were recognized under *prima facie* standards.

During the same period, UNHCR submitted 2,163 Iraqi refugees for resettlement: 1,977 to the United States of America (USA); 152 to Australia; 12 to Sweden; ten to Canada; five to Switzerland; four to France; and, three to Finland. IOM facilitated the departure for resettlement of 2,021 Iraqi refugees in cooperation with the receiving governments, the Turkish authorities, UNHCR, and ICMC: 1,768 to USA; 206 to Australia; 29 to Canada; nine to Finland; and, nine to Sweden. Processing time and exit procedures have improved considerably as a result of smoother coordination between the partners involved as well as increased awareness of the procedures on the part of the beneficiaries.

### B. Update on the Response

In addition to registration and resettlement activities, participants have assisted a total of 1,876 vulnerable Iraqi refugees. This includes both emergency assistance to EVIs, as well as assistance with in-country transport for interviews, individual and family financial support, health services, educational support, and legal services addressing protection needs. Of those assisted, 180 EVIs receive cash support on a monthly basis. Furthermore, 440 Iraqis or other refugees previously residing in Iraq have received medical assistance for treatment at state hospitals or contracted clinics. Some 268 refugee women and girls received sanitary supplies from contracted pharmacies. NGOs Human Resources Development Foundation and Association for Solidarity with Asylum-Seekers and Migrants have begun to provide counselling services to Iraqis in a number of cities throughout Turkey; however, many Iraqi refugees residing in other cities are not being assisted due to funding constraints. As a consequence, many Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers have limited or no opportunities to receive legal or social counselling. As integration prospects are lacking, and social support in the various cities in which Iraqi refugees reside are weak, many Iraqi refugees face social hardships which cannot be addressed without adequate CAP funding.

## GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL STATES

### A. Update on the context and humanitarian needs of Iraqi refugees

UNHCR sought \$398,409 to provide protection and legal assistance to Iraqi refugees in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) member countries.<sup>35</sup> Currently this project is 51% funded.

Given that none of the GCC countries is signatory to the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, there have been no major changes in context and needs since preparation of the CAP. Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers still do not enjoy freedom of movement, have no access to basic services such as education, and are not legally permitted to work unless granted an official work visa. Those who overstay their visa are considered illegal residents and subject to deportation, although UNHCR interventions have been successful in staying deportation procedures to date. This situation remains the same in all the GCC countries.

From an implementation perspective, there have been no changes in the objectives or strategy of the project. The original objectives -- to monitor, assess and address the protection needs of Iraqi refugees, and pursue resettlement as a durable solution -- remain valid.

### B. Update on the response

A recent verification exercise accounted for 1,210 Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR offices in GCC countries. A significant number of Iraqis do reside in the region, but are not registered with UNHCR.

	December 2008	June 2009
<b>Iraqi refugees registered in GCC countries</b>	2,112 <sup>36</sup>	1,210 <sup>37</sup>
<b>Total estimate of Iraqi refugee population</b>	30,400	30,400

The majority of registered Iraqi refugees fled Iraq post-2003. In 2009 asylum-seekers continue to arrive on visitors' visas mainly from Baghdad and southern Iraq. Some also arrive on work visas but are unable to return because of the security situation. Between January and May 2009, 258 Iraqi asylum-seekers approached UNHCR throughout the Gulf region for registration. Due to geographical constraints, remote registration was conducted from Riyadh for Iraqis in Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, and Oman, while registration was conducted on site in the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait. To expedite the registration process in the region, the Omani authorities recently granted the UNHCR Regional Office in Riyadh access to Iraqis in the country.

Because the Gulf countries have no legal framework for refugee status determination, they generally grant refugees or asylum-seekers a temporary authorization to stay. Often an initial visit or work visa is transformed into a residence visa, or it may be extended for a limited number of times. Yet the refugees' temporary stay is subject to the expiry of their visa, and illegal residents are subject to deportation. National regulations have become increasingly strict for Iraqi nationals.

Refugees are not provided with any special treatment or services per se but are dealt with as any other foreign citizen. They can enjoy educational and health facilities if they are in conformity with residency regulations. UNHCR identifies individuals with special needs, such as single women and separated and unaccompanied minors, and refers them for direct assistance either through UNHCR or NGOs. UNHCR direct assistance includes subsistence allowance for vulnerable refugees without lawful employment, single women and female-headed households, to cover their basic living, medical or educational needs. In 2009, 20 individuals have received this assistance.

As a means of sensitizing local communities to the situation of refugees in the GCC, UNHCR signed a Memorandum of Understanding with NAIF University for capacity-building activities and training events in the region. UNHCR relies on these partnerships as a complement to the direct protection activities it implements.

With limited prospects for local integration, resettlement remains an important durable solution and a vital instrument of ensuring protection. Since the launch of the regional CAP, some 200 Iraqis<sup>38</sup> have been recognized as refugees and were submitted for resettlement (mostly to the USA with a lesser

<sup>35</sup> Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates.

<sup>36</sup> The distribution is as follows: Bahrain 60, Kuwait 565, Oman 44, Qatar 21, Saudi Arabia 153, United Arab Emirates 1,269.

<sup>37</sup> Bahrain 88, Kuwait 684, Oman 56, Qatar 34, Saudi Arabia 91, United Arab Emirates 257.

<sup>38</sup> Of those submitted for resettlement, 129 are in the United Arab Emirates, 31 in Kuwait and 40 in both Bahrain and Qatar.

number to several European countries). An indication of the level of vulnerability amongst the registered Iraqi population is the fact that the overwhelming majority of cases were found to meet the criteria for resettlement.<sup>39</sup> By the end of April 2009, UNHCR had surpassed the submissions required to meet the resettlement quota for 2008/2009.

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<sup>39</sup> Resettlement interviews were conducted in UNHCR offices in the Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and UAE, and through missions to Bahrain and Qatar.

## ANNEX I. FULL PROJECT LIST AND FUNDING TABLES

Table V. Appeal projects grouped by sector (with hyperlinks to open full project details)

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Project Title	Original Requirements (\$)	Revised Requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	% Covered	Unmet Requirements (\$)	Uncommitted Pledges (\$)
<b>Egypt - Multi-Sector</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/20963/124</a>	UNICEF	Support to primary school children	200,000	200,000	-	0%	200,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20961/1171</a>	UNFPA	Meeting the reproductive health needs of Iraqi people in Egypt	100,000	100,000	-	0%	100,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20964/124</a>	UNICEF	Iraqi Refugee Intervention – Health & Nutrition Support	250,000	250,000	110,000	44%	140,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20965/122</a>	WHO	Strengthening capacity for the management of chronic diseases at the primary health care level	400,180	400,180	-	0%	400,180	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20966/122</a>	WHO	Improving health awareness among the displaced Iraqi population	141,240	141,240	-	0%	141,240	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20967/122</a>	WHO	Management of Displaced Iraqis with Life Threatening Diseases (Cancers, Renal Failure, Thalassaemia, and coronary insufficiency)	270,710	270,710	-	0%	270,710	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20968/122</a>	WHO	Strengthening Health Information for Evidence-Based Decision Making in the Health Sector	141,240	141,240	-	0%	141,240	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/MS/20960/120</a>	UNHCR	Assistance for Iraqi refugees in Egypt	3,494,320	3,494,320	1,785,314	51%	1,709,006	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/MS/20969/298</a>	IOM	Assisted Voluntary Return of Iraqis Ex-Egypt	1,806,000	1,806,000	-	0%	1,806,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/MS/20970/R/298</a>	IOM	Psychosocial Support and Up-skilling Programmes to Assist the Vulnerable Iraqi Displaced in Egypt	800,000	550,000	-	0%	550,000	-
<b>Sub total for Egypt - Multi-Sector</b>			<b>7,603,690</b>	<b>7,353,690</b>	<b>1,895,314</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>5,458,376</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Gulf countries - Protection/legal</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/20962/120</a>	UNHCR	Protection of Iraqi refugees in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries	398,409	398,409	203,555	51%	194,854	-
<b>Sub total for Gulf countries - Protection/legal</b>			<b>398,409</b>	<b>398,409</b>	<b>203,555</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>194,854</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Iran - Multi-Sector</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/MS/20959/120</a>	UNHCR	Assistance for Iraqi refugees and asylum seekers	845,300	845,300	431,880	51%	413,420	-
<b>Sub total for Iran - Multi-Sector</b>			<b>845,300</b>	<b>845,300</b>	<b>431,880</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>413,420</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Iraq - Coordination and Support Services Sector Outcome Team</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/CSS/20373/5162</a>	Mercy Corps	Iraq Knowledge Network – Periodic Survey on Humanitarian Need	1,499,487	1,499,487	-	0%	1,499,487	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/CSS/20444/R/119</a>	OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination	5,482,288	5,084,214	3,236,072	64%	1,848,142	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/CSS/20471/119</a>	OCHA	Baghdad Humanitarian Coordination	1,307,116	1,307,116	-	0%	1,307,116	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/CSS/20522/5767</a>	UNOPS	Data storage and information retrieval system and capacity development for the Information Analysis Unit	1,199,000	1,199,000	-	0%	1,199,000	-
<b>Sub total for Iraq - Coordination and Support Services Sector Outcome Team</b>			<b>9,487,891</b>	<b>9,089,817</b>	<b>3,236,072</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>5,853,745</b>	<b>-</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Project Title	Original Requirements (\$)	Revised Requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	% Covered	Unmet Requirements (\$)	Uncommitted Pledges (\$)
<b>Iraq - Education Sector Outcome Team</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/20228/124</a>	UNICEF	Emergency education response in acutely vulnerable communities (IMPACT: Education component)	5,008,000	5,008,000	1,682,651	34%	3,325,349	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/20289/8603</a>	EMDH	Capacity building of Iraqi centers hosting disabled children (17 government centers and 2 private) in Baghdad, Najaf, Karbala , Babylon, Kut/Wassit, Diwanya, Basra and Samawa/Rumaitha (8)	502,000	502,000	-	0%	502,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/20296/5179</a>	IRC	Facilitating Access to Education for Conflict-Affected Children in Iraq	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	0%	1,000,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/20306/1171</a>	UNFPA	Enrolment, Retention and Empowerment of Security-threatened Adolescent Girls in Intermediate and Secondary Education	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	0%	1,000,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/20306/5103</a>	UNESCO	Enrolment, Retention and Empowerment of Security-threatened Adolescent Girls in Intermediate and Secondary Education	260,000	260,000	-	0%	260,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/21075/5964</a>	IOCC	Promoting healthy and safe learning environment for students in most vulnerable areas in Baghdad Governorate	665,000	665,000	-	0%	665,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/25014/R/8701</a>	ERF Recipients	Support to the schools in Baghdad and Najaf Governorates (ERF-funded projects)	-	-	383,572	0%	- 383,572	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/WS/20421/8458</a>	JEN	Emergency Light Repair of Water Facilitations at Primary and Secondary Schools in Areas with Increasing Returnees in Baghdad	930,900	930,900	877,473	94%	53,427	-
<b>Sub total for Iraq - Education Sector Outcome Team</b>			<b>9,365,900</b>	<b>9,365,900</b>	<b>2,943,696</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>6,422,204</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Iraq - Food Sector Outcome Team</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/A/20272/R/123</a>	FAO	Emergency support to food insecure rural households through establishing home gardens in Iraq	3,000,000	2,000,000	-	0%	2,000,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/A/24924/R/123</a>	FAO	Drought monitoring and mitigation Project	-	3,130,000	-	0%	3,130,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/A/24924/R/5103</a>	UNESCO	Drought monitoring and mitigation Project	-	1,870,000	-	0%	1,870,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/F/20253/R/561</a>	WFP	Assistance to Internally Displaced People and Vulnerable Groups in Iraq	43,033,540	46,283,055	20,384,207	44%	25,898,848	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/F/25017/R/8701</a>	ERF Recipients	Support of buffalo vaccination in Thi-Qar governorate and of fruit producers in targeted schools in Diyala and Najaf governorates (ERF-Funded Food Projects)	-	-	186,345	0%	- 186,345	-
<b>Sub total for Iraq - Food Sector Outcome Team</b>			<b>46,033,540</b>	<b>53,283,055</b>	<b>20,570,552</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>32,712,503</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Iraq - Health And Nutrition Sector Outcome Team</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20231/R/124</a>	UNICEF	Emergency health response in acutely vulnerable communities (IMPACT: Health component)	8,138,000	8,138,000	2,600,000	32%	5,538,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20288/6027</a>	PU	Life saving emergency medical distributions to hospitals and primary health centres in conflict-affected areas	415,000	415,000	250,000	60%	165,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20323/5349</a>	HI	Assistance to Persons with Disability/Injuries and their families in Iraq	750,430	750,430	127,854	17%	622,576	-



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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Project Title	Original Requirements (\$)	Revised Requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	% Covered	Unmet Requirements (\$)	Uncommitted Pledges (\$)
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/23537/122</a>	WHO	Life saving public health intervention package to most vulnerable crisis affected population in Iraq	6,500,000	6,500,000	3,513,902	54%	2,986,098	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/25018/R/8701</a>	ERF Recipients	Support to health clinics and traditional birth attendants in Wassit Governorate (ERF-Funded Health and Nutrition Projects)	-	-	121,580	0%	- 121,580	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/25156/R/122</a>	WHO	Emergency immunization campaign to contain measles outbreak in 5 provinces in Iraq	-	3,124,779	1,004,837	32%	2,119,942	-
<b>Sub total for Iraq - Health And Nutrition Sector Outcome Team</b>			<b>15,803,430</b>	<b>18,928,209</b>	<b>7,618,173</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>11,310,036</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Iraq - Housing / Shelter Sector Outcome Team</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/S-NF/20232/298</a>	IOM	Distribution of Non-Food Items to vulnerable IDPs, returnees and host community	2,184,000	2,184,000	-	0%	2,184,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/S-NF/20261/120</a>	UNHCR	Shelter assistance for returnees (refugees and IDPs), IDPs and host communities in Iraq.	61,868,462	61,868,462	42,771,688	69%	19,096,774	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/S-NF/20270/5181</a>	DRC	Emergency Shelter in Iraq	2,396,800	2,396,800	-	0%	2,396,800	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/S-NF/25019/R/8701</a>	ERF Recipients	Support to IDPs in Anbar Governorate, assistance to vulnerable groups in Baghdad, Babil and Kirkuk Governorates, emergency relief in Diyala, support to returning IDPs in Diyala. (ERF-Funded Housing and Shelter Projects)	-	-	1,460,856	0%	- 1,460,856	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/S-NF/25364/R/120</a>	UNHCR	Facilitating the Transition from Asylum to Return and Reintegration	-	77,491,901	-	0%	77,491,901	-
<b>Sub total for Iraq - Housing / Shelter Sector Outcome Team</b>			<b>66,449,262</b>	<b>143,941,163</b>	<b>44,232,544</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>99,708,619</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Iraq - Not yet specified</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/SNYS/24919/R/8487</a>	OCHA (ERF)	ERF - Expanded Humanitarian Response Fund	-	8,000,000	6,272,173	78%	1,727,827	-
<b>Sub total for Iraq - Not yet specified</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>	<b>6,272,173</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>1,727,827</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Iraq - Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law Sector Outcome Team</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/MA/20259/8786</a>	KORD	Landmine / UXO Victim Assistance (Kurdistan Region)	330,000	330,000	-	0%	330,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/MS/20225/298</a>	IOM	IDP and Returnee Emergency Needs Assessments and Emergency Assistance Project Identification throughout Iraq	1,700,000	1,700,000	-	0%	1,700,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/MS/20227/298</a>	IOM	Reintegration assistance to returnees in Baghdad, Anbar, Diyala, Babylon, Najaf, and Kerbala governorates	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	0%	5,000,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/20235/R/124</a>	UNICEF	Emergency protection for children and young people in acutely vulnerable communities (IMPACT: Protection component) throughout Iraq	5,634,000	5,720,776	5,693,757	100%	27,019	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/20246/120</a>	UNHCR	Enhancing the situation of vulnerable community members, IDPs and returnees throughout Iraq	6,323,812	6,323,812	4,988,990	79%	1,334,822	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/20257/5181</a>	DRC	Community Based Protection for Women (Basrah, Dahuk, Kerbala, Missan, Wassit)	1,950,000	1,950,000	-	0%	1,950,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/20271/1171</a>	UNFPA	Psychosocial, legal and livelihood support to the most vulnerable internally displaced and returnees female-headed households (FHHs) in Baghdad and Diyala	700,000	700,000	-	0%	700,000	-

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Project Title	Original Requirements (\$)	Revised Requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	% Covered	Unmet Requirements (\$)	Uncommitted Pledges (\$)
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/20271/298</a>	IOM	Psychosocial, legal and livelihood support to the most vulnerable internally displaced and returnees female-headed households (FHHs) in Baghdad and Diyala	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	0%	1,000,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/20292/5179</a>	IRC	Enhancing Local Protection of Women and Girls At-Risk of GBV in Kurdistan Region	850,000	850,000	1,320,429	155%	- 470,429	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/20298/8787</a>	UPP	Mitigating impacts of detention and promoting prisoners rights (Anbar, Basrah and Diyala)	545,000	545,000	-	0%	545,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/20316/1171</a>	UNFPA	Survival Skills for out-of-Schools male and female adolescents and youngsters (15 to 24 yrs) vulnerable for life threatening behaviours	800,000	800,000	-	0%	800,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/20316/5104</a>	ILO	Survival Skills for out-of-Schools male and female adolescents and youngsters (15 to 24 yrs) vulnerable for life threatening behaviours	963,000	963,000	-	0%	963,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/25020/R/8701</a>	ERF Recipients	Provision of protection to 15,000 children/teenagers and 3,000 women in Baghdad (ERF-Funded Protection Projects)	-	-	147,982	0%	- 147,982	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/25365/R/120</a>	UNHCR	Facilitating the Transition from Asylum to Return and Reintegration	-	22,552,495	-	0%	22,552,495	-
<b>Sub total for Iraq - Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law Sector Outcome Team</b>			<b>25,795,812</b>	<b>48,435,083</b>	<b>12,151,158</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>36,283,925</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Iraq - Water and Sanitation Sector Outcome Team</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/WS/20233/124</a>	UNICEF	Emergency water and sanitation response in acutely vulnerable communities (IMPACT: WESH component)	7,512,000	7,512,000	4,517,184	60%	2,994,816	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/WS/20236/R/122</a>	WHO	Curtailing spread of cholera among most vulnerable rural population in Babil governorate	792,000	792,000	-	0%	792,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/WS/20236/R/124</a>	UNICEF	Curtailing spread of cholera among most vulnerable rural population in Babil governorate	3,168,000	1,788,000	218,109	12%	1,569,891	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/WS/20248/122</a>	WHO	Improving access to safe water for schools and most vulnerable communities in Kerbala, Basra, Babil and Baghdad Governorates	1,920,000	1,920,000	-	0%	1,920,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/WS/20248/7039</a>	UN-HABITAT	Improving access to safe water for schools and most vulnerable communities in Kerbala, Basra, Babil and Baghdad Governorates	2,944,000	2,944,000	-	0%	2,944,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/WS/20251/5767</a>	UNOPS	Emergency response to provide potable water to Vulnerable Population of Five Villages in Anbar Governorate	1,513,162	1,513,162	-	0%	1,513,162	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/WS/20286/R/6027</a>	PU	Increasing access to clean water and hygiene awareness for Husseinya PHCC and surrounding community	425,000	158,008	158,008	100%	-	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/WS/20365/6971</a>	RI	Reducing waterborne diseases in four governorates of Iraq	1,003,259	1,003,259	-	0%	1,003,259	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/WS/20553/8789</a>	KURDS	Provision of potable drinking water and raising hygiene education awareness - Dohuk	121,000	121,000	-	0%	121,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/WS/25021/R/8701</a>	ERF Recipients	Rehabilitation of a water system in Anbar Governorate, drilling of wells in Ninewa and prevention of cholera and other water-borne diseases in Baghdad (ERF-Funded Water and Sanitation Projects)	-	-	726,073	0%	- 726,073	-
<b>Sub total for Iraq - Water and Sanitation Sector Outcome Team</b>			<b>19,398,421</b>	<b>17,751,429</b>	<b>5,619,374</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>12,132,055</b>	<b>-</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Project Title	Original Requirements (\$)	Revised Requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	% Covered	Unmet Requirements (\$)	Uncommitted Pledges (\$)
<b>Jordan - Education Working Group</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/20426/R/6079</a>	SC	Ta'leem Youth Livelihoods Initiative	1,363,548	1,363,548	-	0%	1,363,548	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/20443/R/5162</a>	Mercy Corps	Successful Transition to Education II	1,200,000	1,825,000	-	0%	1,825,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/20445/R/5162</a>	Mercy Corps	Integrating Disabled Children and Youth in Jordan	440,000	440,000	-	0%	440,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/20446/R/6971</a>	RI	Leadership and Educational Achievement Programme (LEAP)	1,290,000	1,290,000	1,110,627	86%	179,373	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/20448/6079</a>	SC	Khatawat (Early Childhood Education)	1,560,000	1,560,000	-	0%	1,560,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/20449/5103</a>	UNESCO	Support to non-formal education programmes for Iraqi children and youth	439,556	439,556	-	0%	439,556	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/20450/5103</a>	UNESCO	School Readiness Programme for Vulnerable Iraqi Children	1,550,858	1,550,858	784,929	51%	765,929	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/20451/124</a>	UNICEF	Support MoE to integrate disabled vulnerable Iraqi children and the disabled host community children within the formal education system	535,000	535,000	200,000	37%	335,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/20453/124</a>	UNICEF	Binaa II, Building Education and Development Skills	1,136,340	1,136,340	165,000	15%	971,340	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/20454/R/124</a>	UNICEF	Quality Education for All: Education Access and System Strengthening in Jordan	5,245,367	4,645,367	500,000	11%	4,145,367	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/20455/124</a>	UNICEF	Support MoE to accommodate vulnerable Iraqi and host community children within the formal education system	3,251,403	3,251,403	1,000,000	31%	2,251,403	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/20457/R/120</a>	UNHCR	Supporting the Educational Needs of the Iraqi Students	6,113,358	6,113,358	3,123,430	51%	2,989,928	-
<b>Sub total for Jordan - Education Working Group</b>			<b>24,125,430</b>	<b>24,150,430</b>	<b>6,883,986</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>17,266,444</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Jordan - Health Working Group</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20459/5160</a>	IMC	Improving the access to mental health services for displaced Iraqi refugees and vulnerable Jordanians	675,000	675,000	573,348	85%	101,652	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20460/5160</a>	IMC	Increase access to primary health care for vulnerable Iraqi living in Amman and outside of Amman	1,635,000	1,635,000	1,388,776	85%	246,224	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20461/1171</a>	UNFPA	Increased awareness of healthy life styles among young people	279,270	279,270	-	0%	279,270	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20462/1171</a>	UNFPA	Improved quality reproductive health (RH) services	610,970	610,970	738,000	121%	- 127,030	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20463/122</a>	WHO	Development of Community Mental Health Center to Assist Displaced Iraqi Children	423,720	423,720	-	0%	423,720	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20464/122</a>	WHO	Provision of drugs for chronic diseases	1,765,000	1,765,000	-	0%	1,765,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20465/122</a>	WHO	Strengthening Health Information for Evidence-Based Decision Making in the Health Sector	329,560	329,560	-	0%	329,560	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20466/122</a>	WHO	Management of Displaced Iraqis with Life Threatening Diseases (Cancers, Renal Failure and Thalassemia)	3,001,350	3,001,350	-	0%	3,001,350	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20467/122</a>	WHO	Strengthening mental health care at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels of care	776,820	776,820	-	0%	776,820	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20468/122</a>	WHO	Practical approach to nutritional deficiencies among displaced Iraqi children	235,400	235,400	-	0%	235,400	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20469/R/120</a>	UNHCR	Medical care to vulnerable Iraqis in Jordan	7,923,877	7,923,877	4,048,458	51%	3,875,419	-
<b>Sub total for Jordan - Health Working Group</b>			<b>17,655,967</b>	<b>17,655,967</b>	<b>6,748,582</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>10,907,385</b>	<b>-</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Project Title	Original Requirements (\$)	Revised Requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	% Covered	Unmet Requirements (\$)	Uncommitted Pledges (\$)
<b>Jordan - Outreach Working Group</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/CSS/20472/120</a>	UNHCR	Strengthen outreach as holistic activity encompassing protection, assistance, early identification and rapid intervention measures	29,812,421	29,812,421	15,231,729	51%	14,580,692	-
<b>Sub total for Jordan - Outreach Working Group</b>			<b>29,812,421</b>	<b>29,812,421</b>	<b>15,231,729</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>14,580,692</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Jordan - Protection Working Group</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/20427/1171</a>	UNFPA	Protection of Women from Gender Based Violence	286,270	286,270	-	0%	286,270	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/20430/124</a>	UNICEF	Strengthen and expand services for children victims of violence.	238,900	238,900	95,000	40%	143,900	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/20431/120</a>	UNHCR	Increase prevention and response mechanisms to expand the protection space for Iraqis living in Jordan.	2,675,579	2,675,579	1,367,004	51%	1,308,575	-
<b>Sub total for Jordan - Protection Working Group</b>			<b>3,200,749</b>	<b>3,200,749</b>	<b>1,462,004</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>1,738,745</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Jordan - Psychosocial and Mental Health Working Group</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20432/124</a>	UNICEF	Psychosocial Care and Support for children in crisis.	1,114,007	1,114,007	990,000	89%	124,007	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20434/5465</a>	FRC	Quality Psycho-social support for Iraqi displaced in Amman, Jordan	180,000	180,000	-	0%	180,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20435/5645</a>	CARE International	Community Development, Assistance and Training for Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Jordan.	1,257,250	1,257,250	562,218	45%	695,032	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20436/R/5160</a>	IMC	Mental Health and Psychosocial Referral and Case Management System for Children	550,100	550,100	467,257	85%	82,843	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20437/5160</a>	IMC	Comprehensive Care for Children and Families' Mental Health and Psychosocial Needs	734,100	734,100	623,548	85%	110,552	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20438/R/6971</a>	RI	Strengthening coping and psychosocial support mechanisms in Iraqi communities affected by displacement	754,350	377,175	-	0%	377,175	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20439/120</a>	UNHCR	Basic psychosocial support for displaced Iraqi community and hosting community	1,370,200	1,370,200	771,711	56%	598,489	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20441/122</a>	WHO	Strengthen the Stakeholders and their responsibilities to scale up services for Displaced Iraqis suffering from mental disorders	428,000	428,000	-	0%	428,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/24820/R/5762</a>	Terre Des Hommes	Psychosocial Support to Extremely Vulnerable Iraqi Children and Families in Jordan	-	553,070	-	0%	553,070	-
<b>Sub total for Jordan - Psychosocial and Mental Health Working Group</b>			<b>6,388,007</b>	<b>6,563,902</b>	<b>3,414,734</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>3,149,168</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Lebanon - Education Working Group</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/20946/124</a>	UNICEF	Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) for Iraqis and vulnerable Lebanese hosting communities	107,000	107,000	110,000	103%	- 3,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/20946/5104</a>	ILO	Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) for Iraqis and vulnerable Lebanese hosting communities	428,000	428,000	-	0%	428,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/20947/R/5964</a>	IOCC	Improving the Learning Environment of Iraqi Children in Public Schools	293,500	293,500	-	0%	293,500	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/20948/5351</a>	SC - Sweden	Right to quality education for Iraqi refugee children and their host counterparts in Lebanon	1,210,000	1,210,000	-	0%	1,210,000	-

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Project Title	Original Requirements (\$)	Revised Requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	% Covered	Unmet Requirements (\$)	Uncommitted Pledges (\$)
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/20949/5103</a>	UNESCO	Train teachers and school administrators in inclusive, differential and active learning and conduct a comparative review of Iraqi and Lebanese curricula to support retention of Iraqi refugees in schools.	532,000	532,000	-	0%	532,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/20950/120</a>	UNHCR	Educational support to Iraqi children to attend formal education	1,050,033	1,050,033	536,482	51%	513,551	-
<b>Sub total for Lebanon - Education Working Group</b>			<b>3,620,533</b>	<b>3,620,533</b>	<b>646,482</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>2,974,051</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Lebanon - Health Working Group</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20951/5160</a>	IMC	Health Education Promotion for the Iraqi Refugee Community in Lebanon	377,152	377,152	320,354	85%	56,798	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20952/120</a>	UNHCR	Health care assistance to vulnerable Iraqi refugees in Lebanon	1,684,554	1,684,554	860,670	51%	823,884	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20953/124</a>	UNICEF	Community Outreach Health Services for Iraqi Children and Mothers	321,000	321,000	-	0%	321,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20954/122</a>	WHO	Supporting Public Health Functions Needs for Iraqi Refugees in Lebanon 2009	219,220	219,220	43,190	20%	176,030	-
<b>Sub total for Lebanon - Health Working Group</b>			<b>2,601,926</b>	<b>2,601,926</b>	<b>1,224,214</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>1,377,712</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Lebanon - Protection Working Group</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/20955/8823</a>	FR	Providing Legal Aid and Representation to Iraqi Refugees and Creating a Refugee Friendly Environment in Lebanon	456,000	456,000	-	0%	456,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/20956/298</a>	IOM	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Iraqi Refugees	700,000	700,000	-	0%	700,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/20957/120</a>	UNHCR	Protection of Iraqi refugees in Lebanon	2,159,569	2,159,569	1,103,365	51%	1,056,204	-
<b>Sub total for Lebanon - Protection Working Group</b>			<b>3,315,569</b>	<b>3,315,569</b>	<b>1,103,365</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>2,212,204</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Lebanon - Relief and Community Empowerment Working Group</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/CSS/20938/6458</a>	ACTED	Participation of Iraqi refugee community in identifying and meeting needs of their community	286,000	286,000	-	0%	286,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/20942/298</a>	IOM	Psychosocial Assistance to Iraqis Displaced in Lebanon	246,100	246,100	-	0%	246,100	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/MS/20941/5660</a>	INTERSOS	Social assistance: to enhance the social assistance provided by the local community actors (SDCs, Municipalities, LNGOs) to Iraqi refugees regarding social protection and community interaction in Southern Lebanon	208,650	208,650	-	0%	208,650	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/MS/20943/5762</a>	Terre Des Hommes	Community-based child and family protection assistance to Iraqi refugees	250,000	250,000	-	0%	250,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/20939/8832</a>	CLMC	Empowerment of Iraqi refugee women and children, especially survivors of SGBV and women with specific needs (female headed households, unaccompanied women, etc.)	350,153	350,153	-	0%	350,153	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/20940/8824</a>	GAM3	Youth empowerment and host community interaction through long term street basketball activities	78,900	78,900	-	0%	78,900	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/20944/120</a>	UNHCR	Community based activities for Iraqi refugees in Lebanon	434,014	434,014	221,746	51%	212,268	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/S-NF/20958/120</a>	UNHCR	Humanitarian Assistance for the Iraqi Population in Lebanon	1,667,054	1,667,054	851,729	51%	815,325	-

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<b>Sub total for Lebanon - Relief and Community Empowerment Working Group</b>			<b>3,520,871</b>	<b>3,520,871</b>	<b>1,073,475</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>2,447,396</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Regional - Not yet specified</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/SNYS/24928/R/122</a>	WHO	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	-	-	724,097	0%	- 724,097	-
<b>Sub total for Regional - Not yet specified</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>724,097</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>- 724,097</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Regional - Pillar II</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/CSS/21287/124</a>	UNICEF	Sub-Regional Coordination and Partnership	380,000	380,000	100,000	26%	280,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/CSS/22068/120</a>	UNHCR	Regional coordination for Pillar II refugee hosting countries	225,000	225,000	114,957	51%	110,043	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/CSS/23498/R/119</a>	OCHA	Regional coordination for Pillar II refugee hosting countries	232,305	232,305	-	0%	232,305	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/MS/21298/120</a>	UNHCR	Emergency Preparedness, Response Capacity and Coordination of International Protection	8,932,119	8,932,119	4,563,588	51%	4,368,531	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/MS/21508/120</a>	UNHCR	Protection and Assistance to Refugees inside Iraq	10,042,124	10,042,124	5,130,711	51%	4,911,413	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/21294/120</a>	UNHCR	Relocation of Palestinians	12,142,198	12,142,198	6,203,678	51%	5,938,520	-
<b>Sub total for Regional - Pillar II</b>			<b>31,953,746</b>	<b>31,953,746</b>	<b>16,112,934</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>15,840,812</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Syria - Education Working Group</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/20300/5179</a>	IRC	Educating At-Risk Iraqi Refugee Children in Syria	600,000	600,000	-	0%	600,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/21224/R/120</a>	UNHCR	Support the Syrian Education System through School Expansion and Rehabilitation Projects	11,876,139	10,356,213	6,067,744	59%	4,288,469	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/21226/R/120</a>	UNHCR	Support to Iraqi children and adolescents to access educational facilities at all levels.	7,623,750	4,191,016	3,895,118	93%	295,898	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/21229/6861</a>	Secours Islamique	Support access of Iraqi children and youth to education through provision of school supplies and uniforms	343,600	343,600	-	0%	343,600	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/21230/5103</a>	UNESCO	Provision of Non-Formal Education through Expansion of the UNESCO Community Learning Centres with Iraqi Refugees in Syria	306,000	306,000	-	0%	306,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/21234/5103</a>	UNESCO	Supporting the completion and retention of Iraqi refugees in schools through improving the quality of the teaching and learning practices in Syria	200,000	200,000	-	0%	200,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/21235/5103</a>	UNESCO	Reaching out to Iraqi refugee children not in school through distant learning programs on the TV Educational Satellite Channel	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	0%	1,000,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/21237/R/124</a>	UNICEF	Developing the capacity of schools to respond to the needs created by the influx of Iraqi children	6,800,000	5,599,208	1,978,034	35%	3,621,174	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/21239/R/124</a>	UNICEF	Enhancing the quality of education in schools hosting Iraqi students	1,150,000	1,150,000	806,451	70%	343,549	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/21240/R/124</a>	UNICEF	Extension of existing school infrastructure pertaining to sanitary facilities, water supply and assistance to most vulnerable children	-	973,700	-	0%	973,700	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/21240/R/8246</a>	HELP	Extension of existing school infrastructure pertaining to sanitary facilities, water supply and assistance to most vulnerable children	973,700	-	-	0%	-	-

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<a href="#">IRQ-09/E/24934/R/8246</a>	HELP	Poverty reduction & child protection through compensated measures: "Cash for Training" and social supports; Extension and rehabilitation of school infrastructure.	-	973,700	-	0%	973,700	-
<b>Sub total for Syria - Education Working Group</b>			<b>30,873,189</b>	<b>25,693,437</b>	<b>12,747,347</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>12,946,090</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Syria - Food Working Group</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/F/21137/R/120</a>	UNHCR	Complementary food for refugees from Iraq	25,608,845	24,652,693	13,084,042	53%	11,568,651	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/F/21165/R/561</a>	WFP	Emergency operation to assist displaced Iraqis in Syria	44,123,541	33,437,839	33,246,294	99%	191,545	-
<b>Sub total for Syria - Food Working Group</b>			<b>69,732,386</b>	<b>58,090,532</b>	<b>46,330,336</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>11,760,196</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Syria - Health Working Group</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/21036/124</a>	UNICEF	Improving adolescents' health for Iraqi refugees in high-risk areas	331,700	331,700	-	0%	331,700	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/21038/R/124</a>	UNICEF	Community Mobilisation for health and nutrition promotion	620,600	492,200	215,054	44%	277,146	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/21045/R/122</a>	WHO	Immunization against targeted diseases for Iraq refugee children in Syria	354,000	354,000	-	0%	354,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/21045/R/124</a>	UNICEF	Immunization against targeted diseases for Iraq refugee children in Syria	504,600	433,520	430,107	99%	3,413	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/21064/R/122</a>	WHO	Monitoring the nutrition status of Iraq refugee children in Syria	1	-	-	0%	-	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/21064/R/124</a>	UNICEF	Monitoring the nutrition status of Iraq refugee children in Syria	467,000	332,770	215,054	65%	117,716	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/21068/R/124</a>	UNICEF	Improving provision and access to safe drinking water in areas of high concentration of Iraqi refugees	1,498,000	1,498,000	-	0%	1,498,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/21071/R/5160</a>	IMC	Primary Health Care Support to Iraqi Refugees	1,962,260	761,907	1,666,752	219%	- 904,845	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/21102/120</a>	UNHCR	Support to government hospitals receiving Iraqi patients	8,581,400	8,581,400	4,384,399	51%	4,197,001	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/21242/1171</a>	UNFPA	Ensure access to and utilization of quality emergency obstetric care	1,674,015	1,674,015	-	0%	1,674,015	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/21243/1171</a>	UNFPA	Reproductive health (RH) information system and RH survey to secure relevant data on RH status of Iraqis residing in Syria	155,150	155,150	-	0%	155,150	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/21245/1171</a>	UNFPA	Ensuring availability of quality and comprehensive RH related information & services for Iraqi women and girls residing in Syria	642,535	642,535	721,569	112%	- 79,034	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/21246/R/120</a>	UNHCR	Provision of Health Care Services for vulnerable Iraqi refugees through network of Syrian Arab Red Crescent polyclinics	13,011,200	10,700,000	5,466,832	51%	5,233,168	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/21247/R/120</a>	UNHCR	Provision of Health Care Services for vulnerable Iraqi refugees and asylum seekers	5,906,400	2,370,050	1,210,903	51%	1,159,147	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/21249/122</a>	WHO	Improving environmental health services in areas where Iraqis are residing	706,200	706,200	-	0%	706,200	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/21251/122</a>	WHO	Strengthening the health information, surveillance and response systems	676,775	676,775	-	0%	676,775	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/21255/122</a>	WHO	Improving the quality of mental health services at all health care levels	588,500	588,500	-	0%	588,500	-



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<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/21256/122</a>	WHO	Improving access to and quality of secondary and tertiary health care services	1,594,835	1,594,835	-	0%	1,594,835	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/24947/R/12858</a>	Ricerca e Cooperazione (RC)	Actions in support of Iraqi refugees for the treatment of ophthalmic diseases and health promotion	-	415,327	-	0%	415,327	-
<b>Sub total for Syria - Health Working Group</b>			<b>39,275,171</b>	<b>32,308,884</b>	<b>14,310,670</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>17,998,214</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Syria - Iraqi Working Group (Protection) Working Group</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/ER/21004/120</a>	UNHCR	Support to Iraqi female headed households and other selected vulnerable groups	28,890,000	28,890,000	14,760,447	51%	14,129,553	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/MS/21005/R/120</a>	UNHCR	Emergency non-food assistance to refugees from Iraq	6,943,701	22,759,375	11,628,193	51%	11,131,182	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/21001/R/120</a>	UNHCR	Consolidation and further enhancement of favourable protection environment for refugees from Iraq in Syria and security from violence and exploitation	10,063,608	10,209,428	5,216,190	51%	4,993,238	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/21003/298</a>	IOM	Capacity Building for Border Management of Six Border Points in Syria	376,800	376,800	-	0%	376,800	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/21006/R/120</a>	UNHCR	Registration and documentation of Iraqi Refugees and Asylum-Seekers	1,867,150	1,997,690	1,020,658	51%	977,032	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/21007/R/120</a>	UNHCR	Resettlement of Refugees from Iraq	299,600	600,698	306,908	51%	293,790	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/21008/R/120</a>	UNHCR	Voluntary repatriation for Iraqi Refugees in Syria	7,062,000	3,531,000	1,804,055	51%	1,726,945	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/21009/R/124</a>	UNICEF	Enhancing the livelihood and well being of adolescents and youth from Iraq and their peers in the refugee hosting communities.	749,000	749,000	806,452	108%	- 57,452	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/21010/124</a>	UNICEF	Knowledge management on child protection and emotional wellbeing for Iraqi children living in Syria	130,000	130,000	53,763	41%	76,237	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/21011/124</a>	UNICEF	Community based child protection programming for Iraqi children and mothers	2,300,000	2,300,000	1,063,333	46%	1,236,667	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/21012/124</a>	UNICEF	Multidisciplinary Child Protection and PSS units to provide specialist support to achieve protection for identified children	400,000	400,000	215,054	54%	184,946	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/21013/R/124</a>	UNICEF	Protection to children in detention, unaccompanied/separated children, children in labour, children with special needs	700,000	395,900	-	0%	395,900	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/24905/R/5181</a>	DRC	Protection through livelihood support for vulnerable young adults	-	350,000	-	0%	350,000	-
<b>Sub total for Syria - Iraqi Working Group (Protection) Working Group</b>			<b>59,781,859</b>	<b>72,689,891</b>	<b>36,875,053</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>35,814,838</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Syria - Livelihoods Working Group</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/ER/21300/R/5104</a>	ILO	Skills and support to Iraqi refugees and vulnerable hosting communities	2,000,000	1,500,000	-	0%	1,500,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/ER/21300/R/776</a>	UNDP	Skills and support to Iraqi refugees and vulnerable hosting communities	2,000,000	1,500,000	-	0%	1,500,000	-
<b>Sub total for Syria - Livelihoods Working Group</b>			<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>



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<b>Syria - Palestinians from Iraq Working Group</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/MS/21081/R/120</a>	UNHCR	International protection and assistance to Palestinian refugees from Iraq living in Syria	5,041,840	2,808,108	2,703,139	96%	104,969	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/MS/21114/R/5593</a>	UNRWA	Schooling and urgent humanitarian response at Al Tanf and Al Hol camps	721,200	823,500	-	0%	823,500	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/21096/R/124</a>	UNICEF	Psycho-social support for children and adolescents in the Al Tanf and Al Hol camps (PSS)	340,000	306,020	-	0%	306,020	-
<b>Sub total for Syria - Palestinians from Iraq Working Group</b>			<b>6,103,040</b>	<b>3,937,628</b>	<b>2,703,139</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>1,234,489</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Syria - Psychosocial and Mental Health Working Group</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/21209/R/1171</a>	UNFPA	Interagency Initiative for Training of Master Trainers in Psychosocial Support and Mental Health to Refugees	64,200	64,200	-	0%	64,200	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/21209/R/120</a>	UNHCR	Interagency Initiative for Training of Master Trainers in Psychosocial Support and Mental Health to Refugees	85,279	85,279	43,571	51%	41,708	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/21209/R/122</a>	WHO	Interagency Initiative for Training of Master Trainers in Psychosocial Support and Mental Health to Refugees	288,400	288,400	-	0%	288,400	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/21209/R/124</a>	UNICEF	Interagency Initiative for Training of Master Trainers in Psychosocial Support and Mental Health to Refugees	203,300	203,300	-	0%	203,300	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/21209/R/5160</a>	IMC	Interagency Initiative for Training of Master Trainers in Psychosocial Support and Mental Health to Refugees	-	90,950	-	0%	90,950	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/21213/R/120</a>	UNHCR	Social and Psychological Support and Empowerment through Community Centers	1,511,241	2,639,503	1,348,572	51%	1,290,931	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/21213/R/5181</a>	DRC	Social and Psychological Support and Empowerment through Community Centers	816,548	321,252	-	0%	321,252	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/21218/R/1171</a>	UNFPA	Rehabilitation Center for Survivors of Violence	485,834	485,834	-	0%	485,834	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/H/21302/R/5160</a>	IMC	Refugees from Iraq in Syria Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Initiative	1	1	-	0%	1	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/MS/21217/R/120</a>	UNHCR	UNHCR Direct Service and Social Support to Refugees in Syria	287,964	287,964	147,126	51%	140,838	-
<b>Sub total for Syria - Psychosocial and Mental Health Working Group</b>			<b>3,742,767</b>	<b>4,466,683</b>	<b>1,539,269</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>2,927,414</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Syria - Sexual and Gender-based Violence (incl. protection of children &amp; adolescents) Working Group</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/21173/120</a>	UNHCR	Prevention and response to SGBV	941,600	941,600	481,081	51%	460,519	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/21175/124</a>	UNICEF	Improved prevention of and increased knowledge on Sexual and Gender Based Violence faced by Iraqi adolescent girls living in Syria	690,000	690,000	631,623	92%	58,377	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/21182/120</a>	UNHCR	Assistance to vulnerable Iraqi Women in Syria through providing a safe environment, legal, psychological support and vocational trainings	800,441	800,441	408,960	51%	391,481	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/21182/298</a>	IOM	Assistance to vulnerable Iraqi Women in Syria through providing a safe environment, legal, psychological support and vocational trainings	1	1	-	0%	1	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/21200/1171</a>	UNFPA	Promoting Iraqi women's empowerment and participation in line with the provisions of the Security Council Resolution 1325	560,680	560,680	-	0%	560,680	-

I R A Q   A N D   T H E   R E G I O N

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Project Title	Original Requirements (\$)	Revised Requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	% Covered	Unmet Requirements (\$)	Uncommitted Pledges (\$)
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/21414/1171</a>	UNFPA	Capacity building of persons working on SGBV related issues	50,000	50,000	-	0%	50,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/21414/124</a>	UNICEF	Capacity building of persons working on SGBV related issues	110,000	110,000	48,387	44%	61,613	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/21414/298</a>	IOM	Capacity building of persons working on SGBV related issues	1	1	-	0%	1	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/21414/776</a>	UNDP	Capacity building of persons working on SGBV related issues	300,000	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-
<b>Sub total for Syria - Sexual &amp; Gender-based Violence (incl. protection of children/adolescents) Working Group</b>			<b>3,452,723</b>	<b>3,452,723</b>	<b>1,570,051</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>1,882,672</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Turkey - Multi-Sector</b>								
<a href="#">IRQ-09/MS/20973/8820</a>	HRDF	Psychosocial Assistance to Persons of Concern from Iraq	302,000	302,000	-	0%	302,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/MS/20974/120</a>	UNHCR	Assistance to Persons of Concern from Iraq	1,894,750	1,894,750	968,064	51%	926,686	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/MS/20975/298</a>	IOM	Resettlement of Iraqi refugees from Turkey	510,000	510,000	-	0%	510,000	-
<a href="#">IRQ-09/P-HR-RL/20972/8821</a>	ASAM	Providing legal counselling for vulnerable Iraqi refugees and asylum seekers in Istanbul, Ankara and Gaziantep	298,000	298,000	-	0%	298,000	-
<b>Sub total for Turkey - Multi-Sector</b>			<b>3,004,750</b>	<b>3,004,750</b>	<b>968,064</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>2,036,686</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>547,342,759</b>	<b>650,432,697</b>	<b>276,844,022</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>373,588,675</b>	<b>-</b>

**Table VI: Total funding per donor (to projects listed in the Appeal)**

Consolidated Appeal for Iraq and the region 2009

as of 25 June 2009

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Donor	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
United States	137,798,051	49.8 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	83,372,047	30.1 %	-
Australia	11,163,167	4.0 %	-
United Kingdom	8,530,962	3.1 %	-
Sweden	6,496,039	2.3 %	-
European Commission	6,457,659	2.3 %	-
Saudi Arabia	5,000,000	1.8 %	-
Germany	4,481,269	1.6 %	-
Canada	3,608,314	1.3 %	-
Finland	1,991,894	0.7 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	1,545,389	0.6 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	1,470,586	0.5 %	-
Norway	1,328,079	0.5 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	1,004,837	0.4 %	-
Japan	877,473	0.3 %	-
Switzerland	609,225	0.2 %	-
France	521,555	0.2 %	-
Ireland	383,632	0.1 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	203,844	0.1 %	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>276,844,022</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	-

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 25 June 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Table VII: Total humanitarian assistance per donor (Appeal plus other\*)**

Iraq 2009 (incl. Iraqi refugees in neighbouring countries)

as of 25 June 2009

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Donor	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
United States	139,798,051	48.9 %	28,466,885
Carry-over (donors not specified)	83,372,047	29.1 %	-
Australia	11,163,167	3.9 %	-
United Kingdom	8,530,962	3.0 %	-
Germany	6,729,449	2.4 %	-
Sweden	6,496,039	2.3 %	-
European Commission	6,457,659	2.3 %	-
Canada	5,621,196	2.0 %	-
Saudi Arabia	5,000,000	1.7 %	-
Finland	1,991,894	0.7 %	-
Denmark	1,977,411	0.7 %	-
Norway	1,721,229	0.6 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	1,545,389	0.5 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	1,470,586	0.5 %	26,525,199
Switzerland	1,191,972	0.4 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	1,004,837	0.4 %	-
Japan	877,473	0.3 %	-
France	521,555	0.2 %	-
Ireland	383,632	0.1 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	203,844	0.1 %	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>286,058,392</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>54,992,084</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

\* Includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 25 June 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Table VIII: List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal**

Other humanitarian funding to Iraq 2009 (incl. Iraqi refugees in neighbouring countries)

as of 25 June 2009

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations.

Donor <small>Values in US\$</small>	Appealing Organisation	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Canada	ICRC	Core humanitarian (M-013025)	2,012,882	-
Denmark	DDG	DDG Mine Action Activities in Iraq in 2009 (46:H.9-4-119)	442,211	-
Denmark	UNICEF	Improving the physical conditions of schools in three Governorates of Iraq (28.C.54.m.1) (SM070477)	1,535,200	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Humanitarian aid for the vulnerable population affected by the conflict in Iraq (IRAQ 10.000.000,00; JORDAN 4.000.000,00; SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC 6.000.000,00) [ECHO/-ME/BUD/2009/02000]	-	26,525,199
Germany	ICRC	Assistance and protection activities (VN05 321.50 IRQ 04/09)	1,312,336	-
Germany	Mines Advisory Group	Humanitarian demining in order to provide resettlement (VN05 440.70 IRQ 01/09)	262,835	-
Germany	Nehemia Christenhilfsdienst e.V.	Distribution of food-items and hygiene-kits as well as clothes and second-hand furniture for Iraqi refugees in Jordan (VN05 321.50 IRQ 03/09)	202,756	-
Germany	Nehemia Christenhilfsdienst e.V.	Distribution of food-items, hygiene-kits, clothing, blankets and medicines (VN05 321.50 IRQ 05/09)	261,509	-
Germany	WV	Provision of emergency food aid packages for Iraqi refugees (VN05 321.50 IRQ 02/09)	208,744	-
Norway	NRC	IRQ-09/001/NRC. Management study.	99,464	-
Norway	NRC	IRQ-09/005/Iraqi refugees in Lebanon - Basic life skills for youth and adults	293,686	-
Switzerland	HI	Assistance to persons with Injury / Disability and their families in Iraq (7F-06829.01)	365,317	-
Switzerland	MDM	Delivering immediate improvements to the Iraqi health infrastructure (7F-05685.02)	217,430	-
United States of America	Mercy Corps	Logistics and Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Protection (DFD-G-00-08-00255-01)	2,000,000	-
United States of America	UN Agencies and NGOs (details not yet provided)	To help displaced Iraqis (unallocated balance of orig pledge of USD 34 mn)	-	28,466,885
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>9,214,370</b>	<b>54,992,084</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 25 June 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Table IX: Summary of requirements, commitments/contributions and pledges (grouped by IASC standard sector)**

Consolidated Appeal for Iraq and the region 2009  
as of 25 June 2009  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	3,000,000	7,000,000	-	0%	7,000,000	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	40,423,617	40,025,543	18,682,758	47%	21,342,785	-
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	32,890,000	31,890,000	14,760,447	46%	17,129,553	-
EDUCATION	67,254,152	62,099,400	22,344,038	36%	39,755,362	-
FOOD	112,765,926	104,373,587	66,900,888	64%	37,472,699	-
HEALTH	86,728,774	83,787,077	34,818,516	42%	48,968,561	-
MINE ACTION	330,000	330,000	-	0%	330,000	-
MULTI-SECTOR	48,779,968	62,214,210	27,358,015	44%	34,856,195	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	66,724,685	86,422,334	33,401,970	39%	53,020,364	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	8,000,000	6,996,270	87%	1,003,730	-
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	68,116,316	145,608,217	45,084,273	31%	100,523,944	-
WATER AND SANITATION	20,329,321	18,682,329	6,496,847	35%	12,185,482	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>547,342,759</b>	<b>650,432,697</b>	<b>276,844,022</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>373,588,675</b>	<b>-</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 25 June 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**ANNEX II. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ACF	<i>Action Contre la Faim</i>
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AJEM	<i>Association Justice et Misericorde</i>
ASAM	Association for Solidarity with Asylum-Seekers and Migrants
BAFIA	Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs
BIS	Beneficiary Information System
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CFVSA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CHW	community health worker
CISAMAP	Community Integrated Social and Medical Assistance Programme
CLMC	Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center
COSIT	The Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DDM	Directorate of Displacement and Migration
DPT3	diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
EMOP	Emergency Operation
ERF	Expanded Humanitarian Response Fund
EVI	extremely vulnerable individual
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FC	Field Coordinator
FCS	food consumption score
FGD	focus group discussion
FHH	female-headed household
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GBV	gender-based violence
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GEC	government emergency cell
H1N1	Influenza A virus
HI	Handicap International
HIS	health information system
HP	health professional
HRDF	Human Resources Development Foundation
IAS	Iraq Assistance Strategy
IAU	(Inter-agency) Information and Analysis Unit
IDA	iron deficiency anaemia
IDP	internally displaced person
IECD	<i>Institut Européen de Coopération et de Développement</i>
IFC	Iraq Field Coordinators
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IKN	Iraq Knowledge Network
ILO	International Labour Organization
IM	information management
IMC	International Medical Corps
IMO	information management officers
INEE	Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies
INGO	international non-governmental organization
IOCC	International Orthodox Christian Charities
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRAC	Iraq Refugee Aid Council
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IR	Islamic Relief
ISF	Iraqi Security Forces
ITF	Iraq Trust Fund
JEN	Japan Emergency NGOs
JRF	Jordan River Foundation

KORD	Kurdistan Organization for Rehabilitation of the Disabled
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
KRSO	Kurdistan Regional Statistics Office
KURDS	Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society
MAHAK	Society to Protect Children Suffering from Cancer
MCHN	mother-and-child health and nutrition
MECC	Middle East Council of Churches
MCI	Mercy Corps International
MoDM	Ministry of Displacement and Migration
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoSD	Ministry for Social Development
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRM	mechanism for reporting and monitoring
MYR	Mid-Year Review
NFI	non-food item
NGO	non-governmental organization
NID	national immunization days
NSS	Nutrition Surveillance System
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PAC	Protection and Assistance Centre
PDS	Public Distribution System
PFDM	post food distribution monitoring
PHC	primary health care
PHCC	primary health care centres
PSS	psycho-social support
PTA	Parent Teacher's Association
PTSD	post-traumatic stress disorder
PU	<i>Première Urgence</i>
RC/HC	Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator
RI	Relief International
SARC	Syrian Arab Red Crescent
SC	Save the Children
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SOT	Sector Outcome Team
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG ITF	United Nations Development Group Iraq Trust Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UPP	<i>Un Ponte Per</i>
VAM	Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



## Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)

The CAP is a tool for aid organisations to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to disasters and emergencies, and to appeal for funds together instead of competitively.

It is the forum for developing a strategic approach to humanitarian action, focusing on close cooperation between host governments, donors, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations agencies. As such, it presents a snapshot of the situation and response plans, and is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- Strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- Resource mobilisation leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal;
- Coordinated programme implementation;
- Joint monitoring and evaluation;
- Revision, if necessary;
- Reporting on results.

The CHAP is the core of the CAP – a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region, including the following elements:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- An assessment of needs;
- Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritised response plans, including a detailed mapping of projects to cover all needs;
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the core of a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break out or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, and in consultation with host Governments and donors, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Humanitarian Country Team. This team includes IASC members and standing invitees (UN agencies, the International Organization for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR), but non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can also be included.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal document. The document is launched globally near the end of each year to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the Mid-Year Review, is presented to donors the following July.

Donors generally fund appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals listed in appeals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of appeal funding needs and worldwide donor contributions, and can be found on [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts).

***In sum, the CAP is how aid agencies join forces to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.***

**OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS  
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