

# Regional Response Plan for Iraqi Refugees



2010

## Mid-Year Review



## SAMPLE OF ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

ACF	GOAL	MACCA	TEARFUND
ACTED	GTZ	Malteser	<i>Terre des Hommes</i>
ADRA	Handicap International	Medair	UNAIDS
Afghanaid	HELP	Mercy Corps	UNDP
AVSI	HelpAge International	MERLIN	UNDSS
CARE	Humedica	NPA	UNESCO
CARITAS	IMC	NRC	UNFPA
CONCERN	INTERSOS	OCHA	UN-HABITAT
COOPI	IOM	OHCHR	UNHCR
CRS	IRC	OXFAM	UNICEF
CWS	IRIN	<i>Première Urgence</i>	WFP
DRC	Islamic Relief	Save the Children	WHO
FAO	Worldwide	Secours Islamic	World Vision
French Red Cross	LWF	France	International
		<i>Solidarités</i>	

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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on [www.humanitarianappeal.net](http://www.humanitarianappeal.net).

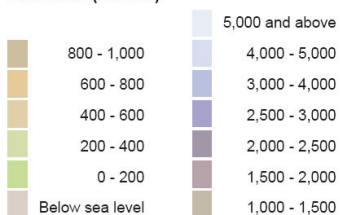
Full project details can be viewed, downloaded and printed from [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts).



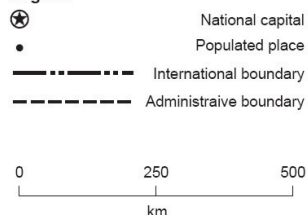
# RRP Countries: Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Egypt, Iran and the Gulf Cooperation Council Countries



## 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 2010 Regional Response Plan (RRP) for Iraqi Refugees aims to provide a strategic framework for responding to the immediate needs of Iraqi refugees in 12 countries: Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Egypt, Iran and the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries.

The RRP represents the efforts of all agencies to agree on common objectives, enhance coordination and ensure complementarity in responding to the needs of Iraqi refugees in the region. The RRP also looks at the future and focus the humanitarian community's efforts on paving the way for durable solutions for Iraqis displaced in the region. The RRP is led and coordinated by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Across the region, host countries continue offering their hospitality and protection to Iraqi refugees. New refugees continue to arrive. New registrations, including of Iraqis who had not previously approached UNHCR's offices, take place every month, especially in the three countries hosting the largest numbers of Iraqis (Syria, Jordan and Lebanon). With the security situation in Iraq still precarious and the country's political future uncertain, the humanitarian community does not expect the number of refugees to reduce significantly in the remainder of 2010. Indeed, the number of families who have approached humanitarian agencies for assistance to return to Iraq remains extremely low.

Local integration is not possible for the vast majority of Iraqi refugees. Therefore, resettlement to third countries remains for now the most likely durable solution for a large number of Iraqi refugees in the region. The generosity of resettlement countries has allowed UNHCR to submit over 100,000 people for resettlement since 2007. However, with limited places and overwhelming needs, resettlement remains the exception rather than the norm. It is more vital than ever for the humanitarian community to continue working with host countries and donor governments to ensure that the precious asylum space is preserved and basic needs are met.

As the Iraqi refugee situation takes on the characteristics of a protracted crisis, the needs of the most vulnerable are becoming increasingly desperate. Savings are now depleted and disturbing regional trends are observed in health, nutrition and education. The humanitarian community continues to offer primary and secondary health care, but a lack of funding has severely impaired its ability to provide tertiary health care at a time when the Iraqi refugee population shows disproportionate prevalence of chronic and grave diseases. Despite humanitarian actors' assistance, many refugees compromise the quantity and quality of their nutrition as a financial coping mechanism, creating more health-related issues. In some instances, children drop out of school to support their families, as they are more likely to find work than their parents.

At the time of preparing this Mid-Year Review (MYR), many humanitarian agencies operating in the Iraq situation have not received any funding against the RRP. UNHCR has the largest budget requirements, but its programmes for the Iraq operation are only 5% funded in terms of grants earmarked directly to these country programmes.<sup>1</sup> As the humanitarian community in the region continues working together to align strategies, analyse trends and pull resources together, support from the host countries and the international community is more essential than ever.

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<sup>1</sup> There is an amount available for UNHCR programmes in Iraq and the region, on the order of \$150 million. When parts of this are applied to these regional refugee programmes, the funding percentage will significantly increase.

# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

**Table I: Summary of requirements and funding (grouped by working group)**  
Regional Response Plan for Iraqi Refugees 2010  
as of 25 June 2010  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Country working group	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Carry-over (\$) C	Funding (\$) D	Total resources available (\$) E=C+D	Unmet requirements (\$) B-E	% Covered E/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
Jordan - Community-Based Protection Working Group	56,078,909	56,146,886	-	10,392,737	10,392,737	45,754,149	19%	-
Jordan - Education Working Group	23,152,745	23,152,745	-	1,249,267	1,249,267	21,903,478	5%	-
Jordan - Health Working Group	32,234,535	32,280,535	1,850,786	6,766,614	8,617,400	23,663,135	27%	-
Lebanon - Education Working Group	3,626,523	3,626,523	-	94,031	94,031	3,532,492	3%	-
Lebanon - Health Working Group	2,451,118	2,451,118	-	-	-	2,451,118	0%	-
Lebanon - Protection Working Group	9,213,011	9,213,011	-	-	-	9,213,011	0%	-
Lebanon - Relief and Community Empowerment Working Group	6,598,948	6,598,948	-	368,462	368,462	6,230,486	6%	-
Regional	450,000	450,000	-	-	-	450,000	0%	-
Syria - Education Working Group	32,716,913	32,028,913	5,828,244	5,811,734	11,639,978	20,388,935	36%	-
Syria - Food Working Group	40,975,244	32,954,952	6,490,906	779,615	7,270,521	25,684,431	22%	-
Syria - Health Working Group	35,817,821	41,673,034	907,440	5,510,020	6,417,460	35,255,574	15%	-
Syria - Palestinians Refugees from Iraq Working Group	1,728,942	1,728,942	-	435,984	435,984	1,292,958	25%	-
Syria - Protection Working Group	119,599,367	125,019,367	2,106,020	12,708,385	14,814,405	110,204,962	12%	-
WORKING GROUP NOT SPECIFIED	-	-	-	1,340,452	1,340,452	n/a	n/a	-
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>364,644,076</b>	<b>367,324,974</b>	<b>17,183,396</b>	<b>45,457,301*</b>	<b>62,640,697</b>	<b>304,684,277*</b>	<b>17%*</b>	<b>-</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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 2010. 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)).

\* There is an amount available for UNHCR programmes in Iraq and the region, on the order of \$150 million. When parts of this are applied to these regional refugee programmes, the funding percentage will significantly increase.

# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

**Table II: Summary of requirements and funding (grouped by appealing organization)**  
Regional Response Plan for Iraqi Refugees 2010  
as of 25 June 2010  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Appealing organization	Original requirement	Revised requirement	Carry-over	Funding	Total resources available	Unmet requirements	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges
	(\$) A	(\$) B	(\$) C	(\$) D	(\$) E=C+D	(\$) B-E	E/B	(\$) F
ABC	44,840	44,840	-	-	-	44,840	0%	-
ACF	-	176,000	-	-	-	176,000	0%	-
ACF - Spain	554,400	554,400	-	-	-	554,400	0%	-
AHS	286,000	286,000	-	-	-	286,000	0%	-
ARC EN CIEL	133,260	133,260	-	-	-	133,260	0%	-
CARE International	3,821,387	3,821,387	-	2,561,387	2,561,387	1,260,000	67%	-
CARITAS	4,420,000	4,420,000	-	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,920,000	57%	-
CLMC	599,342	599,342	-	-	-	599,342	0%	-
DRC	1,830,000	3,000,000	-	2,483,485	2,483,485	516,515	83%	-
France RC	-	381,106	-	-	-	381,106	0%	-
HELP	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	50%	-
IA	856,000	856,000	-	-	-	856,000	0%	-
ICMC	921,500	921,500	-	-	-	921,500	0%	-
IFH	250,000	250,000	-	-	-	250,000	0%	-
ILO	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000	0%	-
IMC	8,230,332	10,465,136	-	4,739,575	4,739,575	5,725,561	45%	-
IOCC	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000	0%	-
IOM	2,430,000	3,580,000	-	-	-	3,580,000	0%	-
IRC	679,000	549,977	-	-	-	549,977	0%	-
IRD	6,325,000	5,825,000	-	4,059,130	4,059,130	1,765,870	70%	-
JHAS	250,000	250,000	-	-	-	250,000	0%	-
JRF	953,634	953,634	-	-	-	953,634	0%	-
Mercy Corps	2,415,000	2,415,000	-	773,237	773,237	1,641,763	32%	-
NAHF	1,310,000	1,310,000	-	1,170,351	1,170,351	139,649	89%	-
NICCOD	495,000	495,000	-	-	-	495,000	0%	-
NRC	515,902	515,902	-	-	-	515,902	0%	-
Questscope	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000	0%	-
RI	800,000	817,000	-	217,000	217,000	600,000	27%	-
Ricerca e Cooperazione (RC)	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	200,000	0%	-
SC	7,400,000	7,400,000	-	-	-	7,400,000	0%	-

# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Appealing organization	Original requirement	Revised requirement	Carry-over	Funding	Total resources available	Unmet requirements	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges
	(\$) A	(\$) B	(\$) C	(\$) D	(\$) E=C+D	(\$) B-E	E/B	(\$) F
Secours Islamique	380,000	371,000	-	200,000	200,000	171,000	54%	-
Syrian RC	-	6,209,303	-	-	-	6,209,303	0%	-
UNDP	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000	0%	-
UNESCO	52,300	52,300	-	-	-	52,300	0%	-
UNFPA	2,210,680	2,210,680	734,230	749,115	1,483,345	727,335	67%	-
UNHCR	243,095,207	243,096,207	-	11,631,614	11,631,614	231,464,593	5%	-
UNICEF	28,307,000	28,307,000	8,841,704	9,368,652	18,210,356	10,096,644	64%	-
UNIFEM	503,000	503,000	-	-	-	503,000	0%	-
UNRWA	250,000	250,000	-	303,755	303,755	- 53,755	100%	-
WFP	27,320,292	19,300,000	6,490,906	-	6,490,906	12,809,094	34%	-
WHO	8,805,000	8,805,000	1,116,556	3,700,000	4,816,556	3,988,444	55%	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>364,644,076</b>	<b>367,324,974</b>	<b>17,183,396</b>	<b>45,457,301*</b>	<b>62,640,697</b>	<b>304,684,277*</b>	<b>17%*</b>	<b>-</b>

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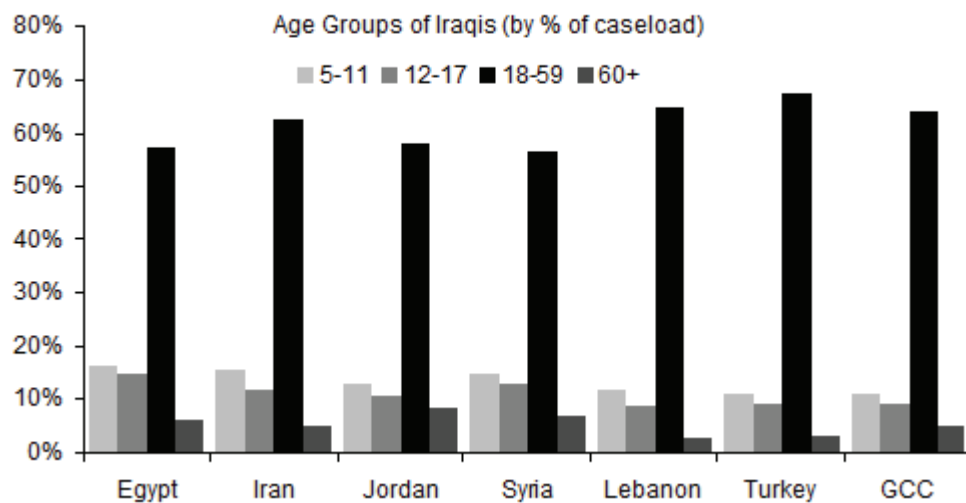
\* There is an amount available for UNHCR programmes in Iraq and the region, on the order of \$150 million. When parts of this are applied to these regional refugee programmes, the funding percentage will significantly increase.



## 2. REGIONAL OVERVIEW

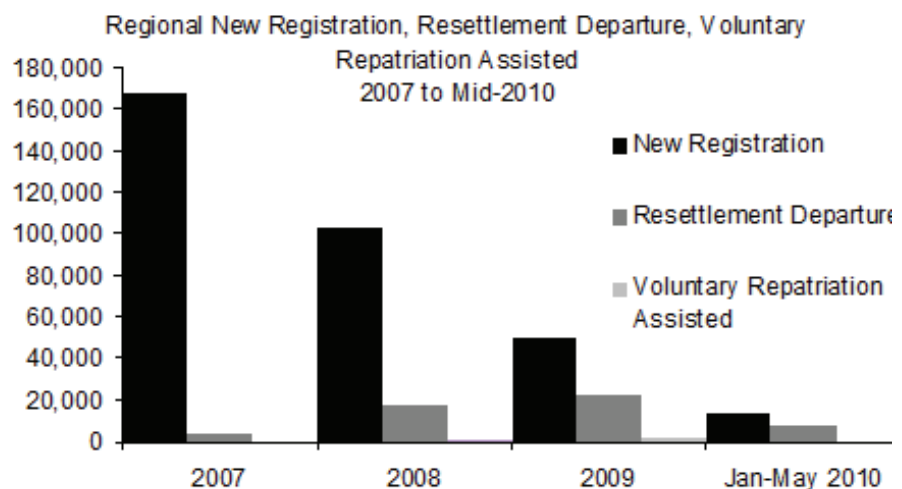
### Update on the context

The assumptions made by the humanitarian community in the RRP remain unchanged. The security situation in Iraq remains highly unpredictable despite previous hopes that stabilization and security would continue gaining ground. Violent incidents continue to occur, particularly in central Iraq. Access to basic services has improved slightly in Iraq, but has not been restored throughout the country, leaving many civilians in a precarious situation. Returnees in particular are all too often unable to receive the support they need from the authorities. Meanwhile, human rights violations continue, including illegal detention, targeted killing, kidnapping and discrimination. The formation of a new Government following the Parliamentary elections in March continues to be delayed and the political vacuum may continue until August or September 2010.



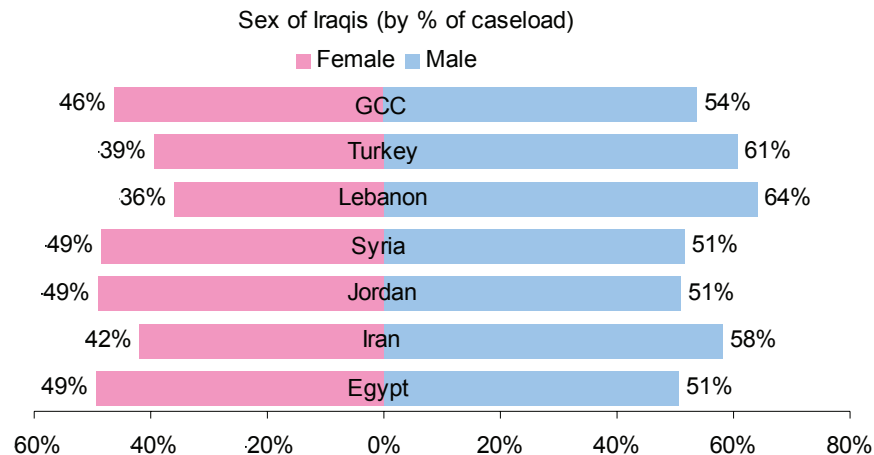
Unfortunately, displacement continues in Iraq. New registrations in countries of asylum remain relatively stable, ranging from an average of 4,171 per month in 2009 to an average of 2,938 per month in 2010 (as of end of May). Whereas the number of voluntary repatriations assisted by UNHCR remains extremely low at 153 individuals in 2010, some Iraqis use partial or temporary return as a coping mechanism. This allows them to explore the feasibility of return, while keeping the safeguard offered by their country of asylum.

UNHCR has undertaken an additional verification exercise in the countries of asylum. So far in 2010, it has inactivated 10,395 individuals who have not approached UNHCR or its partners for a certain period of time. The active number of Iraq refugees is now estimated at 225,000, although some 400,000 Iraqis have been registered by UNHCR since early 2007. Although inactivation has no legal consequence (a refugee can be re-activated upon simple request), it is indicative of a general trend that sees some refugees finding their own solutions.



While the number of registered refugees has been reduced, the vulnerability and needs of these individuals continue to increase. The Iraqi refugee population in the region has stabilized and UNHCR does not anticipate any significant returns in the near future. For those with no intention of returning to Iraq, resettlement remains the durable solution of choice for many. As of the end of May 2010, a total of 7,918 refugees have been resettled this year, bringing the total to almost 50,000 resettlement departures since 2007.

Those who remain as refugees in the region need assistance and protection now more than ever. Their resources depleted, some 20% are believed to have a serious medical condition. More than 9% of the registered population are survivors of torture and 5% are women at risk.



### Response to date

The RRP was designed as a strategic tool by the humanitarian community working on behalf of Iraqi refugees in the region. The activities and the financial requirements outlined in the document were indicative and have since been used to reflect the situation of changing needs and reduced funding. As the lead agency in refugee response, UNHCR's financial requirements constituted the largest component in the RRP. To date, UNHCR is funded at 40% for the entire Iraq operation, which includes countries of asylum and its activities inside Iraq.

The revised requirements of the RRP amount to US\$<sup>2</sup>367,324,974. As of 25 June 2010, \$62,640,697 had been received, including carry-over funds from 2009. In addition, to this funding, there is also an amount available for UNHCR programmes in Iraq and the region, on the order of \$150 million. Without counting this amount available for UNHCR regional programmes, at mid-year, the RRP is 17% funded in terms of grants earmarked directly to these country programmes.



*The neighbourhood of Sed El Bauchrieh in East Beirut where a large number of Iraqi refugees, primarily Christian, live in rented apartments. ©UNHCR J.B. Russell*

<sup>2</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](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int)), which will display its requirements and funding on the current appeals page.

Against this backdrop of decreased funding and increasing financial austerity, agencies are consolidating their resources and providing targeted support to the most vulnerable. This is made possible by the flexible approach that countries of asylum have adopted towards Iraqi refugees. For this favourable protection environment to last, assistance must continue and address the needs of Iraqi refugees and their host communities. As we enter the second half of 2010, and as Iraq grapples with the formation of its Government and the withdrawal of United States forces, essential projects are jeopardized by insufficient funding.

Since the beginning of 2010, UNHCR and its partners have continued to seek durable solutions for Iraqis, as emphasized by the third and fourth regional strategic objectives established in the RRP. Resettlement submissions continue as UNHCR consistently meets or exceeds its target, while the humanitarian community stands ready to help those who wish to return to Iraq.

**Planning for the future**

In 2011, partners will continue working together and consolidating their activities to best respond to existing and emerging needs. The coordination mechanisms that have been set in place will help the humanitarian community make the most efficient use of limited resources, targeting essential needs and avoiding duplications. As the situation of displaced Iraqis becomes increasingly protracted, the humanitarian community sees real value in continuing to address displacement at a regional level, and devising common strategies and objectives for all host countries. A common framework is likely to be devised in 2011.

### **3. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS FOR IRAQI REFUGEE RESPONSE PLANS**

#### **3.1 REGIONAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**

In a context of enhanced vulnerability, protection space must be preserved and essential needs responded to. Durable solutions continue to be at the core of the humanitarian community's work with Iraqi refugees. Therefore, agencies participating in the RRP reaffirm their commitment to the regional strategic objectives outlined in the RRP:

- I. Ensure that Iraqis are able to seek asylum and continue to receive protection***
- II. Ensure that Iraqi refugees' basic needs are met, with special attention to the most vulnerable***
- III. Support targeted resettlement for vulnerable Iraqis***
- IV. Undertake contingency measures for potential voluntary returns***

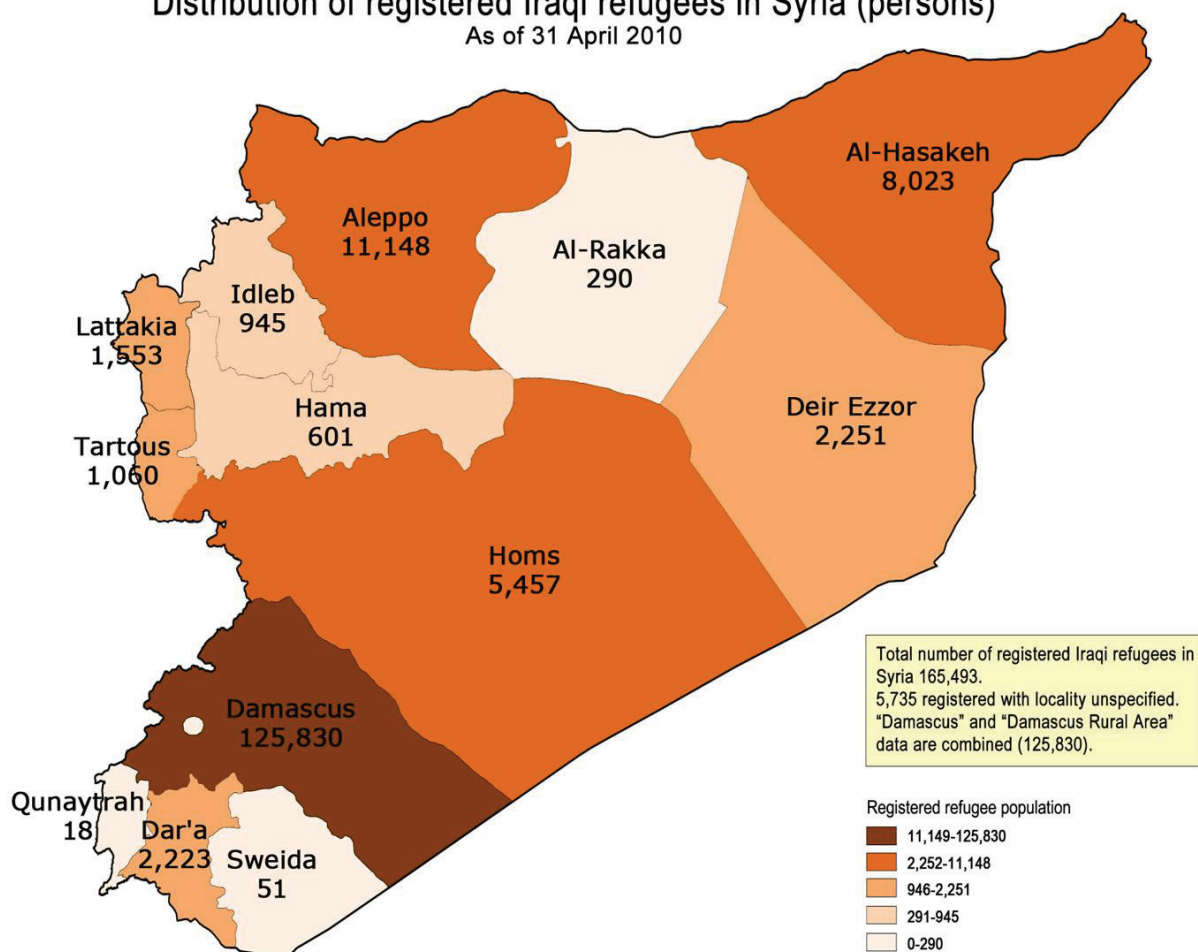
For each of these regional strategic objectives, key indicators and targets have been selected in the initial RRP for Jordan, Syria and Lebanon and updated with the achievements at mid-year (see Annex I).

## 3.2 IRAQI REFUGEE RESPONSE PLANS

## 3.2.1 SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

## Distribution of registered Iraqi refugees in Syria (persons)

As of 31 April 2010



<i>Syria Humanitarian and Development Indicators</i>	<i>Most Recent Data</i>
Population	21,660,000 <i>Syrian State Planning Commission, 2009</i>
Population under 15 years of age	37.9% <i>World Health Organization, 2008</i>
Under-five mortality rate	14 per 1,000 live births <i>UNICEF, 2006</i>
Life expectancy at birth	74 years <i>World Bank, 2009</i>
Gross national income per capita, PPP	\$4,350 <i>World Bank, 2008</i>
Number of registered Iraqi and Palestinian refugees	165,896 registered Iraqis <i>UNHCR, May 2010</i> 427,000 registered Palestinians <i>UNRWA, December 2009</i>
Average annual consumer price inflation	3.7% <i>Economist Intelligence Unit (Estimate August 2009)</i>
Unemployment rate (as a percentage of total labour force)	8.4% <i>Economist Intelligence Unit, 2007</i>
Primary school enrolment	86.9% <i>World Bank, 2007</i>



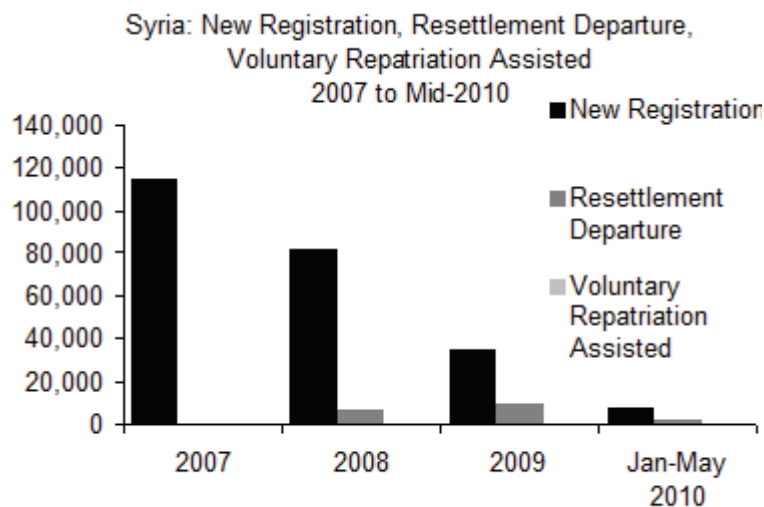
### Context update

With the security situation in Iraq still unstable and access to basic services precarious, humanitarian agencies expect a considerable number of refugees to remain in Syria until the end of 2010 at the very least and probably beyond.

As of the end of May 2010, a total of 165,896 registered Iraqi refugees were considered to be habitually residing in Syria. The drop in numbers since the end of 2009 is explained by UNHCR's end-of-year analysis to verify the physical presence of refugees in Syria. As a result, the files of around 58,000 refugees who did not have any form of contact with UNHCR (through its protection, social counselling and assistance programmes) for the last six months of 2009 were inactivated in early 2010. The assumption is that these individuals departed for a third country through their own means or spontaneously returned to Iraq, and therefore no longer require assistance and protection in Syria. Their files remain open for reactivation should they approach UNHCR again. Very few refugees have done this so far, further substantiating the hypothesis that these Iraqis are no longer refugees in Syria.

Although 58,000 refugees are considered to have probably returned to Iraq, UNHCR's voluntary repatriation assistance programme (set up in October 2008) has only been accessed by 13 Iraqi families (29 individuals) in 2010. This suggests refugees are unwilling to make a final decision regarding return.

At the same time, since the beginning of 2010, UNHCR has continued to register new refugees (8,782 individuals as of the end of May). Approximately 70% arrived this year, mainly as a result of threats made against them or because of the security situation in their area of residence in Iraq. The remaining 30% had already spent some time in Syria and only chose to register when in need of specific assistance or protection.

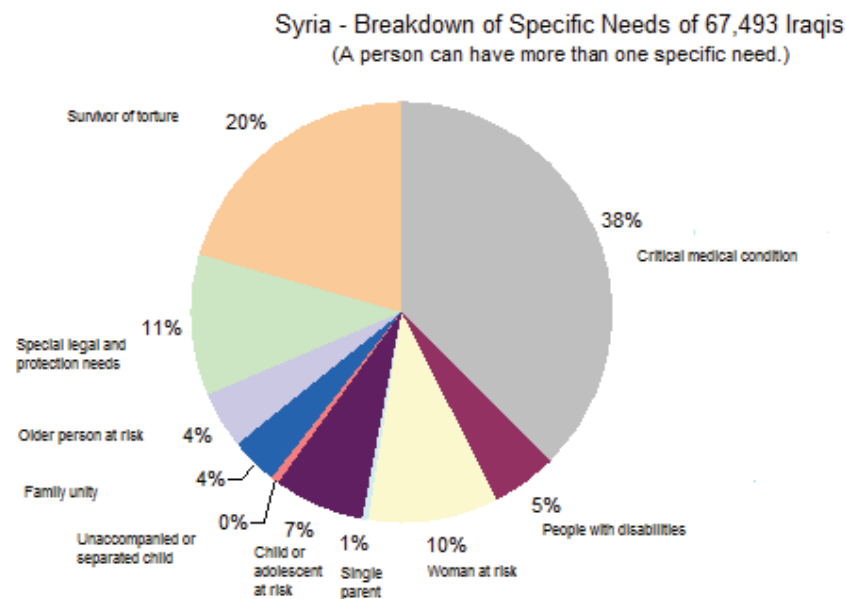


Some Iraqi refugees continue to return to Iraq for short periods, possibly in preparation for a permanent return. Nonetheless, over 40% of registered refugees currently renewing their refugee certificates after two years have not once returned.

Overall, refugees' anxiety over their uncertain status in Syria has been alleviated by the authorities issuing longer residency permits to the end of the school year, and by their acceptance of UNHCR's refugee certificate as grounds for renewal. As before, the detention and deportation of Iraqis appear limited to individuals considered a threat to national security. On top of reiterating assurances that Iraqis will be welcome as long as they choose to stay in Syria, and its general adherence to the principle of non-*refoulement*, the Government of Syria is laying the groundwork for a national asylum law that might formalize the principles of international refugee protection. Syria's endorsement of counter-trafficking legislation at the end of December 2009 is further cause for hope that progress is on the way.

Despite these encouraging developments, the material means of Iraqi refugees and the consequences of their protracted exile while Iraq struggles to achieve lasting stability still call for the active involvement of agencies partaking in the Iraqi refugee response, as well as the concern of the international community.

Out of 165,896 registered Iraqi refugees, 67,493 individuals (41%) are considered to have special needs, requiring legal and protection assistance, medical and/or financial support. They include victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV); people with psychological disorders or suffering from serious medical conditions; adolescents who have been out of school for several years; women alone with children; elderly people on their own; or survivors of torture.



The situation of Palestinian refugees from Iraq still ranks as one of the top priorities of agencies providing humanitarian assistance. Al Tanf Camp was successfully closed in February 2010, thanks to the combined efforts of the Syrian authorities, UNHCR and the countries that offered temporary relocation to the refugees. This must set the standard for the speedy closure of Al Hol Camp, the last remaining camp for Palestinian refugees from Iraq in Syria, providing accommodation for over 500 refugees.

#### Update on humanitarian needs

It seems clear that a substantial number of refugees are set to remain in Syria. This is despite the challenges they face in a country where their ability to generate resources to sustain themselves is restricted by their limited access to legal employment, and the special psychological, medical, social and protection needs incurred by their prolonged exile.

Predictably, despite the apparent departure of a number of refugees, humanitarian needs in Syria have not reduced but continue to grow.

In terms of medical needs, providers of health care to refugees point to the increased proportion of refugees suffering from serious conditions, especially chronic diseases, requiring long-term and costly treatment. The initial results of the WHO family health survey show that 18% of the surveyed population suffer from one diagnosed chronic illness.

In terms of food needs, in June 2009 the Joint Assessment Mission highlighted how the deteriorating economic situation of the refugee households affects their nutrition status. The majority of these refugees rely on food-based coping strategies to deal with shocks and difficulties, such as reducing the number of meals per day, opting for poor-quality food or eating an unbalanced diet limited in basic items. Refugees increasingly depend on food provided by humanitarian aid.

Regarding education, the number of refugee children enrolled in public schools has dropped from 35,250 in 2008/09 to 24,600 in 2009/10. Although this 26% drop may partly be explained by the decision of some families to return to Iraq, mounting evidence shows that family difficulties in Syria are pushing children out of school. More adolescents are discovered to have dropped out of the education system for periods too long to ever hope to return to the system. However, vocational and life-skills training have emerged as key solutions to avert their forced idleness, while preparing them for the future and, for the majority, their eventual return to Iraq.

Training and support to induce self-reliance are also greatly needed for other categories of refugees at risk, not least for survivors of SGBV.

In view of the protracted refugee situation setting in, and the fact that no new major humanitarian actors are likely to appear,<sup>3</sup> the refugee response is focused on meeting immediate and urgent needs of vulnerable refugees, while promoting the sustainability of overall response through capacity-building.

However, at this pivotal stage many agencies are already feeling the effects of the lack of funding. Some of the planned programmes have not started or are at risk of suspension, largely due to funding gaps. These gaps are affecting access to secondary and tertiary health care; drugs for treatment of chronic diseases; the distribution of hygiene kits; the number of families receiving financial assistance; support and capacity-building to Syrian institutions dealing with refugees; and projects for refugee empowerment. Agencies also foresee breaks in the supply of food items if funding does not become available in near future.

Resettlement, as before, remains a solution for only a limited number of refugees at risk. However, thanks to the continued support of third countries, and for the sake of burden sharing and for the refugees themselves, it is hoped that the new target of 16,000 individual submissions and 12,000 departures will be reached in 2010. Between January and May 2010, a total of 3,098 Iraqis departed for resettlement.

The coordination structure of the Iraqi Refugee Response remains largely unchanged, with five technical working groups (protection, education, health and nutrition, food, and Palestinian refugees — ex-Iraq camp). The Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) continues to play its pivotal role as the coordination agency appointed by the Syrian Government for the response to the Iraqi refugee situation in Syria.

During the mid-term review process, the agencies agreed that the strategic objectives set up for 2010 remain valid. Agencies also highlighted the progress, challenges and priorities for the remainder of 2010, which are presented in the following chapters.

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<sup>3</sup> The International Rescue Committee (IRC) has ceased its operation and presence in Syria.

## WORKING GROUP RESPONSE PLANS

## SYRIA-PROTECTION



Iraqi refugees' access to Syrian territory, their stay and their access to basic services continue to be supported by the Syrian Government and Syrian society as long as their entry is legal. Since the beginning of the year, an average of 1,800 refugees has registered for the first time each month with UNHCR. Their main reasons for fleeing are generalized violence in Iraq and targeted threats, hence the need to uphold the existing protection space.

The humanitarian community actively pursues capacity-building efforts geared towards the establishment of a national legal framework for the protection of refugees. Partially thanks to advocacy campaigns and intense lobbying, from the end of 2009 refugees started benefiting from the extension of the validity of their residence permit until the end of June 2010. This reduced anxiety over their future lawful stay in Syria. Although the number of protection interventions related to residency diminished, it increased with other protection-related issues, such as family and community-based conflicts or legal disputes, leading to an expansion of the number of legal counselling cells outside Damascus and within the Syrian Women's Union.

The prolonged stay in exile coupled with limited access to employment opportunities confirms a rise in refugees' exposure to risks of exploitation and abuse, including gender-based violence, family separation and exploitative child labour. Significant efforts were made on psycho-social support through individual case management, community participation and local capacity-building. In view of increasing psychological problems and vulnerabilities, psycho-social services (PSS) remains critical. Limited funding to key partners such as the World Health Organization (WHO) may hinder full implementation of the inter-agency PSS and mental health project (in particular its capacity-building component). Of note, the heightened severity of cases of gender-based violence, including new arrivals fleeing threats of honour killing, domestic violence and property disputes, required concerned agencies to maintain their level of assistance.

Vocational training for victims of SGBV was a difficult target to achieve, due to victims' psycho-social difficulties to engage and remain in such programmes when other priority needs must be met. Cooperation is progressing with the Syrian Women's Union aimed at extending existing social networks and supporting refugees. This opens the perspective of reaching sustainability in the prevention and response to this particular protection need.

Refugee outreach programmes witnessed notable progress, where a number of partners engaged volunteers in their various activities. Outreach remains a key strategy for identification and assistance to the most vulnerable people. Community centres played a crucial role in alleviating the impact of social isolation, hence the need to establish new centres and maintain the few existing ones in governorates. New targets have been set for training refugees who are engaged in running community centres. In addition, under Objective 4, one target was deleted (7,000 at-risk women and girls identified and assisted), as the beneficiaries are already accounted for in various activities specifically targeting this group.

The absence of a Government resulting from the Iraqi elections coupled with renewed violence since March 2010 did not encourage refugees to opt for assisted repatriation. Planned figures for assisted return are therefore revised downward, although the capacity to process all applicants for return will be maintained. It should be noted that the end of the school year remains a critical point in time, when refugees either decide to return or continue their stay in Syria. Agencies will thus closely monitor the refugees' movements during the summer to confirm the assumption that the majority are likely to remain in the country of asylum this year. In the meantime, resettlement remains the most realistic durable solution actively pursued for a number of refugees, as well as vocational training designed to assist future reintegration in Iraq of certain refugee groups. With regard to the latter, although the activity is deemed critical as a protection tool and a prelude to any of the durable solutions for the

## REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

targeted youth and adolescents, the number of beneficiaries is revised downward in view of funding constraints and limited implementation capacity.

<b>Participating Organizations</b>	UNHCR (Chair), Action Against Hunger-Spain (ACF), Danish Red Cross (in the capacity as working group (WG) member), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), <i>Enfants du Monde Droits de l'Homme</i> (EMDH), <i>Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i> - Health Sector Modernization Programme (GTZ/HSMP), HELP Germany, <i>Institut Européen de Coopération et de Développement</i> (IECD), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Medical Corps (IMC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC-in capacity as WG member), <i>Première Urgence</i> (PU), SARC, <i>Terre des Hommes</i> (TdH) Italy, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF, UNRWA, WHO
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Indicators	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
<b>Objective 1: Enhance enjoyment of refugees' rights, including those of women and children, through administrative practices and law</b>			
Number of Iraqis with active UNHCR registration; number newly registered	215,429 active registrations; 27,198 newly registered (as of end September 2009)	168,000 active registrations; 21,000 newly UNHCR registered	165,896 total registered (following the inactivation of files for around 58,000) and 8,782 new registrations since beginning of the year until end of May
Number of border points open and operational	Three border points	Three border point	Three border points
Number of protection interventions related to detention, deportation, residency /visa issues, and child protection	7,700 cases counselled, including 4,360 advised and/or provided with residence and visa related assistance	11,000 (increased from 9,900) cases supported through legal counselling and follow-up	5,100 cases supported with protection, residency and legal counselling
	Three legal counselling cells established within community centres in Damascus / Rural Damascus	Six (revised from three) legal counselling cells within the community centres in Damascus / Rural Damascus/outside Damascus and with the Syrian Women's Union	Three legal counselling cells established (in areas with refugee communities in Damascus/Rural Damascus)
	Secured release of 43 deportation cases in detention; release and resettlement for 11 cases (as of mid-2009); 117 refugees in detention assisted	Release pursued for all reported cases (estimated at 400 individuals); assistance for all detention cases where agencies have access	142 cases in detention given assistance 28 cases released from detention
Number of capacity-building projects for border officials, immigration staff, Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and MoSAL	Four major capacity-building projects being implemented (training of border officials, workshop on international refugee law, rehabilitation of detention centre, equipment for immigration authorities)	Three (revised from four) major capacity-building initiatives to be continued in 2010	(1) Capacity building/Legislative process: 2 workshops (Damascus and San Remo)  (2) Capacity building/Law enforcement: 2 workshops  (3) Support for the government offices (rehabilitation 50%, equipment 25%)



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Indicators	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
Number of advocacy initiatives / public information campaigns on refugees' rights / issues	Five major advocacy initiatives and public information campaigns	Eight (revised from five to eight) major advocacy initiatives and public information campaigns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Launch of the Regional Response Plan for Iraqi Refugees</li> <li>Launch of UNHCR Syria Website</li> <li>World Refugee Day activities and media coverage</li> <li>Mass information to refugees (inter-agency)</li> <li>Cultural Events (May UNHCR Concerts)</li> <li>Continuation of Express Yourself campaign (refugee children's book)</li> </ul>
Indicators	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
<b>Objective 2: Assist Iraqis in achieving and/or preparing for durable solutions, in particular preparation for voluntary repatriation through livelihoods support, including skills development support</b>			
Number of Iraqis submitted for resettlement; number of Iraqis departed	11,673 Iraqis submitted for resettlement; and 7,370 Iraqis departed as of end-September	16,000 (revised from 15,000) resettlement submissions focusing on the most vulnerable 12,000 resettlement departures (including individuals submitted in previous years)	5,984 submitted and 3,098 departed (as of end of May)
Preparedness to support voluntarily returns to Iraq through individual counselling and repatriation grant	Voluntary repatriation facilitation programme in place: 523 individuals counselled and provided with financial assistance prior to repatriation	Continuation of voluntary repatriation programme with a capacity to assist 10,000 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assisted voluntary return in 2010: 29 individuals</li> <li>Capacity maintained at 10,000 assisted voluntary repatriation</li> </ul>
Number of vulnerable refugees and Syrians from host communities receiving vocational training	1,490 vulnerable refugees and Syrians from hosting communities given vocational training	6,000 (revised from 10,510) vulnerable refugees and Syrians from hosting communities	2,009 beneficiaries
Number of stakeholders trained on adolescent participation	50 youth workers, 2,500 youth and 30 officials trained; three adolescent centres/spaces operational and improved	50 youth workers, 3,000 youth trained; five adolescent centres operational and improved; three adolescent-led initiatives	<p>All five UNICEF supported adolescent centres are operational.</p> <p>Training seminars will be conducted in the second half of the year</p> <p>One adolescent event organised</p>
Indicators	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
<b>Objective 3: Sustain a protective environment that enhances the well-being of the refugees most in need, including children and their families, as well as promote psycho-social response capacity</b>			
Number of psycho-social and mental health services	12 operating community/counselling centres, 30,700 beneficiaries/users/visitors to community centres	16 operating community/counselling centres in Damascus/rural Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, Dara'a, etc. <sup>4</sup>	15 operating community/counselling centres in Damascus and other Syrian cities
		40,000 (increased from 35,000) beneficiaries/users	22,351 beneficiaries/users (until April)

<sup>4</sup> This includes six centres managed by DRC and/or UNHCR with support from UNHCR; two centres by DRC; three centres by IMC; five centres by SARC with support from the Danish Red Cross.

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Indicators	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
Number of vulnerable individuals and families receiving community-based services (through community centres, CFSs, adolescent empowerment and mother support groups and multi-disciplinary units)	Eight child-friendly spaces (CFSs); six adolescent empowerment groups	Eight child-friendly spaces <sup>5</sup> ; Eight adolescent empowerment groups established	Eight CFSs supported by UNICEF are operational, serving more than 1,677 children registered in 2010, 47% of them are girls
	12 mother-support groups	16 mother-support groups	483 mothers engaged in 14 support groups (run by SARC) and parental education/empowerment activities
	24,000 children, 1000 mothers and 400 adolescents psycho-socially supported	24,000 children, 1600 mothers and 800 adolescents psycho-socially supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7,235 children and adolescents (under-18 years) assisted through PSS activities in SARC/DRCross centres</li> <li>16 adolescent empowerment groups, in place (SARC supported by UNICEF and DRC), 314 participants enrolled</li> </ul>
	Four multi-disciplinary units for children/family members in SARC clinics	Four multi-disciplinary units for children /family members in SARC clinics maintained	Four multi-disciplinary units are operational, serving 1,219 follow up cases in SARC clinics, 311 new cases received this year
	1,200 psychological /psychiatric cases treated	1,200 beneficiaries of community based psycho-social support (target revised) Priority cases provided specialized PSS and MH services	1,432 psychological and psychiatric referrals/receiving treatment (primary and secondary mental health care)
	18,816 social and psychological counselling sessions; priority cases provided specialized PSS and mental health services (as of end September)	30,000 social and psychological counselling sessions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30 beneficiaries of community based psycho-social support</li> <li>Priority cases provided specialized PSS and mental health services<sup>6</sup></li> <li>10,161 social and psychological counselling sessions</li> </ul>
Number of participatory assessment and situation analysis conducted	One inclusive participatory assessment conducted; three reports on data collected by CFSs and multi-disciplinary units	One inclusive participatory assessment and situation analysis; two reports on data collected by CFSs and multi-disciplinary units	One participatory assessment conducted in February 2010: A report on data collected from CFSs and multi-disciplinary units finalized in February 2010
Number of capacity-building interventions targeting volunteers and other relevant actors	Six capacity-building interventions involving 20 experts on PSS and mental health, 15 IMC/SARC primary health care (PHC) trainers, 64 Iraqi parents/caregivers and other 300 participants 100 SARC volunteers and staff receiving training and on-job supervision on PSS and child protection in emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expansion of PSS mental health Georgetown cooperation</li> <li>40 (revised from 25) master trainers in inter-agency core of trainers for psycho-social support and mental health</li> <li>Finalization and launch of PSS mental health manual</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Georgetown cooperation not extended in 2010 due to limited staff capacities (suspended)</li> <li>40 Syrian &amp; Iraqi multi-professional master trainers in ongoing inter-agency PSS mental health training-of-trainers (ToTs)</li> <li>First internal revision of PSS mental health handbook printed</li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup> This includes five units managed by SARC, one by EMDH, one by UNRWA and one by TdH, all with support from UNICEF.

<sup>6</sup> Specialized psycho-social support and mental health care provision is reported under Health Working Group. Cases are managed according to an integrative and comprehensive approach to psycho-social support and mental health.

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Indicators	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
	Work ongoing for PSS mental health manual	Training and on job supervision on PSS and child protection in emergencies for 500 school counsellors and 100 SARC volunteers/staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trainings are planned for the second half of the year</li> <li>176 SARC volunteers trained in different PSS topics in 2010 (SARC/DRCross)</li> </ul>
Number of refugees engaged in outreach activities and support groups	121 volunteers recruited for outreach activities and support groups	150 volunteers and outreach workers; expansion of support groups (UNHCR managed project)	147 outreach and support group volunteers (UNHCR) 199 refugees involved regularly in running activities at the community centres. In addition to other 150 involved in activities (SARC)
Number of refugees engaged in running community centres (new target) Training provided to refugees running activities at the CC (New target)		Seven workshops/ trainings targeting at least 100 volunteers/staff (DRC centres) engaged in CCs management and activities	Two training workshops organized by DRC on communication skills 254 volunteers including Syrian trained on various issues
Number of refugees receiving direct material assistance	12,000 families on average; 115,000 to 130,000 refugees received regular assistance with non-food items (NFIs) (hygiene kits); 5,000 children and 36,000 women received sanitary supplies	<p>17,000 Iraqi refugee families receiving financial assistance</p> <p>130,000 to 150,000 refugees receive hygiene kits; 5,800 children and 40,000 women receive sanitary supplies</p> <p>All refugee families receive heating fuel during winter</p>	<p>On average, 12,542 families received financial assistance/ monthly (UNHCR and IMC)</p> <p>No hygiene kits were distributed in 2010 On average, 4,908 children, 34,222 women and 376 elderly and people with disabilities received sanitary supplies (napkins and diapers)</p> <p>2,367 refugees among newly registered assisted with bed sheets and quilts</p> <p>No funding is available for heating so far</p>
Indicators	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
<b>Objective 4, Enhance and promote a protective environment by preventing and responding to GBV focusing in particular on women and girls (including those in detention)</b>			
Number of advocacy and response sites/projects with focus on violence prevention, gender, child protection, human rights	Five response facilities in place, some with local partners	Nine prevention/response projects/facilities	Six projects/ initiatives (prevention and response)
Number of SGBV trainings and local partners engaged in prevention and response	220 UN and NGO staff trained; 74 Iraqi volunteer women oriented on GBV	280 UN and NGO staff trained;  advanced GBV training for at least 100 volunteer women	46 UN and NGO staff trained;  19 volunteer women provided with advanced GBV training;  145 refugee community members given GBV training
Number of trainings targeting men on awareness raising on gender and GBV	2,500 Iraqi adolescents at risk engaged in empowerment programmes	One ToT for ten master trainers among Iraqi refugee men on gender and GBV	Training sessions with men: six pilot sessions conducted on gender and RH for 144 refugee men

## REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Indicators	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
Number of survivors/refugees at risk provided with assistance including temporary shelter, rehabilitation and empowerment programmes	700 SGBV survivors individually identified, assessed and referred to services; 90 women continuously provided with space and services in safe houses; counselling delivered for 4500 women at risk	850 Iraqi adolescents at risk engaged in empowerment programmes; 20 community- based capacity-building / training sessions  1,000 survivors identified and assisted; 90 women continuously provided with space and services in safe houses	More than 40 Iraqi adolescents at risk engaged in empowerment programmes and 200 had different community-based training sessions, including life skills courses <sup>7</sup>  360 women identified and referred to different services Women in shelter: 45
Number of women and girls in detention assisted and released	Access and regular visits to women's detention centres (Douma and girls' juvenile centre)	Access and regular visits to women's detention centres (Douma and girls' juvenile centre)	Weekly visits to Douma Prison and Rehabilitation Centre (30 women assisted)
Number of women and girls provided with vocational and life skills	Vocational and life skills training for 150 women and girls	Vocational and life skills training provided for at least 1,000 women and girls (revised from 4,000)	305 women and girls received vocational and life skills training

### Financial Requirements

Agency and Financial Requirements (\$)	Activities planned (January 2010)	Changes/ Revisions
<b>DRC</b> Increase from 790,000 to 1,960,000	Two community centres and associated activities (Homs and Daraa); women's centre and associated activities	New activities: Provision of information about return to refugees and VT ( as well as business management and life skills) to young Iraqi males who intend to return
<b>IMC</b> 1,900,771	Two community centres and associated activities; one child and family day care centre for special needs children	No changes
<b>IOM</b> Increase from 800,000 to 1,950,000	Assisted voluntary return to Iraqi victims of trafficking; recreational activities in Damascus and Aleppo shelters	New activities: direct assistance to Iraqi vulnerable groups and victims of trafficking, awareness-raising of Government officials, judges and lawyers on counter trafficking legislation, Damascus shelter for victims of trafficking and associated activities
<b>Syrian Arab Red Crescent in cooperation with Danish Red Cross</b> 3,100,000 (newly reflected in the Mid-Term Review)	Five community centres for Iraqi refugees and vulnerable Syrians. Target for project period: 30,000 beneficiaries.  Centres located in Aleppo, Qamishli, Deir ez-Zur and Rural Damascus. Fifth centre opening in Dwela (Damascus area) July/August 2010	New activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New community centre opened in Deir ez-Zur.</li> <li>• Support groups for male adults initiated in all centres</li> </ul>
<b>UNDP and ILO</b> 2,000,000 each	Joint project: vocational training and income support schemes	No changes
<b>UNIFEM</b> 503,000	Women's protection and development	No changes
<b>UNFPA</b> 560,680	Promoting Iraqi women's empowerment and participation in line with Security Council Resolution 1325	No changes

<sup>7</sup> For additional information on adolescent empowerment refer to objective 3.

**REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES**

Agency and Financial Requirements (\$)	Activities planned (January 2010)	Changes/ Revisions
<b>UNHCR</b> 106,044,916	Protection and registration; community mobilization and support; SGBV prevention and response; vocational training; psycho-social support; material assistance	No changes
<b>UNICEF</b> 5,000,000	Child protection and adolescents	No changes



## SYRIA-EDUCATION



UNHCR's inactivation of 58,000 refugees was reflected in the statistics from Syria's Ministry of Education (MoE): enrolment decreased among Iraqi refugee children from 33,249 in the 2009 school year to 24,594 in the current school year. These figures indicate a decrease of approximately 25%. This is largely due to repatriation or resettlement to third countries. However, a large number of students are dropping out or are not being enrolled in Syrian schools for many reasons. They include, but are not limited to, financial difficulties and problems adjusting to a new education environment in Syria, as highlighted by the refugees in the 2009 UNHCR study. This situation calls for revised enrolment figures by the working group, as set in the 2010 plan for enrolment in public schools. The working group maintains the same objectives, which are critical to developing MoE's ability to meet the challenges related to enrollment, retention and reduced drop out among the refugee children.

Despite the significant strain on the Syrian infrastructure due to the high numbers of refugees in the country, the Syrian Government continues to provide refugee children with free access to primary and secondary education. In this context, the Syrian education system needs urgent support to develop its capacity to meet these challenges. It is important to emphasize the need to ensure that MoE strategies promote increased enrolment, particularly among the young-age cohorts, and decrease drop out. There is a need for efficient data gathering and analysis mechanisms to facilitate the formulation of relevant strategies and to ensure the sustainability of the system in hosting refugee children.

The Education Working Group continues to work closely with the MoE to provide oversight and technical support for activities to improve the school physical environment, the extension of learning spaces and the provision of vocational skills to benefit vulnerable children. Remedial education provided by the humanitarian community helps students who have been out of mainstream education to return to regular classes. Vocational training programmes target those who are unlikely to enroll in the formal education system. However, the education system's current capacity does not fully meet the needs of the Iraqi refugee population, and such programmes do not address the main difficulties facing families, such as financial difficulties or economic hardship. The Education Working Group plans to focus on retaining newly enrolled children from lower grades and on sustaining the figures in schools, particularly those children in the first grade

Many Iraqi children face a chronic lack of resources and cannot continue schooling. Consequently, enrolment has declined. There are also numerous reports of Iraqi children being declined enrolment by schools, as reflected in the UNICEF external evaluation and the UNHCR 2009 study. Any plan aimed at boosting the enrolment of Iraqi children and adolescents in Syrian schools must integrate measures addressing the causes of dropout and be sustained over a longer period of time.

<b>Participating Organizations</b>	UNICEF (chair), ACF-Spain, DRC, EC (in capacity as member of WG), EMDH, IECD, HELP Germany, International Blue Crescent (IBC), MoE, PU, UNHCR, SARC, <i>Secours Islamique-France</i>
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# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Indicators	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
<b>Objective 1</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitation and extension of school space per MoE priorities and in locations with high refugee presence; extend activities outside Damascus proper</li> <li>Work on improving standards and guidelines for school safety and in improvements in schools' supplies/equipment/furniture</li> <li>Support MoE in training and capacity-building with a focus on education personnel</li> <li>Assistance with enrolment procedures for Iraqi children</li> <li>Provision of materials, supplies and teaching aids to schools</li> </ul> Advocate on open access to public schools for refugee children for the 2010/11 school year, in particular for the young-age cohort to be enrolled in the public schools			
Number of Iraqi children enrolled (pre-school through secondary)	33,500 Iraqi children enrolled in 2008/2009 school year	24,594 Iraqi children enrolled in 2009/10 school year (revised from 45,000 to reflect the current school enrolment statistics received from the MoE)	Compiled data shows 11,368 Iraqi children reached by projects/activities since the beginning of 2010 24,594 refugee children are enrolled in 2009/10 (MoE data) Agencies estimate that some 19,200 refugee children will be enrolled in 2010/11 school year (based on the assumption of 22% projected decrease in refugee population in 2010 taking into account planned new registrations, departures for resettlement, assisted and spontaneous voluntary repatriation)
Number of refurbished schools, additional classes/classrooms; number of students benefiting from an improved education space	382 schools refurbished; 55 additional classrooms built; one newly constructed school; contribution to construction of four new school compounds; benefiting a minimum of 45,000 students including Iraqi refugees	320 schools refurbished and additional classrooms built; benefiting a minimum of 42,100 students including Iraqi refugees (revised from 290 schools and 39,700 school children benefiting from this activity)	79 schools rehabilitated and 70 classroom extensions achieved benefiting 36,164 students among refugee and host population children (ACF, DRC, Help, PU, UNHCR, UNICEF)
Number of education staff trained	110 MoE staff trained	245 MoE staff trained (revised from 237)	Training of 60 technical staff from MoE for school maintenance, and production of manuals for trainers
Number of teachers trained on CFS approaches	1,000 teachers trained on CFS approaches	150 teachers specifically trained on hygiene promotion to reach up to 2,700 school children (new)	525 teachers trained on various themes to develop skills for improved quality of learning including CFS
		1,020 teachers trained on CFS application	

# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Indicators	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
<b>Objective 2</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information awareness campaigns among parents, children and students</li> <li>Advocacy, monitoring and follow up on individual basis</li> <li>Parent-Teacher Association training in schools</li> </ul> Distribution of school uniforms and school supplies			
Number of children provided with school uniforms and supplies	45,000 refugee and host community children	35,000 refugee and host community children	For the 2009-2010 academic year a total of 34,000 students (29,250 <sup>8</sup> refugees and 4,750 vulnerable Syrian) were assisted with uniforms and school kits. For the 2010-2011 school year some 19,200 refugee and 2,000 vulnerable local students will benefit from stationery items (August 2010)
Number of children reached through information sharing and awareness campaigns	Campaigns benefiting at least 20,000 children	Campaigns benefiting at least 24,000 children	34,300 children reached through awareness campaigns (ACF, DRC, Help, PU, UNHCR, UNICEF)
Indicators	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
<b>Objective 3</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of remedial and literacy classes and extra-curricular activities in public schools and other education facilities</li> <li>Support for alternative education, including accelerated learning</li> <li>Support for public vocational schools and piloting short curricula in selected public vocational school</li> <li>Support MoE's TV education channel</li> <li>Reinforce identification and referrals among implementing agencies</li> <li>Special measures to assist children with physical disabilities</li> </ul> Counselling by school psychologists for refugee and vulnerable Syrian students			
Number of children supported through remedial and other forms of non-formal education and vocational education at MoE schools	9,560 children supported through remedial education and extra-curricular activities	18,270 Iraqi and Syrian students supported through remedial education and recreational activities	A total of 14,416 children received remedial education as a strategy to enhance retention for those children at risk of dropping out of school
	Vocational project recently started - no immediate beneficiaries	1,000 children including 500 Iraqi children (revised from 4,200 children)	159 beneficiaries attended vocational training implemented by PU with support from UNHCR & UNICEF
Number of children with physical disabilities in education programmes	Baseline not established	Children with physical disabilities integrated in education programmes (quantitative data not yet established)	No major progress could be reported apart from inclusion of access and specially designed sanitary facilities schools rehabilitated by NGOs

<sup>8</sup> This figure represents all refugee children who benefited from the school distribution in summer/early autumn 2009 and does not necessarily correspond to the official enrolment figures among Iraqi refugee students, as data sources differ.

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Indicators	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
<b>Objective 4</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of tuition fees for students for higher education</li> <li>Advocate decrease in tuition fees</li> </ul> Capacity-building in public universities			
Number of students supported with higher education opportunities	300 students	300 students	218 students supported in the universities

## Financial requirements

Agency and Financial Requirements (\$)	Activities planned (January 2010)	Changes/ Revisions
<b>ACF-Spain</b> 554,400	In partnership with the MoE. Water, sanitation and hygiene (10 schools water and sanitation rehabilitation)	No changes
	Hygiene education sessions/hygiene kits distribution	
	Teachers training	
<b>DRC</b> 540,000	In partnership with the MoE.  School rehabilitation and extensions (extra class rooms); supplies for schools; teacher training; awareness campaigns in public schools;  remedial education including literacy	No changes
<b>Help Germany</b> 2,000,000	In partnership with the MoE.  Integrated educational and social support in coordination with MoE	No changes
<b>Secours Islamique France</b> 371,000 (change from 380,000)	Remedial and non-formal education	Change in activities to water and sanitation project in 30 schools and hygiene promotion
<b>UNHCR, DRC, PU and others</b> 16,598,513	In partnership with the MoE.  School uniforms and supplies; remedial education; vocational training; monitoring and identification of children out of school and/or those in need of individual education interventions/support; advocacy; rehabilitation and provision of equipment and supplies; capacity-building with MoE	No changes
<b>UNICEF, DRC, ACF, PU, HELP</b> 11,965,000	In partnership with the MoE.  Supplies and equipment to target schools; school refurbishing, including refurbishment of water and sanitation facilities	No changes
	Further support to schools assisted in 2008 and 2009; CFS, remedial classes and vocational education with MoE	

## SYRIA-HEALTH AND NUTRITION



The objectives of the Health/Nutrition Working Group remain unchanged.

- There are some changes on UNHCR health policy on specialized tertiary health care, but primary health care (PHC) remains the same. These changes are in line with UNHCR's strategy to manage expected reduced funding in 2011.
- Many partners did not receive funds for 2010. Most activities were implemented from the funds received against the 2009 CAP. Some health activities have not yet started due to the funding shortfall and pending proposal approval.

Despite the overall decline in numbers of registered refugees in Syria, the number of refugee patients receiving primary and some secondary health-care services in clinics run by UNHCR-SARC and IMC-SARC in Damascus, Aleppo, Idlib and Homs has not dropped accordingly. In fact, the trends observed in the first months of 2010 appear to indicate that clinics are treating more refugees than during the same period last year.

The persistently high number of refugee patients may be due to a combination of factors. Refugees' health status is affected by their prolonged stay in exile, but the fact that they are in a fragile medical condition makes it more likely they will remain displaced.

A confirmation of this trend is that the proportion of refugees with chronic conditions among clinic patients is increasing. This makes it even more difficult for agencies to meet the needs in view of the costs and length of treatment of such conditions. During the first part of 2010, 20% of UNHCR/SARC clinics patients were new arrivals with chronic diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, dermatitis and bronchial asthma. There were 163 heart surgeries, 63 new cancer patients, 152 obstetric and gynaecological interventions and 3,751 general surgery, orthopaedic and neurological surgeries provided by UNHCR-supported health services (Jan-April 2010).

Between January and April 2010, the breakdown of patients in IMC clinics was as follows: 37% of beneficiaries were hypertensive patients, 25% were diabetic, 7.5 % had asthma and approximately 5% had chronic ischemic heart disease.. Between January and April 2010, the French Red Cross (FRC) clinic received 1,580 chronic patients with chronic conditions, including 736 with hypertension / ischemic heart disease, and 844 diabetic patients. Although primary health care is widely available to refugees, clinics are already experiencing a shortage of essential drugs for chronic diseases. This may have very serious consequences for the patients and their families.

Progress has been made in using information tools to gain better knowledge of the patient population. The results of the WHO survey on family health, including 3,000 Iraqi families, will prove essential to the Health Working Group in refining its strategy in the face of growing needs and diminishing resources, and possibly seeking the support of further partners in specific areas of concern.

Further analysis with an in-depth look at the chronic and serious conditions is required, since the preliminary results of the family and health household survey conducted by WHO is revealing a high prevalence of chronic diseases among adults (67% of those above 65 years and 38% among 35-64 years). 40% of men 15 years and over are smokers. High levels of anxiety and depression scores were observed, some were reported by up to 60% of the interviewed adults. Disabilities were reported by 7.8% of males and 4% of females. Stunting was detected in over 14% of children under-five and wasting in 10%.

Beyond primary health care, the significant lack of funding experienced so far has prevented agencies involved in the health response from implementing their projects, including in prevention (immunization) and outreach.

Regarding tertiary health care, UNHCR has already had to reduce its assistance to patients requiring specialized treatment for cancer, serious heart and orthopaedic problems, and thalassemia. Despite



of funding constraints, this is a source of concern for agencies supporting health service provision as it will create a response gap to the needs of Iraqi refugees with life-threatening diseases.

WHO and partners supported the implementation of many capacity-building activities in emergency care, environmental health and mental health. However, the lack of donor funding has delayed capacity-building projects and other activities that may in the longer term allow for the sustainability of the health response. However, preliminary findings are important for ensuring advocacy to include more targeted activities in the areas of health, education, information, counselling and community-based health, child nutrition, and water and sanitation.

<b>Participating Organizations</b>	UNHCR and WHO (co-chairs), ACF-Spain, EC (in capacity as member of WG), FRC, IFRC (in capacity as member of WG), IMC, MoH, <i>Ricerca e Cooperazione</i> , SARC, UNFPA, UNICEF
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### Monitoring Framework

Indicators	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
Number of Iraqi refugees receiving PHC services	82,000 patients including 66,100 refugees received PHC through more than 200,000 consultations (at mid-2009)	145,000 patients including Iraqi refugees receive PHC services	76,849 patients including Iraqi refugees received PHC 34,300 patients received PHC through IMC/SARC clinics 37,000 patients received basic health care through 65,000 consultations in IFRC/SARC clinics
Number of healthcare facilities (including specialist care/ reproductive health) to Iraqi refugees	120 public health centres; 20 government hospitals; 25 SARC and NGO polyclinics	170 public health centres; 20 government hospitals; 23 SARC and NGO polyclinics	Nine UNHCR/SARC polyclinics & FRC clinic three IMC/SARC clinics and three medical mobile units Ten SARC clinics & four mobile health units supported by IFRC The above represent 29 polyclinics and mobile health units 140 public health centres 15 government hospitals
Number of secondary/tertiary healthcare services provided (e.g. cancer, surgery, dialysis, obstetric care, disabilities)	10,679 Iraqi refugees received secondary and tertiary health care at the designated Government hospitals and some private hospitals on an exceptional basis	10,500 receive secondary and tertiary health care at the Government hospitals and some private hospitals, with 240 IMC referrals and 1440 SARC/IFRC referrals	4,229 Iraqi refugees received secondary and tertiary health care at the designated Government hospitals, and 206 through IMC
Percentage of underweight/stunting/wasting among children under-five	4.4% of underweight 9.5% of stunting 4.7% of wasting	4% of underweight 5% of stunting 3% of wasting	Underweight : 2.78% Stunting : 3.3% Wasting : 1.59%
Percentage of iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) (6-59 months)	29.22% of IDA (6-59 months)	10% of IDA (6-59 months)	IDA : 20.34%
Percentage coverage with Vitamin A	31.1% coverage with Vitamin A	95% coverage with Vitamin A	Information not available
Percentage of exclusive breastfeeding (six months)	35.7% of exclusive breastfeeding (six months)	60% of exclusive breastfeeding (six months)	Exclusive breastfeeding: 28.3% Study on the utilization of PHC services is still ongoing
Number of Iraqis refugees receiving mental health care	60 psychiatric hospital referrals	450 cases receiving mental health care in	227 Psychological/psychiatric cases treated

# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Indicators	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
	600 psycho-social referrals 142 Iraqis provided with primary mental health services 137 Iraqis received mental health consultation and medications through private psychiatrist	primary health care 480 provided specialized psycho-social support and mental health services 15 cases receiving tertiary mental health care (targets revised)	(at PHC level) 229 provided specialized psycho-social support and mental health services <sup>9</sup> Four cases receiving tertiary mental health care
Multi-agency health information/ surveillance system maintained	SCIS implemented in most SARC polyclinics & partners' clinics	16 SARC polyclinics using SCIS	16 SARC polyclinics (three UNHCR/SARC, three IMC/SARC, ten IFRC/SARC), in addition to four SARC mobile health units, supported by IFRC using SCIS
	Quarterly MoH surveillance periodic reports	Monthly MoH surveillance periodic reports	Nothing to report (pending data from MoH)
	1078 Iraqi children screened for malnutrition in five SARC clinics in the North East	Nutrition survey representative of all Syrian residents	Nothing to report (planned for the 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter 2010)
Number of trainings for health staff	ToT for 25 general practitioners and sanitary engineers on health care waste management; 42 SARC staff received training in nutrition screening	ToT conducted for 30 general practitioners and sanitary engineers on health care waste management	32 general practitioners and sanitary engineers were trained on health care management. Training of 20 master trainers on new WHO protocols for integration of non-communicable diseases into PHC services (these master trainers will in future train health care providers in PHC on these protocols)
Number of Iraqis reached through health-awareness campaigns	1,527 received awareness in nutrition, breastfeeding practices, child growth	Community awareness campaigns to cover 50% of registered refugees and unregistered refugees	Outreach RH campaign & awareness in health and nutrition issues is undergoing through Syrian Association for Health Promotion & Development (SAHPD)

<sup>9</sup> Community Based Psycho-social Support is reported under Protection Working Group, Cases are managed according to an integrative and comprehensive approach to Psycho-social Support and Mental Health, Additional specialized service provision and referrals reported under Protection Working Group.

# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

## Financial requirements

Agency and Financial Requirements (\$)	Activities planned (January 2010)	Changes/ Revisions
<b>ACF</b> 176,000	Improvement of health and nutritional status of vulnerable Iraqi and Syrian through preventive health and nutrition services and community sensitization in the North-East of Syria	No changes
<b>French Red Cross</b> 381,106	Primary and secondary health care	Newly reflected in the mid-term review
<b>SARC</b> 3,109,303 (newly reflected in the mid-term review)	Basic health care to displaced Iraqis and vulnerable host community. Ten SARC clinics and four mobile health units.	No changes
<b>IMC</b> 2,950,711 (increase from 761,907)	Primary and secondary health care; mental health care	No changes
<b>Ricerca e Cooperazione</b> 200,000	Ophthalmology services in SARC clinics rural Damascus and North-East governorates	Proposal on ophthalmology services in Eastern Area has not yet been approved by both parties
<b>UNFPA</b> <b>750,000</b>	Ensured availability of quality reproductive health and gender-based violence related information & services for Iraqis residing in Syria	No changes
<b>UNHCR</b> 28,525,914	Primary and secondary health care through SARC clinics; secondary and tertiary health care in public hospitals; mental health treatment	No changes
<b>UNICEF</b> 2,200,000	Nutrition; immunization; support to the public PHC system; outreach activities; adolescent health activities	No changes
<b>WHO</b> 3,380,000	Improving access to and quality of primary, secondary and tertiary health-care services including mental health and environment health services (provision of equipment, ambulances, drugs, technical support and trainings); strengthening health information, surveillance and response systems (trainings, health facility surveys and evaluation); improving coordination mechanisms among health-care providers and partners	No changes

## SYRIA-FOOD



Food insecurity for Iraqi refugees is caused by limited economic access to food. In the past, Iraqis relied economically on savings, remittances and Public Distribution System (PDS) rations from Iraq. However, these sources have become less reliable or depleted over time. Iraqi refugees in Syria have no legal access to the labour market. As incomes are low and irregular, highly damaging coping strategies have become more frequent, such as foregoing health treatments, reducing food consumption, moving to cheaper housing, withdrawing children from school and reducing their food consumption. Lack of resources has even forced some families to return to an uncertain future in Iraq as they could not afford to live in Syria.

Food-targeting criteria have been revised to include refugees who have shown to be very vulnerable, such as:

- arrivals before 2003
- single able-bodied Iraqi males 18-50 years of age
- non-Iraqi refugees

Other highlights include:

- high global food prices, fuel price fluctuation, droughts/floods impact on agriculture
- no major changes on visa regulations, which have an impact on Iraqis' access to external support
- refugees' income-support sources continue to diminish while legal restrictions to work compel Iraqi refugees to remain fully dependant on humanitarian assistance



*Female Iraqi refugee during a 'shopping transaction' using WFP's innovative Electronic Voucher system in Syria. ©WFP/John Wreford*

The objectives were revised to focus only on:

- improving refugees' food security and their ability to cope with shocks
- maintaining refugees' nutritional status and contribute to a well-balanced diet

Achievements Jan-May 2010:

- 112,000 Iraqi refugees received their rations regularly and more than 6,000 tons of different food commodities were distributed
- 6,155 beneficiaries received food assistance via the Electronic Voucher System (EVS)
- From January to May 2010, the cost of operation reached \$6,000,000

Major challenges for the remainder of 2010 will include:

- resources availability
- implementing partners' capacity to cope with expansion of distribution under the voucher system outside Damascus
- bartering and selling of food basket by refugees to cover other essential costs, such as rent
- maintaining the donor community's awareness of Iraqi urban refugees/vulnerable status in the country
- supplying chain management underfunding constraints

Impact of the lack of funding is:

- increased food insecurity of refugees and their ability to cope with shocks
- deteriorated refugees' nutritional and health conditions

## REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

- increased negative coping mechanisms, child labor, illegal work, increased drop out from schools.

In May 2010, WFP started the new Emergency Operation (EMOP 200040), which will last for one year. It aims to provide food assistance to planned 150,000 refugees, out of whom 40,700 will be covered through the EVS. The food basket under this operation has been modified in respect to the previous one to meet beneficiaries' needs and dietary preferences.

<b>Participating Organizations</b>	WFP (chair), IFRC (in capacity as member of WG), SARC, UNHCR
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Objective	Indicators	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
Improve food security of refugees and their ability to cope with shocks	Acceptable food consumption score	74%	100%	84% <sup>10</sup>
Maintain the nutritional status of the refugees and contribute to a well-balanced diet	Percentage of entitled beneficiaries receiving full food basket during regular distribution cycle	150,000 beneficiaries receive a full food ration (planning figure)	100%	75%
	Percentage of beneficiaries who received full entitlements timely and in secure conditions via electronic voucher distribution (new target)	-----	100%	85%

### Financial requirements

Agency and Financial Requirements (\$)	Activities planned (January 2010)	Changes/ Revisions
<b>WFP</b> 19,300,000, change from 27,320,292	General in-kind food distribution of basic food items and complementary food items (starting from May 2010) Distribution via electronic mobile-based voucher system	In the new operation EMOP 200040, the complementary food items previously distributed by UNHCR have been included in the food basket of WFP for an overall provision of 2,100 Kcal per day
<b>UNHCR</b> 13,654,952	Provision of complementary food items (Jan-April)	Stated financial requirements of UNHCR are subject to WFP fully assuming food assistance delivery
	Logistics, packing and distribution	No changes
	Management of beneficiary database	No changes

<sup>10</sup> The figure reflects the food consumption of the beneficiary population receiving a regular full food ration of rice, pulses and oil amounting to 2100kcal. 84% of households have a good daily access to carbohydrates and a sound combination of other food items, including animal source proteins and micronutrients.



## PALESTINIAN REFUGEES FROM IRAQ (CAMP POPULATIONS)

As of 15 May 2010, some 561 Palestinians from Iraq were living in Al-Hol camp. This population comprises three major groups:

- 1) The former Al-Hol camp population, the majority of whom is awaiting the completion of formalities for resettlement departure.
- 2) The remaining Al-Tanf population who were transferred to Al-Hol between the end of 2009 and 31 January 2010, and have fallen outside the resettlement process for Al-Tanf camp.
- 3) Palestinian refugees recently arrived at the camp from Damascus.

Since the beginning of the year, various achievements have been made. They include the closure of the Al-Tanf camp, thanks to increased advocacy efforts by the humanitarian community in 2009 with the Syrian Government and resettlement countries.

Regarding the Al-Hol situation, improved and standardized registration procedures for camp residents have been introduced, all vulnerabilities and basic bio-data being checked and updated. Three refugee committees were newly elected and participate in the camp management and decision-making process.

All agencies involved have set up and now closely monitor an accountability framework of the activities. On the assistance side, all shelters have been connected to the potable water system; a food basket was agreed at the beginning of the year with the refugee community; primary health care has been provided at the camp level; and regular food and NFI distributions (such as hygiene kits or schools supplies) have taken place.

In terms of solutions, return to Iraq is not considered a viable option, given the current security situation and the uncertain future for Palestinians in Iraq. Resettlement is still considered the most desirable option for Palestinians ex-Iraq living in Al-Hol camp. At the same time, UNHCR and UNRWA are exploring a local temporary solution with the Syrian authorities, whereby part of the remaining Palestinian population from Iraq would be authorized to regularize their stay and enjoy a set of minimal rights.

In this view, and similarly to the process that took place in Al-Tanf, the Syrian Ministry for Foreign Affairs has publicly communicated that its objective is to support the joint efforts to close Al-Hol camp by the end of 2010.



*Last day of Al-Tanf camp of Palestinian refugees from Iraq: one of the camp's refugees moving his luggage before his departure to Italy where he will start a new life, Syria/Iraq border ©UNHCR/2010/B.Diab*

<b>Participating Organizations</b>	UNHCR (chair), IOM, Office of the Governor of Hassakeh, Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS), TdH Italy, UNICEF, UNRWA, SARC, WFP
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# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Indicators	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
Number of refugees in Al Hol Camp provided with shelter, water, food and NFIs, health-care, education, psycho-social assistance, recreational and socio-cultural activities and skills and vocational training	All camp residents given shelter, water and food and NFIs	All refugees living in Al-Hol Camp provided with shelter, water, food and NFIs, health care, socio-cultural activities	All camp residents are living in up-to-standard shelters (163 units including community centres); have access to 40 litres of water per day; have access to food and NFIs including hygienic kits through bi-monthly distributions
	Access to primary health care and referrals to secondary and tertiary health care; weekly visits of psychologists		Health care (primary, dental and secondary/tertiary via referrals to Hassakeh and Damascus hospitals with a dedicated ambulance stationed in the camp)
	All children attend primary school, 51 attend secondary school in Al- HolDaily recreational activities for children and adolescents; computer, knitting, sewing, Capoeira and English classes	Access to education, and recreational activities and skills and vocational training for children and youths	91 children enrolled in primary and one in secondary school
			90 students are attending remedial classes
			100 refugees are attending English courses
			Some 80 refugees are attending vocational training
			20 female and male volunteers and two CFS people in charge were supported and followed up in managing recreational activities for children in the UNICEF CFSs
			200 - 210 children and adolescents, divided into age groups, attended the programme of activities in the CFSs
			175 male and female children and more than 50 adolescents and adults participated in 30 Capoeira workshops
			21 teachers and volunteers benefited of a training on basic psycho-social support
			Daily sports organized, an additional gym opened for women only benefiting 86 women
			New art gallery and daily art courses provided to ten children
			46 children attending the camp's kindergarten and provided with toys and necessary stationery items
			United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) staff (two social workers and two dentists) deployed to the camp
Number of protection interventions on detention, deportation, other legal issues	30 cases received individual assistance	All refugees at risk of deportation and/or in detention receive protection and legal representation	Four former detention cases or people readmitted into Syrian territory were followed up and received appropriate protection counselling and assistance

## REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Indicators	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
Number of GBV survivors identified, referred and followed up	Some cases identified and handled – imprecise data	All survivors of GBV identified, referred and followed up	Survey and profiling of the population undertaken during the registration verification process  Two survivors of GBV identified, referred with the follow-up action
		Number of awareness-raising projects related to violence prevention, gender and child protection	Nothing to report
Number of camp refugees submitted and departed for the third countries	1,420 refugees submitted for resettlement since 2008; 390 departed (as of end September)	All camp refugees submitted and departed on resettlement	1,710 refugees submitted for resettlement since 2008 including 86 during Jan-May 2010
			1,433 departed for resettlement (this includes 252 people departed from Al-Hol, and 118 who were resettled from Al-Tanf before the closure of the latter camp, Jan-May 2010)

### Financial requirements

Agency and Financial Requirements (\$)	Activities planned (January 2010)	Changes/ Revisions
<b>UNHCR</b> 1,378,942	Protection and registration	No changes
	Resettlement	No changes
	Shelter, food and NFIs	No changes
	Water Camp management	Possibilities will be explored to involve an INGO and reinforce the area of water supply/management in the camp
	Primary, secondary and tertiary health care	No changes
	Education Vocational and Skills Training	No changes
<b>UNICEF</b> 100,000	Psycho-social support, education, recreational and socio-cultural activities	There are delays in implementation of UNICEF supported activities due to some challenges in identification of implementing partners. However, the work is in progress.
<b>UNRWA</b> 250,000	Dental care	No changes
	Vocational and skills training	No changes
	Recreational and socio-cultural activities	No changes

## 3.2.2 JORDAN



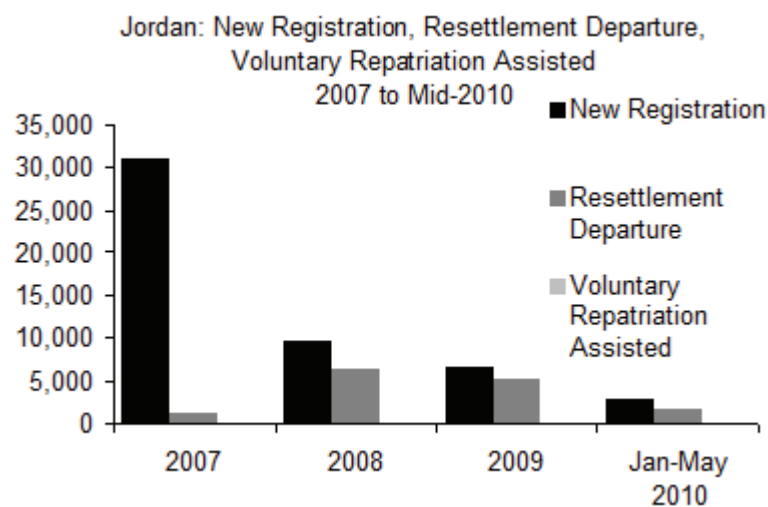
<i>Jordan Humanitarian and Development Indicators</i>	<i>Most Recent Data</i>
<b>Population</b>	6,025,715 <i>Jordan Department of Statistics (DoS), May 2010</i>
<b>Population under 15 years of age</b>	37.3% <i>Jordan Department of Statistics (DoS), Special Report on Indicators in Jordan, 2008</i>
<b>Under-five mortality rate</b>	20% 1,000 <i>Jordan Department of Statistics (DoS), Demographic and Health Survey, 2007</i>
<b>Life expectancy at birth</b>	71.6 yrs. male 74.4 yrs. female <i>US Department of State, 2008</i>
<b>Gross national income per capita, PPP</b>	\$5,530 <i>World Bank, 2009</i>
<b>Number of registered Iraqi and Palestinian refugees</b>	32,032 registered Iraqis <i>UNHCR, May 2010</i> 1,983,733 registered Palestinians <i>UNRWA, December 2009</i>
<b>Average annual consumer price inflation</b>	14.9% <i>Economist Intelligence Unit Estimate, October 2009</i>
<b>Unemployment rate (as a percentage of total labour force)</b>	12.2% of economically active Jordanians <i>Economic Intelligence Unit, May 2010</i>
<b>Primary school enrolment</b>	90% <i>World Bank, 2009</i>

Since the launch of the RRP at the beginning of the year, the humanitarian community in Jordan has continued to consolidate the gains achieved through the expanded protection space for Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers. UNHCR has maintained its large and diverse resettlement programme. However, due to funding shortfalls, gaps remain in service provision.

### Update on the context

In the first six months of 2010, the humanitarian community continued its 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 experienced an overall improvement in the asylum and protection space. Detention rates remained low and deportation was rare, except in cases involving national security. In the first five months of 2010, 90 Iraqis were detained and 15 registered Iraqis were deported, of which the majority was for stated national security reasons.

With no prospects for local integration and limited interest in voluntary return, resettlement remained the primary durable solution for Iraqis in Jordan. Resettlement submissions continued at a high pace and UNHCR met the first-quarter submissions quota. Legally, resettlement remains crucial as it helps UNHCR fulfil its obligations pursuant to the 1998 Memorandum of Understanding to find durable solutions for all asylum-seekers within six months. For the first five months of 2010, UNHCR submitted 2,892 Iraqis for resettlement, and 67 people have returned to Iraq with UNHCR and NGO partner assistance.<sup>11</sup>

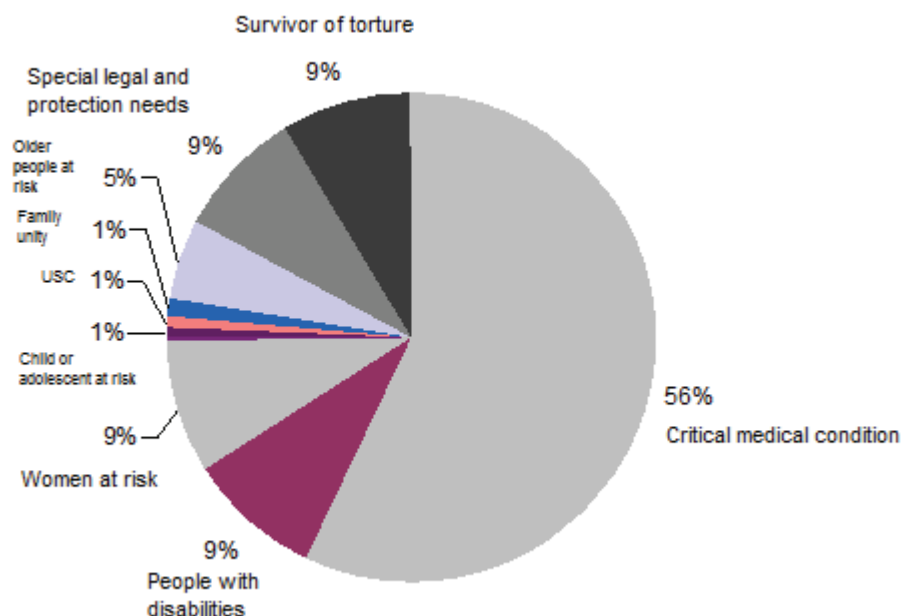


On the operational context, UNHCR finalized the shift from a large-scale operation to a smaller one. The number of implementing partners was reduced from 24 to 12, mostly Jordanian NGOs. UNHCR also increased its coordination with operational partners, through the online Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS) database. Directly via the ATM financial assistance project and through implementing partners, UNHCR is providing targeted assistance to vulnerable individuals who are registered with UNHCR. There were 32,032 registered Iraqis as of the end of May.

<sup>11</sup> Resettlement data is from a calculation sheet of the Monthly Statistical Report on UNHCR Registered Iraqis, 31 May 2010.

## Jordan – Breakdown of Specific Needs of 7,208 Iraqis

(A person can have more than one specific need. USC stands for unaccompanied and separated children)



In the area of education, there was continued improvement in joint programming, planning and advocacy with Jordanian and Iraqi education partners, with an emphasis on Government of Jordan relevant counterparts. Most of the education achievements were undertaken with carry-over funds from 2009. It is worth noting that the low response to funding appeals severely limited the activities of the Education Working Group. No funding was reported, except for the World Bank's funding of \$700,000 to Save the Children (SC) to support the early childhood education of all children in Jordan, including Iraqis. An example of activities cut due to limited funding is the reduction of private school support for extremely vulnerable children. This led to the drop out of some children from formal education. The quality of education was also hampered, as the humanitarian community's plan to reduce the student-teacher ratio in schools in areas of Iraqi concentration was not carried out.

Partners in the health field continued to provide care to Iraqis in Jordan and prevent excessive morbidities and mortalities through programmes in health promotion, prevention and the provision of quality health services. However, with the decrease in the level of donor support, humanitarian partners shifted the provision of health-care services (primary and secondary) towards an increase in the use of governmental public health-care centres and NGO clinics. In tandem, UNHCR and partners continue to work on harmonizing the health information to prevent duplication and improve information sharing, referrals, reporting and strategic planning. A few health partners are now using one system: the Health Information System on the Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS).

### Response to date on strategic objectives

#### 1) Ensure that Iraqis can seek asylum and continue to receive protection

Though Jordan is not a signatory to the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the Jordanian authorities continued to show considerable tolerance towards Iraqis living in the Kingdom. The humanitarian community's access to refugees and asylum-seekers has been maintained. As of May 2010, UNHCR had 32,032 Iraqis actively registered, of whom 3,103 arrived in 2010.<sup>12</sup> An average of over 600 Iraqis approach UNHCR on a monthly basis. The overall protection climate continues to improve.

<sup>12</sup> Monthly Statistical Report on UNHCR Registered Iraqis, 31 May 2010.

**2) Ensure that all Iraqi refugees' basic needs are met, with special attention to the vulnerable**

In the first part of 2010, meeting basic needs for the vulnerable (elderly, single parents, persons with disabilities [PWDs], and children with special educational needs) remained the priority for the humanitarian community. This was achieved through providing direct cash assistance, primary/secondary/tertiary health care, and educational services. From January to May 2010, an average of 4,564 families per month received financial assistance. As of the end of May, 51 SGBV cases were referred for support<sup>13</sup> and 602 PWDs received assistance, including 204 of whom received specialized equipment and 71 received special education.<sup>14</sup> However, there is a waiting list for services related to PWDs and the elderly, as available funds are not sufficient to meet the needs.

**3) Support targeted resettlement for vulnerable Iraqis**

The humanitarian community continued to advocate resettlement opportunities for Iraqis, particularly for individuals with special needs, medical cases and emergency protection concerns. The US target of submitting 4,500 individuals for the 2009/10 US fiscal year was met on 22 April 2010.

**4) Undertake contingency measures for potential voluntary returns**

There has been limited interest by Iraqis in voluntary repatriation to date. However, UNHCR does continue to provide assistance to the small number of individuals who wish to return to Iraq on a case-by-case basis. Humanitarian organizations provide Iraqis with information related to returns in various forms to allow them to make a free and informed choice. During the first five months of 2010, a total of 67 people have returned to Iraq with such assistance.<sup>15</sup>

**WORKING GROUP RESPONSE PLANS****JORDAN-COMMUNITY-BASED PROTECTION**

A priority of this working group is protection space. Jordan continues to offer an improved quality of protection to refugees from Iraq. Major developments in the first half of 2010 include the following:

- The Government of Jordan temporarily waived overstay fines for Iraqis to enable them to visit Iraq to prepare for possible voluntary repatriation or to participate in the Iraqi elections
- Iraqis in Jordan were able to participate in Iraqi parliamentary elections held in March
- Detention rates remain low and deportation is rare, except in cases involving national security issues
- Ongoing training activities with the Government, as well as advocacy, contribute to the preservation of the protection space

Another priority of this working group is durable solutions. Resettlement submissions have continued at a high pace. Various partners have noted that refugees need more information about the resettlement process and conditions in resettlement countries. The group has launched an initiative to provide more information about resettlement to outreach workers. This needs to be expanded throughout the year. Partners conducted qualitative analysis of Iraqis' interest in return and concluded that only small numbers are interested in return at this time. Partners work together on return-related information and activities to ensure that information provided to refugees is accurate and credible.

Many partners are involved in providing various forms of assistance. They include financial assistance, NFIs, psycho-social assistance, vocational training, SGBV prevention and response. The new web-based database, RAIS, is assisting the humanitarian community in avoiding the duplication of services and managing cases more efficiently. In many sectors, the overall numbers of people assisted are lower than expected, mainly due to the reduction in the size of the active Iraqi caseload.

<sup>13</sup> Jordan River Foundation monthly report.

<sup>14</sup> RAIS Assistance to Persons with Disabilities Report: 1 January 2010-1 June 2010.

<sup>15</sup> Monthly Statistical Report on UNHCR Registered Iraqis, 31 May 2010.



## REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Greater attention is being paid to community development activities, with large numbers of Iraqis participating in social activities, awareness-raising sessions and community action committees. The working group organized a three-day workshop on community-based protection to study best practices in this field and discuss their applicability in the Jordan context.

Due to limited funding, there are gaps in service provision in various areas. UNHCR sees a need to provide financial assistance to more families than can be accommodated in the current budget. Partners have waiting lists to provide services to PWDs and the elderly. While community service activities continue, the frequency of activities has been reduced due to limited resources.

<b>Participating Organizations</b>	UNHCR (Chair), Arab Bridge Centre, Care International, IMC, International Relief and Development (IRD), Jordan River Foundation (JRF), Mercy Corps (MC), Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development (NICCOD), Noor al-Hussein Foundation (NHF), Relief International (RI), SC, UNICEF
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Indicators	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
Reduction in <i>refoulement</i> and detention cases	As of September 2009, 25% reduction in detentions and 75% reduction in deportations from 2008	0% <i>refoulement</i> 100% access to detention facilities	<p>346 Iraqis were detained in 2008, and 246 Iraqis were detained in 2009, which represents a 29% decrease</p> <p>In 2008, UNHCR received reports of 51 Iraqis being deported whereas in 2009, 20 Iraqis were reportedly deported, which represents a 60.5% decrease in deportation. The vast majority of detainees are either released (22 in 2008, and 10 in 2009) or bailed out (271 in 2008 and 224 in 2009), latest upon intervention of UNHCR</p> <p>UNHCR enjoyed unhindered access to all Iraqis in detention and was able to carry out registration, refugee status determination (RSD), and resettlement (RST) activities in detention facilities</p> <p>In the first five months of 2010, 90 Iraqis were detained and 15 registered Iraqis were deported, of which the majority was for stated national security reasons</p>
Number of Iraqi refugees accessing durable solutions (resettlement and voluntary repatriation)	<p>In 2009: est. 8,000 submitted for resettlement</p> <p>As of 1 October 2009, 204 people had voluntarily repatriated</p>	<p>6,500 people submitted for resettlement</p> <p>Capacity maintained to supports the return of 5000 individuals</p>	<p>2,892 Iraqis were submitted for resettlement</p> <p>67 people have returned to Iraq with UNHCR assistance<sup>16</sup></p>

<sup>16</sup> Resettlement data is from the calculation sheet of the Monthly Statistical Report on UNHCR Registered Iraqis, 31 May 2010, and it excludes cases withdrawn from submission. The voluntary repatriation figures are from the Monthly Statistical Report on UNHCR Registered Iraqis, 31 May 2010.

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Indicators	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
Number of vulnerable Iraqi families receiving financial assistance	4,900 families monthly	8,000 families receive financial assistance per UNHCR Comprehensive Needs Assessment (CNA)	In the period January – May 2010, an average of 4,564 families per month received financial assistance Though outreach activities indicate that some poor families are not receiving financial assistance, the resources available do not allow for an increase in the number of beneficiaries <sup>17</sup>
Number of SGBV cases identified and referred; number of refugee trainings for prevention of violence	At mid-year, 115 SGBV cases had been identified	Increase SGBV prevention activities and double the number of SGBV cases identified and referred	As of the end of May, 51 SGBV cases had been identified and referred for support services <sup>18</sup> As a pilot project, 21 people were trained on how to protect women and children from violence, and this training will be expanded through the community throughout the rest of the year <sup>19</sup>
Number of disabled and elderly receiving specialized services	As of mid-2009, 423 PWDs received specialized services; as of September 2009, 193 elderly people received specialized services	400 people with disabilities and 300 elderly receive specialized services	602 PWDs received assistance, including 204 of which receive specialized equipment and 71 received special education; 353 older people at risk received assistance, 137 of which received specialized community services <sup>20</sup> There is a waiting list for services related to both PWDs and the elderly, as available funds do not meet the needs
Number of people participating in community development projects	40 people participate in community action committees; 800 in grassroots community activities; 71 parents completed training on protection, safety and conflict resolution; 150 youth implemented community action projects; 27 community action projects	100 people participate in community action committees	75 people participate in community action committees <sup>21</sup>
		2,000 participate in grassroots community activities	1,169 people participate in grassroots community activities <sup>22</sup>
		1,000 people receive awareness sessions on conflict resolution techniques	1,077 people participate in awareness sessions on various topics, including conflict resolution <sup>23</sup>

<sup>17</sup> UNHCR BO Amman, Cash Assistance, 2010, May 2010. Average number of Iraqis/month.

<sup>18</sup> UNHCR BO Amman, SGBV report of data recorded in ProGres, as of 31 May 2010. This is the number of people reporting SGBV incidents.

<sup>19</sup> Jordan River Foundation, April monthly report.

<sup>20</sup> RAIS Assistance to Persons with Disabilities Report: 1 January 2010-1 June 2010. RAIS Assistance to Older Persons Report: 1 January 2010-1 June 2010. Disability assistance includes peer counseling, peer empowerment, peer support, and all assistance listed under the sector persons with specific needs provided to persons with disabilities; elderly assistance includes comprehensive program for elderly.

<sup>21</sup> IRD monthly report, January-February 2010.

<sup>22</sup> IRD monthly reports, February – April 2010 (455+210+504).

<sup>23</sup> Monthly reports from IRD (205+168+314) and NHF (144+216+30) covering January – April 2010.

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Indicators	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
Number of Iraqis receiving psycho-social assistance	As of mid-2009, 18,500	17,000	7,524 people received psycho-social assistance <sup>24</sup>
Number of government members and Iraqis received training	As of mid-2009, 750 government officials and NGOs staff trained	2,250	<p>In 2009, 1691 government officials and NGO staff were trained on refugee law and refugee protection in Jordan</p> <p>In the first four months of 2010, 238 government officers, lawyers and judges, NGO staff, students and peacekeeping forces have been trained on refugee law and UNHCR's Mandate</p> <p>The pace of training will intensify in the second and third quarter of 2010, with at least 30 training sessions already planned by UNHCR and partners</p>

## Financial requirements:

Agency and Indicative Budget (\$)	Activities planned (January 2010)	Changes/ Revisions
<b>Arab Bridge Centre</b> 44,840	Trainings to raise legal awareness among Iraqi refugees	No changes
<b>CARE</b> 1,341,387	Assessment, social work and material assistance	Assessed and information provided to 2,000 refugees. NFIs provided to 955 refugees ( <i>Nuzha</i> ). One-off cash (JD 200, equivalent to \$282) to 276 refugees
<b>CARE</b> 420,000	Community initiatives through community-based organizations (CBOs)	NFIs through CBOs to 280 beneficiaries  <i>Al Amal – Baqa'a</i> <i>E. Amman – Marka</i> <i>Abu Alanda – S. Amman</i>
<b>CARE</b> 800,000	Case management and NFIs	Case management: 558 cases supported Material assistance: Five house maintenance 24 disabled items
<b>CARE</b> 1,260,000	Community development and livelihood activities	No changes

<sup>24</sup> RAIS Assistance Summary Report: All Funding, 1/1/2010 – 5/1/2010. Includes psychological counseling and social work, 2099 beneficiaries reported by Care and NHF. This RAIS figure is added to the figure in the report of 24 May 2010 by the Mental Health and Psycho-Social Working Group. This report counts beneficiaries of psychological counseling and social work provided by partners that do not use RAIS – 5,425 beneficiaries. In order to avoid duplication with mental health interventions and with community services activities, only psychological counseling and social work are being counted as psycho-social assistance. This adjustment in the definition provides clarity, but will result in a reduction in the estimate of overall beneficiaries for 2010. It is expected that there will be around 10,000 beneficiaries in 2010.

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Agency and Indicative Budget (\$)	Activities planned (January 2010)	Changes/ Revisions
<b>IMC</b> 2,500,000	Psycho-social support activities for at least 600 youth	Decrease of funds during the MYR period
	Psycho-social support activities for at least 100 youth	Coordination/Referral: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added a psycho-social and mental health field to NCFA existing national data base system</li> <li>376 Iraqis participated in psycho-social home-based activities</li> <li>73 Iraqi youth participated in creative arts workshops and 70 Iraqi youth participate in community empowerment program; total: 143</li> <li>388 Iraqi participated in recreational, educational and therapeutic activities</li> <li>An average of 250 Iraqis visited the centre monthly</li> <li>This activity has been changed due to funding changes in early fall</li> <li>Case management services were provided to 473 Iraqi children and adults at three supported clinics of JHAS</li> </ul>
	Community-based: Byat Al Kol Community Centre (Zarqa): recreational, educational and therapeutic activities for at least 150 Iraqis weekly	This activity was discontinued due to funding constraints
	Case management services for at least 200 Iraqi children per month through March 2010	
	Child health card for at least 900 Iraqi school age children and youth	
	Child mental health training for at least 120 school-based personnel in schools with high census of Iraqi children	
	Youth urban soccer programme in two geographical locations for adult Iraqi men, female and male youth and children	100 youth participating in urban soccer project
	Mental health training for MoH and NGO GPs, 75 participants  Psychiatric clinics in three community-based PHC clinics (Jordan Health Aid Society [JHAS]) in North Amman, Irbid, Zarqa	General Practitioners trained 60. From them, 25 MoH; 23 NGO and 12 UNRWA GPs 266 psychiatrist sessions have been conducted for Iraqis clients in three JHAS clinics supported by IMC
	20 hours of mental health theoretical training for outreach workers providing direct services for Iraqis	20-hour courses completed for 90 NGO outreach workers
	375 community stakeholders reached with mental health awareness messages Iraq Returns Programme:	148 community stakeholders reached  3 mental health awareness seminars. Two mental health awareness articles were published in Arabic Health magazine <i>Zayel Qamar</i> .

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Agency and Indicative Budget (\$)	Activities planned (January 2010)	Changes/ Revisions
	<p>6,000 Iraqi refugees access information regarding repatriation through four information centres</p> <p>Seven case managers trained to provide such information</p>	<p>2,468 Iraqis accessed information</p> <p>Five case managers trained to provide information on Iraqi refugee access to information</p>
<p><b>IRD</b> 3,200,000 (BPRM)</p>	<p>Vocational training with Iraqi certification; home production; information campaign on employment opportunities in Iraq</p>	<p>646 Iraqi men graduated from vocational training</p>
		<p>258 Iraqi women graduated from home production</p>
		<p>Four editions of <i>Tawaso</i>/ information newsletter produced and disseminated (15,000 copies) with information on employment &amp; business opportunities in Iraq</p>
<p><b>IRD</b> 1,500,000</p>	<p>Home outreach to 40,000 Iraqi refugees and referral to services and cash assistance assessment</p>	<p>More than 20,000 Iraqis are covered by 6,292 home outreach visits for Jan-May period. 793 families are assessed on their financial needs</p>
	<p>Community Action Committee (CAC) development</p>	<p>Developed 15 active Community Action Committee (CAC) with total of 75 active members</p>
	<p>Information campaign on durable solutions for Iraqis</p>	<p>Around 15,000 people are covered by information campaigns on durable solutions for Iraqis</p>
<p><b>JRF</b> 153,634</p>	<p>Comprehensive psycho-social service addressing safety, psycho-social and justice needs of vulnerable Iraqi and Jordanian children in eastern Amman; 540 sessions with Iraqi and Jordanian children; victims or witnesses of violence</p>	<p>JRF is in the process of preparing an agreement with UNICEF to establish a psycho-social case-management service within the Queen Rania for Family and Child Centre (QRFCC) to address the needs of Iraqi and Jordanian children in Eastern Amman. The project will be supported by UNICEF for ten months starting 1 June 2010</p>
		<p>Total UNICEF contribution requested = \$108,679 Total budget = \$127,176</p>
<p><b>JRF</b> \$270,000</p>	<p>Helpline – national toll-free helpline for consultation on child development; support and guidance for children callers; referral service linking families to existing services in the country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The helpline received 1,412 calls</li> <li>• The helpline referred out a total of 105 calls to service providers</li> <li>• The helpline provided information on services to 311 calls</li> <li>• 28 of the calls were from Iraqis</li> <li>• -Five Iraqi cases were referred to service providers by providing them with the agencies contacts</li> <li>• Two were referred and followed up by the helpline. Four were connected with another agency via a conference call. So in total, 11 calls were directed to other organizations</li> </ul>

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Agency and Indicative Budget (\$)	Activities planned (January 2010)	Changes/ Revisions
JRF, with IRC \$250,000	Holistic case management services to 500 Iraqi and vulnerable Jordanian GBV survivors in Jabal Al Nasser, eastern Amman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The GBV unit received 18 new cases within the period 1 Jan 2010 until 30 April 2010.</li> <li>• -Serving new and open cases received in previous months has required a total of 178 intervention sessions and 540 follow ups</li> <li>• All the cases received were Jordanian women and girls residing in Jabal Al Naser</li> <li>• 80 awareness lectures were implemented targeting 2,294 girls, boys, women and men. The awareness lectures addressed Violence Against Women (VAW) topics and how to access the unit's services. The awareness lectures were implemented in CBOs, schools located in Jabal Al Nasser as well as the QR FCC</li> </ul>
JRF \$100,000	Marketing and soft skills training to 150 Iraqi and Jordanian women who participated in a livelihood training programme in 2009	<p>This was replaced with Youth Leaders Preventing Violence (Youth Peer-to Peer Programme). This is a pilot Peer-to Peer youth program which aims to achieve the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To empower 40 Iraqi vulnerable Jordanian youth (18-22 years) with the needed knowledge and skills to become peer educators within their local communities on topics related to child abuse and bullying</li> <li>• To raise the awareness of 168 Iraqi and vulnerable Jordanian children and youth within the age group (14-16) and (16-18) years on topics related to child safety and violence against children</li> </ul>
		JRF will conduct two training of trainers (ToT) programmes for 40 youth participants within the age group (18-22) years. 20 youth, both males and females, will participate in each programme and the program will be implemented twice
		Upon completing the training, 14 participants will be selected from each group as core group of educators. A total of 28 peer educators will implement 14 programs; each programme will be implemented within three training days. Youth educators will train 168 Iraqi and vulnerable Jordanian youth residing in east Amman



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<b>JRF</b> \$180,000	Parenting training: training 200 Iraqi and Jordanian fathers on parenting skills	<p>This was replaced with Training Programmes for Men and Women on topics related to Domestic Violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JRF has developed a training manual on topics related to protection of children and women from domestic violence.</li> <li>• The “Protecting Women and Children from Violence” manual was tested by implementing two trainings; one targeting 11 women (seven Iraqis &amp; four Jordanian), and the other targeting ten men (six Iraqis &amp; four Jordanian) residing in Eastern Amman</li> <li>• Four CBOs were chosen out of 15 visited CBOs in Eastern Amman to become partners in the Paths to Safety Project. A total of 98 women were interviewed for selecting potential educators for the ToT programme. After screening the applicants, the committee short listed 20 women (12 Iraqis &amp; eight Jordanian) to join the ToT programme</li> <li>• <u>Note:</u> These are the deliverables until 30 April 2010</li> <li>• JRF signed a service agreement with IOM in the framework of IOM Jordan Psycho-social Project “Addressing psycho-social needs of migrants/Iraqi children and youth displaced in Jordan and their host communities”</li> </ul> <p>Through this agreement JRF implemented a programme entitled I-J Memories, aimed to empower 21 Iraqi and Jordanian adolescents (13 Iraqi and eight Jordanian) through skill development, self exploration and discovery, as well as to decrease levels of frustration regarding feeling alienated within foreign settings. Primarily it aimed at facilitating the development of a fundamental adolescence milestone: identity</p> <p>The programme concluded with the creation of a website, dedicated to hosting a series of materials created by the participants themselves. This website took the form of an archive, documenting the memories captured by each adolescent</p>
<b>Mercy Corps</b> \$500,000	Certifiable vocational training for: 90 NFE graduates at the Vocational Training Corporation 350 Iraqi youth (19-25) at specialized IT training centres	No changes

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Agency and Indicative Budget (\$)	Activities planned (January 2010)	Changes/ Revisions
<b>Mercy Corps</b> \$850,000	Specialized accessible services to 700 persons with specific needs (persons with disabilities and elders) including equipment, rehabilitative services, special education, peer empowerment and peer support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing assistance to 120 vulnerable elders with improved access to specialized services that include equipment to 100 elders, rehabilitation- 30 elders, in home care- 30 elders, community and recreational activities for 100 elders (260 instances)</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing assistance to 200 PWDs that include equipment servicing 150 PWDs, rehabilitation servicing 50 PWDs, special education- 30 PWDs, peer empowerment- 90 PWDs, peer support- 75 PWDs, individual counselling- 60 PWDs and group counselling- 60 PWDs (515 instances)</li> </ul>
		<p><b>Revisions</b> The number of Special Education cases was decreased to 11 PWDs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 83 additional cases of rehabilitation will be serviced</li> <li>• 10 PWDs with amputation will be provided with prosthetics</li> <li>• Structurally modifying eight CBOs to make them accessible for PWDs</li> <li>• Enhance existing playgrounds at the eight CBOs</li> <li>• Provide the chosen CBOs with educational resources and equipment to make their programmes accessible to PWDs</li> <li>• CBO staff and parents to receive training on ways to integrate children with disabilities into existing programmes educational, vocational or recreational</li> <li>• Conduct home visits for PWD cases</li> <li>• Recreational activities for PWDs</li> <li>• Offer special education for 83 PWDs with severe disabilities</li> <li>• Conducting eight sensitization events on PWD rights and the law for raising community awareness</li> </ul>
<b>Mercy Corps</b> 350,000	Comprehensive community services/development programme for 2,000 Iraqi refugees with psycho-social support, recreational activities and health education at eight locations	Cultural and recreational activities for 700 Iraqis
		Comprehensive programme for 65 children that includes group counseling, cultural and recreational activities, art and movement therapy and remedial tutoring
		Provision of counselling sessions to 105 Persons of Concern (PoCs)
<b>Mercy Corps</b> 215,000	Livelihood trainings for 350 Iraqi women and men as part of a comprehensive community development programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diverse programmes of basic vocational training and Computer and English literacy to 338 PoCs in eight areas</li> </ul>

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<b>Agency and Indicative Budget (\$)</b>	<b>Activities planned (January 2010)</b>	<b>Changes/ Revisions</b>
<b>NICCOD</b> 165,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Psycho-social workshop and counselling (funded until April 2010)</li> </ul>	Psycho-social care sessions were provided to 124 children. In the drama presentation, 510 audiences were gathered
		Counseling services were provided to 643 clients
<b>NICCOD</b> 330,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Psycho-social workshop and counselling (unfunded from May and onwards)</li> </ul>	No changes
<b>Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHf)</b> 1,310,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Psycho-social, awareness, rehabilitation and protection:</li> </ul>	1243 basic and advanced sessions were provided to 350 individuals
		Four support groups were formed, (ten people each), were provided with 41 group sessions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• -2,500 basic and 1,000 advanced psycho-social support services(individual, family and group counselling)</li> </ul>	Six community-awareness activities on refugees' rights, family laws, SGBV, child abuse, psycho-social problems and coping skills were conducted
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2500 rehabilitation services to children with disabilities, family counselling and education</li> </ul>	35 new visits, 60 follow-up visits were conducted for unaccompanied and separated minors
		320 advanced sessions were conducted for 97 victims of violence
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 500 specialized services to high risk groups (unaccompanied minors, torture victims) including screening, referral, and psycho-social support</li> </ul>	181 Iraqi women were screened for GBV, 87 women referred to specialized care and provided with 362 multidisciplinary services including social, psychological, legal and medical services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,000 comprehensive services to survivors of GBV, child abuse including screening, referral, legal, social, psychological and medical services</li> </ul>	No changes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entrepreneurship, vocational, technical and soft skills:</li> </ul>	Three workshops were conducted on basic financial management for 63 Iraqi youth (males and females), and 6 workshops will be conducted on Soft Skills & Interpersonal Skills and Computer skills (ICDL) during the upcoming months
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 44 training workshops (770 beneficiaries) including: creating home-based business, financial management/family cash flow management skills, interpersonal soft skills (communication, teamwork, leadership skills, CV-writing skills and interview skills)</li> </ul>	No changes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressing GBV and integrating Iraqis among host communities</li> </ul>	No changes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research information on status of Iraqi refugees in Jordan for interactive plays</li> </ul>	These are performed through conducting the campaigns. Three campaigns were conducted on different topics such as Mother's Day, International Women's day for around 417 participants

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Agency and Indicative Budget (\$)	Activities planned (January 2010)	Changes/ Revisions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three interactive plays with 40 performances (3,000 beneficiaries) highlighting the negative impact of domestic violence against women on children; skills to resolve conflicts effectively and non-violently</li> </ul>	<p>This was conducted in 2009 There is no activity for education kit in 2010</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Five training sessions (100 Iraqi women) on the play therapy and early education kit</li> </ul>	<p>No changes</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income-generating projects through home- and community-based integrating activities</li> </ul>	<p>No changes</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunities for Iraqis to express cultural identity through Iraqi lullabies and culture specific puppets used in play therapy</li> </ul>	<p>No changes</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clinical music therapy:</li> </ul>	<p>Three music group sessions were conducted in February and March but in April the National Music Conservatory was obliged to immediately terminate the contract of one of the music therapists for reasons beyond their control</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group and individual music therapy sessions for 320 individuals</li> </ul>	<p>No changes</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bi-monthly music therapy newsletter (12,000 copies)</li> </ul>	<p>No changes</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Networking to screen for music therapy needs and clients</li> </ul>	<p>No changes</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Four music therapy "concerts" ; four music therapy awareness circles through presenting/drum circles at various health organizations and schools</li> </ul>	<p>No changes</p>
<p><b>Relief International</b> \$217,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outreach with improved targeting of vulnerable individuals</li> </ul>	<p>Number of Iraqi beneficiaries has decreased. Indeed, the Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM) project "LEAP" ended by 30 April and Iraqi students no longer receive any transportation fees. Centres are run on a complete voluntary basis and Iraqi refugees continue to attend courses but their number declined</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training opportunities in transferable skills (English, Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), ICDL) and entrepreneurship skills</li> </ul>	<p>RI provided quality informal and remedial education in English, Arabic, Math, and ICT reaching 870 children and youth in average, 200 who are Iraqi refugees</p>
		<p>RI boosted the skills of 112 children (12 Iraqis) in science courses</p>
		<p>Story telling in collaboration with the American Embassy targeted 53 students in Wehdat and Baqaa centers, 21 are Iraqis 188 adult Iraqis benefited from the different courses</p>

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		In average 250 Iraqis benefited from recreational activities (football, volleyball, martial art, aerobics, ping pong and badminton)
		117 Iraqis benefited from art, music and drama courses
		173 youth were trained on soft skills and project management (59 are Iraqis). 40 groups were established and presented civic engagement projects where each was granted \$500 The Iraqi youth participated in the implementation of these 40 community development led project
	Support community centres for joint Iraqi and host community social, recreational and educational activities	No changes
<b>Save the Children</b> \$800,000	Vocational training in partnership with the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC); provision of toolkits; training on saving techniques and financial and market literacy. The VTC training is offered for 375 Iraqi & Jordanian youth while the Financial Literacy training is offered to 250 Iraqi & Jordanian youth	Achievement so far ranges between 75 and 80% of targets set, respectively
<b>UNHCR</b> \$37,080,048	Protection activities, refugee status determination, registration, durable solutions, SGBV, self-reliance projects, direct financial assistance and legal interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection trainings reach 238 officials</li> <li>• 2,439 Iraqis registered during January- April 2010</li> <li>• 1,511 Iraqis departed for resettlement during January- April 2010</li> <li>• Partnership with government institutions and national NGOs to prevent and respond to SGBV</li> <li>• An average of 4,564 Iraqi families receive financial assistance monthly</li> <li>• Partnership established with a local NGO for providing legal counseling</li> </ul>
<b>UNICEF</b> 1,760,000	Psycho-social assistance to 7,260 people through partners TdH, FRC, JRF, NHF and Zenid	Psychological counseling provided to 357 beneficiaries (263 Iraqis, 94 Jordanians)
<b>International Rescue Committee</b> \$549,977	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training volunteers and CBO staff on GBV concepts, case management, Basics of Human Rights, facilitation of community sessions 300 members of the community engage in awareness raising and community-based activities related to GBV/VAW</li> <li>• 3,000 receive GBV messaging</li> <li>• Legal, psycho-social, medical support provided for at least 200 women</li> </ul>	Target will be achieved through the engagement of 300 members over 3-4 months



Refugee children interacting with Jordan River Foundation's staff during International Children's Day ©UNHCR, Abdel Rahman Arslan

The Education Sector Working Group (ESWG) seeks to ensure that vulnerable Iraqi children and youth attend, participate in and benefit from appropriate, safe and quality education. To improve joint programming, planning and advocacy with Jordanian and Iraqi education partners, with an emphasis on Government of Jordan relevant counterparts, the ESWG will encourage their participation in planning and coordination as appropriate.

Most of the achievements noted below were undertaken with carry-over funds from 2009. A low response to funding appeals severely limited the ESWG's activities where no funding was reported, except for the World Bank's funding of \$700,000 to Save the Children to support the early childhood education of all children in Jordan, including Iraqis. One example of an activity that was cut due to the limited funding is the private school support for extremely vulnerable children, which led to the drop out of a few cases from formal education. The goal of improving the quality of education was also hampered, as the ESWG's plan to reduce the student-teacher ratio in schools in areas of Iraqi concentration was not undertaken.

ESWG partners were present in 100 schools nationwide in 2010. The working group strengthened its relationship with the MoE and facilitated capacity-building of ministry staff at various levels. Three of the major MoE capacity-building interventions included:

- (a) training 100 teachers in child-to-child (CtC) methodology
- (b) 900 teachers (nationwide) are receiving training on psycho-social interventions
- (c) 250 MoE and directorate officials, teachers, principals and assistant principals were oriented on CtC methodology

Other achievements included 132 beneficiaries improved their skills in mathematics; approximately 2,400 students participated in CtC activities; children identified 80 protection and psycho-social issues around their schools and communities, where 25 out of the 80 issues were solved by community mobilization. Approximately 800 parents have participated in PTA meetings to support CtC implementation. Furthermore, the capacity of national NGO and CBOs has also been built during this period to improve their response to the education needs of Iraqi children.

All Iraqi children benefited from the payment of public school fees for primary and secondary education for the school year ending June 2010. Approximately 5,000 Iraqi children and youth benefited from remedial, non-formal and informal education, and more than 1,800 Iraqi youth benefited from vocational training.

UNICEF has contracted an independent company to assess programmes supported by UNICEF for Iraqi guest children in Jordan. The evaluation's objective is to formulate key recommendations and document lessons learned from the UNICEF Emergency Education Programme (EEP) to feed into further improvement of the programme. More specifically, the evaluation seeks to:

- measure the extent of results achieved during the implementation of the EEP and their impact
- evaluate the degree of past integration of Emergency Support into UNICEF Jordan development work



- suggest mechanisms to improve incorporation and integration of EEP into UNICEF's ongoing development work, considering and evaluating the context of the country

Key challenges in 2010 continued to centre on lengthy approval processes for proposals, workplans, research and assessments. Another challenge was the difficulty in obtaining validated data on the education status of Iraqi children in Jordan. However, in January 2010 the MoE provided statistics on the enrolment and educational performance of Iraqi students at schools for the 2008/2009 school year.

UNICEF is currently monitoring the registration procedures for Iraqi students at Jordanian schools. There have been indications that Iraqi children who do not possess the G passport (new Iraqi passport that is presently being issued by the Government of Iraq) will not be allowed to register for school. The ESWG is liaising with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Interior and the Iraqi Embassy to ensure that the right of all Iraqi children to education is respected, protected and fulfilled.

The priority needs have not changed with respect to the initial RRP (except for the above-mentioned challenge in registration).

### Monitoring Framework

During this reported period, the targets stated below have been reduced as compared to the original RRP, due to the decreasing number of Iraqi children in Jordan. The ESWG estimates that we will not reach several targets mentioned below unless donor response expands dramatically and is provided within the next two months.

<b>Participating Organizations</b>	Save the Children and UNICEF (Co-Chairs), Arab Institute for Security Studies (ACSIS), American Near East Refugee Aid (ANERA), Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI), Care, Caritas, ICMC, IMC, IRC, NICCOD, Madrasati, Mercy Corps, Relief International, Start World, TdH, Questscope, UNHCR, UNESCO, World Vision
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Indicator	Revised Target for 2010	Actual Performance as of May 2010
Number of Iraqi children accessing formal education	90% of UNHCR registered school-aged Iraqis	More than 85% were enrolled in the 2010 school year <sup>25</sup>
Number of Iraqi children supported through academic support classes (i.e., remedial or informal classes)	3,500 remedial 700 informal 600-1,000 non-formal	Information not available
Number of Iraqi youth supported with access to vocational training	1, 200 (vocational education only)	Information not available
Number of Iraqi children and youth receiving special education	100	96
Number of schools enrolling Iraqi children that are participating in child-led activities promoting child participation and inclusion	50	50
Number of vulnerable Iraqi children receiving support from help desk and referred to other services	2,000	1,000
Number of Community Protection Committees	Five committees	Five committees established
Number of "double-shifted" schools hosting Iraqi children that are supported with materials and resources	20	0
Number of rented school facilities hosting Iraqi refugees supported by UNICEF	72	0

<sup>25</sup> 85% of families that renewed their UNHCR documents in 2010 reported that their children were enrolled in school.

## Financial requirements

Agency and Indicative Budget (\$)	Activities planned (January 2010)	Changes/Revisions
<b>ICMC</b> 186,500	Remedial, tutoring and non-formal education activities and intensive life-skills training activities to contribute to the development of transferable professional skills and capacities.	No changes
<b>Mercy Corps and Questscope</b> 1,000,000	Non-formal education and vocational training	No changes
<b>Questscope</b> 500,000	Non-formal education and vocational training for children under 18	There are 557 Iraqi children in NFE. About 50% of the targeted number at 50% of time for the project
<b>Relief International</b> 600,000	<p>Education training and course delivery (courses in Arabic literacy, English, ICDL, mathematics, sciences, arts and sports)</p> <p>Teacher and CBO professional development (curriculum includes Arabic language, student-centred methodology and life-centred skills)</p> <p>Family reading project (two weekly meetings in each centre)</p> <p>Leadership empowerment (concepts such as diversity, democracy, participation-enhancing skills such as problem solving, team-building, leadership, project planning and management)</p> <p>Community partner professional development series (technical trainings including project management cycle, budget development, non-profit business development, marketing and evaluation)</p>	No changes
<b>Save the Children</b> 2,800,000	Early childhood development including renovation of 20 MoE kindergartens; teacher-and-parent training and outreach activities; ten parent-child centres; parental involvement activities.	No changes
<b>Save the Children</b> 200,000	Iraqi Help Desk	No changes
<b>Save the Children</b> 1,200,000	Child-to-Child interventions and activities in MoE schools; parental involvement activities	No changes
<b>Save the Children</b> 1,300,000	Non-formal youth education and training	No changes
<b>UNHCR</b> 9,366,245	Private school fees for vulnerable children with health and psychological needs; school kits for vulnerable Iraqi families; non-formal education; promoting parental involvement and national development	No changes
<b>UNICEF</b> 6,000,000	Support to MoE for double-shifting and renting schools in areas of Iraqi concentration; support to MoE on psycho-social activities; support to partners in remedial and vocational educational	No changes

## JORDAN-HEALTH



The overall numbers of Iraqis have not changed markedly, but there is reason to believe that vulnerabilities have increased due to long stay, unemployment and dwindling resources.

Iraqis in Jordan have access to Government primary health-care facilities, in which they have access to antenatal care, postnatal care, family planning and child-care services (pre-school children) free of charge as part of the basic package available to all those living on Jordanian soil. They also have access to other primary-level services and secondary services provided by these clinics, for which they have to pay the same rates paid by uninsured Jordanians. Some NGO-supported clinics (national and international) also provide primary and secondary services. Tertiary care remains a gap, due to its high cost. UNHCR and WHO support the provision of these services (cancer, thalassaemia, multiple sclerosis, renal failure and surgeries) through their implementing partners. However, the shortage of funds available leaves some gaps and unmet needs. WHO and IMC support the provision of mental health services through the primary level and at the same are building system capacity at all levels. UNFPA is supporting the MoH in strengthening reproductive health services at the primary level for Iraqis and Jordanians.

The identified priorities are:

- provision of quality health services (primary and secondary) mainly through governmental PHC centres and NGO clinics. The decrease in the level of donor support should prompt efforts to increase use of the governmental services. These services should include, among other things, reproductive health, mental health and emergency services. Tertiary health services, which are characteristically of high costs, should also be rationalized according to agreed-upon selection criteria. Standardizing health service provision in terms of scope and beneficiaries, and promoting functional referral systems, are two main priorities to prevent duplications in service provision.
- information dissemination and increasing health awareness.
- harmonization of health information systems to prevent duplication and improve information sharing, referrals, reporting and strategic planning.
- coordination within and among sector groups remains a priority, including establishing a monitoring and evaluation scheme.

Accordingly, the Health Sector Working Group (HSWG) seeks to improve the health status of Iraqis in Jordan and prevent excessive morbidities and mortalities through programmes in health promotion, disease prevention and provision of quality health services. The specific objectives listed in the RRP 2010 document have not changed. They are as follows:

- Improve access and utilization of quality services (including mental health, reproductive health and emergency services) at the primary and secondary levels, focusing on vulnerable groups
- Improve information dissemination on available health services and increase awareness on health issues
- Improve health data collection and analysis, and harmonize the health information systems
- Strengthen coordination mechanisms and efficient use of available funds

The marked decrease in donor support for the programme can have a negative impact on service provision, particularly to the more vulnerable households/individuals of the target population. In view of this current and anticipated shortage of donor support, UNHCR made a policy decision to introduce selection criteria to help decide which cases in need of tertiary care to support.

# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

<b>Participating Organizations</b>	WHO and UNHCR (Co-Chairs), UNFPA (Chair, Reproductive Health Sub-Group), Al-Hussein Society (AHS), Caritas Jordan, FRC, Institute for Family Health (IFH), International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Medical Corps (IMC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), IRD, JHAS, Jordanian Red Crescent (JRC), MoH, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC), UNICEF
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Indicator	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
Number of Iraqis receiving primary and secondary health services in supported non-governmental facilities	40,000	45,000-50,000	<b>IMC:</b> 5,397 <b>IFH:</b> 400 <b>ICMC:</b> 782 Iraqis received primary and secondary services at Caritas clinics and through referral to Italian, Luzmila and Rosary Hospitals in Amman, Karak and Irbid <b>UNHCR:</b> 3,000 individuals received PHC or secondary care through the IP <sup>26</sup>
Number of primary and secondary health services/consultations provided in supported non-governmental facilities (in addition to other services such as labs and other diagnostics)	131,000	130,000	<b>IMC:</b> 11,272 consultations and services <b>IFH:</b> 700 <b>ICMC:</b> 1,033 <b>WHO:</b> 7,000 consultations for 1,800 patients (JHAS clinics) and 30 cases for hospital care
Number of Iraqis receiving supported and targeted tertiary services	225	150	<b>WHO:</b> 25 cancer cases, 28 thalassaemia cases and 16 multiple sclerosis cases <b>UNHCR:</b> 53 Iraqis received tertiary care assistance <b>JHAS:</b> 38 Iraqi women and children received tertiary treatment
Number of Iraqis receiving reproductive health services	1,700	3,000	<b>WHO:</b> The MoH is providing narrative reports on the Iraqi beneficiaries with no definite numbers that can be listed <b>IMC:</b> information system only supports total numbers of RH consultations provided to Iraqi individuals, which is 2,312 RH consultations <b>IRD:</b> 258 <b>JHAS:</b> through outreach mobile medical team provided RH consultations for 40 pregnant women at home
Number of cases of violence against women detected and managed according to national guidelines	--	100	<b>IFH:</b> 88 received 362 multidisciplinary services

<sup>26</sup> The Refugee Assistance Information System tracks health care.

**REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline from 2009</b>	<b>Target for 2010</b>	<b>Achieved as of May 2010</b>
Number of Iraqis receiving mental health services	2,200	2,500	<b>IMC:</b> 139 Iraqis received 366 consultations <b>IFH:</b> 361 ICMC 13 Iraqis received mental health services <b>WHO:</b> 360
Number of Iraqis reported by MoH as having used MoH sentinel sites	--	3,000	The MoH is providing narrative reports on the Iraqi beneficiaries with no definite numbers which can be listed
Number of women attending awareness sessions on reproductive health issues	--	10,000	<b>IMC:</b> RH is a part of general health education curriculum. IMC does not track RH awareness separately. 2,010 Iraqis attended general health awareness, of whom 58% were women <b>IFH:</b> 150 <b>ICMC:</b> 13 Iraqi and 13 Jordanian women attended a lecture on HIV/AIDS <b>WHO:</b> Supported the national breast cancer early detection campaign for awareness-raising among Iraqi women <b>JHAS:</b> Around 100 women got the RH / FP awareness through the outreach mobile medical unit
Number of Iraqis receiving general health awareness sessions, including young people on health lifestyle issues	5,000	7,000	<b>IMC:</b> 2,010 <b>IFH:</b> 174 <b>ICMC:</b> 269 Iraqis received health awareness sessions on personal hygiene, hypertension and HIV/AIDS
Number of Iraqis reached by outreach health services	56,000	60,000	<b>IMC:</b> 730 <b>IFH:</b> 180 (36 home visits) <b>ICMC:</b> 150 Iraqi families (approx. 600 individuals) received various health brochures on family planning, breast feeding and other health topics <b>WHO:</b> 7,000 flyers through JHAS, and 70 breast cancer early detection kits for outreach workers and 20 homebound cases
Number of treatment protocols and guidelines adopted by health care providers	--	3	<b>IMC:</b> Three (treatment protocols for hypertension, diabetes mellitus, bronchial asthma and acute respiratory infection [ARI])
Number of health providers/facilities using the adopted treatment protocols/guidelines	--	5	<b>IMC:</b> 18 health providers in three IMC supported JHAS clinics in Amman, Irbid and Zarqa

# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Indicator	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
Number of Iraqi families receiving health booklet on available health services	--	10,000 households	<b>IFH:</b> 400 <b>ICMC:</b> Brochures on government health services distributed to 75 Iraqi families through the outreach volunteers <b>UNHCR:</b> About 18,000 copies of guide booklet on available health services were distributed
Functional referral system established to promote harmonization and avoid duplication	--	Standardized health referral system for agencies working with Iraqis	<b>IMC:</b> One standardized system for mental health services, supported by IMC
Number of health providers using a common Health Information System (HIS) for standardized reporting	--	5	<b>IMC:</b> JHAS supported clinics using standardized HIS
Monitoring and evaluation system functioning	--	Real-time patient tracking system or common information system	<b>IMC:</b> M&E system is in place which includes health facility performance monitoring system, quality of services monitoring system implemented by quality team

## Financial requirements:

Agency and Indicative Budget (\$)	Activities planned (January 2010)	Changes/ Revisions
<b>AHS</b> 286,000	Support for comprehensive rehabilitation services (disability)	No changes
<b>CARITAS</b> 4,000,000	Primary, secondary and tertiary health care and reproductive health care	No changes
<b>ICMC</b> 735,000	Support of primary and secondary and tertiary care; health awareness sessions	No changes
<b>IFH</b> 250,000	Community awareness activities; reproductive health services; specialized home visits to high-risk groups; rehabilitation services to disabled children; capacity-building to CBOs	Continue providing the routine services with a new outreach approach through a mobile team to reach all the communities in the governorates  Social workers are conducting specialized home visits and protection for unaccompanied and separated children (assess the children's welfare on an ongoing basis and conduct follow-up)
<b>IMC</b> 2,055,460,000	Improving quality and access to comprehensive primary health care (including chronic diseases, reproductive health care) for vulnerable Iraqis and Jordanians through JHAS clinics (including mobile clinics); health education and community outreach; capacity-building for JHAS	New activity added which is "Early detection breast cancer and referral for mammography, further diagnostic procedures and treatment"



# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Agency and Indicative Budget (\$)	Activities planned (January 2010)	Changes/ Revisions
<b>IRD</b> 750,000	Health outreach and referral to implementing partners and governmental clinics; information booklet dissemination and awareness on health services; reproductive health awareness; establishing patient tracking system among partner clinics and pilot MoH PHCs	More than 17,000 Iraqis are covered by over 6,000 home outreach visits for Jan-June period <sup>27</sup>
<b>JHAS</b> 250,000	Promoting access and utilization of quality services including reproductive health at all levels and stressing tertiary care; provision of quality outreach health services for vulnerable Iraqis	JHAS is running an outreach mobile medical unit for RH/FP services and awareness supported by UNFPA. JHAS added essential drugs, covered cost of 38 urgent tertiary services for complicated pregnancy and added modern ultra-sonography service in the O&G units through WHO funding.
<b>UNFPA</b> 900,000	Reproductive health services through MoH clinics; sustainable support to delivery care and emergency obstetric care; building MoH capacity to detect, counsel and refer women victims of violence; awareness rising for men and women on reproductive health issues, healthy lifestyle and gender-based violence	No indicators as the funds are being used to support services provided through the MoH, which is not providing detailed reports
<b>UNHCR</b> 17,013,535	Comprehensive health support to vulnerable Iraqis, including national development and HIV/AIDS awareness	No changes
<b>UNICEF</b> 650,000	Nutrition surveillance system to monitor monthly growth of Iraqi children	No changes
<b>WHO</b> 5,400,000	Support for primary, secondary and tertiary care; support to MoH; support for disease surveillance; improving public health coordination	No changes

<sup>27</sup> RAIS IRD Home Visit Detailed Report, 1 Jan to 1 June 2010.

## 3.2.3 LEBANON



<i>Lebanon Humanitarian and Development Indicators</i>	<i>Most Recent Data</i>
<b>Population</b>	4,193,758 <i>World Bank, 2008</i>
<b>Population under 15 years of age</b>	28.6% <i>UN World Population Prospects, 2005</i>
<b>Under-five mortality rate</b>	29 per 1,000 live births <i>UNICEF, 2007</i>
<b>Life expectancy at birth</b>	72 years <i>World Bank, 2008</i>
<b>Gross national income per capita, PPP</b>	\$11,750 <i>World Bank, 2008</i>
<b>Number of registered Iraqi and Palestinian refugees</b>	7,791 registered Iraqis <i>UNHCR, May 2010</i> 422,000 registered Palestinians (approximately) <i>UNRWA, June 2009</i>
<b>Average annual consumer price inflation</b>	1.5% <i>Economist Intelligence Unit (Estimate 2009)</i>
<b>Total unemployment rate</b>	10.4% <i>UNDP Human Development Report, 2009</i>

**Update on the Context**

Since the start of the Iraq crisis, several thousand Iraqi refugees have fled to Lebanon. As of 31 May 2010, there were 7,791 Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR in Lebanon. The majority are single men of working age. Females account for 36% of the total population. The average family size is 2.3 people.

Close to 58% of all registered Iraqi refugees in Lebanon originate from Baghdad governorate. The next largest concentration, of just over 18%, comes from Ninewa governorate (mainly from the city of Mosul).

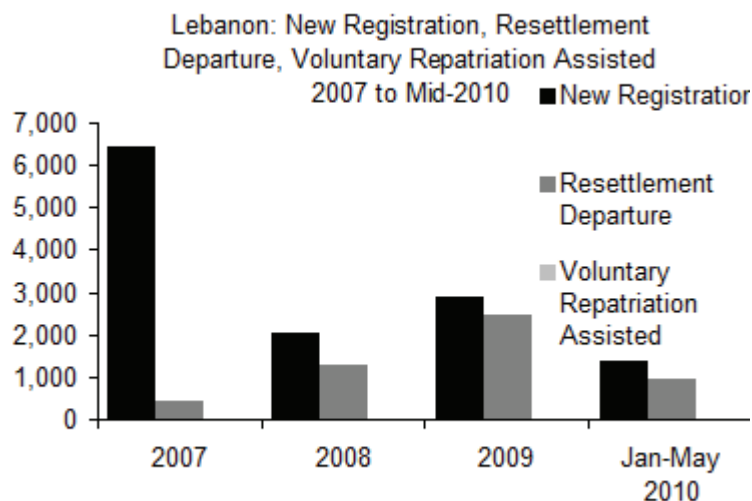
Lebanon is not a state party to the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the status of refugees or to its 1967 Protocol. Moreover, Lebanon does not have specific legislation or administrative practices in place to address the specific needs of refugees and asylum-seekers. Refugees are subject to the same provisions in domestic law that apply to other foreigners, there being no distinction in law or practice between refugees and migrants. As a result, and while the majority of refugees who enter Lebanon do so legally, refugees who enter the country without prior authorization, or who overstay their visa, are considered to be illegal in the country. They are at risk of being fined, detained for considerable lengths of time and deported. This is the situation that characterizes 75% of UNHCR's caseload.

Regarding durable solutions, for most refugees from Iraq conditions there are not sufficiently secure and stable to permit return in safety and with dignity. Moreover, local integration is not an option as the Government of Lebanon has maintained that Lebanon cannot be a country of permanent asylum. However, resettlement continues to provide a durable solution to many thousands of Iraqi refugees in Lebanon. In 2009, 2,530 Iraqi refugees were resettled to third countries, almost double the number who were resettled during the previous year. Most of these individuals were resettled in the United States.

The number of newly registered refugees and asylum-seekers has fluctuated over the past several years, but has largely been matched by the number of departures. For example, in 2009 UNHCR registered an additional 2,875 Iraqi refugees. In addition to the 2,530 who were resettled, the Iraq Embassy reported that approximately 1,000 returned to Iraq with the embassy's assistance.

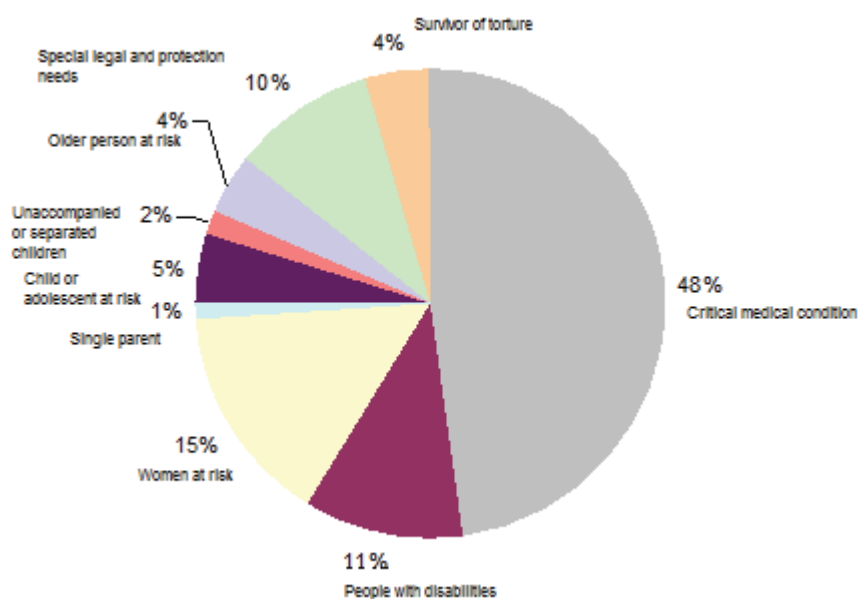
While the total number of newly registered continues to be largely matched by departures, the total number of registered refugees fell between 2008 and 2009. At the end of 2008, 10,268 refugees were registered with UNHCR, while as of the end of May 2010, 7,791 are registered. The difference can largely be accounted for by the number of individuals whose files have been inactivated. In 2009, 1,761 files were inactivated for Iraqis whose documents expired before the end of March, and who had not been in contact with the office in over a year.

Data from the first part of 2010 suggests that the number of registered Iraqis in Lebanon will remain relatively constant. Although the first four months have seen a relative increase in new arrivals (43%) as compared to last year, indications are that the number of departures through resettlement and voluntary return are likely to rise proportionally. From January to May 2010, 1,259 Iraqis registered and 1,010 departed for resettlement.



## Humanitarian Needs Analysis

Lebanon - Breakdown of Specific Needs of 824 Iraqis  
(A person can have more than one specific need.)



In addition to the substantial risks of arrest, detention and refoulement, refugees and asylum-seekers in Lebanon also face daunting humanitarian challenges that the humanitarian community seeks to address. Refugees and asylum-seekers are not permitted to be employed. They face considerable challenges in meeting their needs. Living conditions in Lebanon are difficult and costly. Many refugees and asylum-seekers are extremely destitute and worry about meeting their own and their children's very basic need for food and shelter. A growing number have run out of resources. Those who work illegally report being exploited by their employers and are at further risk of detention and forced return. The health situation of many persons of concern is precarious because health care in Lebanon is expensive and access to hospitals is difficult. A positive development has been the recognition of the right of refugee and asylum-seeking children to have access to public schools. 86% of the registered Iraqi children between 4 and 17 years old were enrolled in formal education by the end of April 2010. Nevertheless, some children struggle with the different curriculum, different language and/or discrimination. As a result, they drop out of school.

## SCENARIOS

It remains very difficult to predict how the situation in Iraq will evolve. As noted, preliminary indications suggest that refugees will continue to arrive from Iraq, but that the number of newly registered will be offset by resettlement and voluntary return. Regarding the latter, expectations are that the number of those returning may well increase, due to either:

- (1) an improvement of security in some parts of Iraq
- (2) the difficult living conditions in Lebanon, or
- (3) to the lack of resettlement options.

However, regardless of their motivation, large-scale voluntary repatriation movement is not anticipated because of the ongoing instability throughout much of the country.

Due to the above considerations, UNHCR expects that the number of registered refugees in 2010 will remain around 8,000 individuals.

Because of the high number of refugees who are regularly detained, a significant amount of UNHCR's work is devoted to monitoring this situation and following up on individual cases. In all known cases

where refugees or asylum-seekers are detained, UNHCR endeavours to review the reasons for the detention. In cases of detention for entry-related offences UNHCR liaises with relevant government ministries and offices, as well as with the assigned lawyers and NGOs. In addition, last year UNHCR provided material assistance such as mattresses and hygiene kits to all detained people at different times during the year.

If progress is made in 2010 on administrative reform that leads to fewer detentions, this could help to refocus UNHCR's protection work more towards strengthening understanding of the rights of refugees and asylum-seekers of legislators, law enforcement officers and the judiciary.

Other aspects of UNHCR's responsibilities and work will likely remain constant. Since there is no governmental structure to receive asylum applications, UNHCR will remain the only body in Lebanon that undertakes refugee status determination (RSD).. In addition, UNHCR will also continue to assist refugees to regularize their status through receipt of work or residence permits. Given the difficult living environment and the ongoing employment prohibitions, the humanitarian community as a whole will also continue to try to meet the basic needs and essential services for all persons of concern in need. Moreover, UNHCR will endeavour to maintain high resettlement targets, and enhance the provision of counselling and assistance to Iraqis who voluntarily choose to return home.

## WORKING GROUPS



### LEBANON-PROTECTION

An Inter-Ministerial Committee on Refugees was presided by the Prime Minister and including the Minister of Interior, the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Social Affairs. The committee has recently been tasked to review current practices in regard to non-Palestinian refugees and asylum-seekers in Lebanon. This is an encouraging sign, particularly since UNHCR was asked to provide a working paper on means to effectively respond to the protection and solution needs of non-Palestinian refugees. The working group hopes that this will be an important first step towards remedying persistent protection gaps in the immediate and longer term.

The working paper presented to the Government in May 2010 focused on reforms that could be implemented in the immediate and longer term. Among the suggestions for the former was the provision of temporary permits for all refugees and asylum-seekers pending a durable solution outside Lebanon, which would protect the bearers from arrest, detention and removal for illegal entry. Suggestions for the longer term included a revision of the 1962 Law on Entry, Exit and Stay of Foreigners, along the lines previously recommended by UNHCR.

The trend of an average of almost 300 individuals registered per month continued through the first five months of 2010, representing an increase of over 30% as compared to the same period in 2009.

The number of refugees and asylum-seekers arrested and detained for illegal stay was slightly reduced compared to the same period in 2009. This could be due to a stabilization of the domestic security situation, coupled with the Government's willingness to explore means to improve the protection situation of refugees and asylum-seekers. Approximately 100 people were detained at the end of May 2010.

Regarding resettlement, in the first five months of 2010, 1,211 Iraqi refugees were submitted for resettlement and 1,013 departed to various resettlement countries.

In 2010, the humanitarian community maintained a careful approach towards voluntary repatriation of Iraqi refugees. The level of interest in return continues to be limited. This is despite the improvement of the situation in some parts of Iraq, since the vast majority of individuals registering with UNHCR originate from Central Iraq, a region still prone to violence. Iraqi refugees wishing to return voluntarily

may approach the Iraqi Embassy, which provides assistance with ticket purchases. UNHCR provides small financial return package as per the Individual Case Management Procedures for voluntary return to Iraq. During the first five months of 2010, only two families were assisted in returning under this arrangement.

Financial penalties for returning Iraqis who overstayed their visas are lifted by the General Security Office. Depending on the political and security situation, access to services and job opportunities in Iraq, there may be more interest in voluntary repatriation in the coming years. UNHCR should assist such returns while probing voluntariness, with a view to ensuring that returns are not induced by the protection/economic situation they may face within Lebanon.

Five Iraqi families and one single Iraqi man (17 people) were assisted with voluntary repatriation grants in 2010. The working group does not expect that large numbers of returns will take place in 2010/11, considering the security and/or human rights situation in the main countries of origin.

<b>Participating Organizations</b>	UNHCR (Chair), <i>Arc en Ciel</i> , <i>Association Justice et Miséricorde</i> (AJEM), Caritas Migration Centre, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Frontiers Ruwad Association (FR), Insan Association, International Relief & Development (IRD), Middle East Council of Churches (MECC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), UNICEF
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Indicator	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
Number of Iraqi refugees in detention for the sole reason of lack of legal status	42 people (end September 2009)	30 people (25% reduction)	22 people
Average length of detention beyond the initial sentence (including those with charges other than illegal entry/presence)	200 days	100 days (50% reduction)	Less than 100 days
Extent to which the amendments to 1962 law are debated by stakeholders	Initial draft shared with the Ministry of Interior	The draft law further discussed with the GoL. The draft law discussed with parliamentarians. The draft law discussed with the civil society	The UNHCR office has been working on a new framework with the GoL based on an amendment of the existing MoU
Percentage of Iraqi refugees in need receiving assistance	All detained refugees in need received basic assistance	All detained refugees in need received basic assistance	All detained refugees and asylum-seekers in need received basic assistance
Number of detained Iraqi refugees receiving education or vocational training	--	80 Iraqi refugee detainees	One detainee received Arabic courses and eight detainees received English courses
Survey on employment exploitation conducted	--	Survey conducted	Nothing to report
Number of resettlement departures by Iraqi refugees	2,200 people (September 2009)	2,000 people	From 1 Jan 2010 to 31 May 2010, 1,211 Iraqi refugees were submitted for resettlement and 1,013 have departed to various resettlement countries
Percentage of SGBV cases in need provided with legal counselling or assistance	100%	100%	None in detention



## Financial requirements

Agency and Indicative Budget (\$)	Activities planned (January 2010)	Changes/ Revisions
<b>Arc en Ciel</b> 33,500	Assist refugees in regularization	As of June 2010 no funds were granted for the resettlement of Iraqi refugees. However, in the course of the project 50 individuals benefited from this service.
<b>Caritas Lebanon Migrants Centre</b> 250,000	Provide legal aid services	No changes
<b>IOM</b> 600,000	Support refugees who have made informed choice to repatriate voluntarily	This project is dependent on the security situation in Iraq
<b>IRD</b> 325,000	Support legalization of the status and apprenticeships for vulnerable Iraqi men  Raise awareness on labour rights, legalization options and procedures through outreach and social activities	IRD is supporting the legalization of Iraqi refugee men who fall within the criteria set by IRD. Half way through the course of the programme, IRD had to revise its criteria as GSO did not open the amnesty this year (a period whereby regularization of refugees is permitted). 150 Iraqi refugees have been placed with Lebanese businesses acquiring skills. However, only about half will be legalized due to the amnesty period  IRD, after acquiring approval from BPRM, has shifted its criteria in order to take in additional Iraqi refugees. So far, 50 have been added  Regular follow up on-the-job training of Iraqis and business people is done to raise awareness of the labour rights and to ensure that the rights of the employee and employer are being met. A three-party agreement is signed between the three to ensure such changes  No changes
<b>Insan Association</b> 17,000	Provide legal aid and advice	No changes
<b>NRC</b> 85,400	Provision of education and skills training for eighty Iraqi refugee detainees in Roumieh prison in coordination with AJEM	This project will start 1 June 2010 until 31 May 2011 (due to delay in funding)
<b>UNHCR, with Caritas and AJEM</b> 7,902,111	Provide legal counselling/aid/representation	No changes
	Support refugees with financial assistance for regularization of legal status	No changes
	Identify refugees in detention and follow-up interventions	No changes or revision occurred; AJEM and CARITAS continued to implement planned activities. They usually inform the UNHCR detention team of the new arrivals in prisons, while the detention team can also identify new detainees during its regular visits to prisons  Both AJEM and CARITAS conduct medical, social follow up on all detainees of concern to UNHCR while they legally follow up on some of the cases
	Provide NFIs to detainees in need	Some detainees requested food items assistance due to their prolonged detention. The matter is still under discussion
	Provide psycho-social assistance to detainees in need	No changes

# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Agency and Indicative Budget (\$)	Activities planned (January 2010)	Changes/ Revisions
	Build-capacity and raise awareness on refugee protection among government personnel, judges, lawyers and other professionals	Due to funding constraints, Restart Centre had to suspend the training modules targeting officials from the Internal Security Forces and the General security forces, despite the fact that the execution of similar trainings in the previous years reflected positive feedbacks on the refugees, helped in creating a supportive network among officials and contributed in generating a more tolerant and empathic attitude towards refugees
	Conduct refugee registration	No changes
	Support durable solutions, especially resettlement	No changes
	Advocate and technical support for legislative changes	No changes
	Raise awareness on refugees issues in the public and media	No changes
	Coordinate protection activities	No changes
	Provide regional resettlement support	No changes

## LEBANON-HEALTH



The context, objectives and priorities in relation to health remain valid and unchanged for the remainder of 2010. Health is among the priority areas for which there is an ongoing need for resources and improvement. Participatory assessments conducted in March 2010 with refugees further emphasized their full reliance on the health coverage programmes of the humanitarian community for accessing health care in Lebanon. Such reliance is attributed to illegal status, high cost of living, inability to work legally and compounded by a largely privatized and expensive health-care system in the country. Moreover, recent statistics indicate that 7.7% of registered Iraqi refugees are in need of regular health-care services and follow up<sup>28</sup>. This does not include those who require one-off treatments, chronic medications, antenatal care or surgical interventions. By May 2010, over 20% of the registered population had received support to access primary, secondary and tertiary health-care services.

New trends have been observed during the reporting period and continue to be largely unaddressed due to limited resources. They include:

- an increase in Iraqis arriving in Lebanon solely to access advanced tertiary services
- an increase in the number of refugees requesting cancer and cardiac-related interventions
- an increasing need for mental health services, given that protection problems in Lebanon and restrictive resettlement criteria for some are hampering psychological recovery, mainly among victims of torture and ex-detainees<sup>29</sup>



*Iraqi child and his mother at a hospital in Beirut. The child suffered from a heart defection and needed a surgery which was supported by UNHCR's health programme. ©UNHCR L. Chedrawi*

Due to insufficient funding to date, the Health Working Group has been forced to limit the level and frequency of some of the activities proposed in the 2010 RRP, and direct resources to more life-saving interventions. Agencies will continue to vigilantly work towards removing bars to access health services, mainly through partially covering medical fees and enhancing the existing referral system from different sources of funding. However, the absence of any funding through the RRP will continue to place strain on refugees' limited resources and impede the provision of better-targeted health programmes.

<b>Participating Organizations</b>	IMC and UNHCR (Co-Chairs), WHO (technical support agency), Amel Association, Arc en Ciel, AJEM, Caritas Lebanon Migrants Centre, DRC, Insan, IOM, MECC, Restart Centre
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<sup>28</sup> UNHCR Lebanon Statistical Report on Registered Iraqis of 30 April 2010 indicates that 14% of the population has specific needs, among whom more than half require ongoing healthcare support and follow-up.

<sup>29</sup> During the first quarter, NGOs specialized in mental health had already covered 28% of their target.

# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Indicator	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
Percentage of refugees identified as in need receiving outpatient health support, namely chronic medication and tests (x-rays, blood tests, echo, etc.)	100% refugees who were identified as being in need outpatient health care received support	100% of refugees receive support to access outpatient health care, as well as proper referral when needed. Full coverage/support is given to vulnerable people or groups who meet the criteria	100% of refugees requesting outpatient health care received support.
Percentage of refugees identified as in need receiving support for secondary and tertiary care services	100% refugees who were identified as being in need of inpatient health care received support	100% of the people in need receive at least partial contribution and/or proper referral to secondary and tertiary care, taking into account prognosis and budget. Full coverage for vulnerable people or groups who meet the criteria	100% of refugees identified in need of support for secondary and tertiary care services received it.
Number of health promotion and awareness sessions, as well as the number of refugees attending these sessions, conducted in all regions of Lebanon	525 refugee men and women attended 55 community health awareness sessions	224 health promotion and awareness sessions for 3,000 – 4,000 male and female refugees of different ages, covering issues such as reproductive health, HIV, STIs, drug abuse, addictions, etc.)	<p>2,390 people participated in promotion and awareness sessions conducted in areas such as maternal, child health care, nutrition and respiratory diseases.</p> <p>UNHCR jointly with WHO developed IEC pamphlets on men reproductive health, substance abuse, nutrition, SGBV. To be used as supportive material during health awareness sessions</p> <p>IMC identified among Iraqi refugee women a total of 32 Community Health Workers (CHW). These CHW receive one health awareness session per week (four/month) in each area</p> <p>According IMC, a minimum of 1,362 individual received home based health awareness sessions on maternal and child health care from the CHW</p> <p>UNHCR conducted two health awareness sessions on management of fever and general health for capacity-building for the CHW to provide home based awareness</p>
Percentage of Iraqi boys and girls receiving needed vaccination	100%	100% of refugee boys and girls vaccinated according to the national agenda	100% of Iraqi refugee children received the needed vaccination from public clinics
Percentage of Iraqi refugee men, women and children with psychological problem benefiting from mental health services	100% of refugees who were identified as being in need of mental health services received such care	100% of Iraqi refugee men, women and children are provided with mental health care services as needed	100% Iraqi refugees who were identified were assisted with mental health care, including psycho-social support

# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Indicator	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
Number of social workers and health professionals trained in identification of mental health needs (problems)	None	Four trainings divided as follows: two trainings for 40 social and health workers on early identification of mental health issues among children; two training workshops (theoretical and clinical supervised sessions) for 50 PHC workers on identification, diagnosis and management and referral of minor to moderate mental health cases	One training out of the four was conducted by IMC for 30 general practitioners on the identification, diagnosis and management and referral of minor to moderate mental health cases.
Number of health facilities identified and mobile medical unit visits in areas of refugee concentration – especially in rural areas	Eight PHC centres identified and supported to provide related services to refugees  Five mobile medical units visits to areas of refugee concentration throughout Lebanon, not including visits of psychologists to homes	Health network in rural areas expanded to five primary health-care centres.  Five mobile medical units dispatched per month to rural areas (or 40 visits per month per mobile)	Eight clinics covering main districts in Lebanon with the high concentration of refugees and asylum-seekers were supported by IMC to provide better PHC to patients.  Five mobile medical units are dispatched every month to provide home care health services and identify people with specific needs (33 visits per month per mobile)
Simplified HIS established and rapid health assessments conducted	None	Simplified HIS adopted and data shared  Three rapid health assessments are conducted	A simplified and common HIS among NGOs is not yet in place. Project is still ongoing with WHO. <sup>30</sup>  One rapid assessment was conducted on risky health behaviour for youth between 15 and 35 years old
Number of refugees with physical disabilities receiving related services such as prosthesis and physiotherapy sessions	258 refugees with physical disabilities received related services	220 refugees living with physical disabilities receive related services  20 prostheses or physical aids provided	57 PWDs received support and 53 received disability items such as auditory machines, respiratory machines, crutches, medical shoes, dorsal brace, pair of eye glasses, water mattress. This activity was implemented by IMC, Caritas, MECC and <i>Arc en Ciel</i>

## Financial requirements:

Agency and Indicative Budget (\$)	Activities planned (January 2010)	Changes/ Revisions
<b>Arc en Ciel</b> 25,410	Provide primary, secondary and tertiary health care	No changes
<b>Caritas Lebanon Migrants Centre</b> 349,342	Provide outpatient health services (secondary and tertiary care)  Provide inpatient services (chronic medication and inpatient tests)  Conduct community health promotion Conduct home visits to the elderly	No changes

<sup>30</sup> IMC has set up the health information system developed by the Ministry of Public Health in seven (7) of the public and private clinics it supports.

**REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES**

<b>Agency and Indicative Budget (\$)</b>	<b>Activities planned (January 2010)</b>	<b>Changes/ Revisions</b>
	Provide urgent medical care in detention	
<b>IMC</b> 943,654	Provide outpatient health services (secondary and tertiary care)  Provide inpatient services (chronic medication and inpatient tests)  Conduct community health promotion and awareness sessions  Ensure vaccination for boys and girls  Provide mental health services for those in need and two trainings for PHC workers  Dispatch five mobile clinics, especially to rural or remote areas  Conduct at least three rapid health assessments  Provide 20 disability items	No changes
<b>Insan Association</b> 65,000	Conduct health awareness sessions Provide psychological counselling and referral to psychiatric services within existing health network	No changes
<b>IOM</b> 330,000	Address psycho-social needs of Iraqi children and youth and their host communities, including provision of psychological and psychiatric services	No changes
<b>UNHCR, with Caritas, Restart and MECC</b> 712,712	Provide outpatient health services (secondary and tertiary care)  Provide inpatient services (chronic medication and inpatient tests)  Conduct community health promotion and awareness sessions  Ensure vaccination for boys and girls  Ensure the provision of mental health services for those in need and two trainings for 40 health and social workers  Support the provision of disability related services (physiotherapy sessions, items, etc)	Instead of providing vaccines, children will be referred to local health dispensaries where they can receive free vaccination
<b>WHO</b> 25,000	Develop an HIS Organize community-based activities on health education and promotion	No changes



## LEBANON-EDUCATION



At the beginning of the 2009/10 school year, 86% of registered refugee girls and boys between 4 and 17 years old were registered in formal education systems. As the year progressed, priority activities shifted from enrolment to retention of children in schools. Available data indicates that 12.7% of children enrolled in schools have dropped out, especially at the kindergarten<sup>31</sup> and secondary levels. Consequently, most of the children enter the informal workforce in order to support family finances. Moreover, during participatory assessments, parents attributed the rise in drop out rates to difficulties in adapting to the Lebanese academic curricula, the deteriorating economic situation and the rise in the cost of living. It has also been observed that newcomers have less interest in enrolling their children in schools while waiting for resettlement.

The current education assistance programmes have been essential in facilitating children's access to formal schools, remedial support and vocational training. Prevention, monitoring and follow-up activities have been important in reducing and addressing dropout rates. However, only 3% of activities proposed in the 2010 Education RRP for Lebanon have been funded. In the long term, such limited funding for education is expected to increase the risk of child labour, neglect, violence and exploitation. In the short term, the limited funding received has already resulted in:

- the discontinuation of empowerment programmes for adolescents and youth, the majority of whom are working
- delays in capacity-building activities targeting teachers and ministry staff, as well as delays in rehabilitating public schools hosting refugee children

If the funding received during the second half of the year proves insufficient, a thorough revision will be undertaken of the nature and level of both the school and vocational training assistance programmes package for the 2010/11 year.

<b>Participating Organizations</b>	UNHCR (Chair), Save the Children-Sweden (Co-Chair), CARITAS Lebanon Migrant Centre, DRC, Insan Association, IECD, International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC), UNESCO, UNICEF
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Indicator	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010-2011 school year	Achieved as of May 2010
Number of Iraqi children and adolescents enrolled in formal education (schools)	1,560	1,662 <sup>32</sup>	1,568
Number of children receiving financial/in-kind assistance for school fees, transportation, uniforms and stationary	1,560	1,662	1,568
Number of Iraqi adolescents and youth enrolled in formal vocational training	274	300	200
Number of Iraqi adolescents and youth enrolled in non-formal education and accelerated vocational training	750	700	211
Percentage of children retained throughout the school year	75%	80%	87.3%
Number of schools/educational environments, supporting Iraqi refugees, who have received capacity-building activities (trainings/	SCS: 11 schools	24 schools receive physical and extracurricular support	Two public schools received support to enhance their physical environment

<sup>31</sup> According to the Ministry of Education, completion of kindergarten is considered to be a prerequisite to enter primary schools in Lebanon.

<sup>32</sup> UNHCR ProGres data as of September 2009: 2,223 boys and girls between the ages of 4-18 years old. By May 2010, UNHCR inactivated cases (whose UNHCR documents expired before end-March 2009 but not renewed) which set the total number of Iraqi boys and girls between the ages of 5-17 years old on 1662.

# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Indicator	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010-2011 school year	Achieved as of May 2010
workshops/ activities)		Two ToTs for 12 master trainers on inclusive education who will conduct echo-trainings for 40 teachers	and for their extracurricular activities (IOCC)  No funding secured so mainstreamed into teacher training projects (such as Active Learning and Differential Instruction Training) (UNESCO)
Number of MoE/MoSA staff who have received training	None	20 ministry staff	None
Number of children/adolescents with specific needs accessing education	100% of identified cases receiving support	100% of identified cases receiving support	100% of identified cases receiving support
Number of children/ adolescents and youth participating in after school support classes/ summer classes/ and educational community-based activities	675	575	235

## Financial requirements

Agency and Indicative Budget (\$)	Activities planned (January 2010)	Changes/ Revisions
<b>DRC</b> 75,000	Provision of school kits for Iraqi children enrolled in primary, intermediate and secondary schools	No changes
<b>Insan Association</b> 174,000	Facilitate access and support to non-formal education  Identify families at risk/children already working to better target financial assistance  Conduct community-based activities  Raise awareness on the scholastic challenges for Iraqi refugees children/youth, targeting school personnel (public and private), affected and host community, with special attention on inclusion	No changes
<b>IOCC</b> 1,000,000	Improve the learning environment in 15 public schools by rehabilitating and modernizing school facilities while providing a model for after-school activities through the Lebanon Education Assistance for Development (LEAD) project funded by United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Two of the targeted schools host Iraqi students
<b>NRC</b> 172,201	Provision of community learning centre and information dissemination activities for refugee community  Provide non-formal education to youth between the ages of 14-21 years (English and computer literacy, skills training and life-skills education of out-of-school refugee youth (target: 150 beneficiaries)  Provide child-care supervision and activities	NRC closed its youth centres in February 2010 because of lack of funding  NRC will run a new community centre targeting all age groups starting June 2010 <sup>33</sup>
<b>SC</b> 1,100,000	Provide school fees and supplies  Provide support classes and extracurricular classes  Conduct awareness-raising sessions and capacity-building activities for Iraqi children, parents and caregivers/teachers	No changes

<sup>33</sup> This is a one year long project funded by the Norwegian Foreign Ministry. For purposes of implementation of this project NRC has been participating in the Protection and RACE working group meetings since May 2010.

## REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Agency and Indicative Budget (\$)	Activities planned (January 2010)	Changes/ Revisions
	<p>Provide vocational training for Iraqi and host country youth</p> <p>Provide youth with life skills and leadership skills training</p> <p>Raise awareness among the youth on topics related to education/protection in emergencies, health and hygiene, reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS and STDs</p> <p>Create school clubs in public schools</p> <p>Enhance the learning environment at targeted schools</p>	<p>Postponed until next year</p> <p>Postponed until next year</p>
<b>UNESCO</b> 52,300	<p>Train two national teacher-trainers from each of the six regional teacher training centres on inclusive education with a special focus on Iraqi refugee situation</p> <p>Train 40 school teachers at centralized training, co-facilitated by previously trained teacher-trainers on inclusive education with a special focus on Iraqi refugees, classroom-based practices and management to deal with challenges, especially discrimination and language difficulties</p> <p>Train 20 MoE/MoSA and municipal officials with high Iraqi refugee population, focusing on the inclusion and protection of Iraqi refugee children and adolescents in schools</p>	A revision: No funding secured so target teachers mainstreamed into teacher training projects (such as Active Learning and Differential Instruction Training)
<b>UNHCR, with Caritas and MECC</b> 871,022	<p>Provide education grants to 1,000 Iraqi children/youth registered with UNHCR and enrolled in public and private schools for formal education (primary, lower secondary and higher secondary level) and vocational training (in coordination with SC Sweden)</p> <p>Provide cash and in-kind assistance for transportation fees, winterization items and scholastic supplies</p> <p>Disseminate information on formal and non-formal education opportunities through outreach services and follow-up</p> <p>Conduct assessment of Iraqi children with specific educational needs and provide them with adequate assistance</p>	No changes
<b>UNICEF</b> 182,000	Provide capacity-building for staff of MoE, MoSA and Social Development Centres, as well as school personnel to better integrate Iraqi refugees in Lebanon's school system	No changes

### RELIEF AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT (RACE)

Given the relatively unchanged operational environment, no modification of the identified priority needs or response strategy is required. The Relief and Community Empowerment (RACE) sector has not yet received any funding for the response plans. The number of refugees who have received assistance is more than planned given the increasingly difficult socio-economic situation, in addition to the fact that 10.6% of the registered Iraqi population with specific needs and vulnerabilities fully rely on the assistance programmes to survive. Accordingly, 47% of the registered Iraqi population had been assisted by June 2010. With the limited funding to date, the criteria for assistance is expected to become more restrictive and limited to those most in need. Against this backdrop, there is a rising need to strengthen individual and community coping mechanisms.

While the shortage of funding in 2010 will create many challenges in relation to assistance, community development activities will also be affected for the remainder of the year if the necessary funding is not

received. The number of refugees participating in community development activities at centres has been more than planned, as they realized the positive impact this had on their daily lives. Therefore, there is a need to maintain the same level of activities such as vocational training, income-generating activities, awareness sessions and others. All of these activities are effective in preventing and addressing protection concerns, strengthening existing resources and support structures, and building capacities pending durable solutions. As the refugee situation prolongs, community centres and structures will play an increasingly pivotal role in disseminating information on developments in protection, durable solutions and assistance.

Outreach activities will continue and expand to the different areas in order to prioritize identification of groups with specific needs and vulnerabilities that cannot access the existing services. As a result, the existing referral system for such people will be further strengthened with the increased coordination between RACE and the Education, Protection and Health Working Groups to ensure a holistic intervention.

<b>Participating Organizations</b>	UNHCR (Chair), Danish Refugee Council (DRC) (Co-Chair), Amel Association, <i>Arc En Ciel</i> , Caritas Lebanon Migrants Centre, International Medical Corps, Insan Association, IRD, MECC, IOM, NRC, Restart Center
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Indicator	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
Percentage of refugees receiving assistance who are deemed eligible according to targeted standards of social-economic need	85% of the planned refugees receiving assistance	100% of eligible refugees receiving assistance	85% of the refugees received assistance (3,791 Individuals )
Number of participants in the community-based activities	600	1,000	1,367 participants (1,067 women and 300 men).
Number of capacity-building activities targeting refugees	150	250	341 refugees (175 men and 166 women)
Number of participatory assessment meetings in line with AGDM	40	50	15 participatory assessment meetings
Number of outreach activities, home visits, etc.	1,500	1,700	3,515 outreach and field visits
Number of trained refugee volunteer groups such as committees, outreach workers, focal points, etc.	20	50	66 refugee men and women trained as outreach workers, volunteers and committee members
Information-sharing mechanism covering community issues, resources and activities produced by the working group and distributed through community outlets	Monthly reports; quarterly newsletters on existing services for Iraqi refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issue monthly reports and quarterly newsletters</li> <li>Develop a data log on existing community resources and activities</li> <li>Develop an accurate community information management system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Newsletters were produced to share information concerning the existing services and community development activities for refugees</li> <li>Pamphlets and brochures have been developed on different topics and distributed to refugees</li> </ul>
Number of Iraqis receiving protection and SGBV education services at a Listening and Counselling Centre	200	1,000	319 (299 refugee women and 20 men)

# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Indicator	Baseline from 2009	Target for 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
Number of Iraqis participating in Early Childhood Development sessions, mental health awareness sessions, and SGBV awareness sessions	200	2,000	2,420 refugee men and women participating in awareness sessions
Number of Iraqis provided with information on available services in Lebanon, the region and Iraq through setting-up of information stations and dissemination of information	--	2,400	1,776 men and women provided with information on services in Lebanon, the region and Iraq

## Financial requirements:

Agency and Indicative Budget (\$)	Activities planned (January 2010)	Changes/ Revisions
<b>Arc En Ciel</b> 74,350	Provide rental assistance for vulnerable families  Provide furniture and household utensils for vulnerable families  Provide food coupons for vulnerable families	In the context of finding adequate housing for refugee families and finding a suitable job for these refugees, the following activities were implemented until the end of the project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assisting in the payment of the rent</li> <li>Providing furniture and basic utensils for the houses</li> <li>Providing basic food portions needed during the first period of integration</li> <li>Providing professional kits which might supply a revenue for the families</li> </ul> <p>These activities have ceased with the end of the project in June 2010. The families asking for these services are being referred to other NGOs</p>
<b>Caritas</b> 420,000	Provide humanitarian assistance  Assist refugees in need with one-off rent payment	No changes
<b>DRC</b> 425,000	Provide funds for small projects implemented by funding LNGOs/CBOs working with Iraqis  Provide one-off NFI assistance to vulnerable refugees  Conduct outreach visits/activities  Disseminate newsletters for Iraqis and other outreach publications	No changes
<b>IMC</b> 124,000	Conduct awareness sessions on education, SGBV, early childhood development and mental health  Disseminate information on services and the situation in Iraq	Conduct awareness sessions on education, SGBV, early childhood development and mental health  Conduct SGBV Case Management Training for GPs, gynecologists and nurses  Support the KAFA Listening and Counseling Center to provide protection services to victims of Violence

# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Agency and Indicative Budget (\$)	Activities planned (January 2010)	Changes/ Revisions
		<p>Support KAFA male clinic to deal with male victims and perpetrators.</p> <p>Produce and disseminate GBV and Mental Health Awareness Material</p> <p>Disseminate information on services and the situation in Iraq through Information stations set up at the IMC-supported clinics</p> <p>Organize and carry out an awareness seminar for Iraqis through the Iraqi Embassy and UNHCR on misconceptions, rights, returns and services</p>
<b>Insan Association</b> 600,000	<p>Conduct outreach</p> <p>Identify refugees in need and refer them to appropriate channels</p> <p>Train refugees with vocational/livelihood skills and knowledge</p>	No changes
<b>IRD</b> 50,000	<p>Provide the country of origin information to assist refugees in making an free and informed choice on durable solutions</p> <p>Provide comprehensive entrepreneurship training, building upon IRDs legalization and apprenticeship programme</p>	No changes
<b>IOM</b> 700,000	Provide sustainable assistance to vulnerable Iraqis displaced in Lebanon	Distributed winterization items (Heats, Blankets, and rechargeable lamps) for Iraqis in different areas, In the process of fund-raising to secure funding for a sustainable programme
<b>NRC</b> 258,301	<p>Disseminate relevant information through community centre</p> <p>Provide non-formal education to youth between the ages of 14-21 (English, computer literacy, skills training and life-skills education for out of school refugee youth)</p> <p>Provide child-care supervision and activities</p>	NRC had to close its youth centres because of lack of funding at the beginning of 2010. Between February 2010 and May 2010, NRC has not been working with Iraqi refugees. In April 2010 NRC received funding from the Norwegian Ministry and will therefore be opening one community centre at the end of June in Sad El Baouchrieh. This is a long year project
<b>UNHCR, with AMEL, Caritas and MECC</b> 3,947,297	<p>Provide relief assistance (financial, food coupons and NFIs)</p> <p>Implement community development projects for refugees</p> <p>Conduct outreach and participatory assessment meetings</p> <p>Coordinate sector activities</p>	No changes

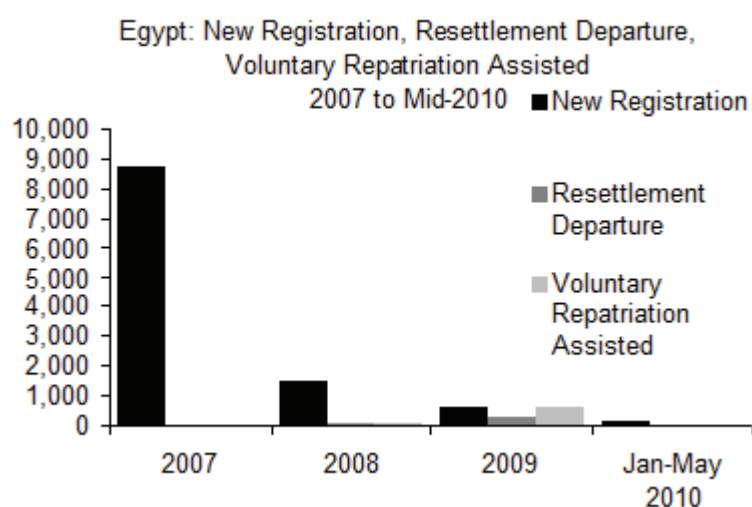


### 3.2.4 EGYPT, IRAN, TURKEY AND THE GULF COUNTRIES

#### The Arab Republic of Egypt:

##### Update on the Context

Iraqi refugees represent 17% of some 38,660 refugees and asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR in Cairo. The Arab Republic of Egypt (Egypt) is a signatory to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees,<sup>34</sup> as well as the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention. In the absence of a national asylum system, UNHCR registers refugees and asylum-seekers, issues documentation to those registered and determines refugee status, all in close cooperation with the Government of Egypt.



As of 31 May 2010, 6,661 Iraqi nationals were registered with UNHCR, about half of whom arrived in 2006. A total of 209 Iraqis have registered in 2010. 49% of the caseload is female. The age breakdown is as follows:

##### Iraqi national registered with UNHCR as of May 2010

Age group	0-4	5-11	12-17	18-59	60+
Female	152	516	489	1,912	215
Male	172	589	498	1,909	209
Total	324	1,105	987	3,821	424
Percentage of total	4.9%	16.6%	14.8%	57.4%	6.4%

Some 1,500 registered Iraqis' files were closed, excluding for resettlement purposes, due to assisted voluntary return or departure to another country between January and December of

2009, and about 200 people between January and 31 May 2010, largely with a view to return. A total of 383 Iraqis have been submitted for resettlement from January to December 2009, and 131 from January to May 2010. Sixty-seven have departed for resettlement from January to May 2010.

UN agencies and international and national NGO partners directly or indirectly provide critical protection and assistance to Iraqi refugees. The organizations include Caritas, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), IOM, Psycho-Social Training Institute, Refuge Egypt, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO. To ensure that gaps are met, and to avoid overlaps in services, UNHCR facilitates coordination among all partners through inter-agency and bilateral meetings.

##### Changes in Priorities

Most Iraqi refugees live in an urban context, where the cost of living continued to increase in 2010. Many refugees are highly dependant upon international assistance due to a deteriorating socio-economic environment and restrictions placed on access to formal employment, as well as public health and education systems. Working with Caritas, CRS and Refuge Egypt, UNHCR is the largest provider of assistance to the refugees through education, health subsidies and financial assistance for those with special needs and the most vulnerable.

<sup>34</sup> Upon accession to the 1951 Convention, Egypt made reservations to articles 12 (1) (personal status), 20 (rationing), 22 (1) (access to primary education), 23 (access to public relief and assistance) and 24 (labor legislation and social security). Egypt's subsequent accession to the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child made primary education compulsory and available free to all children. Nonetheless, the other reservations result in difficult socio-economic circumstances for all refugees, including Iraqis.

Currently, some 20% of the registered Iraqi refugee population (those who have special needs or are particularly vulnerable) need financial and emergency humanitarian support. The priorities remain the same. They continue to need support to access affordable, comprehensive, decentralized public and other health-care facilities, close to their areas of residence, as well as access to psychosocial and mental health services. In light of restrictions on Iraqi children's access to public primary and secondary school, many require support in order to enroll in affordable private schools and pursue their education. In the search for durable solutions for this population, and with the improved situation in certain areas of Iraq, the trend of Iraqis wishing to return to Iraq voluntarily has continued in 2010. However, for some, return to Iraq or continued stay in Egypt are not options. Indeed, those with medical and protection needs require an alternative durable solution: resettlement.

### **Progress on work and partnerships**

In 2010, humanitarian agencies in Egypt continue their work in the fields of protection, health, education, and support to vulnerable groups and pursue durable solutions. Planned activities in the field of protection include protection against *refoulement* and provision of documentation to Iraqi refugees and asylum seekers.

In the field of health, activities include enhancing the national capacities – improvement of selected health facilities and staff capacity – to improve access and quality of care for refugees, asylum-seekers and other migrants, as well as nationals. In addition, agencies continue providing subsidized primary and emergency health care and support in the fields of reproductive, maternal, child and psycho-social health care.

In 2010, UNICEF continues to conduct the second phase of the “Health and Psycho-social Intervention to Iraqi Refugees in Egypt”. Through this, there will be further capacity development of the Psycho-social Training Institute (PSTI) to train and graduate up to 35 psycho-social workers who will provide psycho-social support to an estimated 2,000 refugee children, families and communities in 13 centres. UNICEF also continues to work on enhancing the capacity of 11 primary health workers to provide a comprehensive health screening to 920 refugee children from age zero to five. UNICEF also provides their mothers with awareness, advice and support, regarding nutrition and disease prevention through one-on-one education and group teaching sessions. A referral system will also be established for needy cases to general medical system.

WHO continues to work on ensuring Iraqis' access to quality health services at all levels, including supporting four selected PHC centres in areas where large numbers of Iraqis reside and supporting the provision of secondary and tertiary care to vulnerable Iraqis through one selected MoH hospital. The identified need for mental health and reproductive health services will also be covered as soon as the anticipated funds for 2010 are received. WHO also conducts awareness-raising among Iraqis regarding the services available to them, and works on strengthening the health information system to inform decision-making.

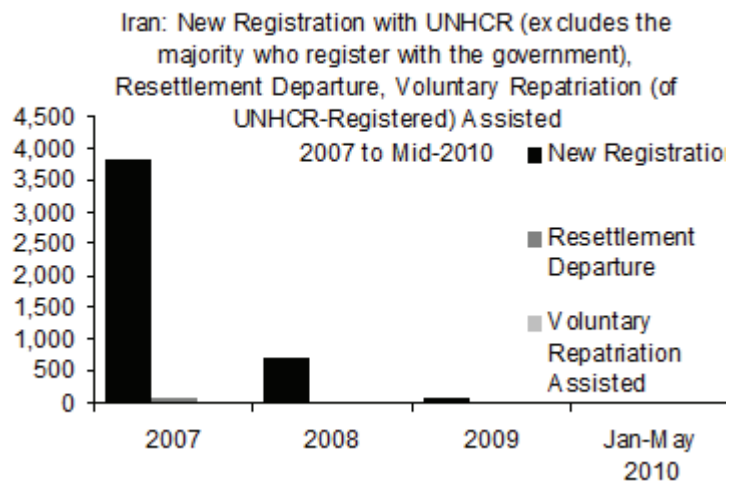
IOM also continues to promote access to primary health care for Iraqi nationals temporarily residing in Egypt. This includes a range of direct assistance, capacity-building and outreach initiatives, with a particular focus on maternal child health.

In addition to UNHCR's provision of the education grant, activities in education by agencies involved include training management for teachers on counselling and working with children in emergency situations, as well as supporting catch-up classes and providing learning material.

Support to vulnerable groups and individuals includes continued provision, by UNHCR, of limited financial and in-kind assistance to refugees, asylum-seekers and other Iraqis who are identified as having special needs or being impoverished, following counselling and individual assessment of their socio-economic situation. IOM also continues to implement a direct assistance programme for Iraqi victims of trafficking, and to those Iraqis who are extremely vulnerable to exploitation, including housing subsidies, medical assistance and vocational training.

Potential durable solutions include return and resettlement. For those expressing a wish to return based on a free and informed decision, activities include undertaking necessary procedures and coordination to facilitate their return; provision of reliable and up-to-date information about the process and the conditions in areas of return; and provision of a transportation and repatriation grant and/or comprehensive reintegration assistance, as needed. For those for whom resettlement is the most appropriate durable solution, support is provided throughout the process, from the initial interviews until the arrival at the country of resettlement.

IOM Cairo continues to be responsible for all resettlement processing activities of all cases submitted for the US Refugees Admissions Programme, being the designated Overseas Processing Entity site in Cairo. For resettlement to Australia, Canada and various European countries, IOM continues to assist in liaising with respective embassies in Cairo for handling logistical support for medical screening activities, cultural orientation and pre-departure requirements, then arranging the travel of approved individuals to their final destination.



## The Islamic Republic of Iran

### Update on Context

The Islamic Republic of Iran continues to host two protracted refugee populations: Afghan and Iraqi refugees. Based on the latest re-registration exercise carried out by the Iranian Bureau for Foreigners, Aliens and Immigration Affairs (BAFIA), 43,778 Iraqi refugees registered with the authorities as of 31 March 2010. This group, known as “old caseload”, is comprised of Iraqi Kurds from the northern governorates who came to Iran in early 1970s, and Feili Kurds and Shiite Arabs from Central and Southern Iraq who fled Iraq between 1980 and 1988. The second group of Iraqis, known as “new Iraqi arrivals”, fled generalized and sectarian violence in Central and Southern Iraq following the fall of Saddam Hussein’s regime in 2003. UNHCR recognized these individuals on a *prima facie* basis and began registering the group in March 2007. As of 31 May 2010, a total of 4,028 such Iraqi arrivals have registered with UNHCR since 2007. Therefore, about 47,900 Iraqis are counted as persons of concern to UNHCR in Iran.

An official visit was commissioned by Iraqi Government delegates to Iraqi refugee settlements/camps of Jahroum and Azna in Iran in October 2009. This prompted the voluntary return of some 800 Iraqi refugees in late 2009. A similar official visit took place early this year in some other settlements, which is expected to generate similar group return in the second semester of 2010. UNHCR’s assistance to all Iraqi refugees volunteering to return, such group return inclusive, is strictly based on the principles of individual case management.

### Changes in priorities

As reiterated during the participatory assessment exercise, which was conducted in early 2010, the priority needs for Iraqi refugees remain health, education and improved livelihoods. Given the lack of legal status for Iraqis in Iran, most needs of newly arrived Iraqis, including health-care needs for individuals not registered with UNHCR, are covered by the NGO Iraqi Refugee Aid Council from its internal resources.

At the same time, UNHCR is seeking medical care and accommodation for vulnerable elderly populations through a referral mechanism. This is being carried out in collaboration with the provincial BAFIA offices and other social welfare institutions, as well as specialized NGOs such as the Tehran-based NGO Chain of Hopes. UNHCR is also providing assistance for treatment of refugee children suffering from cancer through MAHAK, a national charity organization.

UNHCR also continues to enhance referral modalities for individuals at risk and those in need of a durable solution and voluntary repatriation as appropriate, in accordance with their specific situation.

In the second semester of 2010, UNHCR Iran plans to update ageing water and sanitation structures as well as refugee shelters in a number of Iraqi refugee settlements/camps. It also plans to run literacy classes through Literacy Movement Organization and vocational skills trainings classes through State-run vocation skills training centres. Subject to the availability of funds, limited assistance will be offered with school supplies and equipment for the schools with Iraqi students.

### Opportunities and constraints

Refugees' livelihoods are expected to be seriously impacted by the deteriorating economy in Iran due to the high annual inflation rate, potential tougher international sanctions, the planned removal of subsidies and the high unemployment rate. Severe price increases on major and essential commodities are expected later this year, as Parliament has already approved the bill for the gradual phase-out of State subsidies from energy and basic food commodities. While the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is considering some kind of relief measure for the extremely vulnerable Iranian nationals, discussion is ongoing on how to best address vulnerable refugees' needs.

Addressing the pressing needs of the refugee population in urban areas continues to be challenging. It requires a systematic outreach strategy and access to information that the humanitarian community has limited access to. The support of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to engage with qualified partners, particularly NGOs, will be pivotal in this regard.

### Progress on work and partnerships

UNHCR and WFP are the primary UN agencies working with Iraqi refugees. BAFIA and the ministries of health and education are important government partners in the provision for health and educational services. WFP provided monthly food rations to 2,163 Iraqi registered refugees residing in 11 Iraqi refugee settlements/camps.

Through the NGO Iraqi Refugee Aid Council (IRAC), UNHCR is addressing the medical needs of Iraqi refugees who suffer from life-threatening diseases and emergency medical conditions. A referral system has been established with the hospitals and health centres for effective management of such cases in all 12 provinces with Iraqi refugee presence. By the end of April 2010, IRAC had assisted 128 vulnerable cases for medical assistance.

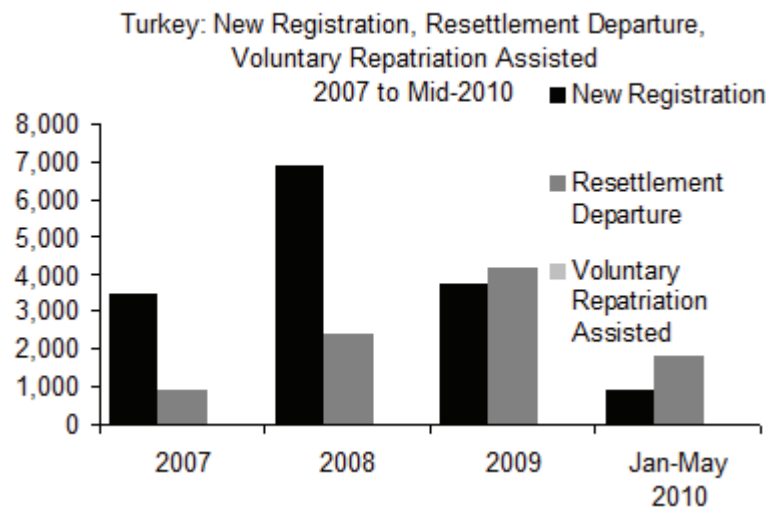
Iraqi patients who received assistance with treatment cost from IRAC - 1 Jan 2010 -30 Apr 2010						
Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
0 - 4	8	6%	5	4%	13	10%
5 - 17	10	8%	4	3%	14	11%
18 - 59	40	31%	37	29%	77	60%
> 60	11	9%	13	10%	24	19%
Total	69	54%	59	46%	128	100%

During 2010, a total of 606 Iraqi refugees registered with the Iranian authorities have voluntarily returned to Iraq. UNHCR supported the repatriating refugees with 80% of their travel costs based on established zonal tariffs and a cash grant of \$100 per adult and \$50 per child.

## The Republic of Turkey:

### Update on the context

As of 31 May 2010, there were 5,478 Iraqis residing in the Republic of Turkey. Of this number, 4,906 were recognized pursuant to UNHCR's mandate and 572 are registered as asylum-seekers. There is a remarkable decrease (62%) in the Iraqi asylum applications in Turkey compared to the previous year. Between 1 January and 31 May 2010, there were 1,868 resettlement departures and 975 new registrations, which leads



UNHCR to predict a decrease in the resettlement needs in the future. UNHCR estimates that some 2,500 Iraqis will be resettled in 2010. As neither an increase in voluntary repatriation nor improvement in local integration possibilities is likely, resettlement will continue to play an essential role as the main durable solution available to Iraqi refugees in Turkey.

While Turkey has ratified the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, it maintains a geographical limitation and assumes an obligation to provide protection only to those refugees originating from Europe. Non-European asylum-seekers may apply to the Turkish Government for “temporary asylum-seeker status” under the 1994 Asylum Regulation, pending UNHCR’s efforts to secure a solution for them elsewhere. UNHCR conducts refugee status determination (RSD) for non-European asylum-seekers in parallel to the domestic procedure for temporary asylum.

The EU membership perspective has prompted the Government of Turkey to prepare a new legislation on asylum and to envisage the creation of a national asylum institution under civilian control. Two draft laws addressing these specific issues are expected to be submitted to Parliament for approval during the third quarter of 2010. However, the altering popular perceptions of Turkey as an EU member — domestically and internationally — creates some ambiguity in motivating relevant ministries to fully engage in the development of an asylum system that would meet EU Acquis standards.

To maintain their legal status, asylum-seekers must pay significant fees (“*ikamet* fees”) for residence permits every six months. In March 2010, a circular was issued encouraging governors to exempt refugees from these fees. However, practice is not uniform. Asylum-seeker and refugee children with valid residence permits have access to formal primary education in Turkey. However, some parents cannot afford to pay either the residence fees or related educational expenses. Similarly, refugees registered with the authorities are eligible for medical treatment in State health-care facilities, but they may need additional assistance for non-subsidized medical costs or urgent treatment. Access to the labour market is *de facto* limited as most are required by the Government to reside in smaller cities with scarce job opportunities. As a consequence, many Iraqi asylum-seekers and refugees are heavily dependant on external support in order to avoid destitution.



Iraqis live dispersed in over 30 cities assigned to them by the Turkish authorities. 44% of this population are Assyrian-Chaldean, 30% are Arab, 17% are Turkmen and 7% are Kurdish. Almost half of the population (46%) are Christian. The gender and age distribution of the registered Iraqi population is as follows:

Iraqi Refugees in Turkey (as of 31 May 2010)						
Age Group	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
0-4	273	8%	206	10%	479	9%
5-17	642	19%	488	23%	1,130	21%
18-59	2,295	69%	1,391	64%	3,686	67%
60 and above	104	3%	79	4%	183	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,314</b>		<b>2,164</b>		<b>5,478</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Changes in priorities

Priorities for the humanitarian community in Turkey stay the same in 2010. UNHCR's 2010 programme in Turkey continues to focus on ensuring access to the territory and to asylum procedures; directly implementing an asylum procedure for non-Europeans; improving the reception conditions and pursuing durable solutions for refugees. It also aimed at supporting the Turkish authorities to draft relevant legislation and strengthen the asylum system in line with the international standards.

### Opportunities and constraints

Advocacy continues for a general exemption from residence fees, or *lkamet*, which would alleviate part of the burden. A major step forward was two circulars issued by the Government in March 2010. The first circular instructed local authorities to waive the fees for those who cannot pay, as well as retroactively lift the fees for those departing for resettlement. The second provided some guidance to local authorities regarding mixed migration movements.

The absence of a Government agreement on terms of reference for UNHCR's operation remains a concern and a source of potential misunderstanding.

### Progress on work and partnerships

In addition to registration and resettlement activities, UNHCR and its partners provided 2,852 types of assistance. They included in-country transport for interviews, individual and family financial support, health services, educational support and legal services addressing protection needs.

UNHCR covers the transportation expenses of needy Iraqis who are invited either for registration or RSD, resettlement and needs assessment interviews. Some 57 Iraqis received travel assistance and attended their scheduled interviews in UNHCR Ankara. Six Iranians from Iraq received travel assistance.

Following needs assessment by UNHCR, vulnerable refugees received cash assistance on a monthly basis. The assistance provided to needy refugees allowed them to find an adequate place to live while waiting for durable solutions. As of 31 May 2010, some 363 Iraqis received financial assistance each month and 19 vulnerable Iraqi asylum-seekers received one-time special assistance before recognition. During the same period, some 70 Iranian refugees from Iraq received financial assistance each month.

As of 31 May, 195 Iraqis and Iranians from Iraq received medical assistance for treatment at the State hospitals and a contracted clinic.

Iraqi/Iranian ex-Iraq refugee children attended local primary schools in 2010. UNHCR provided education assistance to some 281 children (266 Iraqis and 15 Iranians ex-Iraq) to attend formal education. It also assisted 41 children to continue vocational education activities.



UNHCR's two implementing partners, present in 23 cities, provided counselling and guidance to asylum-seekers and refugees in legal, protection and social issues, and facilitated their access to the existing services in these cities.

At mid-year, UNHCR Turkey's implementing partner Association for Solidarity with Asylum-Seekers and Migrants (ASAM) provided counselling to 2,033 people. Implementing partner Human Resources Development Foundation (HRDF) provided counselling to 508 people each month. UNHCR's contracted lawyers in Agri, Hatay and Izmir continued providing legal advice to asylum-seekers and refugees in these cities.

In 2010, UNHCR worked mainly with the General Directorate of Consular Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the General Directorate for Security within the Ministry of the Interior. They are responsible for operational asylum matters. UNHCR also collaborated with the Asylum and Migration Bureau of the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of National Education, the Social Solidarity Foundation, the Social Services and Child Protection Directorate and civil society actors. Good working relations were developed with the Religious Affairs Directorate. Regular meetings between UNHCR's partners and civil society helped identify gaps and improve protection and assistance schemes.

IOM worked closely with UNHCR to facilitate resettlement departures. They also worked on migration/asylum and trafficking issues. The UN Country Team identified several cross-cutting themes that have links to UNHCR's operational activities in Turkey. This has led to greater cooperation with other UN entities in the country.

In 2010, UNHCR signed sub-project agreements with implementing partners ASAM and HRDF.

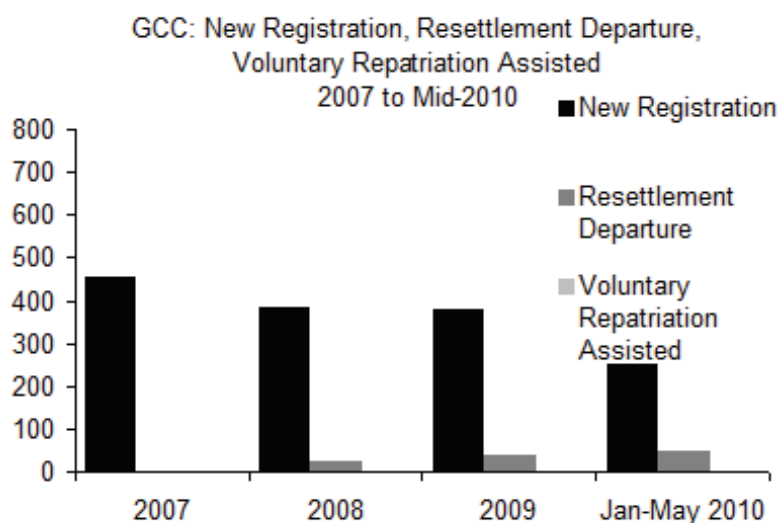
During the reporting period, UNHCR Turkey continued its cooperation with civil society and signed MOUs with the following new NGOs: International Blue Crescent, Human Rights Foundation of Turkey, Multeci Der, Refugee Support Group Ankara and the Turkish Education Volunteers Foundation.

## The Gulf Cooperation Council Countries

### Update on Context

The Gulf countries are neither signatory to the 1951 Convention for Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, nor party to any of the international instruments governing refugees. There are no administrative structures or asylum procedures for the determination of refugee status. As a result, UNHCR deals with all matters related to refugees and asylum-seekers in those countries.

The stay of recognized refugees is only temporarily tolerated pending the identification of a durable solution. The number of registered Iraqis in each country as of May 2010 is as follows:



The flow of Iraqis entering the GCC countries to secure employment and residency continued. There were 249 Iraqis registered since January 2010. No significant increase was witnessed in the first part of 2010, as in 2009, due to the increasingly restrictive immigration policies and the relatively high cost of living in these countries.

Gulf Cooperation Council Countries	
Bahrain	170
Kuwait	644
Oman	34
Qatar	31
Saudi Arabia	56
United Arab Emirates	356
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,291</b>

The majority of Iraqis registered with UNHCR in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, are post-2003. They fled Iraq and entered one of the Gulf countries, such as Bahrain, Qatar or Oman, on a work or visit visa. These visas are either transferred later to a residence visa or extended several times.

Iraqis are the largest population of concern to the UNHCR office in United Arab Emirates (UAE). A great number of the Iraqis in the UAE reside there legally and hold valid work permits or own property. Iraqis, along with other long stayers in the UAE, are treated as expatriates during their immigration processes. No special consideration is allotted to them.

Iraqi persons of concern represent around 55% of the total refugee and asylum-seeker population registered with UNHCR in Kuwait. The majority of the registered applicants are long stayers in Kuwait, with about 50% of the registered Iraqi population originating from southern governorates of Iraq. Applicants requesting assistance are referred to national charity organizations such as Zakat House and Red Crescent. Refugees are interviewed for resettlement eligibility. Those found eligible are processed for submission.

In 2010, a total of 49 Iraqis have departed for resettlement from the GCC countries: 20 from Kuwait and 29 from the UAE.

### Changes in Priorities

The overall strategy of UNHCR and the humanitarian community in the GCC countries remains the same. It includes: 1) the creation of protection space within the strict immigration restriction in the country; 2) processing eligible cases for resettlement to a third country.

Priorities also include maintaining a good working relation with the Government and enhancing the protection mechanism in place by providing regular training to government bodies, NGOs and educational institutes.

UNHCR will also continue to advocate the rights of the population of concern and intervene to address the protection needs in a timely and effective manner.

### Opportunities and Constraints

Resettlement for recognized Iraqi refugees is not only a durable solution but also a protection tool. Some 70% of the Iraqi asylum-seekers in the Gulf region have conducted eligibility interviews and were processed for resettlement. The majority of these cases were interviewed by the United States during the recent Department of Homeland Security circuit ride to Bahrain. Only 49 Iraqis have departed for resettlement from Kuwait and the UAE between January and May 2010.

In 2010, systematic and timely processing of RSD applications and/or resettlement eligible cases is foreseeable in the UAE. This will be made possible by creating a Protection Officer post at UNHCR in the UAE; through the good rapport already established with the Government in the UAE; and through the envisaged signing of the cooperation agreement between UNHCR and the UAE Government.

Constraints remain. GCC countries have adopted very strict immigration policies due to their peculiarities in terms of their demographic profile and vast wealth. As a result, naturalization of foreigners has been extremely limited. There are no opportunities for local integration for the refugees who are under UNHCR's mandate.

The stay of Iraqi refugees is temporary and depends on the validity or expiration of their visa. The national regulations have become increasingly strict for Iraqi nationals in particular. This is in terms of obtaining entry visas, extending visit visas or residence permits and transferring sponsorship. Iraqi nationals also suffer from the high cost of living in the asylum countries. Furthermore, many have lost their jobs because of the economic downturn in the region and have approached UNHCR for subsistence allowance. UNHCR Riyadh provided subsistence allowance to a limited number based on their need assessment.

The stay of recognized refugees in GCC countries is only temporarily tolerated pending the identification of a durable solution, i.e., repatriation or resettlement. With the lack of local integration prospects and foreseeable mass voluntary repatriation in the near future, resettlement is considered as the only viable durable solution and a vital instrument of protection.

In the UAE, the lack of ability to know the exact number of Iraqi and other populations of concern presents a challenge to humanitarian agencies. Applications to UNHCR may rise considerably due to many long stayers becoming unemployed due to the global financial crisis and decreased business in the private and public sectors across the country.

**Progress on work and partnerships**

The humanitarian community has established good practices with government authorities over the past year through consistent advocacy, which culminated with the refugee law workshop. Advocacy and constant communication continue with the relevant authorities for better protection space in the GCC countries and with resettlement countries for durable solutions. New partnerships are underway, namely with Patient Helping Fund Society NGO in Kuwait, and National Human Rights NGOs in Qatar, UAE and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA).

### 3.2.5 REGIONAL COMPONENTS

#### 3.2.5.1 UNICEF Regional Operations

In the first half of 2010, the UNICEF Middle East and North Africa Regional Office (MENARO) worked to increase capacity in emergency preparedness and response in the region, particularly in countries facing ongoing and/or potential humanitarian issues, such as Iraq and its sub-regional implications.

Overall, coordination meetings were held regularly to share information regarding progress on preparedness and response, and possible advocacy tools and best practices among the countries concerned by humanitarian crisis. MENARO ensured high quality and timely delivery of services. In particular, it continued to serve as first port of call for country offices facing humanitarian crisis. Country offices were supported in mobilizing human and financial resources to respond to the crisis, including mobilizing internal and external staff and coordinating funding appeals.

The objectives and priorities of MENARO with respect to the Iraqi RRP will not change. They mainly remain as follows:

- a. Ensure that UNICEF sectoral response and assistance to Iraqis in need in the region is cohesive, coordinated and based on best practices across the whole of MENA.
- b. Ensure that UNICEF reflects the voice of vulnerable Iraqi children and women in the sub-region in a timely manner, and leverages partners to allocate more resources to responding to their needs.

Although no funds were received against the proposed activity in the RRP, UNICEF used carry-over funds among other funding to support the activities described below.

Guidance and support to country offices affected by the Iraq crisis were provided in health, nutrition, education, water, sanitation and hygiene, and child protection. They were provided through thematic workshops and the participation of technical advisors to coordination meetings.



*Refugee students engage in dialogue with their parents and community about their development as part of the skills development project in Jaramana, Damascus. © UNICEF Syria/2010/Krzysiek.*

MENARO was active on the following fronts:

#### Emergency

- Organized an emergency simulation exercise for Jordan to test readiness mechanism to respond to an emergency
- Provided training on Information Management, GPS and mapping
- Provided training to supply staff in the market-survey process in relation to the sub-regional supply initiative
- Reviewed inter-agency contingency plans

**WASH**

- One awareness session on humanitarian reform was organized for the Iraq WASH SOT (Sector Outcomes Team) partners
- Material disseminated (global WASH cluster handbook) to the Iraq WASH SOT partners
- Information management support
- Review of strategic documents regarding new SOT structure
- Sharing of good practices of WASH contingency planning

**Child Protection**

- Supported the roll-out of the IASC mental health and psycho-social guidelines
- Facilitated country office colleagues to participate in global events

**Education**

- Training of Iraq-based government officials on Education in Emergency

Some future activities include:

- support to ongoing review of the Iraq contingency planning
- support on Disaster Risk Reduction strategy and training

The Humanitarian Response Unit and the technical regional advisors provided support in reviewing UNICEF emergency preparedness and response plans for most of the countries in the region, including Iraq, Jordan and Syria. They helped country offices to identify gaps and suggest needs for improvement.

MENARO continues to support country offices in meeting UNICEF responsibilities as Cluster Lead through technical advice and direct deployment to the countries. In addition to supporting countries that have formally introduced the cluster approach, MENARO has provided continuous support to strengthen coordination mechanisms when needed, including to countries hosting Iraqi children.

Financial requirements	Changes/ Revisions
Staff: \$200,000	No changes
Direct project implementation (technical support, coordination, surveys, monitoring & reporting related cost and documentation): \$250,000	
Total: \$450,00	

Although MENARO did not receive funds in 2010, some of the above-mentioned activities were implemented with funds received in late 2009.

## ANNEX I: REGIONAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND CORRESPONDING INDICATORS

### Regional strategic objective 1:

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

Indicator	Baseline 2009	Target 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
<b>Syria:</b> Number of Iraqis with active UNHCR registration; number newly registered	<b>Syria:</b> 215,429 active registrations; 27,198 newly registered (as of end September 2009)	<b>Syria:</b> 168,000 active registrations; 21,000 newly UNHCR registered	<b>Syria:</b> 165,896 total registered (following the inactivation of files for around 58,000) and 8,782 new registrations since beginning of the year until end of May
<b>Syria:</b> Number of protection interventions and counselling related to detention, deportation, residency and visa issues and child protection	<b>Syria:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7,700 cases counselled, including 4,360 advised and/or provided with residence and visa related assistance</li> </ul>	<b>Syria:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11,000 (increased from 9,900) cases supported through legal counselling and follow-up</li> </ul>	<b>Syria:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5,100 cases supported with protection, residency and legal counselling</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three legal counselling cells established within community centres in Damascus / Rural Damascus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Six (revised from three) legal counselling cells within the community centres in Damascus / Rural Damascus/outside Damascus and with the Syrian Women's Union</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three legal counselling cells established (in areas with refugee communities in Damascus/Rural Damascus)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secured release of 43 deportation cases in detention; release and resettlement for 11 cases (as of mid-2009); 117 refugees in detention assisted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Release pursued for all reported cases (estimated at 400 individuals); assistance for all detention cases where agencies have access</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>142 cases in detention given assistance</li> <li>28 cases released from detention</li> </ul>
<b>Syria:</b> Number of capacity-building projects for border officials, immigration staff, Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and MoSAL	<b>Syria:</b> Four major capacity-building projects being implemented (training of border officials, workshop on international refugee law, rehabilitation of detention centre, equipment for immigration authorities)	<b>Syria:</b> Three (revised from four) major capacity-building initiatives to be continued in 2010	<b>Syria:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Capacity building/Legislative process: 2 workshops (Damascus and San Remo)</li> <li>(2) Capacity building/Law enforcement: 2 workshops</li> <li>(3) Support for the government offices (rehabilitation 50%, equipment 25%)</li> </ul>
<b>Jordan:</b> Number of Iraqis actively registered with UNHCR's ProGres system		<b>Jordan:</b> estimated 44,000 in 2010	<b>Jordan:</b> 32,032 registered Iraqis



# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Indicator	Baseline 2009	Target 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
<b>Jordan:</b> Number of SGBV cases identified and referred; number of refugee trainings for prevention of violence	<b>Jordan:</b> At mid-year, 115 SGBV cases had been identified	<b>Jordan:</b> Increase SGBV prevention activities and double the number of SGBV cases identified and referred	<b>Jordan:</b> As of the end of May, 51 SGBV cases had been identified and referred for support services. <sup>35</sup> As a pilot project, 21 people were trained on how to protect women and children from violence, and this training will be expanded through the community throughout the rest of the year
<b>Jordan:</b> Reduction in refoulement and detention cases	<b>Jordan:</b> As of September 2009, 25% reduction in detentions and 75% reduction in deportations from 2008	<b>Jordan:</b> 0% refoulement 100% access to detention facilities	<b>Jordan:</b> UNHCR enjoyed unhindered access to all Iraqis in detention and was able to carry out registration, refugee status determination (RSD), and resettlement (RST) activities in detention facilities  In the first five months of 2010, 90 Iraqis were detained and 15 registered Iraqis were deported, of which the majority was for stated national security reasons
<b>Lebanon:</b> Number of Iraqi refugees in detention for the sole reason of lack of legal status	<b>Lebanon:</b> 42 people (end September 2009)	<b>Lebanon:</b> 30 people (25% reduction)	<b>Lebanon:</b> 22 people
<b>Lebanon:</b> Average length of detention beyond the initial sentence (including those with charges other than illegal entry/presence)	<b>Lebanon:</b> 200 days	<b>Lebanon:</b> 100 days (50% reduction)	<b>Lebanon:</b> Less than 100 days
<b>Lebanon:</b> Percentage of Iraqi refugees in need receiving assistance	<b>Lebanon:</b> All detained refugees in need received basic assistance	<b>Lebanon:</b> All detained refugees in need received basic assistance	<b>Lebanon:</b> All detained refugees and asylum-seekers in need received basic assistance
<b>Lebanon:</b> Extent to which the amendments to 1962 law are debated by stakeholders	<b>Lebanon:</b> Initial draft shared with the Ministry of Interior	<b>Lebanon:</b> The draft law further discussed with the GoL. The draft law discussed with parliamentarians. The draft law discussed with the civil society	<b>Lebanon:</b> The UNHCR office has been working on a new framework with the GoL based on an amendment of the existing MoU

<sup>35</sup> UNHCR BO Amman, SGBV report of data recorded in ProGres, as of 31 May 2010. This is the number of people reporting SGBV incidents.

**Regional strategic objective 2:****Ensure that Iraqi refugees' basic needs are met, with special attention to the most vulnerable**

Indicator	Baseline 2009	Target 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
<b>Syria:</b> Number of refugees receiving direct material assistance	<b>Syria:</b> 12,000 families on average; 115,000 to 130,000 refugees received regular assistance with non-food items (NFIs) (hygiene kits); 5,000 children and 36,000 women received sanitary supplies	<b>Syria:</b> 17,000 Iraqi refugee families receiving financial assistance 130,000 to 150,000 refugees receive hygiene kits; 5,800 children and 40,000 women receive sanitary supplies  All refugee families receive heating fuel during winter	<b>Syria:</b> On average, 12,542 families received financial assistance/ monthly (UNHCR and IMC) No hygiene kits were distributed in 2010 On average, 4,908 children, 34,222 women and 376 elderly and people with disabilities received sanitary supplies (napkins and diapers) 2,367 refugees among newly registered assisted with bed sheets and quilts  No funding is available for heating so far
<b>Syria:</b> Percentage of entitled beneficiaries receiving full food basket during regular distribution cycle	<b>Syria:</b> 150,000 beneficiaries receive a full food ration (planning figure)	<b>Syria:</b> 100%	<b>Syria:</b> 75%
<b>Syria:</b> Number of advocacy and response sites/projects with focus on violence prevention, gender, child protection, human rights	<b>Syria:</b> Five response facilities in place, some with local partners	<b>Syria:</b> Nine prevention/response projects/facilities	<b>Syria:</b> Six projects/ initiatives (prevention and response)
<b>Syria:</b> Number of vulnerable individuals and families receiving community-based services (through community centres, CFSs, adolescent empowerment and mother support groups and multi-disciplinary units)	<b>Syria:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eight child-friendly spaces (CFSS); six adolescent empowerment groups</li> <li>12 mother-support groups</li> <li>24,000 children, 1000 mothers and 400 adolescents psycho-socially supported</li> <li>Four multi-disciplinary units for children/family members in SARC clinics</li> <li>1,200 psychological /psychiatric cases treated</li> <li>18,816 social and psychological counselling sessions; priority cases provided specialized PSS and mental health services (as of end September)</li> </ul>	<b>Syria:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eight child-friendly spaces<sup>36</sup>; Eight adolescent empowerment groups established</li> <li>16 mother-support groups</li> <li>24,000 children, 1600 mothers and 800 adolescents psycho-socially supported</li> <li>Four multi-disciplinary units for children /family members in SARC clinics maintained</li> <li>1,200 beneficiaries of community based psycho-social support (target revised)</li> <li>Priority cases provided specialized PSS and MH services</li> <li>30,000 social and psychological counselling sessions</li> </ul>	<b>Syria:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eight CFSs supported by UNICEF are operational, serving more than 1,677 children registered in 2010, 47% of them are girls.</li> <li>483 mothers engaged in 14 support groups (run by SARC) and parental education/empowerment activities</li> <li>7,235 children and adolescents (under-18 years) assisted through PSS activities in SARC/DRCross centres</li> <li>16 adolescent empowerment groups, in place (SARC supported by UNICEF &amp; DRC), 314 participants enrolled.</li> <li>Four multi-disciplinary units are operational, serving 1,219 follow up cases in SARC clinics, 311 new cases received this year</li> </ul>

<sup>36</sup> This includes five units managed by SARC, one by EMDH, one by UNRWA and one by TdH, all with support from UNICEF.

# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Indicator	Baseline 2009	Target 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,432 psychological and psychiatric referrals/receiving treatment (primary and secondary mental health care)</li> <li>530 beneficiaries of community based psycho-social support</li> <li>Priority cases provided specialized PSS and mental health services<sup>37</sup></li> <li>10,161 social and psychological counselling sessions</li> </ul>
<b>Syria:</b> Number of SGBV trainings and local partners engaged in prevention and response	<b>Syria:</b> 220 UN and NGO staff trained; 74 Iraqi volunteer women oriented on GBV	<b>Syria:</b> 280 UN and NGO staff trained; advanced GBV training for at least 100 volunteer women	<b>Syria:</b> 46 UN and NGO staff trained; 19 volunteer women provided with advanced GBV training; 145 refugee community members given GBV training.
<b>Syria:</b> Number of children supported through remedial and other forms of non-formal education and vocational education in MoE schools	<b>Syria:</b> 9,560 children supported through remedial education and extra-curricular activities  Vocational project recently started - no immediate beneficiaries	<b>Syria:</b> 18,270 Iraqi and Syrian students supported through remedial education and recreational activities  1,000 children including 500 Iraqi children (revised from 4,200 children)	<b>Syria:</b> A total of 14,416 children received remedial education as a strategy to enhance retention for those children at risk of dropping out of school  159 beneficiaries attended vocational training implemented by PU with support from UNHCR & UNICEF
<b>Syria:</b> Number of Iraqi children enrolled (pre-school through secondary)	<b>Syria:</b> 33,500 Iraqi children enrolled in 2008/2009 school year	<b>Syria:</b> 24,594 Iraqi children enrolled in 2009/10 school year (revised from 45,000 to reflect the current school enrolment statistics received from the MoE)	<b>Syria:</b> Compiled data shows 11,368 Iraqi children reached by projects/activities since the beginning of 2010. 24,594 refugee children are enrolled in 2009/10 (MoE data).  Agencies estimate that some 19,200 refugee children will be enrolled in 2010/11 school year (based on the assumption of 22% projected decrease in refugee population in 2010 taking into account planned new registrations, departures for resettlement, assisted and spontaneous voluntary repatriation)

<sup>37</sup> Specialized psycho-social support and mental health care provision is reported under Health Working Group. Cases are managed according to an integrative and comprehensive approach to psycho-social support and mental health.

# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Indicator	Baseline 2009	Target 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
<b>Syria:</b> Number of Iraqi refugees receiving PHC services	<b>Syria:</b> 33,500 Iraqi children enrolled in 2008/2009 school year	<b>Syria:</b> 24,594 Iraqi children enrolled in 2009/10 school year (revised from 45,000 to reflect the current school enrolment statistics received from the MoE)	<b>Syria:</b> Compiled data shows 11,368 Iraqi children reached by projects/activities since the beginning of 2010.  24,594 refugee children are enrolled in 2009/10 (MoE data).  Agencies estimate that some 19,200 refugee children will be enrolled in 2010/11 school year (based on the assumption of 22% projected decrease in refugee population in 2010 taking into account planned new registrations, departures for resettlement, assisted and spontaneous voluntary repatriation)
<b>Syria:</b> Number of secondary/tertiary healthcare services provided (e.g. cancer, surgery, dialysis, obstetric care, disabilities)	<b>Syria:</b> 10,679 Iraqi refugees received secondary and tertiary health care at the designated Government hospitals and some private hospitals on an exceptional basis	<b>Syria:</b> 10,500 receive secondary and tertiary health care at the Government hospitals and some private hospitals, with 240 IMC referrals and 1440 SARC/IFRC referrals	<b>Syria:</b> 4,229 Iraqi refugees received secondary and tertiary health care at the designated Government hospitals, and 206 through IMC
<b>Syria:</b> Number of camp refugees submitted and departed for the third countries	<b>Syria:</b> 1,420 refugees submitted for resettlement since 2008; 390 departed (as of end September)	<b>Syria:</b> All camp refugees submitted and departed on resettlement	<b>Syria:</b> 1,710 refugees submitted for resettlement since 2008 including 86 during Jan-May 2010  1,433 departed for resettlement (this includes 252 people departed from Al-Hol, and 118 who were resettled from Al-Tanf before the closure of the latter camp, Jan-May 2010)
<b>Syria:</b> Number of refugees in Al Hol Camp provided with shelter, water, food and NFIs, health-care, education, psycho-social assistance, recreational and socio-cultural activities and skills and vocational training	<b>Syria:</b> All camp residents given shelter, water and food and NFIs Access to primary health care and referrals to secondary and tertiary health care; weekly visits of psychologists	<b>Syria:</b> All refugees living in Al-Hol Camp provided with shelter, water, food and NFIs, health care, socio-cultural activities	<b>Syria:</b> All camp residents are living in up-to-standard shelters (163 units including community centres); have access to 40 litres of water per day;  have access to food and NFIs including hygienic kits through bi-monthly distributions  Health care (primary, dental and secondary/tertiary via referrals to Hassakeh and Damascus hospitals with a dedicated ambulance stationed in the camp);  91 children enrolled in primary and one in secondary school

**REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2009</b>	<b>Target 2010</b>	<b>Achieved as of May 2010</b>
			<p>90 students are attending remedial classes</p> <p>100 refugees are attending English courses</p> <p>Some 80 refugees are attending vocational training</p> <p>20 female and male volunteers and two CFS people in charge were supported and followed up in managing recreational activities for children in the UNICEF CFSs</p> <p>200 - 210 children and adolescents, divided into age groups, attended the programme of activities in the CFSs</p>
<b>Jordan:</b> Number of vulnerable Iraqi families receiving financial assistance	<b>Jordan:</b> 4,900 families monthly	<b>Jordan:</b> 8,000 families receive financial assistance per UNHCR Comprehensive Needs Assessment (CNA)	<b>Jordan:</b> In the period January – May 2010, an average of 4,564 families per month received financial assistance. Though outreach activities indicate that some poor families are not receiving financial assistance, the resources available do not allow for an increase in the number of beneficiaries
<b>Jordan:</b> Number of Iraqis receiving primary and secondary health services in supported non-governmental facilities	<b>Jordan:</b> 40,000	<b>Jordan:</b> 45,000-50,000	<p><b>Jordan:</b></p> <p><b>IMC:</b> 5,397</p> <p><b>IFH:</b> 400</p> <p><b>ICMC:</b> 782 Iraqis received primary and secondary services at Caritas clinics and through referral to Italian, Luzmila and Rosary Hospitals in Amman, Karak and Irbid</p> <p><b>UNHCR:</b> 3,000 individuals received PHC or secondary care through the IP</p>
<b>Jordan:</b> Number of Iraqis receiving reproductive health services	<b>Jordan:</b> -1700	<b>Jordan:</b> 3,000	<p><b>WHO:</b> The MoH is providing narrative reports on the Iraqi beneficiaries with no definite numbers that can be listed</p> <p><b>IMC:</b> information system only supports total numbers of RH consultations provided to Iraqi individuals, which is 2,312 RH consultations</p> <p><b>IRD:</b> 258</p> <p><b>JHAS:</b> through outreach mobile medical team provided RH consultations for 40 pregnant women at home</p>
<b>Jordan:</b> Number of Iraqi children accessing formal education		<b>Jordan:</b> 90% of UNHCR registered school-aged Iraqis	<b>Jordan:</b> More than 85% were enrolled in the 2010 school year

# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Indicator	Baseline 2009	Target 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
<b>Jordan:</b> Number of Iraqi children supported through academic support classes (i.e., remedial or informal classes)		<b>Jordan:</b> 3,500 remedial 700 informal 600-1,000 non-formal	<b>Jordan:</b> Information not available
<b>Jordan:</b> Number of Iraqi children and youth receiving special education		<b>Jordan:</b> 100	<b>Jordan:</b> 96
<b>Lebanon:</b> Percentage of refugees receiving assistance who are deemed eligible according to targeted standards of social-economic need	<b>Lebanon:</b> 85% of the planned refugees receiving assistance	<b>Lebanon:</b> 100% of eligible refugees receiving assistance	<b>Lebanon:</b> 85% of the refugees received assistance (3,791 Individuals )
<b>Lebanon:</b> Percentage of refugees identified as in need receiving support for secondary and tertiary care services	<b>Lebanon:</b> 100% refugees who were identified as being in need of inpatient health care received support	<b>Lebanon:</b> 100% of the people in need receive at least partial contribution and/or proper referral to secondary and tertiary care, taking into account prognosis and budget. Full coverage for vulnerable people or groups who meet the criteria	<b>Lebanon:</b> 100% of refugees identified in need of support for secondary and tertiary care services received it.
<b>Lebanon:</b> Number of Iraqi children and adolescents enrolled in formal education (schools)	<b>Lebanon:</b> 1,560	<b>Lebanon:</b> 1,662	<b>Lebanon:</b> 1,568
<b>Lebanon:</b> Number of Iraqi adolescents and youth enrolled in formal vocational training	<b>Lebanon:</b> 274	<b>Lebanon:</b> 300	<b>Lebanon:</b> 200
<b>Lebanon:</b> Number of Iraqi adolescents and youth enrolled in non-formal education and accelerated vocational training	<b>Lebanon:</b> 750	<b>Lebanon:</b> 700	<b>Lebanon:</b> 211
<b>Lebanon:</b> Number of Iraqi adolescents and youth enrolled in non-formal education and accelerated vocational training	<b>Lebanon:</b> 750	<b>Lebanon:</b> 700	<b>Lebanon:</b> 211
<b>Lebanon:</b> Percentage of refugees identified as in need receiving support for secondary and tertiary care services	<b>Lebanon:</b> 100% refugees who were identified as being in need of inpatient health care received support	<b>Lebanon:</b> 100% of the people in need receive at least partial contribution and/or proper referral to secondary and tertiary care, taking into account prognosis and budget. Full coverage for vulnerable people or groups who meet the criteria	<b>Lebanon:</b> 100% of refugees identified in need of support for secondary and tertiary care services received it.
<b>Lebanon:</b> Number of participants in the community-based activities	<b>Lebanon:</b> 600	<b>Lebanon:</b> 1,000	<b>Lebanon:</b> 1,367 participants (1,067 women and 300 men).



**Regional strategic objective 3:****Support targeted resettlement for vulnerable Iraqis**

Indicator	Baseline 2009	Target 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
<b>Syria:</b> Number of Iraqis submitted for resettlement; number of Iraqis departed	<b>Syria:</b> 11,673 Iraqis submitted for resettlement; and 7,370 Iraqis departed as of end-September	<b>Syria:</b> 16,000 (revised from 15,000) resettlement submissions focusing on the most vulnerable  12,000 resettlement departures (including individuals submitted in previous years)	<b>Syria:</b> 5,984 submitted and 3,098 departed (as of end of May)
<b>Jordan:</b> Number of Iraqi refugees accessing durable solutions (resettlement and voluntary repatriation)	<b>Jordan:</b> In 2009: est. 8,000 submitted for resettlement.  As of 1 October 2009, 204 people had voluntarily repatriated	<b>Jordan:</b> 6,500 people submitted for resettlement  Capacity maintained to support the return of 5000 individuals	<b>Jordan:</b> 2,892 Iraqis were submitted for resettlement 67 people have returned to Iraq with UNHCR assistance
<b>Lebanon:</b> Number of resettlement departures by Iraqi refugees	<b>Lebanon:</b> 2,200 people (September 2009)	<b>Lebanon:</b> 2,000 people	<b>Lebanon:</b> From 1 Jan 2010 to 31 May 2010, 1,211 Iraqi refugees were submitted for resettlement and 1,013 have departed to various resettlement countries

**Regional strategic objective 4:****Undertake contingency measures for potential voluntary returns**

Indicator	Baseline 2009	Target 2010	Achieved as of May 2010
<b>Syria:</b> Preparedness to support voluntarily returns to Iraq through individual counselling and repatriation grant	<b>Syria:</b> Voluntary repatriation facilitation programme in place: 523 individuals counselled and provided with financial assistance prior to repatriation	<b>Syria:</b> Continuation of voluntary repatriation programme with a capacity to assist 10,000 people	<b>Syria:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assisted voluntary return in 2010: 29 individuals</li> <li>Capacity maintained at 10,000 assisted voluntary repatriation</li> </ul>
<b>Syria:</b> Number of vulnerable refugees and Syrians from host communities receiving vocational training	<b>Syria:</b> 1,490 vulnerable refugees and Syrians from hosting communities given vocational training	<b>Syria:</b> 6,000 (revised from 10,510) vulnerable refugees and Syrians from hosting communities	<b>Syria:</b> 2,009 beneficiaries
<b>Lebanon:</b> Number of Iraqis provided with information on available services in Lebanon, the region and Iraq through setting-up of information stations and dissemination of information	--	<b>Lebanon:</b> 2,400	<b>Lebanon:</b> 1,776 men and women provided with information on services in Lebanon, the region and Iraq

## ANNEX II: LIST OF PROJECTS AND FUNDING TABLES

Table III: List of Appeal projects (grouped by working group), with funding status of each

Regional Response Plan for Iraqi Refugees 2010  
as of 25 June 2010  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges (\$)	Location
<b>Jordan - Community-Based Protection Working Group</b>									
IRQ-10/E/31273/5162	Certifiable Vocational Training for NFE Graduates at the Vocational Training Corporation and Iraqi Youth at Specialized IT Training Centres	Mercy Corps	500,000	500,000	500,000	-	100%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/E/31277/R/6971	Outreach to Vulnerable Individuals; Training Opportunities with Transferable Skills; and Community Centres for Joint Iraqi and Host Community Social, Recreational and Educational Activities	RI	200,000	217,000	217,000	-	100%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/ER/31284/5645	Community Development and Livelihoods Activities	CARE International	1,260,000	1,260,000	-	1,260,000	0%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/ER/31266/R/5861	Vocational Training with Iraqi Certification; Home Production; and Information Campaign on Employment Opportunities in Iraq	IRD	3,700,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	-	100%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/ER/31267/5861	Home Outreach to 40,000 Iraqi Refugees and Referral to Services and Cash Assistance Assessment; Community Action Committee Development; and Information Campaign on Durable Solutions for Iraqis	IRD	1,500,000	1,500,000	859,130	640,870	57%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/ER/31271/12768	Marketing and Soft Skills Training for 150 Iraqi and Jordanian Women	JRF	100,000	100,000	-	100,000	0%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/ER/31276/5162	Livelihoods Trainings for 350 Iraqi Women and Men	Mercy Corps	215,000	215,000	-	215,000	0%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/ER/31278/6079	Vocational Training in Partnership with the Vocational Training Corporation; Provision of Toolkits; and Training on Saving Techniques and Financial and Market Literacy	SC	800,000	800,000	-	800,000	0%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/H/31265/5160	Psychosocial Care; Community-Based Mental Health Activities; and Iraq Returns Programme	IMC	2,500,000	2,500,000	650,000	1,850,000	26%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/H/31268/12768	Comprehensive Psychosocial Service Addressing Safety, Psychosocial and Justice Needs of Vulnerable Iraqi and Jordanian Children in Eastern Amman	JRF	153,634	153,634	-	153,634	0%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/H/31280/124	Psychosocial Assistance to 7,260 Persons	UNICEF	1,760,000	1,760,000	-	1,760,000	0%	-	Jordan

# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges (\$)	Location
IRQ-10/H/31331/6824	Psychosocial Workshop and Counselling	NICCOD	495,000	495,000	-	495,000	0%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/31261/5645	Assessment, Social Work and Material Assistance	CARE International	1,341,387	1,341,387	1,341,387	-	100%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/31262/5645	Community Initiatives through CBOs	CARE International	420,000	420,000	420,000	-	100%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/31269/12768	National Helpline for Consultation on Child Development; Support and Guidance for Child Callers; and Referral Service Linking Families to Existing In-Country Services	JRF	270,000	270,000	-	270,000	0%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/31270/12768	Holistic Case Management Services for 500 Iraqi and Vulnerable Jordanian GBV Survivors in Jabal Al Nasser, Eastern Amman	JRF	250,000	250,000	-	250,000	0%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/31272/12768	Parenting Training	JRF	180,000	180,000	-	180,000	0%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/31274/5162	Specialized Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly, Including Equipment, Rehabilitation Services, Special Education, Peer Empowerment and Peer Support	Mercy Corps	850,000	850,000	-	850,000	0%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/31275/5162	Comprehensive Community Services/Development Programme for 2,000 Iraqi Refugees with Psychosocial Support, Recreational Activities and Health Education at Eight Locations	Mercy Corps	350,000	350,000	-	350,000	0%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/31279/R/120	Protection Activities, Refugee Status Determination, Registration, Durable Solutions, SGBV Response, Self-Reliance Projects, Direct Financial Assistance, and Legal Interventions	UNHCR	37,079,048	37,080,048	1,234,869	35,845,179	3%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/31330/13231	Training to Raise Legal Awareness Among Iraqi Refugees	ABC	44,840	44,840	-	44,840	0%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/31332/13233	Psychosocial Awareness, Rehabilitation and Protection	NAHF	1,310,000	1,310,000	1,170,351	139,649	89%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/33401/R/5179	Training volunteers and CBO staff on GBV concepts, case management, Basics of human rights, facilitation of community sessions	IRC	-	549,977	-	549,977	0%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/S-NF/31263/5645	Case Management and NFIs	CARE International	800,000	800,000	800,000	-	100%	-	Jordan
Sub total for Jordan - Community-Based Protection Working Group			56,078,909	56,146,886	10,392,737	45,754,149	19%	-	
Jordan - Education Working Group									
IRQ-10/E/31281/5161	Remedial Tutoring, Non-Formal Education Activities and Intensive Life Skills Training Activities to Contribute to the Development of Transferable Professional Skills and Capacities	ICMC	186,500	186,500	-	186,500	0%	-	Jordan

# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges (\$)	Location
IRQ-10/E/31282/13234	Non-Formal Education and Vocational Training	Questscope	500,000	500,000	-	500,000	0%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/E/31282/5162	Non-Formal Education and Vocational Training	Mercy Corps	500,000	500,000	273,237	226,763	55%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/E/31283/6971	Education, Training and Course Delivery; Teacher and CBO Professional Development; Family Reading Project; Leadership Empowerment; Community Partner Professional Development Series	RI	600,000	600,000	-	600,000	0%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/E/31284/6079	Early Childhood Development, including Renovation of 20 MoE Kindergartens; Teacher and Parent Training and Outreach Activities; Ten Parent-Child Centres; Parental Involvement Activities	SC	2,800,000	2,800,000	-	2,800,000	0%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/E/31285/6079	Iraqi Help Desk	SC	200,000	200,000	-	200,000	0%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/E/31286/6079	Child-to-Child Interventions and Activities in MoE Schools and Parental Involvement Activities	SC	1,200,000	1,200,000	-	1,200,000	0%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/E/31287/6079	Non-Formal Youth Education and Training	SC	1,300,000	1,300,000	-	1,300,000	0%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/E/31288/120	Private School Fees for Vulnerable Children with Health and Psychological Needs; School Kits for Vulnerable Iraqi Families; Non-Formal Education; Promoting Parental Involvement and National Development	UNHCR	9,366,245	9,366,245	311,930	9,054,315	3%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/E/31289/124	Support to the MoE for Double-Shifting and Renting of Schools in Areas of Iraqi Concentration; Support to MoE on Psychosocial Activities; Support to Partners in Remedial and Vocational Education	UNICEF	6,000,000	6,000,000	664,100	5,335,900	11%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/E/31333/13234	Non-Formal Education and Vocational Training for Children under 18	Questscope	500,000	500,000	-	500,000	0%	-	Jordan
Sub total for Jordan - Education Working Group			23,152,745	23,152,745	1,249,267	21,903,478	5%	-	
Jordan - Health Working Group									
IRQ-10/H/31291/7133	Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Health Care and Reproductive Health Care	CARITAS	4,000,000	4,000,000	2,500,000	1,500,000	63%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/H/31292/5161	Support of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Care; Health Awareness Sessions	ICMC	735,000	735,000	-	735,000	0%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/H/31293/R/5160	Improving Quality and Access to Comprehensive Primary Health Care for Vulnerable Iraqis and Jordanians through JHAS Clinics; Health Education and Community Outreach; Capacity-Building for JHAS	IMC	2,000,000	2,046,000	-	2,046,000	0%	-	Jordan

# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges (\$)	Location
IRQ-10/H/31294/5861	Health Outreach and Referral to Implementing Partners and Governmental Clinics; Information Booklet Dissemination and Awareness on Health Services; Reproductive Health Awareness; Establishing Patient Tracking System among Partner Clinics and Pilot MoH PHCs	IRD	750,000	750,000	-	750,000	0%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/H/31295/1171	Reproductive Health Services through MoH Clinics; Sustainable Support to Delivery Care and Emergency Obstetric Care; Building MoH Capacity to Detect, Counsel and Refer Women Victims of Violence; Awareness Rising for Men and Women on Reproductive Health Issues, Healthy Lifestyle and Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	900,000	900,000	734,230	165,770	82%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/H/31296/120	Comprehensive Health Support to Vulnerable Iraqis, including National Development and HIV/AIDS Awareness	UNHCR	17,013,535	17,013,535	566,614	16,446,921	3%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/H/31297/124	Nutrition Surveillance System to Monitor Monthly Growth of Iraqi Children	UNICEF	650,000	650,000	-	650,000	0%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/H/31298/122	Support for Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Care; Support to MoH; Support for Disease Surveillance; Improving Public Health Coordination	WHO	5,400,000	5,400,000	4,816,556	583,444	89%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/H/31334/13238	Community Awareness Activities; Reproductive Health Services, Specialized Home Visits to High-Risk Groups; Rehabilitation Services for Disabled Children; Capacity-Building for CBOs	IFH	250,000	250,000	-	250,000	0%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/H/31344/13235	Support for Comprehensive Rehabilitation Services (Disability)	AHS	286,000	286,000	-	286,000	0%	-	Jordan
IRQ-10/H/31346/13236	Promoting Access and Utilization of Quality Services, Including Reproductive Health and Tertiary Care and Quality Outreach for Vulnerable Iraqis	JHAS	250,000	250,000	-	250,000	0%	-	Jordan
Sub total for Jordan - Health Working Group			32,234,535	32,280,535	8,617,400	23,663,135	27%	-	
Lebanon - Education Working Group									
IRQ-10/E/31311/5181	Provision of School Kits for Iraqi Children Enrolled in Primary, Intermediate and Secondary Schools	DRC	75,000	75,000	65,023	9,977	87%	-	Lebanon
IRQ-10/E/31312/13237	Facilitate Access and Support to Non-Formal Education; Identify Families at Risk/Children Already Working to Better Target Financial Assistance; Conduct Community-Based Activities	IA	174,000	174,000	-	174,000	0%	-	Lebanon
IRQ-10/E/31314/5964	Lebanon Education Assistance for Development Project (LEAD)	IOCC	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	0%	-	Lebanon
IRQ-10/E/31315/5834	Provision of Community Learning Centre and Information Dissemination Activities for Refugee Community; Provide Non-Formal Education to Youth; Provide Child-Care Supervision and Activities	NRC	172,201	172,201	-	172,201	0%	-	Lebanon

# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges (\$)	Location
IRQ-10/E/31316/6079	Provide School Fees and Supplies; Provide Support Classes and Extracurricular Classes; Conduct Awareness-Raising Sessions and Capacity Building Activities for Iraqi Children, Parents and Caregivers/Teachers; Provide Vocational Training for Iraqi And Host Country Youth; Provide Youth with Life and Leadership Skills Training; Raise Awareness among Youth on Education/Protection in Emergencies, Health and Hygiene, Reproductive Health, and HIV/AIDS and STDs; Create School Club in Public Schools; Enhance the Learning Environment in Targeted Schools	SC	1,100,000	1,100,000	-	1,100,000	0%	-	Lebanon
IRQ-10/E/31317/5103	Train National Teacher-Trainers, School Teachers, and MoE/MOSA and Municipal Officials on Inclusive Education with a Special Focus on the Iraqi Refugee Situation	UNESCO	52,300	52,300	-	52,300	0%	-	Lebanon
IRQ-10/E/31318/120	Provide Education Grants to 1000 Registered Iraqi Children/Youth for Formal Education and Vocational Training; Provide Cash and In-Kind Assistance for Transportation Fees, Winterization Items and Scholastic Supplies; Disseminate Information on Formal and Non-Formal Education Opportunities Through Outreach Services and Follow-Up; Conduct Assessment of Iraqi Children with Specific Educational Needs and Provide Them with Adequate Assistance	UNHCR	871,022	871,022	29,008	842,014	3%	-	Lebanon
IRQ-10/E/31319/124	Provide Capacity Building for Staff of Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Development Centres, as well as School Personnel, in order to Better Integrate Iraqi Refugees in Lebanon's School System	UNICEF	182,000	182,000	-	182,000	0%	-	Lebanon
Sub total for Lebanon - Education Working Group			3,626,523	3,626,523	94,031	3,532,492	3%	-	
Lebanon - Health Working Group									
IRQ-10/H/31304/7866	Provide Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Health Care	ARC EN CIEL	25,410	25,410	-	25,410	0%	-	Lebanon
IRQ-10/H/31305/8832	Provide Outpatient and Inpatient Health Services; Conduct Community Health Promotion; Conduct Home Visits to the Elderly; and Provide Urgent Medical Care to Detainees	CLMC	349,342	349,342	-	349,342	0%	-	Lebanon
IRQ-10/H/31306/13237	Conduct Health Awareness Sessions and Provide Psychological Counselling and Referral to Psychiatric Services in Existing Health Network	IA	65,000	65,000	-	65,000	0%	-	Lebanon



# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges (\$)	Location
IRQ-10/H/31307/5160	Provide Outpatient and Inpatient Health Services; Conduct Community Health Promotion and Awareness Sessions; Ensure Vaccinations for Boys And Girls; Provide Mental Health Services and Trainings; Dispatch Five Mobile Clinics; Conduct at Least Three Rapid Health Assessments; Provide 20 Disability Items	IMC	943,654	943,654	-	943,654	0%	-	Lebanon
IRQ-10/H/31308/298	Address Psycho-Social Needs of Iraqi Children and Youth and Their Host Communities, including Provision of Psychological and Psychiatric Services; Provide Outpatient and Inpatient Health Services; Conduct Community Health Promotion and Awareness Sessions; Ensure Vaccinations for Boys And Girls; Provide Mental Health Services and Trainings; Dispatch Five Mobile Clinics; Conduct at Least Three Rapid Health Assessments; Provide 20 Disability Items	IOM	330,000	330,000	-	330,000	0%	-	Lebanon
IRQ-10/H/31309/120	Provide Outpatient and Inpatient Health Services; Conduct Community Health Promotion and Awareness Sessions; Ensure Vaccination for Boys And Girls; Provide Mental Health Services and Training; Support the Provision of Disability Related Services	UNHCR	712,712	712,712	-	712,712	0%	-	Lebanon
IRQ-10/H/31310/122	Develop a HIS; Organize Community-Based Activities on Health Education and Promotion	WHO	25,000	25,000	-	25,000	0%	-	Lebanon
Sub total for Lebanon - Health Working Group									
Lebanon - Protection Working Group									
IRQ-10/E/31302/5834	Provision of Education and Skills Training for Eighty Iraqi Refugee Detainees in Roumieh Prison in Coordination with AJEM	NRC	85,400	85,400	-	85,400	0%	-	Lebanon
IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/31299/7866	Assist Refugees with Regularization	ARC EN CIEL	33,500	33,500	-	33,500	0%	-	Lebanon
IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/31300/298	Support Refugees Who Have Made Informed Choice to Repatriate Voluntarily	IOM	600,000	600,000	-	600,000	0%	-	Lebanon
IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/31301/5861	Support Legalization of the Status and Apprenticeships for Vulnerable Iraqi Men; Raise Awareness on Labour Rights, Legalization Options and Procedures through Outreach and Social Activities	IRD	325,000	325,000	-	325,000	0%	-	Lebanon
IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/31303/120	Provide Legal Counselling/Aid/Representation; NFIs and Psychosocial Assistance to Detainees; Capacity-Building and Awareness Campaign on Refugee Protection; Refugee Registration; Support Durable Solutions; Advocate and Technical Support for Legislative Change; Coordinate Protection Activities; Regional Resettlement Support	UNHCR	7,902,111	7,902,111	-	7,902,111	0%	-	Lebanon

# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges (\$)	Location
IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/31335/8832	Provide Legal Aid Services	CLMC	250,000	250,000	-	250,000	0%	-	Lebanon
IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/31347/13237	Provide Legal Aid Services	IA	17,000	17,000	-	17,000	0%	-	Lebanon
Sub total for Lebanon - Protection Working Group			9,213,011	9,213,011	-	9,213,011	0%	-	
<b>Lebanon - Relief and Community Empowerment Working Group</b>									
IRQ-10/E/31327/5834	Disseminate Information Through Community Learning Centres; Provide Non-Formal Education to Youth Between the Ages of 14-21; Provide Education for Out of School Refugee Youth; and Provide Child-Care Supervision and Activities	NRC	258,301	258,301	-	258,301	0%	-	Lebanon
IRQ-10/ER/31325/5861	Provide the Country of Origin Information to Assist Refugees in Making a Free and Informed Choice on Durable Solutions; Provide Comprehensive Entrepreneurship Training, Building Upon IRD's Legalization and Apprenticeship Programme	IRD	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	0%	-	Lebanon
IRQ-10/MS/31322/5181	Provide Funds for Small Projects Implemented by LINGOs/CBOs Working with Iraqis; Provide One-Off NFI Assistance to Vulnerable Refugees; Conduct Outreach Visits/Activities; Disseminate Newsletters for Iraqis and Other Outreach Publications	DRC	425,000	425,000	368,462	56,538	87%	-	Lebanon
IRQ-10/MS/31324/13237	Conduct Outreach; Identify Refugees in Need and Refer Them to Appropriate Services; Train Refugees with Vocational/Livelihood Skills and Knowledge	IA	600,000	600,000	-	600,000	0%	-	Lebanon
IRQ-10/MS/31328/120	Provide Relief Assistance (Financial, Food Coupons And Non-Food Items); Implement Community Development Projects for Refugees; Conduct Outreach and Participatory Assessment Meetings; Coordinate Sector Activities	UNHCR	3,947,297	3,947,297	-	3,947,297	0%	-	Lebanon
IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/31323/5160	Conduct Awareness Sessions on Education, SGBV, Early Childhood Development and Mental Health; Disseminate Information on Services and the Situation in Iraq	IMC	124,000	124,000	-	124,000	0%	-	Lebanon
IRQ-10/S-NF/31320/7866	Provide Rental Assistance, Furniture and Household Utensils and Food Coupons for Vulnerable Families	ARC EN CIEL	74,350	74,350	-	74,350	0%	-	Lebanon
IRQ-10/S-NF/31321/7133	Provide Humanitarian Assistance and Assist Refugees in Need with One-Off Rent Payment	CARITAS	420,000	420,000	-	420,000	0%	-	Lebanon
IRQ-10/S-NF/31326/298	Provide Sustainable Assistance to Vulnerable Iraqis Displaced in Lebanon	IOM	700,000	700,000	-	700,000	0%	-	Lebanon
Sub total for Lebanon - Relief and Community Empowerment Working Group			6,598,948	6,598,948	368,462	6,230,486	6%	-	

# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges (\$)	Location
<b>Regional</b>									
IRQ-10/CSS/31329/124	Regional Coordination	UNICEF	450,000	450,000	-	450,000	0%	-	Regional
Sub total for Regional			450,000	450,000	-	450,000	0%	-	
<b>Syria - Education Working Group</b>									
IRQ-10/E/31244/5181	School Rehabilitation and Extension, Supplies, Teacher Training, Awareness Campaigns, Remedial Education	DRC	540,000	540,000	540,000	-	100%	-	Syria
IRQ-10/E/31245/5170	Integrated Educational and Social Support	HELP	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	50%	-	Syria
IRQ-10/E/31246/5179	(WITHDRAWN) Remedial and Non-Formal Education	IRC	679,000	-	-	-	0%	-	Syria
IRQ-10/E/31247/R/6861	Remedial and Non-Formal Education	Secours Islamique	380,000	371,000	200,000	171,000	54%	-	Syria
IRQ-10/E/31248/120	Provision of School Uniforms and Supplies; Remedial Education; Vocational Training; Monitoring and Identification of Children out of School and/or with Special Need; Advocacy; Rehabilitation and Provision of Equipment and Supplies; Capacity-Building	UNHCR	16,598,513	16,598,513	947,674	15,650,839	6%	-	Syria
IRQ-10/E/31249/124	Provision of Supplies and Equipment to Target Schools; School Refurbishing, including School Water and Sanitation Facilities; CFS; Remedial and Vocational Education	UNICEF	11,965,000	11,965,000	8,952,304	3,012,696	75%	-	Syria
IRQ-10/WS/31243/5647	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools	ACF - Spain	554,400	554,400	-	554,400	0%	-	Syria
Sub total for Syria - Education Working Group			32,716,913	32,028,913	11,639,978	20,388,935	36%	-	
<b>Syria - Food Working Group</b>									
IRQ-10/F/31256/120	Provision of Complementary Food Items; Logistics and Distribution; Management of Beneficiary Database	UNHCR	13,654,952	13,654,952	779,615	12,875,337	6%	-	Syria
IRQ-10/F/31257/R/561	Provision of Basic and Complementary Food Items	WFP	27,320,292	19,300,000	6,490,906	12,809,094	34%	-	Syria
Sub total for Syria - Food Working Group			40,975,244	32,954,952	7,270,521	25,684,431	22%	-	
<b>Syria - Health Working Group</b>									
IRQ-10/H/31250/R/5160	Primary and Secondary Health Care and Mental Health Care	IMC	761,907	2,950,711	2,188,804	761,907	74%	-	Syria
IRQ-10/H/31251/12858	Ophthalmology Services in SARC Clinics in Rural Damascus and North-East Governates	Ricerca e Cooperazione (RC)	200,000	200,000	-	200,000	0%	-	Syria

# REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges (\$)	Location
IRQ-10/H/31252/1171	Provision of Quality Reproductive Health and Gender-Based Violence-Related Information and Services for Iraqis Residing in Syria	UNFPA	750,000	750,000	400,000	350,000	53%	-	Syria
IRQ-10/H/31253/120	Primary and Secondary Health Care through SARC Clinics; Secondary and Tertiary Health Care in Public Hospitals; and Mental Health Treatment	UNHCR	28,525,914	28,525,914	1,628,656	26,897,258	6%	-	Syria
IRQ-10/H/31254/124	Provision of Nutrition Interventions, Immunization, Support to the Public PHC System, Outreach Activities, and Adolescent Health Activities	UNICEF	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	-	100%	-	Syria
IRQ-10/H/31255/R/122	Improving Access to and Quality of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Health Care Services, including Mental Health and Environmental Health Services; Strengthening Health Information, Surveillance and Response Systems; and Improving Coordination Mechanisms Among Health Care Providers and Partners	WHO	3,380,000	3,380,000	-	3,380,000	0%	-	Syria
IRQ-10/H/33398/R/5465	Primary and secondary health care	France RC	-	381,106	-	381,106	0%	-	Syria
IRQ-10/H/33399/R/5186	Improvement of Health and Nutritional Status of Vulnerable Iraqi and Syrian through Preventive Health and Nutrition Services and Community Sensitization in the North-East of Syria	ACF	-	176,000	-	176,000	0%	-	Syria
IRQ-10/H/33566/R/7745	Basic Health Care to Displaced Iraqis and Vulnerable Host Communities	Syrian RC	-	3,109,303	-	3,109,303	0%	-	Syria
Sub total for Syria - Health Working Group			35,817,821	41,673,034	6,417,460	35,255,574	15%	-	
Syria - Palestinians Refugees from Iraq Working Group									
IRQ-10/E/31259/124	Assistance to Palestinian Refugees from Iraq	UNICEF	100,000	100,000	53,500	46,500	54%	-	Syria
IRQ-10/MS/31258/120	Assistance to Palestinian Refugees from Iraq	UNHCR	1,378,942	1,378,942	78,729	1,300,213	6%	-	Syria
IRQ-10/MS/31260/5593	Assistance to Palestinian Refugees from Iraq	UNRWA	250,000	250,000	303,755	- 53,755	122%	-	Syria
Sub total for Syria - Palestinians Refugees from Iraq Working Group			1,728,942	1,728,942	435,984	1,292,958	25%	-	
Syria - Protection Working Group									
IRQ-10/ER/31238/5104	Vocational Training and Income Support Schemes	ILO	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	0%	-	Syria
IRQ-10/ER/31238/776	Vocational Training and Income Support Schemes	UNDP	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	0%	-	Syria
IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/31233/R/5181	Community and Women's Centres	DRC	790,000	1,960,000	1,510,000	450,000	77%	-	Syria

## REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges (\$)	Location
IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/31235/5160	Community Centres and Child and Family Daycare Centre for Special Needs Children	IMC	1,900,771	1,900,771	1,900,771	-	100%	-	Syria
IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/31237/R/298	Assisted Voluntary Return for Iraqi Victims of Trafficking and Recreational Activities in Damascus and Aleppo Shelters	IOM	800,000	1,950,000	-	1,950,000	0%	-	Syria
IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/31239/5105	Women's Protection and Development	UNIFEM	503,000	503,000	-	503,000	0%	-	Syria
IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/31240/1171	Promoting Iraqi Women's Empowerment and Participation in Line with Security Council Resolution 1325	UNFPA	560,680	560,680	349,115	211,565	62%	-	Syria
IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/31241/120	Protection, Registration, Community Mobilisation and Support, SGBV Prevention and Response, Vocational Training, Psychosocial Support and Material Assistance	UNHCR	106,044,916	106,044,916	6,054,519	99,990,397	6%	-	Syria
IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/31242/124	Child and Adolescents Protection	UNICEF	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	100%	-	Syria
IRQ-10/P-HR-RL/33397/R/7745	Community centres for Iraqi refugees and vulnerable Syrians	Syrian RC	-	3,100,000	-	3,100,000	0%	-	Syria
Sub total for Syria - Protection Working Group			119,599,367	125,019,367	14,814,405	110,204,962	12%	-	
<b>WORKING GROUP NOT SPECIFIED</b>									
IRQ-10/SNYS/32475/R/124	To be allocated to specific project/sector	UNICEF	-	-	1,340,452	n/a	n/a	-	Location not specified
Sub total for WORKING GROUP NOT SPECIFIED			-	-	1,340,452	n/a	n/a	-	

<b>Grand Total</b>			364,644,076	367,324,974	62,640,697*	304,684,277*	17%*	-	
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NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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 2010. 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)).

\* There is also an amount available for UNHCR programmes in Iraq and the region, on the order of \$150 million. When parts of this are applied to these regional refugee programmes, the funding percentage will significantly increase.

**Table IV: Summary of requirements and funding (grouped by location)**  
 Regional Response Plan for Iraqi Refugees 2010  
 as of 25 June 2010  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

location	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding	Unmet requirements	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)		(\$)
	A	B	C	B-C	C/B	D
Jordan	112,337,211	112,451,188	20,288,412	92,162,776	18%	-
Lebanon	21,018,578	21,018,578	433,485	20,585,093	2%	-
Regional	450,000	450,000	-	450,000	0%	-
Syria	230,838,287	233,405,208	40,578,348	192,826,860	17%	-
Location not specified	-	-	1,340,452	n/a	n/a	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>364,644,076</b>	<b>367,324,974</b>	<b>62,640,697*</b>	<b>304,684,277*</b>	<b>17%*</b>	<b>-</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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 2010. 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)).

\* There is also an amount available for UNHCR programmes in Iraq and the region, on the order of \$150 million. When parts of this are applied to these regional refugee programmes, the funding percentage will significantly increase.



**Table V: Total funding per donor (to projects listed in the Appeal)**  
 Regional Response Plan for Iraqi Refugees 2010  
 as of 25 June 2010  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Donor	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
United States	17,724,493	28%	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	17,183,396	27%	-
Various (details not yet provided)	9,467,049	15%	-
Denmark	6,277,474	10%	-
Sweden	4,046,062	6%	-
United Kingdom	2,400,000	4%	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	1,474,106	2%	-
Germany	1,385,538	2%	-
European Commission (ECHO)	1,341,387	2%	-
Spain	1,079,622	2%	-
Australia	161,570	0%	-
Korea, Republic of	100,000	0%	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>62,640,697*</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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 2010. 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)).

\* There is also an amount available for UNHCR programmes in Iraq and the region, on the order of \$150 million. When parts of this are applied to these regional refugee programmes, the funding percentage will significantly increase.

**Table VI: Total humanitarian assistance per donor (Appeal plus other\*)**  
 Iraqi Refugees in Neighbouring Countries 2010  
 as of 25 June 2010  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Donor	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
United States	17,724,493	28%	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	17,183,396	27%	-
Various (details not yet provided)	9,467,049	15%	-
Denmark	6,277,474	10%	-
Sweden	4,046,062	6%	-
United Kingdom	2,400,000	4%	-
European Commission (ECHO)	2,041,667	3%	12,089,626
Private (individuals & organisations)	1,474,106	2%	-
Germany	1,385,538	2%	-
Spain	1,079,622	2%	-
France	404,057	1%	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	217,762	0%	-
Australia	161,570	0%	-
Korea, Republic of	100,000	0%	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>63,962,796</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12,089,626</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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 2010. 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: Summary of funding to projects not listed in the Appeal**  
 Other humanitarian funding to Iraqi Refugees in Neighbouring Countries 2010  
 as of 25 June 2010  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Recipient	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges
	(\$)		(\$)
IFRC	700,280	53%	-
France RC	621,819	47%	-
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	-	0%	12,089,626
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,322,099</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12,089,626</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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 2010. 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 III: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ACF-E	<i>Accion contra el Fome – España</i> (Action Against Hunger – Spain)
AC SIS	Arab Institute for Security Studies
AGDM	age, gender and diversity mainstreaming
AHS	Al-Hussein Society
AJEM	<i>Association Justice et Miséricorde</i>
ANERA	American Near East Refugee Aid
ARI	acute respiratory infection
AVSI	Association of Volunteers in International Service
BAFIA	Bureau of Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs
BIS	Beneficiary Information System
BPRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration
CAC	Community Action Committee
CAP	Consolidated Appeal or Consolidated Appeal Process
CBO	community-based organization
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CEOSS	Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services
CFS	Child-Friendly Schools Initiative
CHAP	common humanitarian action plan
CNA	Comprehensive Needs Assessment
COSIT	Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CV	curriculum vitae
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
EC	early childhood
ECD	early childhood development
ECHO	European Community Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
EEP	Emergency Education Programme
EMDH	<i>Enfants du Monde-Droits de l'Homme</i>
EMOP	emergency operation
ERfKE	Educational Reform for the Knowledge Economy
ESWG	Education Sector Working Group
EVS	electronic voucher system
FES	formal education system
FRC	French Red Cross
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GBV	gender-based violence
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council Countries
GoJ	Government of Jordan
GoL	Government of Lebanon
GTZ	<i>Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i>
GTZ/HSMP	<i>Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i> - Health Sector Modernization Programme
HIS	Health Information System
HIV/AIDS	human immuno-deficiency virus/acquired immuno-deficiency syndrome
HRDF	Human Resources Development Foundation
HSWG	Health Sector Working Group
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IBC	International Blue Crescent
ICDL	International Computer Driving Licence
ICM	individual case management
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IDA	iron deficiency anaemia
IECD	<i>Institut Européen de Coopération et de Développement</i>
IFH	Institute for Family Health
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IHAP	Iraq Humanitarian Action Plan
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMC	International Medical Corps

## REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

INGO	international non-governmental organization
IOCC	International Orthodox Christian Charities
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRAC	Iraqi Refugee Aid Council
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRD	International Relief and Development
ISCE	International Standard of Classification
IT	information technology
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
JCLA	Journal of Criminal Law
JHAS	Jordan Health Aid Society
JHU	Johns Hopkins University
JRC	Jordan Red Crescent
JRF	Jordan River Foundation
LEAD	Lebanese Education Assistance for Development Project
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MC	Mercy Corps
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MECC	Middle East Council of Churches
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MENARO	Middle East and North Africa Regional Office
MH	mental health
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MoSal	Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour
MoU	memorandum of understanding
MYR	Mid-Year Review
NFE	non-formal education
NFIs	non-food items
NGO	non-governmental organization
NHF	Noor al-Hussein Foundation
NICCOD	Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OAU	Organisation of African Unity
PDS	Public Distribution System
PHC	primary health care
PoC	people of concern
PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol
PRCS	Palestinian Red Crescent Society
PSS	psycho-social services
PSTI	Psycho-Social Training Institute
PU	<i>Première Urgence</i>
PWD	person with disabilities
PWG	Protection Working Group
QRFCC	Queen Rania for Family and Child Centre
RACE	Relief and Community Empowerment
RAIS	Refugee Assistance Information System
RC	Resident Coordinator
RH	reproductive health
RI Relief	Relief International
RRP	2010 Regional Response Plan for Iraqi Refugees
RSD	refugee status determination
RST	resettlement
SAHPD	Syrian Association for Health Promotion & Development
SARC	Syrian Arab Red Crescent
SC	Save the Children
SCIS	SARC health information system

## REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

SGBV	sexual and gender-based violence
SMS	short-messaging system
SOP	standard operating procedure
SOT	sector outcome team
STD	sexually transmitted disease
STI	sexually transmitted infection
TdH	<i>Terre des Hommes</i>
ToT	training of trainers
TWP	temporary work permits
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAW	Violence Against Women
VTC	Vocational Training Corporation
WFP	World Food Programme (UN)
WG	Working Group
WHO	World Health Organization
WV	World Vision



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