



JUNE HIGHLIGHTS:

General

In June 2016, 2,261 Syrians arrived to the KR-I through Peshkhabour border. All new arrivals were admitted on 15 days entry visa barring access to asylum.

UNHCR convened a meeting with local authorities and partners on regularisation of registration for Syrians. Discussions aimed at advocating for broad admission/readmission for Syrians irrespective of mode of entry, and implementation of the regularization instruction.

Refugees, IDPs, government officials, diplomats and humanitarian agencies participated in the World Refugee Day celebrations in KRI. The theme was "hopes and dreams".

The authorities deported 9 Syrians from Gawilan refugee camp despite UNHCR's intervention to halt the deportation. UNHCR was informed about 2 other cases at risk of deportation and successfully intervened in halting their deportation and arranged legal assistance.

UNHCR and partner staff received training on the use of the Refugee Protection Monitoring Tool (PMT) and Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS) in Duhok. The system is already in use in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah.

Child protection

Inter-Agency Guidelines for Emergency Child Protection Mobile team in Iraq and Harmonized Information Education and Communication messages for child protection actors during emergencies were developed.

Child Exploitation workshop was held in Sulaymaniyah after an assessment conducted by Kurdish Save the Children (KSC). The interagency Child Labour Task Force carried out focus group discussions in preparation for the planned awareness raising campaign on child labour.

SGBV

Women accessing SGBV services increased to 70.2% due to improved awareness amongst refugees, community members and SGBV committees.

There was reduced participation in training by male community members and staff members working with service providers on SGBV due to the working hours during Ramadan.

Resettlement

42 cases (152 persons) were interviewed during the US mission

Pre-assessment involving resettlement counselling was conducted for 152 cases of which 112 were interviewed and assessed at the Case identification stage.

60 cases were reviewed during which 50 prioritized, 5 deprioritized and 5 placed on hold due to children registered in the cases without documentation. 4 Medical Assessment Forms (MAF) requests were recorded while 1 MAF was reviewed.

61 cases of 233 persons were reviewed and referred to MENA Regional Hub. 75 cases of 288 persons were submitted for resettlement consideration.

16 persons were accepted for resettlement; 71 persons departed; 1 case of 5 persons was rejected by the USA and 1 case of 3 persons withdrawn.



Psychosocial support comes in many shapes and forms. Here, Clowns Without Borders perform in Aylool School, Erbil in May 2016.
© UNHCR_Michael Prendergast

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

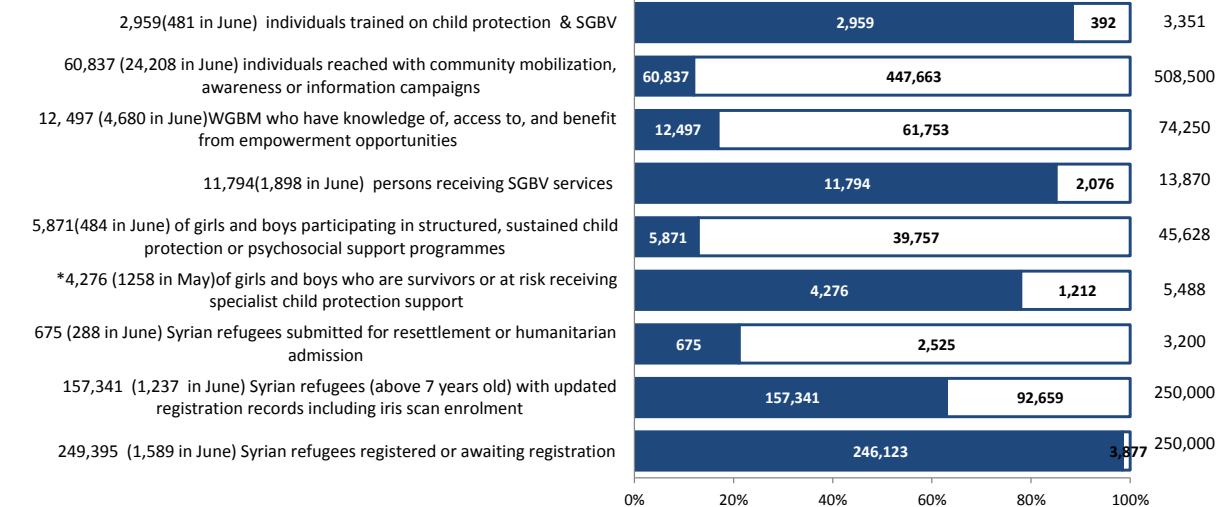
DoLSA's capacity to provide sufficient coverage and response to child protection issues through case management activities amongst others, remains a gap affecting camp and out of camp refugees in Dohuk.

Community based protection and community outreach requires continuous attention to ensure a structured approach and further capacity building of outreach volunteers.

MHPSS services, and access to these services, is limited due to capacity constraints and refugees' ability to reach services.

Refugee youth requests summer school programmes

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: JUNE 2016



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Leading Agencies: UNHCR Jacqueline Parlevliet, parlevliet@unhcr.org





55,058 Syrian refugees received food assistance

Modalities of food distribution:

- **Food vouchers:** in 8 camps (Domiz 1&2, Arbat, Basirma, Darashakran, Gawilan, Kawergosk and Qushtapa).
- **Unrestricted cash:** pilot distribution at Akre Castle camp.
- **Food Parcels:** Ad hoc distributions in all 9 camps.

JUNE HIGHLIGHTS:

A total of 55,058 Syrian refugees received assistance from WFP in June. This included 7,773 refugees supported with in-kind assistance, as well as 46,391 who had their e-vouchers topped up.

In June 2016, the value of vouchers for refugees remained at their original rate of USD 19 (IQD 22,000) for moderately food insecure refugees, and USD 28 (IQD 33,000) for extremely food insecure refugees.

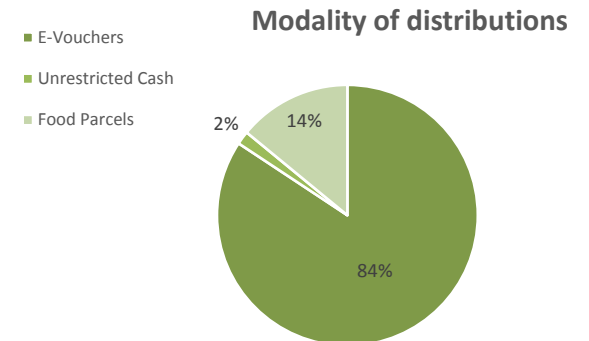
Ad hoc in-kind distributions continued in June, reaching 7,773 individuals. This was a response to new arrivals in the camps, and the need to fill gaps while registering beneficiaries in the SCOPE system. The ad hoc in-kind distributions are a temporary mitigation measure to cover gaps in voucher assistance and will last for up to three months.

WFP is working closely with UNHCR in order to revise the demographic criteria used to assess new arrival cases.

WFP signed a new field level agreement (FLA) with World Vision International (WVI). WFP accompanied WVI to all governorates in the KR-I to introduce them to camp authorities, camp managers, WFP sub-office staff, and UNHCR field teams. WFP extended its FLA for six months with Islamic Relief Worldwide.



WFP/Mohammed al-Bahbahani



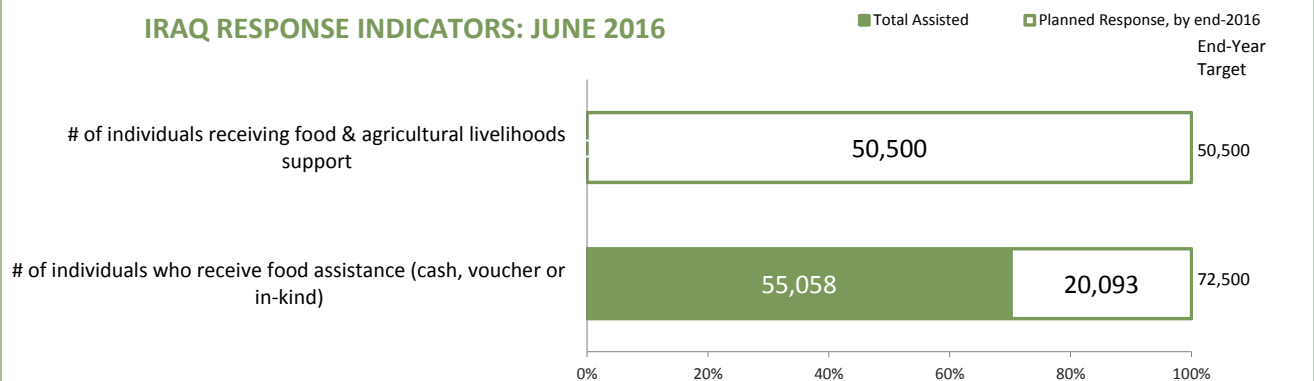
- * 46,391 received e-vouchers at USD 10 per person, per month
- ** 861 refugees received USD 10 per per
- *** 7,773 refugees received food rationssson, per month in cash

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

In the southern governorate of Basra, 29 families were assessed by WFP, and 22 families (97 individuals) were deemed to be food insecure and will receive individual food parcels beginning in July for three months.

Following the pledges made at the [London Conference](#), the refugee operation is fully funded until the end of 2016.

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Lead Agencies: WFP, veronica.moretti@wfp.org, FAO, Fadel El-Zubi, fadel.elzubi@fao.org





35,754 children (aged 5-17) (boys/girls) are enrolled in formal education (primary or secondary)

JUNE HIGHLIGHTS:

Erbil:

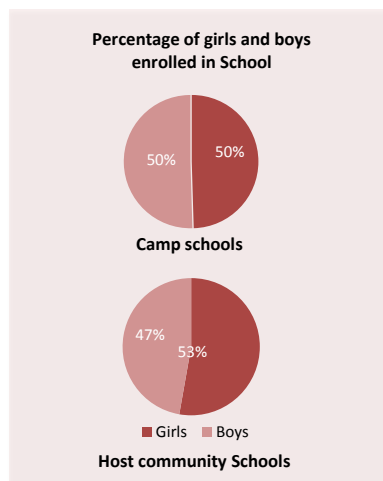
There were two schools rehabilitated and supported to have conducive learning environment for refugee children in Erbil. Construction work started in three unfinished schools which will be completed in September during the new school year. DoE has agreed to conduct classes for around 1500 refugee children with once shift when construction is completed. Arrangements have been made to implement mobile school unit for about 200 refugee children who are out of school. This mobile unit will provide learning opportunity on basic learning during the summer period. Under Non-Formal Education, computer skill courses were conducted for about 63 youths (28 female). Provision of incentive for teachers being continued. About 379 of them received incentive during the reporting period.

Duhok:

Summer classes were organised and conducted for about 280 refugee children in literacy and numeracy, drawing, Kurdish language and music lessons. The objective was to improve children's skills on basic literacy and numeracy and reducing stress through recreation activities. These activities were held in five schools during the summer vacation of schools.

Sulaymaniyah:

Three schools were rehabilitated and provided a conducive learning environment for refugee children in camp and out of camp. Construction work started in an unfinished school which will be completed in September during the new school year. Director of Education has agreed to conduct classes for around 500 refugee children with once shift when construction is completed. Summer classes conducted for 75 children to improve their literacy and numeracy skills. Discussion was held and agreed with the Director of Education, for conducting training for 136 teachers (53 of them are from camps) after Ramadan. The training will improve the knowledge and skill of teachers on classroom management, teaching techniques, learning assessments and psychosocial interventions. The training will be a 30 days long program. Partners also involved in monitoring of final examination held for grade 9 and 12 children.

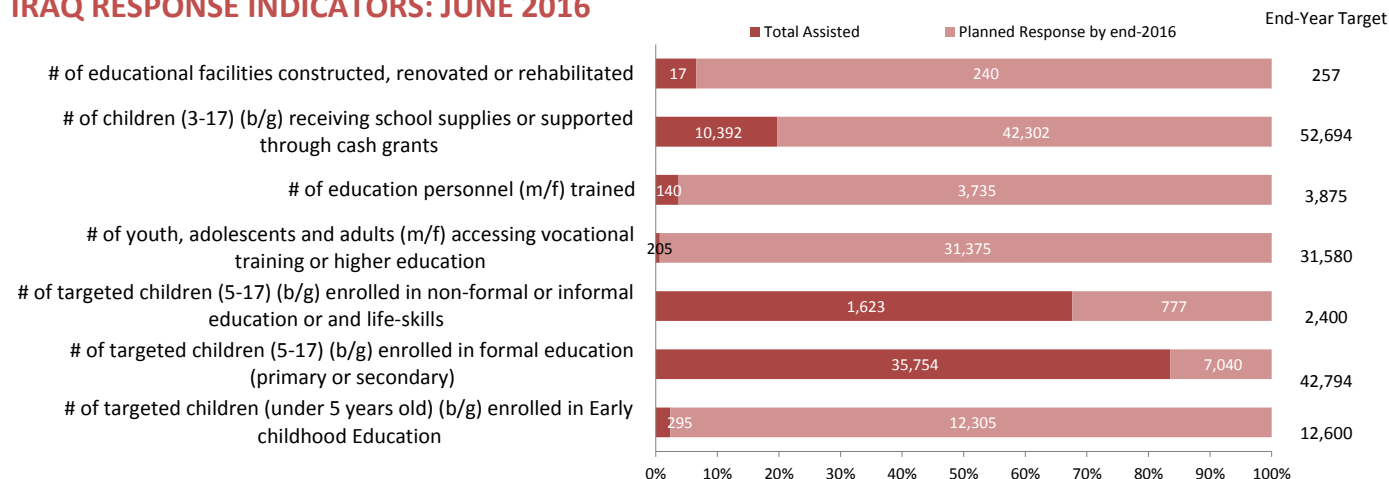


Schoolgirls share a joke after school at Kawergosk refugee camp Erbil Governorate, March 2016. © UNHCR_Michael Prendergast

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Transportation of children and teachers to schools, construction of learning spaces, and provision education supplies are still in high demand. In addition, it is necessary to get refugee children into formal education system. Approval is required from the ministry of education to get Syrian refugee children enrolled in schools, in accordance to their level of education, in the next school year, Sept 2016. Training on Kurdish language, submission of certificate from Syrian schools, understanding on KRG formal education system, awareness on education and deploying professional Syrian teachers are additional needs linked with

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29,421 consultations are provided to the Syrian Refugees in primary health care services

OVERVIEW:

The handover process of camp based primary health care center (PHCC) from NGOs to DoH is ongoing, UNHCR and UN agencies are supporting DoH to run these PHCCs. Shortage of medicines especially medicines for chronic diseases is still a concern. The financial crisis has impacted the provision of health services, in particular at secondary and tertiary levels. However, Syrian refugees in camps still have an access to camp based primary health care center (PHCC) where curative and preventive services are available.

JUNE HIGHLIGHTS:

- A total of 26,868 patient consultations were conducted in Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities in refugee camps (source UNHCR HIS-Health Information System). Health Utilization rate (visits/person/year) is 2.9 which lies within the expected range of 1- 4.

Major cause for patient consultations remained upper respiratory tract infections, skin infections and Gynecological.

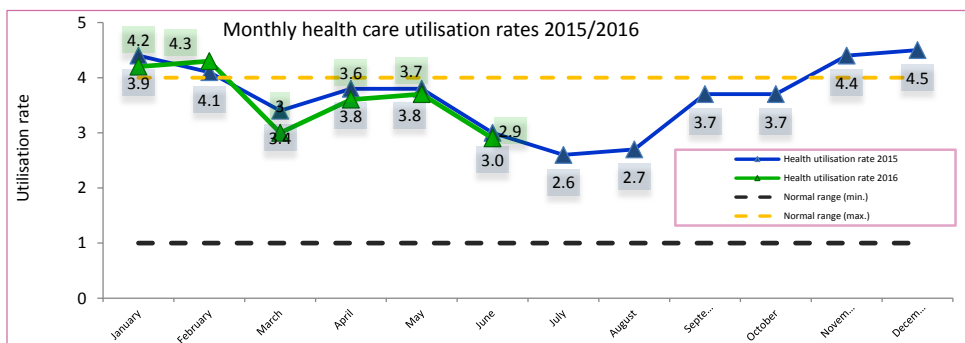
1,378 patients were referred to secondary and tertiary hospitals for further investigations and/ or hospitalization.

During the same period, 1,320 (out of 26,868) patients attended mental healthcare services.

- In Domiz 1 camp, Duhok governorate, the handover process of mental health and non-communicable disease activities from MSF to DoH has been completed, UNHCR will support DoH-Duhok to run these two activities.

- In Erbil and Duhok governorates, IMC is in the process of handing over the primary health care center in Darashakran and Domiz 2 camps to DoH, UNHCR will support DoH in Erbil and Duhok to run these PHCCs.

- In Obaidy camp, Anbar governorate, Primary Health Care Centre remains closed due to security concern.



Leading Agencies:
Ministry of Health (MoH - KRI)
UNHCR, Dr. Mohammed Marzoog, MARZOOG@unhcr.org
WHO, Dr. Muhammad Fawad Khan, khanmu@who.int



World Health Organization



unicef

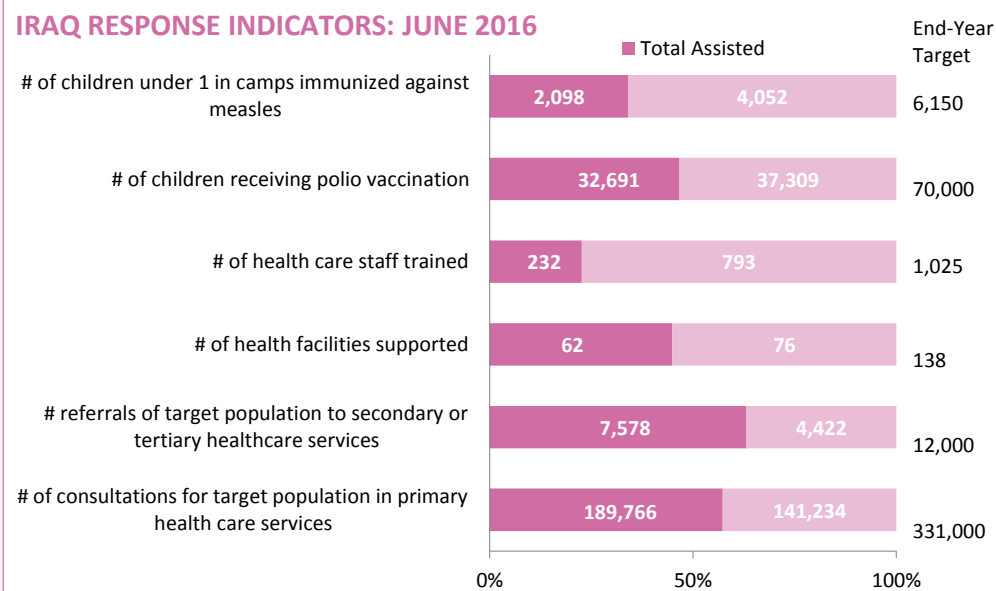


IMC medical doctor examining a patient at Darashakran camp PHC, Erbil

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

- Shortage of medicines is still a key concern.
- Capacity building of health staff.
- Irregular payment of salaries has impacted provision of health services particularly at secondary and tertiary levels.
- Integration of mental health services into primary health care centers (PHCCs)

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Camp:

The overall situation of the sector: Total shelter capacity of Syrian refugee camps is **19,968** shelter units. A total of **15,777 (81%)** improved shelter units are constructed (provided with concrete slab, kitchen, family latrine and shower) and **15,043** are occupied. More than **15,000** refugee households (about **75,000** persons) are benefiting from improved shelter assistance in the camps.

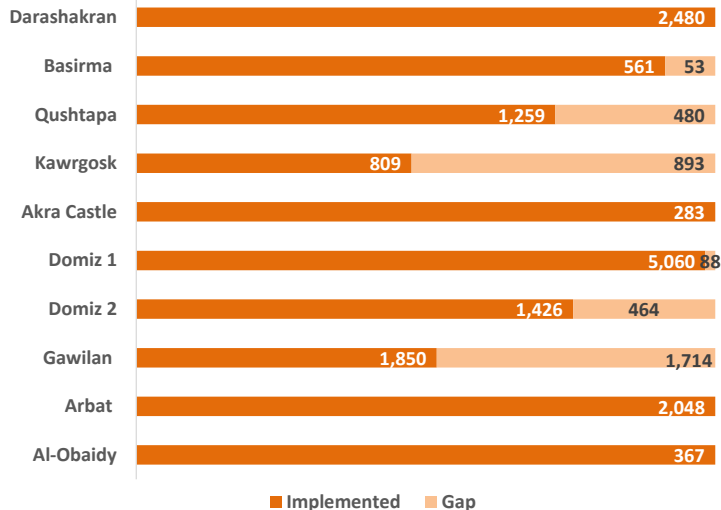
Construction of a total of **2,528** improved shelter units is planned as part of 3RP 2016. **1,090** improved shelters have been completed & occupied. After completion of the remaining shelters, **96.5%** of in camp refugee population will have access to improved shelter.

66 % of in camp refugee population will have access to upgraded shelter after completion of ongoing and planned construction. Upgraded shelter refers to construction of 1 to 2 rooms shelter on constructed shelter slab with concrete brick wall and sandwich panel roof.

Out of camp:

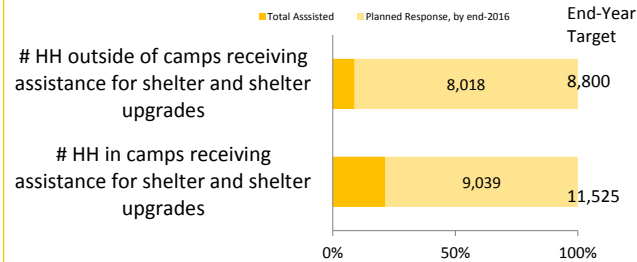
552 Households received rental support in Sulaymaniyah and Erbil since January 2016.

Number of Improved Shelter Units (Concrete Slabs, Kitchen, Family Latrine and Shower) / Camp



Shelter improvement in Qushtapa camp, Erbil. UNHCR/Luay

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: JUNE 2016



NEEDS ANALYSIS:

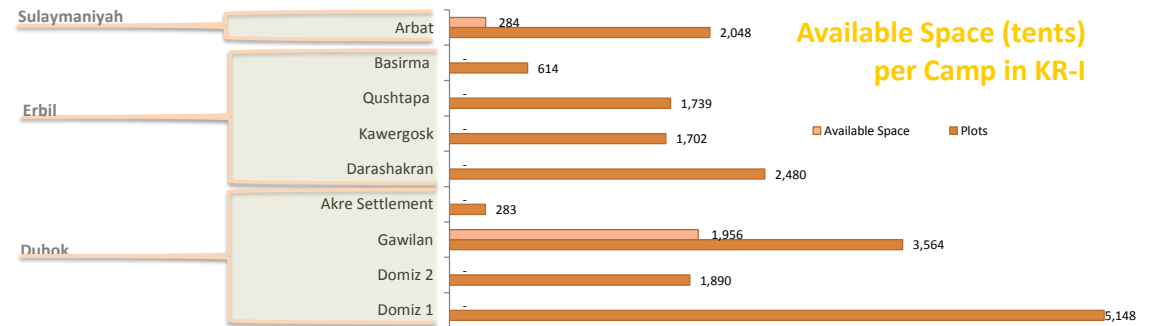
The objective of the sector is to provide adequate and targeted shelter support to Syrian refugees living in camps and out of camp, in order to meet their shelter and settlement needs.

There is need to construct 3,733 new improved shelter plots in Gawilan, Kawergosk, Basirma and Qushtapa. Out of which construction of 2,528 improved plots is planned in 2016 subject to availability of fund. Moreover, even after completing the construction of improved shelter units that there is space for, a total of additional 568 shelter units will be required to accommodate all refugee families that currently live in Erbil camps.

Currently due to lack of funds and given that camps are priority the main focus of the shelter sector is the refugee camps. However, there are needs for the out of camp refugee population such as upgrading of dwellings, rental support and support to community infrastructure.

The assistance to out of camp refugee will be based on vulnerability of refugee families. The assistance will be provided in close consultation with local authority and on conditions that the landlord does not increase the rent and evict the refugee families. However there is limited fund available to support out of camp refugee families.

Available Space (tents) per Camp in KR-I



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Basic Needs Assistance during June 2016:

- 210 households newly arrived in the camps (mainly relocated from urban areas) received packages of basic needs assistance (Core Relief Items). In addition 231 households newly arrived in the urban districts of Dohuk also received CRI.
- 122 households received replacement CRI in conjunction with their relocation from camp temporarily areas. 15 newly married couples received CRI as well as a further 15 hh as a result of fire or scabies cases.
- 410 households received various non food items with a further 706 hh receiving hygiene kits.
- 1831 hh out of camp and 663 hh in camp received cash for summer assistance.

JUNE HIGHLIGHTS:

210 families received their initial distribution of core relief items on arrival in the camps. These households are either newly registered or newly married but increasingly are households which have relocated to camps from urban areas. In addition 231 families newly registered in the districts of Dohuk also receive Core Relief Items packages.

In connection with the on-going relocation of refugee families from Kawergosk to new plots in Darashakran 122 households received CRI packages.

CRI package were also received by 15 household recently married, 11 hh due to scabies and 3hh due to fire damage.

A further 410 households received various replacement non food items.

1831 households in urban areas of Dohuk received a summer support cash payment from the German Red Cross of USD 200. This included 201 host community hh. GRC also distributed USD 100 per household as summer assistance to 663 families in Basirma camp.

REACH Iraq distributed NFI vouchers to 380 families in urban areas of Sulaymaniyah.

Danish Refugee Council distributed hygiene kits to 631 families in Basirma camp and Emirate Rec Crescent though Barzani Charity Foundation distributed hygiene kits to 75 families in the Akre area.

On behalf of UNHCR, YAO provided a wheelchair to a refugee newly arrived from Syria who is living in Arbat Camp.



Cash Distribution for Syrian Refugees. Erbil City Centre 10 December 2015. UNHCRM. Prendergast

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Sulaymaniyah:
Refugees in Arbat refugee camp are requesting additional CRI particularly plastic sheets in order to prepare for summer.

Erbil:
Identified a need for 300 household water storage tanks for Kawergosk camp to mitigate against the reduction of water supply during the summer months.

Dohuk:

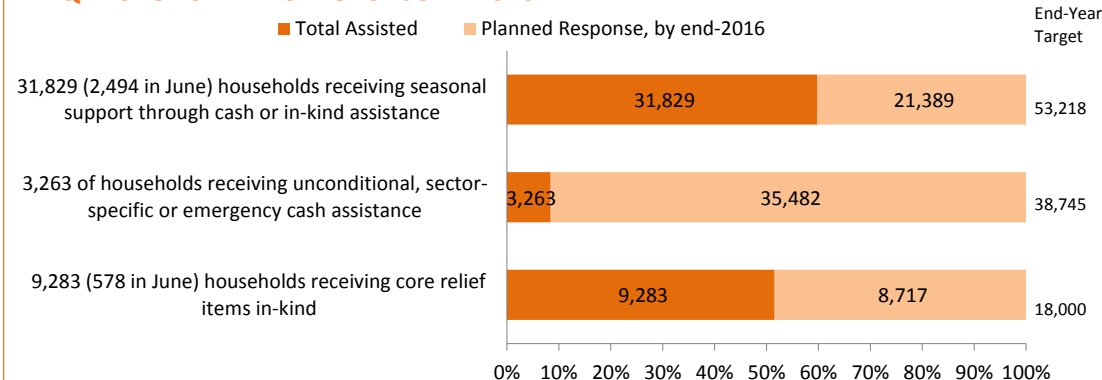
Continue to advocate for a regular provision of hygiene kits and sanitary napkins.

There is a requirement to conduct a comprehensive needs assessment to identify vulnerable families for cash assistance in out of camp areas.

Gawilan camp management have requested a distribution of rechargeable lights to the more frequent power cuts.

Improvements should be made in movement tracking to better establish and maintain knowledge of trends for planning purposes.

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Leading Agency: UNHCR, Roger Naylor, naylor@unhcr.org; Co-leading agency: ACTED. Participating Agencies:





Across Iraq, **96,290 Syrian refugees living in 10 camps** continued to benefit from routine access to water, sanitation and hygiene services, while **17,967 Syrian Refugee children in camp schools and CFS** continued to benefit from access to functional latrines. **14,682 Refugees living in the community** benefited from access to water, bringing the total number of off camp refugees assisted in 2016 to a total of **27,933** people.

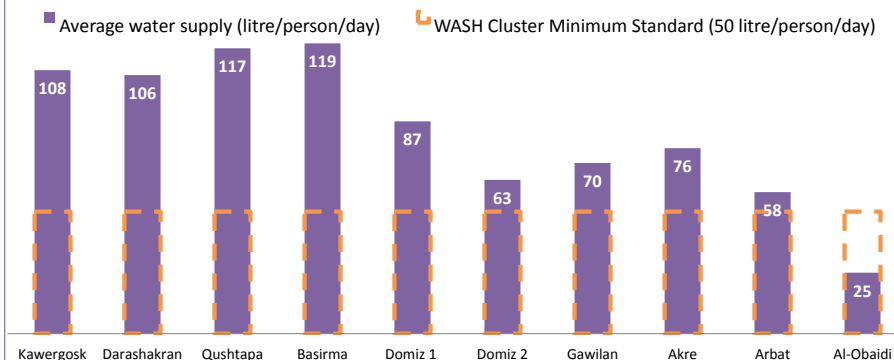
Anbar (Al-Obaidy): Access remains limited. Service provision continued, including daily provision of water from Al Qaim Water project, which remains untreated due to restrictions on chlorine provision.

Duhok (Domiz I and II, Akre, Gawilan): In Domiz 1, supply of safe, chlorinated water continued. Upgrading of the water supply network in low pressure areas is ongoing to achieve an extra 121,000 litres of water storage capacity, increasing existing capacity to 850,000 litres (16.6%). Routine operation and maintenance (O&M) of water, sanitation and drainage facilities, along with water quality monitoring - at household and main source level - continued for all other camps. Regular collection and safe disposal of garbage and cleaning and desludging of toilets and septic tanks also continued. Separation of black water and greywater is being piloted in Domiz 1, while in Gawilan a project has been launched to separate greywater from cesspools, sending the greywater into drainage channels. In Gawilan, incentives are being provided to the camp manager for desludging and garbage collection.

Erbil (Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk and Qushtapa): Daily water supply, water quality monitoring, O&M of water and sanitation facilities, garbage collection and de-sludging continued for all camps. As temperatures continued to rise, partners met to agree a on delivery of 80 to 100 litres per person for the summer period. With public power supply remaining stable over the month, water supply in all camps increased, with an average of 124 litre/person/day supplied. The campaign to promote water conservation continued in all camps, while in Qushtapa school WASH continued. Sanitation O&M, hygiene promotion and a minor repairs continued in all the camps.

Sulaymaniyah (Arbat): Regular WASH activities continued. With the connection of a second pipeline to the main storage tanks, daily household level water supply increased to 350 litres (58 l/p/d). The water tank was cleaned and water testing conducted showing good results. The outside borehole, generator and operator cabin was fenced for protection. Renovation of block H and parts of block D and F sanitation facilities were completed, enabling new families to come. A water pump was purchased as an emergency, standby option. Door to door solid waste promotion and a camp cleaning day were conducted with 130 participants.

ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY IN CAMPS: JUNE 2016



Leading Agency: UNICEF. **Contact:** Annmarie Swai: aswai@unicef.org



Sessions for the water conservation campaign in Erbil governorate (c) ACTED/Iraq/2016

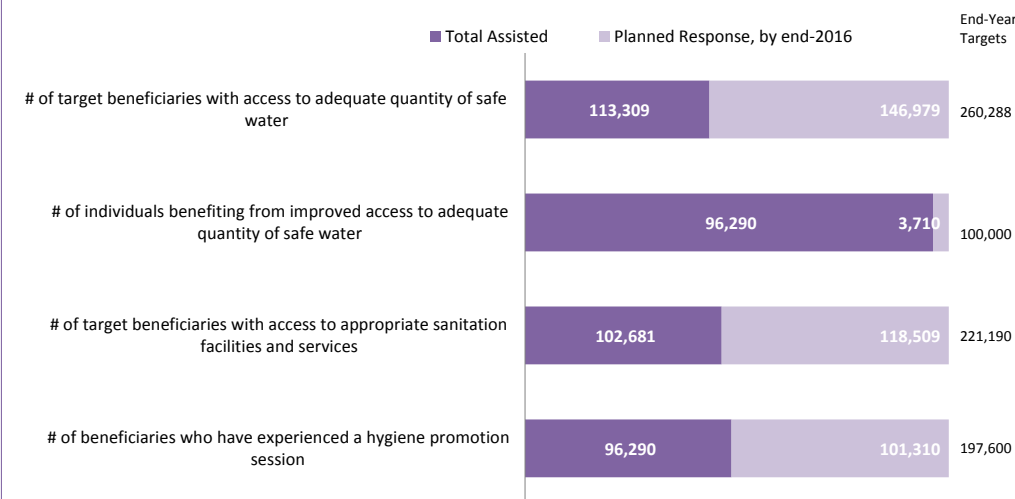
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The Sector continues to lack sufficient funding to initiate WASH activities at scale for Refugees living in the community.

With the extreme summer heat, demand for water has increased. Efforts have been made to augment supply in camps to cope with increased need, but this is only viable in the short term. To assure sufficient, equitable coverage, within Cluster targets and resourcing capacities, partners must adhere to the joint Shelter & NFI, WASH and CCCM summer assistance guidelines - particularly as relates to targeting assistance to the most vulnerable and consulting with state actors/WASH partners and/or taking direct responsibility for increased water requirements prior to installing evaporative water coolers.

Safe final treatment of waste water remains a key need. The high cost of upgrading services and desludging due to high frequency and inefficient facilities remains prohibitive. The establishment of a solid waste management plan in each refugee camp remains a priority.

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