



OVERVIEW: 3,775 Syrians entered the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) through Peshkhabour border crossing. Out of these 1,101 were admitted on 15 days entry visa mainly for medical and family visits and 2,674 readmitted after having previously been allowed to return to Syria by KR-I authorities. 3 unaccompanied Syrian children were admitted on arrival as asylum seekers due to family reunification grounds.

UNHCR registered 2,367 Syrian refugees including 690 new births. Out of whom 60% originated from Al Hassakeh, 23% from Aleppo and the others from the rest of the country.

UNHCR and partners conducted 1,843 household assessments for 7,757 Syrian refugees in KR-I. As a result of the assessment, 776 cases were referred for multi-purpose cash assistance and 223 cases for legal assistance.

Community Outreach Volunteers (COV) conducted six awareness sessions on SGBV and women's rights, early marriage, water saving and hygiene practices, working with adolescents as well as 17 trainings on life skills, psychosocial first aid and livelihoods for 342 refugees in Domiz Camps in Duhok. The COVs also facilitated recreational activities and supported 7 catch up classes for 131 students in various subjects.

Resettlement UNHCR submitted 17 cases of 54 individuals for resettlement consideration. UNHCR Resettlement staff in Erbil participated in a webinar organized by UNHCR Global Learning Centre on registration and identity management. This training served as a refresher about the registration procedures and the existing anti-fraud mechanisms during registration.

Child Protection The interagency Regional Child Labour Consultant organized a training of trainers on child labour case management for KRI child protection actors in Erbil. 24 participants undertook the training where they learnt about the international standards and national legal framework related to child labour and were equipped with tools to reinforce the identification of specific needs and counselling of children and caregivers about the risks associated with child labour. The participants also discussed community-based protection mechanisms to prevent and respond to child protection risks.

Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) The Taskforce about Gender-Based Violence Information Management System organized a six days workshop with SGBV case management partners with the purpose of reviewing the existing data about SGBV incidents and case management work undertaken in Iraq. The participants also agreed on the protocols to share information respecting the confidentiality guidelines.



Gawilan camp, Duhok, UNHCR, R. Rasheed

Needs Analysis

During household protection assessments carried out by UNHCR partners in KR-I in April 2017, the protection monitors identified critical legal needs such as lack of valid or missing documentation notably UNHCR asylum seeker certificates, residency cards, birth and death certificates as well as marriage and divorce certificates; legal counselling and support in proceedings on detention, separation and divorce, custody, labour rental disputes and late registration of births among others. This led to referrals for legal assistance, a trend likely to continue in the coming months.

By 30 April 2017, 239,639 Syrian refugees (78,507 households) live in Iraq:

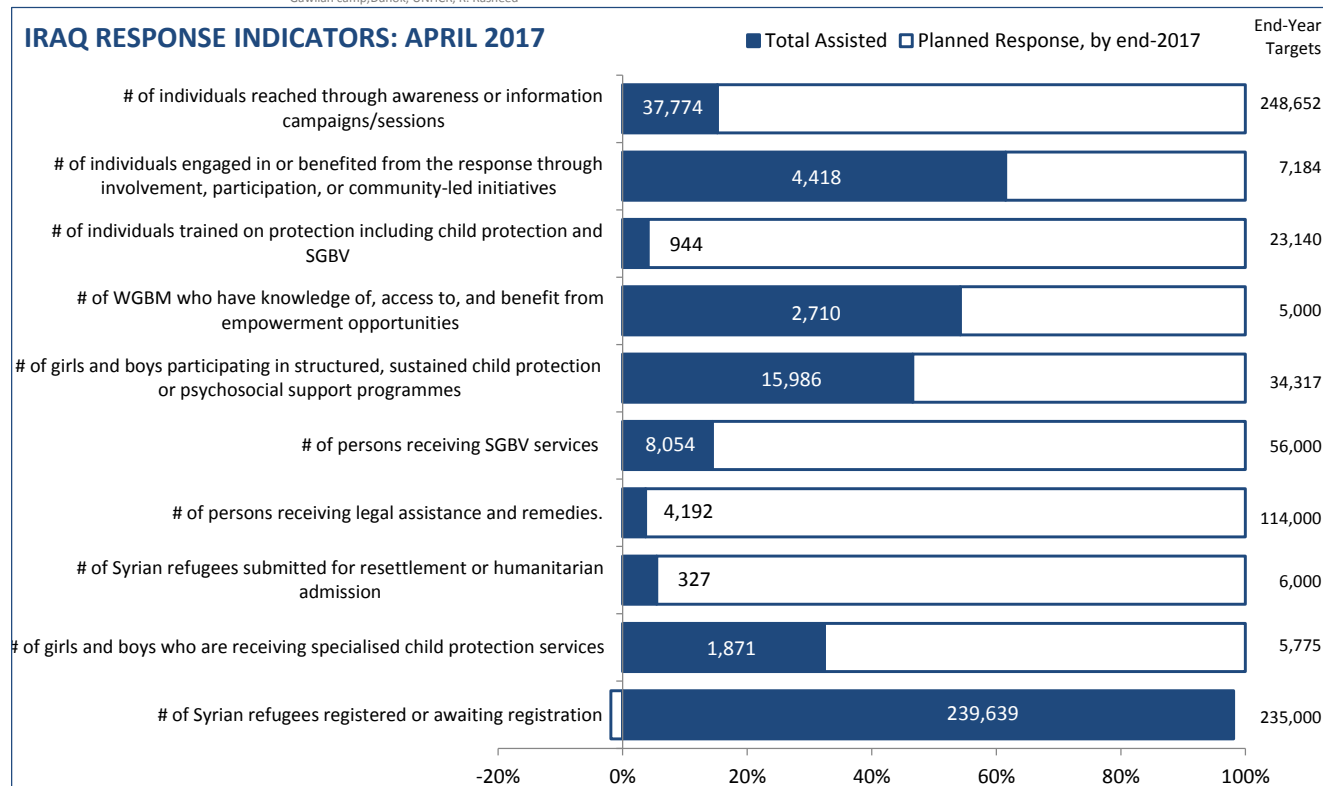
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3% = 8,246 Live in other locations in Iraq.

62% = 148,823 live in non-camp/urban areas.

38% = 90,816 live in 9 camps (Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk, Qushtapa camps in Erbil, Domiz I and II, Akre, Gawilan camps in Duhok, Arbat Camp in Sulaymaniyah).

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: APRIL 2017



Leading Agency: UNHCR, Carolina MATEOS, MATEOS@UNHCR.ORG





54,668 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: Distributions at Akre Castle camp.

Highlights

A total of 54,961 Syrian refugees received assistance from WFP in April 2017 under the regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO).

All beneficiaries received IQD 22,000 (USD 19) per beneficiary, per month.

On 26 April 2017, there was a fire in a WFP retailer shop, NazarTex, in Basirma camp, Erbil. Fortunately, no one was hurt or injured and the shop reopened in time for distributions in May.

The forthcoming inter-agency vulnerability assessment will be conducted on a sampling basis and is expected to produce a set of targeting indicators. These indicators will further enable a needs-based refinement of current caseloads.

Awareness of feedback and accountability mechanisms remains low amongst beneficiaries of assistance, though overall people were better informed about assistance than previously.

Needs Analysis

Food security indicators improved according to the latest WFP Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) report for refugees. Food consumption stabilized, dietary diversity was high and coping strategy usage had declined since the previous report.

Food remains a top priority, with families spending more of their money on food than anything else. Beneficiaries are still frequently buying food on credit and consider it a main income source, which may affect their longer-term ability to cope, though this has decreased since the previous FSOM.



All assistance is provided through the SCOPE platform WFP/Craig Browne

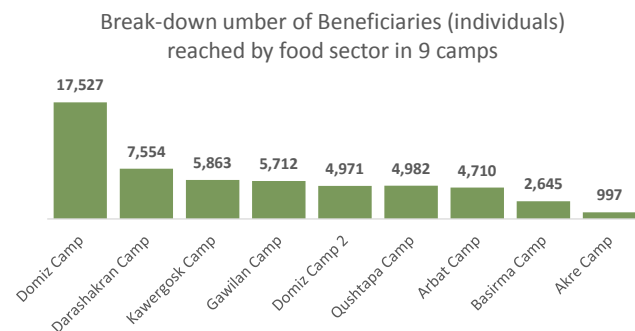
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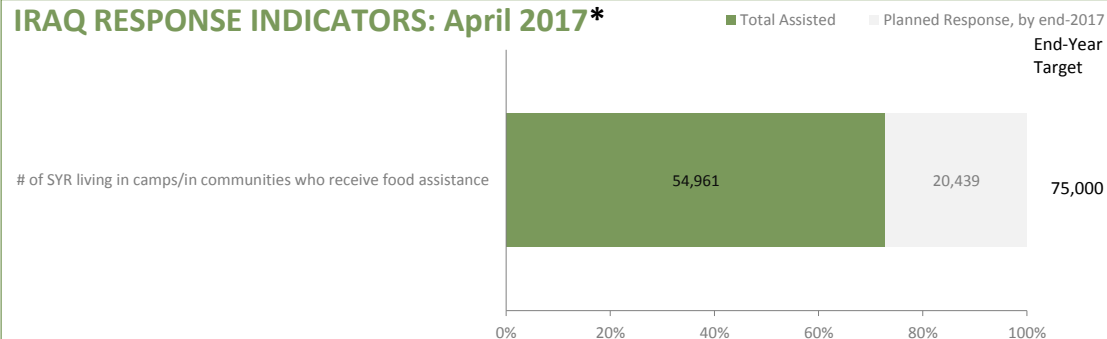
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IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: April 2017*



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





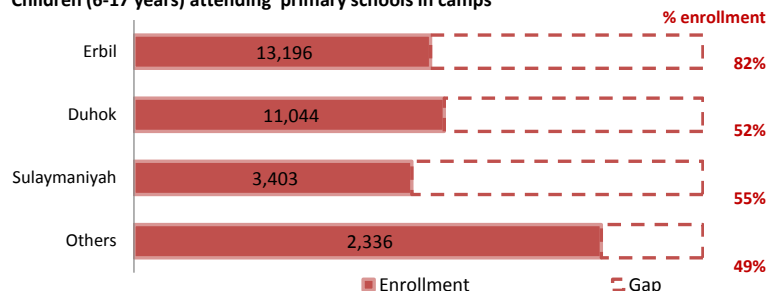
OVERVIEW:

77,334 Refugee Children are aged 3-17 years. Of these, **56,189** are school aged (6-17 years). Currently, 29,979 are so far enrolled in formal education and 5,211 in informal

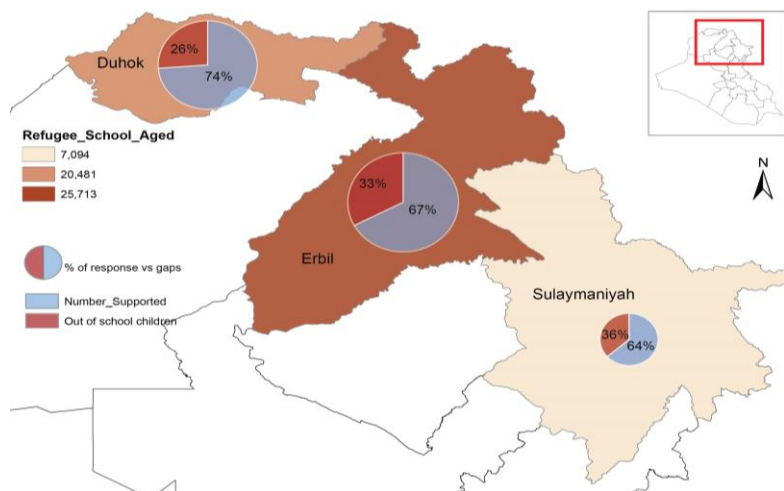
HIGHLIGHTS:

56,189 Syrian school aged refugee children (6-17 years) are residing in Iraq, 98% in the KRI. 32,158 are spread into urban, peri-urban and rural communities, while 24,031 are in camps. Of these 29,979 children enrolled in formal both in primary and secondary education as of April while 6,930 are participating in non-formal education camps and non-camp settings across the Iraq

Children (6-17 years) attending primary schools in camps



Refugee School Aged Children against Sector Achievements and Gaps

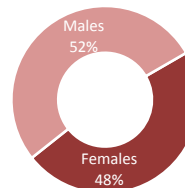


*Planned response is based on full funding of 3RP for all the school aged refugee children, spread out in the camp and non-camp settings majorly in the Kurdistan Region. There are 77,334 children between 3-17 years, and only 56,189 aged between 6-17 years.



Children attending class in Akre Camp in Akre District. Photo credit: UNICEF, Feb/2017

Gender Disaggregation of Refugee School aged Children Supported



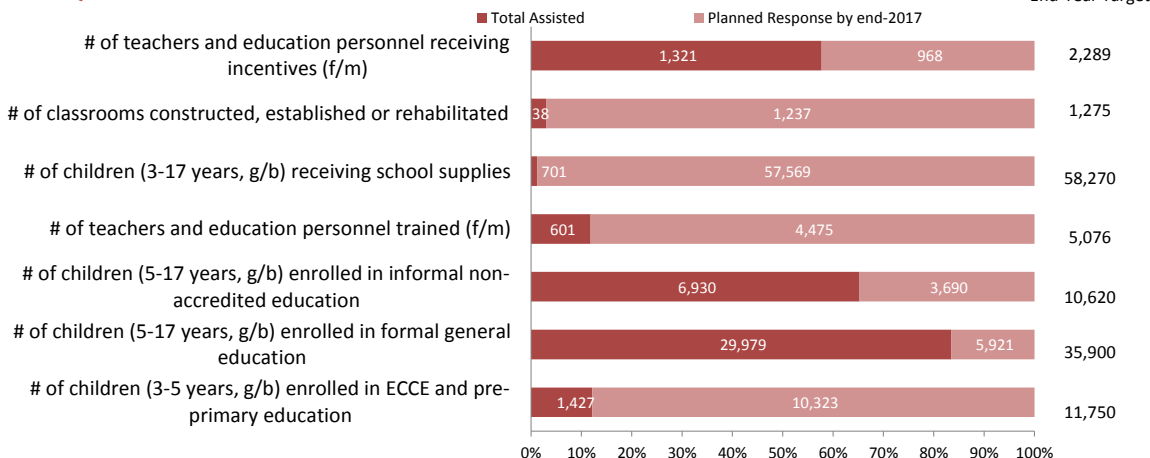
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

- The ongoing financial crisis of the KRI Government has limited the assistance that the Ministry of Education (MoE) can provide to refugee students in Iraq.
- Teachers operating in camps particularly in the camps in Erbil Governorate require training in psychosocial support
- While number of teachers remains low despite increase in enrolment in some camps, partners are scaling up efforts to provide incentives. 878 teachers are provided with incentives in the month of April.
- As per recent study conducted by UNHCR, 31% girls and 36% boys of the Refugee children remain out of school. Among the out of school, 38% girls and 43% boys are in non-camp while 14% girls and 19% boys are in camp. Factors such as financial costs, lack of Arabic schools, child labour, among others are contributing to out of school children.

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IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: APRIL 2017*



*The Numbers visualized above are based on the reports retrieved from Activityinfo as provided by the partners involved in the Refugee response as of April 2017.

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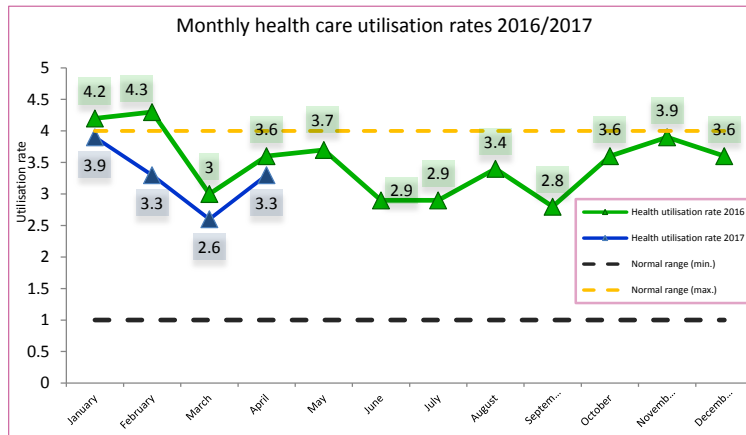
iraq.edu.im@humanitarianresponse.info





OVERVIEW:

- During April, A total of 23,356 patient consultations were conducted in Primary Health Care Centers in refugee camps. Health utilization rate (visit/person/year) was 3.3 which lies within the expected range of 1-4.
- 1,182 patients were referred from camp based PHCC to secondary and tertiary facilities for further investigations and/or hospitalization.
- UNHCR Health team continues to provide training to DoH-Staff on UNHCR-Health Information System (HIS) in order to improve data collection from refugee's camps PHC. During April, a training has been conducted to DoH-Erbil staff.
- Through baby hut and nutrition programs, UNICEF provided IYCF counseling assistance on appropriate breastfeeding to 1826 pregnant and lactating women in the camp settings across KRI. During the reporting period, nutrition services reached 3184 (1653 boys and 1531 girls) children under the age of 5 years through the screening growth monitoring program.
- In April, UNHCR with IMC coordinated a visit from the Global IASC MHPSS Reference Group coordinator to update the MHPSS situational analysis in KRI. The visit included visiting different refugees and IDP camps in Erbil, and Dohuk governorates in addition to meetings with main stakeholders in the field of MHPSS. A report of the visit will be circulated widely in May.
- The capacity building activities for PHC and MHPSS staff working in refugee camps is still ongoing through UNHCR partners. It includes training of medical staff, community outreach workers, and psychosocial counselors.



Department of Health-Erbil pharmacist is providing medication to patients, Kawergosk refugee camp PHCC, Erbil

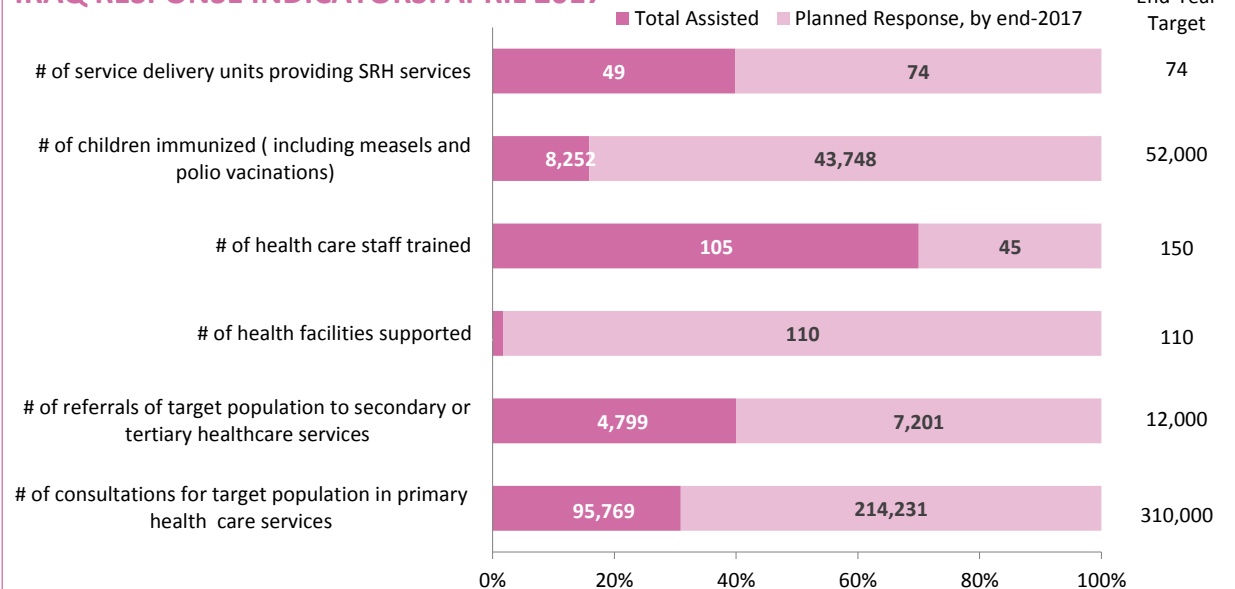
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

- With the onset of summer, Control of communicable diseases needs to be strengthened in close cooperation with other sectors in order to prevent disease outbreaks, especially Cholera.
- Shortage of medicines remains a key concern in public health facilities, particularly for patients with chronic diseases.

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IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: APRIL 2017*



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



APRIL HIGHLIGHTS:

Camp:

The overall situation of the sector: the total shelter capacity in Syrian refugee camps amounts to **20,374** shelter units. In 2016, UNHCR constructed **2,512** shelter units (comprised of a concrete slab, kitchen, family latrine and shower). A total of **17,224 (88%)** shelter units are now constructed and occupied, with more than **17,000** refugee households (about **85,000** individuals) benefiting from satisfactory shelter conditions in the camps.

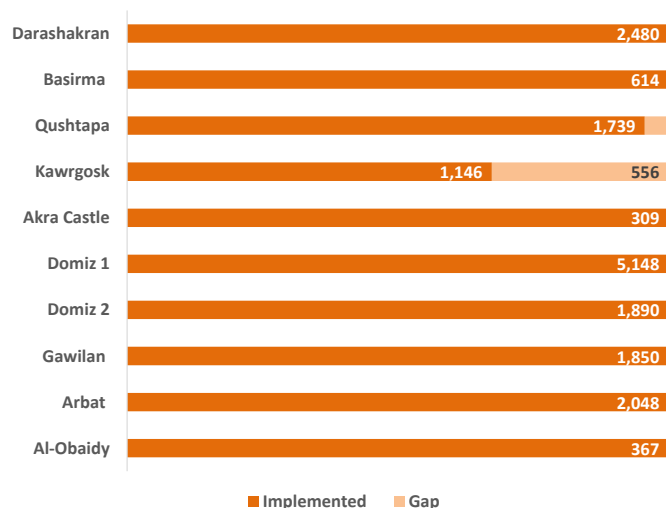
In Erbil

- Construction of additional new 80 improved shelters in Qushtapa has been started, shelters will be ready in end of June 2017.
- In koisnaja by NRC, 71 HH received medium to large scale shelter repairs.

In Duhok

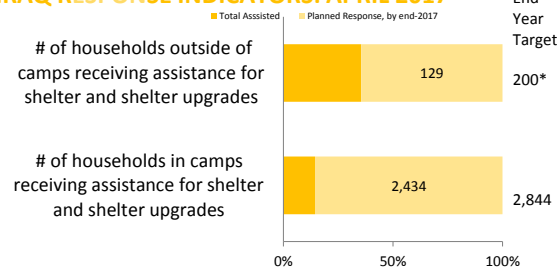
- The multifunctional team (MFT) completed rapid physical assessment for shelter and infrastructure in Domiz 1 camp and the summary will be share in May.
- Self-shelter-upgrade in Domiz1&2 are still on-going by PoC, so far 230 families upgraded their shelters out of 464 shelters.
- Final handover has been conducted for the internal roads improvement and construction

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



Self-construction shelters – Domiz Camp 2/ B.Amin/UNHCR

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: APRIL 2017*



*In April 2017, the end year target of indicator (# of households outside of camps receiving assistance for shelter and shelter upgrades) has changed from 40 to 200 households.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

As part of 2017 plan, 315 new shelters plots will be constructed in Kawergosk, as well as an additional 80 in Qushtapa, which is made possible in the latter case following an internal reorganization of the camp layout that freed up space. In Darashakran some available extra space will enable the construction of 80 new shelter plots and thus meet the needs of an increasing population. In Kawergosk 225 shelter plots have yet to be upgraded and despite the camp will have then reached its full design capacity, 272 families will still be accommodated in overcrowded condition. In Kawergosk and Qushtapa, further needs remain in regard to upgrading of roads, water network and drainage.

The provision of adequate and targeted shelter support to refugees residing out of camps requires increased attention as needs remain very high. Interventions generally may include upgrading of dwellings, rental support and support to community infrastructure. Assistance should be provided in close consultation with local authorities ensuring that the landlord will not increase the monthly rent or evict the refugee families shortly thereafter. Refugee households should be identified based on a set of vulnerability criteria. A more comprehensive and systematic response entail enhanced outreach and referral mechanisms and an effective prioritization of such

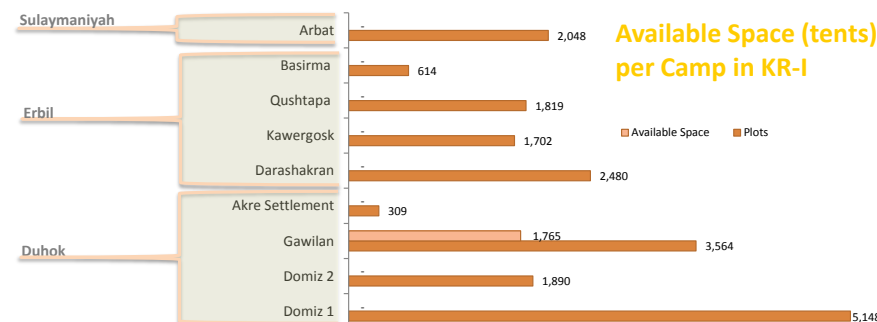
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APRIL HIGHLIGHTS:

Distribution of second-hand clothes from a local clothing company was organized in Bnaslawra camp for Syrian refugees in Erbil Governorate by UNHCR partner agency, Qandil. The company is ready to donate on a regular basis including blankets, pants, baby clothes, shirts and pyjamas.

776 cases were referred for multi-purpose cash assistance in April from Erbil, Dohuk and Sulaymaniah governorate. Serious medical condition, child at risk, and physical/medical disability were reasons for 75% of the referrals.



Qushtapa refugee camp overview in Erbil Governorate. Othman Othman/ UNHCR 2017

NEEDS ANALYSIS

The lack of livelihoods opportunities in urban areas is pushing refugees to seek the option of moving to camps as an alternative in Erbil governorate. A substantial increase in the number of families signing up to live in the camp was noted. In Qushtapa camp with less than 2,000 plots, more than 900 families registered and are waiting to receive a plot in the camp.

Refugees who still lack residency permits can face limited access to the formal and more stable labour market. Residency permits are requisite to apply for jobs in companies, malls, NGOs, etc. Entrepreneurship is always restricted as a partner/sponsor from the host community is always required. Refugees often face difficulties obtaining taxi and truck licenses. Precarious working conditions and unpredictable income push many refugees to pay their rent late and are subject to the stress of being evicted on a regular basis.

UNHCR's partner agency, YAO, is conducting an assessment of vulnerable refugee families in need of core-relief items in Sulaymaniah governorate camp. Needs in the summer months will be examined. UNHCR aims to provide additional water jerrycans, and plastic sheeting for shading the targeted communal areas.

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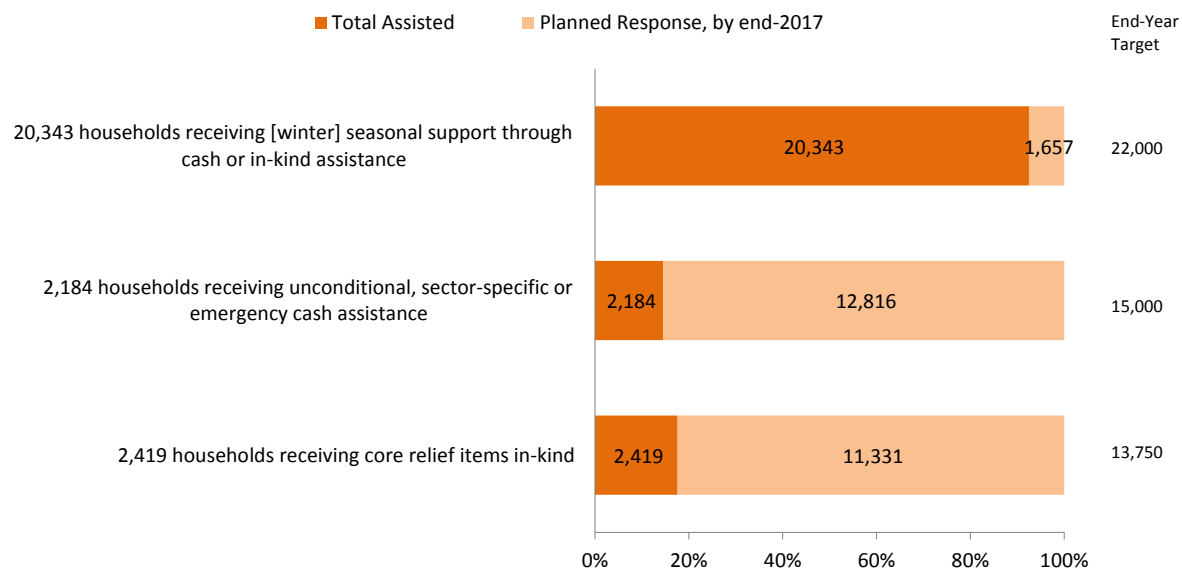
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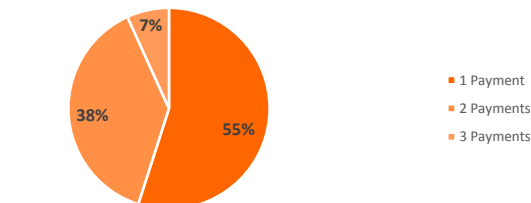
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IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: APRIL 2017*



Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance Distribution in April



Leading Agency: UNHCR, Bola HAN, hanb@unhcr.org; Co-leading agency: ACTED.



APRIL HIGHLIGHTS:

Erbil (Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk, Qushtapa):

In all camps, routine provision of safe drinking water (averaging 85 l/p/d), O&M of water networks, maintenance of WASH facilities, including water quality monitoring continued through government counterparts - DESW and BHRA. To support host communities hosting refugees and IDPs. UNHCR through their partner KURDS has started to build well/operation room and replace the old damaged submersible pump in one bore hole in Shawase Collective own - Erbil Governorate. The construction of individual family WASH facilities for 80 families in Qushtapa camp is in progress. The facilities include toilet, shower with roof tank/each family and connections to sewerage systems (Septic tanks) and main sewerage lines. UNHCR has started to construct of individual family WASH facilities for 315 families in Kawergosk camp. The facilities include toilet, shower with roof tank/each family and connections to sewerage systems (Septic tanks & Cesspools) and separate grey lines. To ensure that refugees do not live in squalid condition in all the refugee camps, UNHCR continues to support garbage collection and desludging activities in all the 4 refugee camps in Erbil (Kawergosk, Darashakran, Basirma and Qushtapa) through partner EJCC (ERC). Through EJCC/ERC partner, UNHCR continue to undertake daily maintenance and cleaning of the existing WASH facilities in all the 4 refugee camps in Erbil (Kawergosk, Darashakran, Basirma and Qushtapa), now the activities are in progress.

Duhok (Domiz I and II, Akre, Gawilan):

In all camps, routine O&M of WASH facilities, including dislodging of wastewater, garbage collection and disposal continued. In Domiz I water trucking continued for 620 families (3,150 individuals) in part due to inadequate pressure on the network as well as due to reduced quantity of water to the camp. In adequate supply of water to Domiz 1 & 2 was largely a result of closing down of 6 deep wells in part due to low water table a result of prolonged drought as well as high turbidity and contamination of sulphates and nitrites contamination. Water quality monitoring, especially of free residual chlorine, continued by Directorate of Water Outskirts in all camps at the water sources, from the water tankers and at the points of use. Of the 1,123 samples, only 2.5% did not meet the standard, and remedial actions have been taken to ensure compliance with the quality standard. WASH awareness and hygiene promotion have been stepped up through the Directorate of Health (DOH) to ensure communities have better preparedness to risks of diseases outbreaks especially during the summer period. At the same time sanitation and hygiene education is ongoing in 14 camp schools by the team from DOH. Care and maintenance of WASH facilities continued in Domiz 1 & 2, with a total of 107 cases reported responded, including repair of 22 bathing shelters, 168 toilets, and emptying of 45 cesspools. In addition, 3 cleaning campaigns were organized.

Sulaymaniyah (Arbat):

Continuous provision of drinking water for 2,110 refugee families (about 8,151 individuals) with 90 L/P/D. Directorate of surrounding water in Sulaymaniyah has signed an agreement with UNHCR to start maintaining and running the water system inside the camp. Meanwhile the municipality continues with the waste management with support of UNHCR. UNHCR/ QANDIL conducted KAP survey for 492 household. Focus group discussions being conducted in block H with the subject of waste collection.



NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Due to continuous cut-off electricity power and possible increase demand for water due to changing season, provision of drinking water is expected to be a challenge. The rise in demand will be also due to extensive use of evaporative air coolers. Increased demand for water outside the camps due to additional IDPs and refugees within the host community has led to constant reduction of water supply from the municipal network to the Domiz 1 & 2 camps. Faced with a demand deficit of about 600m3 per day, it is predicted that the next summer period will be very challenging and will put a lot of demand for water trucking. As already experienced last year, it is again anticipated that the communities within the camp will be engaged in illegal water connections, in attempt to boost water intake from the network, thereby creating unequal distribution. UNICEF and the camp management plans to carry out social mobilisation and enforcement of regulations for removals of illegal connections during the period. There has been substantial worsening of the water quality in some boreholes due to high turbidity and presence of nitrates in the groundwater. In the 12 months the camp manager in coordination with Directorate of Water Outskirts have been forced to close down 6 of the 15 boreholes supplying Domiz 1 & 2. The Directorate of Water Outskirts in discussion with Directorate of groundwater have recommended drilling of 2 additional boreholes by GIZ to increase water access in the short term. However, in the long term, there will be need to provide a more sustainable solution by relying on surface water source from Mosul dam rather than groundwater source.

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IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: APRIL 2017*

■ Total Assisted

■ Planned Response, by end-2017

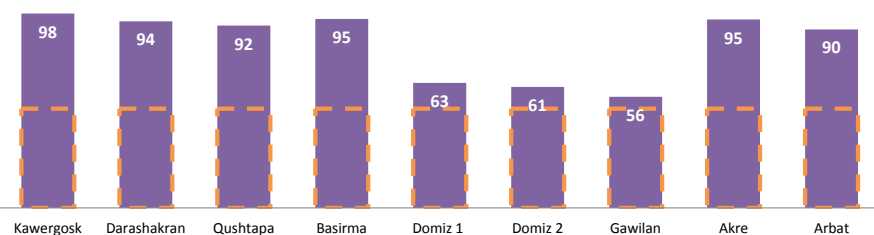
End-Year Targets

73,134 people with access to adequate quantity of safe water through temporary provision	73,134	26,866	100,000
83,028 people benefiting from access to adequate quantity of safe water through improved longer-term water systems	83,028		58,879
8,048 people with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	8,048	189,952	198,000
34,278 people who have experienced a hygiene promotion/ community mobilization session	34,278	163,722	198,000
1,540 people attending public spaces and institutions have access to safe, gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities and services and hygiene promotion activities	1,540	196,460	198,000

ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY IN CAMPS: APRIL 2017

■ Average water supply (litre/person/day)

■ WASH Cluster Minimum Standard (50 litre/person/day)



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

