



Debaga 2 Camp in Makhmur Governorate opened in August to accommodate the increasing number of IDPs fleeing along the Mosul Corridor. © UNHCR

IRAQ FACTSHEET

September 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

239,008 Syrian refugees registered as of 31 August 2016	1,765,000 IDPs reached with protection monitoring between January 2014 and 31 August 2016	69,954 Persons of concerns (57,704 IDPs/12.250 refugees) received Cash assistance between January 2014 and 31	1,661,372 IDPs received Shelter and CRI assistance between January 2014 and 31 August 2016
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Population of concern

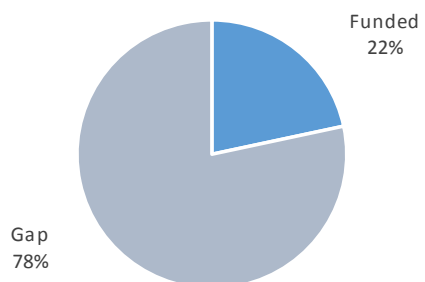
A total of **4.7 million** people of concern:

- IDPs – 3,385,692
- IDP Returnees – 825,096
- Syrian Refugees – 239,008
- Non-Syrian Refugees – 55,700
- Stateless – 48,500

* IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix from 1 January 2014 to 31 August 2016 plus 1m IDPs displaced between 2006 and 2007

Funding in 2016

USD 549.9 million requested:

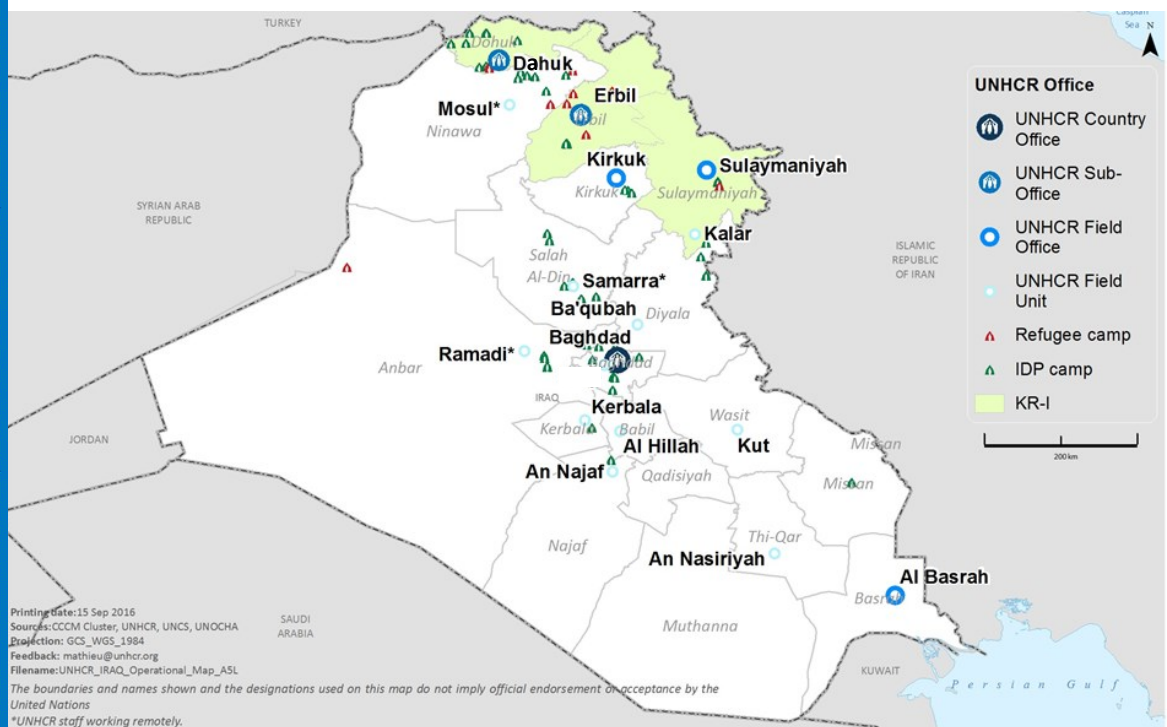


Staff:

253 national staff
127 international staff

Offices:

6 offices located in: Baghdad, Erbil, Dahuk, Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk, and Basrah



WORKING WITH PARTNERS

- Since mid-2014 the OCHA-led inter-agency cluster coordination mechanism has been supporting the efforts of various government entities responding to the needs of IDPs. In the IDP response, UNHCR leads the Protection; Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM); and Shelter/NFI clusters.
- Up to 1.2 million may be affected by the Government's offensive to retake Mosul City, with the displacement of 750,000 people who may flee the city in search of safety. Ongoing military actions in surrounding areas has already displaced 150,000 people. UNHCR has been involved in the inter-agency contingency and emergency response plans for Mosul and the surrounding areas, and as part of UNHCR's response with available funding so far, it has established tented accommodation for 10,600 people in five camps and procured 29,000 tents and 114,000 plastic sheets. Winterization assistance has been readied for up to 60,000 new arrivals.
- In the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), which hosts 98% of the Syrian refugee population in the country, UNHCR leads the refugee response in support of the authorities, and has maintained an inclusive approach to ensure that NGOs, other UN agencies through the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Protection

- UNHCR coordinates protection actors and advocates for enhanced protection for IDPs through legal assistance, advocacy for legal protection, referral mechanisms for gender-based violence (GBV) as well as awareness and prevention of GBV, while also maintaining a call centre for IDPs to promote community engagement and accountability through a two-way channel of communication with IDPs and affected communities countrywide.
- UNHCR is focusing its activities on the overall coordination of the protection situation for Syrian refugees as the protection sector lead. This includes registration, protection monitoring and outreach activities, psychosocial support child protection and SGBV services, community based protection, and resettlement.

Shelter and NFIs

- UNHCR complements the work of local authorities and other humanitarian actors to help improve the living conditions of vulnerable IDPs throughout Iraq.
- Over the course of the Syria refugee crisis, humanitarian shelter response priorities have shifted from emergency to improving and upgrading shelters. Of the 19,000 plots available in refugee camps in KR-I, over 95% have been improved and more than 65% have been upgraded.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

- UNHCR works with local authorities and humanitarian actors to provide coordinated services to IDPs and training for camp management staff across Iraq. CCCM cluster trainers conducted seven full course up to 31 August for camps in Anbar, Baghdad, Salah Al-Din, Diyala, Najaf, Karbala, Wassit and Babylon governorates.

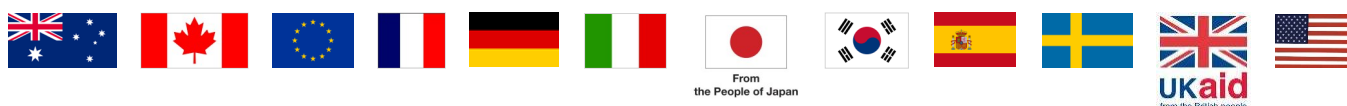
Durable Solutions

- Resettlement has been particularly difficult due to insecurity across the country. Nevertheless, the operation has continued to identify and resettle a modest number of refugees with specific needs, such as women at risk, unaccompanied minors and separated children, and refugees with medical conditions.

CHALLENGES

- The security situation varies widely across Iraq as the nature of the conflict changes. Over 23,600 civilians have reportedly been killed in Iraq since January 2014. Much of Anbar and Ninewa governorates remain restricted or inaccessible for UNHCR and other international humanitarian actors. In other governorates, access varies depending on the conflict, which continues to see contested areas with varying levels of access and some parts under the control of armed groups.
- Host communities throughout Iraq have been generous in their welcome of refugees and IDPs. However, there are signs that local infrastructure and social services are overwhelmed including health facilities and education systems.

UNHCR is grateful for the generous contributions of donors, as well as the following donors who have contributed directly to the operation:



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