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

**HIGHLIGHTS**

| Syrian refugees registered as of 31 October 2016 | 225,445 | IDPs reached with protection monitoring since January 2014 | 1,813,872 | Persons of concerns (79,797 IDPs/17,520 refugees) received Cash assistance since January 2014 | 97,317 | IDPs received Shelter and core relief item assistance since January 2014 | 1,772,545 |

**Population of concern**
A total of **5.5 million** people of concern:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDPs</td>
<td>4,183,906*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDP Returnees</td>
<td>1,045,104**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Refugees</td>
<td>225,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Syrian Refugees</td>
<td>47,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stateless</td>
<td>48,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) from 1 January 2014 to 27 October 2016 plus 1m IDPs displaced between 2006 and 2007

** DTM from 1 January 2014 to 27 October 2016

**Funding in 2016**

USD **549.9 million** requested:

- **25%** Funded
- **75%** Gap

**UNHCR Presence**

**Staff:**
- 260 national staff
- 130 international staff

**Offices**
- 6 offices located in: Baghdad, Erbil, Dahuk, Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk, and Basrah
WORKING WITH PARTNERS

- Between 1.2 and 1.5 million may be affected by the Government’s offensive to retake Mosul, which commenced on 17 October and has currently displaced over 54,000 persons from the district (as of 14 November). Ongoing military actions in surrounding areas has displaced an additional 250,000 people. UNHCR is directly engaged in the inter-agency emergency response plans for Mosul and surrounding areas.
- As part of the inter-agency cluster coordination mechanism for IDP response support to the Government, UNHCR leads three Clusters - Protection; Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM); and Shelter/non-food items (NFI).
- In the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), which hosts 96% of the Syrian refugees in Iraq, UNHCR leads the refugee response in support of the authorities, through an inclusive approach with NGOs and other UN agencies via the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan.
- UNHCR also continues to collaborate with the authorities for non-Syrian refugees in the KR-I and Centre-South; and as well on Statelessness prevention and response.

MAIN UNHCR ACTIVITIES IN 2016

Protection

- IDPs - UNHCR undertakes direct interventions and advocacy and is the key coordinator for enhanced IDP protection through legal assistance, activities for prevention and responses to gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection. UNHCR’s initiatives include the interagency IDP call centre and Protection Monitoring Tool (PMT), which promote greater engagement with affected communities countrywide.
- Forced IDP Returns - UNHCR interventions are currently prioritized to identify, respond and prevent forced returns from places of displacement. Interventions also include responses in places of further secondary displacement/ place of origin.
- Refugees - Syrian and Non-Syrian asylum-seekers and refugees benefit from UNHCR’s interventions and coordination for their identification, protection and solutions across Iraq. Overall protection coordination with partners is led by UNHCR in the case of Syrian refugees. Dedicated refugee protection activities include registration, protection monitoring and outreach, psychosocial support, child protection and SGBV services through community based approaches as well as individual interventions. Resettlement to third countries is also underway for a modest number of refugees with specific vulnerabilities.

Shelter and NFIs

- UNHCR provides shelter assistance, core relief items, and coordinates with humanitarian actors to complement the work of local authorities to improve the living conditions of vulnerable IDPs in camp and non-camp situations throughout Iraq. Procurements are undertaken for the current response and over all preparedness to the evolving Mosul situation.
- Shelter priorities for Syrian refugees 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 with concrete bases for the tents and an individual kitchen, latrine and shower. More than 65% have also been upgraded with solid house-like structures replacing the tents.
- UNHCR has begun providing winter assistance to refugees and IDPs in November. The winter assistance includes winter kits (6 blankets, 1 stove, 1 plastic sheet, 1 water jerry can, and 1 kerosene jerry can) per family, kerosene covering a period of four months per family (400 litres/family for refugees and 200 litres/family for IDPs), or cash assistance to support the families meet their winter needs.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

- UNHCR works with local authorities and humanitarian actors to provide coordinated services to IDPs and provides capacity building and training for camp management stakeholders across Iraq.
- Mobile teams from partners are providing CCCM services to camps and out-of-camp settlements throughout Iraq. Capacity building of camp managers and CCCM field workers continues with a focus on Anbar Governorate. Regarding the Mosul response, CCCM is supporting the identification of suitable sites for camps.

CHALLENGES

- Much of Anbar and Ninewa governorates remain restricted or inaccessible for international humanitarian actors. In other governorates, access varies depending on the intensity of the conflict. UNHCR has been conducting remote monitoring in areas where it lacks direct access.