

POPULATION OF CONCERN

244,993 Syrians refugees

KEY FIGURES

January 2016

3,972

Syrians arrived to KR-I through Pheshkabour border

802

Syrians refugees returned to Syria

124

Persons were accepted for resettlement

46,742

Syrian refugees received WFP assistance

582

Children received psychosocial services

FUNDING

USD 426,041,332

requested by agencies for the operation (source 3RP 2015)



PRIORITIES

- Counter the fragile protection environment for children and women
- Enhance livelihoods opportunities
- Improve long term shelter options
- Develop solutions to cope with the lack of teachers

IRAQ

INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE - SYRIA

January 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- On January 26, UN, humanitarian and development agencies in Iraq have appealed for \$298 million in ongoing assistance for nearly 250,000 Syrian refugees in Iraq. The appeal was made at the **launch of the Iraq chapter of the Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP)** in Erbil, attended by H.E. Dr. Ali Sindi, Minister of Planning of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG). Also in attendance were Minister Falah Mustafa, head of the Department of Foreign Relations, KRG, as well as key government and humanitarian agencies, and donors assisting refugees in Iraq. The response plan for Iraq is committed to continue providing protection and assistance to Syrian refugees, to meet their basic needs. It also recognizes the need to increase the resilience of refugees as well as host communities and calls for a greater investment in education and increased opportunities for vocational training and livelihoods.



Jozef Merkx, UNHCR Coordinator for the KR-I, presenting partners' priorities for 2016 at the 3RP launch in Erbil. UNHCR/R. Rasheed

- As the economic crisis in the KR-I worsens, livelihoods initiatives and post primary vocational training are becoming increasingly important for refugees.** UNHCR and its partner Harikar handed over a QIP in support of the vocational training centre Dohuk, **the only public training centre of its kind in Dohuk Governorate.**
- The first Secondary School in Qushtapa camp** has opened and 95 children have already registered.
- On 17 January, the **Ibrahim Khalil border crossing point was re-opened** for all civilian and commercial crossings between Turkey and KR-I.
- A total of 3,972 Syrians arrived** to KR-I through Pheshkabour border, which represents half of the new arrivals recorded last year in January, and the lowest number of monthly arrivals recorded in a year.
- A total of 802 individuals returned to Syria** (741 registered asylum-seekers and 61 unregistered Syrians): the lowest number of recorded returns in a year. The vast majority of refugees who returned to Syria were living in urban areas in KR-I and mentioned the lack of employment and job opportunities in addition to assistance as the main reasons driving their decision to go back to Syria.

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

Budgetary issues between Erbil and Baghdad remained unsolved in January 2016 despite several attempts and negotiations by both parties. The latest development on this issue was the visit of the KRG PM to Baghdad to discuss the issue with the Iraqi PM. The Iraqi Government and the KRG are under severe financial challenges due to the drop in oil prices.

The financial difficulties of the KRG as well as political disputes among political parties continue to foster unrest and demonstrations in Sulaymaniyah Governorate and Garmiyan administration. The main challenge for the KRG remains the delay in salary payments to public sector employees, including teachers who have not been paid for the last 4 months and did not receive well Government's decisions to pay only 50% of the salaries.

The conflict between the Iraqi Security Forces and armed opposition groups continues in parts of Anbar province as well as other parts of Central Iraq. The Kurdish Peshmerga forces remain engaged in fighting with armed militants in Makhmour and Sinjar districts.

The on-going economic crisis deeply affects the humanitarian situation, with approximately 245,000 Syrian refugees and more than 1 million IDPs competing for jobs and resources in KR-I, which has put enormous pressure on the public services and the local population hosting capacity.

Activities and impact



Protection

OVERVIEW

- **3,972 Syrians arrived to KR-I through Pheshkabour border** (a decrease of 17% compared to December 2015). Of these, 101 or 3% were admitted as asylum-seekers on the grounds of family reunification.
- **Only 101 of the new arrivals were admitted as asylum-seekers** this month (2.5% of new arrivals). Furthermore a steady decrease in admissions has been observed throughout the month of January, with only 1% of new arrivals admitted as asylum seekers towards the end of the month.
- A total of 802 individuals returned to Syria through Pheshkabour border post (741 registered asylum-seekers and 61 unregistered Syrians) bringing the total number of returns since January 2015 to 25,511 individuals. All were counselled by the UNHCR team at Bajed-Kandala Registration Centre to ensure the voluntary nature of their return: 80% of the returnees were living in urban locations in the KR-I and indicated their final destinations as Kobane (38%), Qamishli (27%) and Al-Malkeyia (15%). As reasons for return, 47% of the returnees indicated the high cost of living and lack of job opportunities in the KRI; 24% stated to want to reunite with family members in Syria, while 8% believe that there was an improvement in the security situation at the place of return.
- UNHCR is negotiation the regularization of unregistered Syrian refugees with regional authorities in the KR-I. It is expected that agreements will be reached in February 2016 for thousands of unregistered refugees.
- The current economic situation in KR-I may widen the existing economic and social challenges at family and community level, **weakening the already fragile protection environment for children and women**. Child Protection Units and social workers in the KRI have highlighted cases of children showing signs of severe emotional distress. Cases of women and children whose husbands and fathers migrated leaving them behind also poses a significant problem in refugee communities with families sometimes losing their only breadwinner, aggravating factor for SGBV risks. Securing the financial situation of these families, possibly through cash assistance and niche market livelihood opportunities is ever more important.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

Camp

- In January, UNICEF in collaboration with its implementing partners provided psychosocial services to a total of 582 registered children. 94 children received specialized services from frontline workers. Cases included children with emotional distress, non-attendance at school, child labor, unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), early marriage, gender-based violence and disability.
- UPP and MSF teams in Gawilan continue to provide MHPSS to women who are anxious after their husbands have left for third countries. MSF has confirmed continued funding for the provision of its psychiatrist to Gawilan camp for the year 2016. In Dohuk, 35 frontline staff participated in a three-day training about Child Protection in Emergencies and response to Gender-Based Violence, held for UNICEF partners. In Basirma camp, a 4-day training on PSS and case management was conducted for 4 social workers from the Department of Labour and Social Affairs (DoLSA) and 12 Terre des Hommes (TdH) staff.
- As part of the Anti-Child Marriage Campaign that started in October 2015, Erbil Field Response Unit organized and conducted five sessions in three refugee camps with protection and community services partners with the objective of increasing awareness among the refugees on child marriage's negative impact on health, legal and social matters.

Non-Camp

- As a result of UNHCR and its implementing partner CDO protection monitoring findings, 50 vulnerable families living in and around Sulaymaniyah Governorate including in Sulaymaniyah city centre were referred for cash assistance.



UNHCR/YAO distributed wheelchairs for people with disability in Said Sadiq (Sulaymaniyah Governorate). Wheelchairs were part of needs identified during UNHCR focus group discussions with people with specific needs in and out of camp. Image: YAO

IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS

Funding challenges forced partners to reduce activities in all governorates, further increasing the lack of supporting services to refugees as the economic crisis continues to impact both refugees' opportunities to support themselves and local authorities' capacity to assist.

Camp

- In **Dohuk Governorate**, MSF announced that they will withdraw their Mobile Health activities in Domiz 1 as of June 2016; a meeting has been held with UNHCR, MSF, DoH to discuss the way forward.

- **In Erbil Governorate**, the Ministry of Interior's Residency Offices in camps, which issues residency documents, remained closed throughout the month of January meaning that no residency documents were issued or renewed during the reporting period in camps. Services are expected to restart after a new PPA is signed with ERC.
- In Basirma camp a new rule states that, where refugee staff are recruited from the camp, they should work on a rotational basis, in order to provide equal employment opportunities to other refugees also in the camp. This will affect the quality of service delivery, as training is needed to handle certain child protection-related issues.
- In Kawergosk camp, with closure of a Child Friendly Space (CFS) supported by Save the Children International, other partners reported overcrowding in the remaining CFS in the camp.
- **In Sulaymaniyah Governorate**, the FGD conducted among youth residents in Arbat refugee camp highlighted the following issues:
 - **Lack of livelihood opportunities** is a major problem. The **youth responsible for their families were traumatized by their inability to support their families** to meet their basic needs. As such, some decided to be smuggled to Europe to search for better opportunities
 - **Lack of education**, mainly secondary, was highlighted as a major issue with 5% children enrolled leading to high drop-out rates
 - **The absence of sports** and cultural activities for youth is a major frustration in the camp
 - **Insufficient skills training** specifically targeting male youth
 - **Lack of possibilities for communication with youth from the host communities** as there are no programs targeting both groups. UNHCR plans to implement youth specific activities and create community centres targeting all three communities in 2016, although the former may be subject to budget.

Non-Camp

- Protection monitoring visits to 181 families in Ayinda, Kasnazan and Mergasur, Dohuk Governorate revealed the main concerns to be a lack of employment and access to livelihood trainings, lack of access to education, poor housing, rental prices that are too high in relation with the income level and a lack of medical services.
- In Erbil Governorate, PARC-Qandil had to reduce its number of multi-functioning mobile teams for Syrian refugees from six to three. This will have an impact in the capacity of the office to reach the persons of concern in urban areas at a time when increases in refugees approaching the office to seek assistance are being recorded.
- Over 100 legal cases remain pending because **the Sulaymaniyah Court is on strike, due to non-payment of salaries**. This is of grave concern to UNHCR, as some of these cases require swift court intervention.



Durable Solutions

ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

- **Resettlement screening** and assessment interviews were undertaken for 84 cases from Dohuk, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah.
- **Counselling** – In January, resettlement counselling was provided to 245 cases and 25 cases (107 persons) were referred through the Regional Office in Amman for submission to resettlement countries.
- **Submission** – The Regional Office submitted 19 cases for resettlement (76 persons) to the USA and the UK.
- **Acceptance** – 31 cases (124 persons) were accepted for resettlement in January (118 persons by the UK and 6 persons by Sweden), representing the highest number of positive decisions in a month since the Syria crisis began.
- **Departures** – 24 persons departed on resettlement with 19 persons traveling to Sweden and five to the UK.

IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS

- 94 cases comprising 412 persons are still pending decisions by resettlement countries following their submission in 2015 whilst 247 persons accepted for resettlement in 2015 are still pending departure.

Education

OVERVIEW

- For refugees, non-payment of teachers and mixed migration has a major impact on school enrolment with high numbers of children prevented from attending school due to lack of teachers.
- Several public schools in the KR-I are closed, thus affecting access to education for children living in urban areas.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

Camp

- Support to teaching staff is ongoing through UNICEF incentives to teachers in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). At the request of the KRG Directorates of Education in northern Iraq, as of end-December 2015, UNICEF supported incentives to 314 teaching staff and 52 support staff in 18 schools across the three governorates of the KRI. Providing this support has helped to keep over 11,600 children in school. However, UNICEF recognizes that the support is limited as current incentives remain less than a full government salary. In addition, the international community currently only has funding to provide this support for a limited time.
- In Dohuk Governorate, UNHCR and its partner PWJ concluded the renovation works in camp schools. The second-round distribution of cash-for-uniform for Syrian refugee students was successfully completed. In total, 7,896 students in Domiz 1, Domiz 1, Gawilan, and Akre camps and War City received a grant. The assistance was provided in order to encourage families to send their children to school and to reduce the drop-out rate in refugee camps.
- **The first Secondary School in Qushtapa camp** has opened and 95 children have already registered. UNHCR supported UNESCO in preparation for the opening of the school by identifying the teachers and then identifying the students in coordination with the Youth Committee in the camp.

Non-Camp

- In Sulaymaniyah, incentives paid to volunteer teachers are being reassessed according to the teachers' certifications and level of experience, after a meeting between the Directorate of Education and school principals.
- Volunteer teachers received UNICEF-supported incentives through the Sulaymaniyah DoE for the month of January, while those in Erbil governorate received three months of incentives from the Erbil DoE.

IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS

- Finding sufficient qualified teaching personnel continues to be a challenge throughout the KR-I as there is a high turnover in staff who either find alternative employment or migrate to Europe.
- In the last quarter of 2015 where a total of 40 teachers left schools in Domiz 1 camp and it is estimated that approximately **a third of teachers from the 6 schools in Domiz 1 camp have left the country.**



Health

OVERVIEW

- Prevention of diseases outbreaks remains a key priority but the risk of outbreaks becomes more likely as refugees settle into non-camp areas and immunity is compromised. The ongoing budget crisis in the KRI affects the delivery of health services both in and out of camps and continued support is needed to DoH to provide health services.
- Access to mental health care and psychosocial support services remains limited for non-camp refugees and needs to be further expanded while medicine shortage is a key concern in public health facilities throughout the KR-I.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

Camp

- In January 2016, a total of 30,799 patient consultations were conducted in Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities in refugee camps, equating to an average patient consultation rate of 4.2 consultations/ person/ year (slightly above the expected range of 1-4 consultations). This is linked to **an increase in upper respiratory infections with the onset of winter.**

- **DoH-Erbil has taken over the responsibility to run the primary health care (PHC) center in Kawergosk camp** with financial support from UNHCR and other UN agencies. To aid the handover, training on UNHCR HIS data collection has been provided to DoH staff.

Non-Camp

- UNICEF conducted routine vaccination of children at the Peshkhabour border crossing between Syria and Iraq, reaching 900 children under 15 years with Polio vaccination; while 60 children under 1 were vaccinated against measles and were protected against vitamin-A deficiency through oral supplementation.
- In Barika settlement, Sulaymaniyah, at the request of the DoH, UNICEF is supporting antenatal and postnatal care in order to cover a service gap in the governorate's health provision.

IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS

Camp

- The UIMS staff closed the clinic in Al Obaidi camp for two weeks after they were instructed to do so by militant groups for security reasons.
- UNHCR, in coordination with DoH, followed up on the reported unavailability of round-the-clock ambulance service in Qushtapa camp's PHC and was reassured that services will become regular.
- In the CTUs built in Kawergosk, Qushtapa and Basirma refugee camps, there is a need to build ramps to improve accessibility of the newly constructed facilities.



Food Security and Nutrition

ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

Camp

- **WFP transitioned from paper vouchers to SCOPE e-vouchers** in the Kawergosk and Darashakran camps during the January 2016. A total number of 2,887 households (10,308 beneficiaries) uploaded into SCOPE have received a global amount of IRQ 159,002,000 using the SCOPE electronic cards. In total, 46,742 Syrian refugees received WFP assistance in the January cycle. This number reflects redeemed numbers from nine camps in the KR-I.
- **In Anbar Governorate**, UNHCR through the Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organisation (ISHO) continued to distribute two pieces of bread per refugee per day for the entire camp population of Al Obaidy in addition to a complementary food assistance of IQD 17,500 840 registered refugees.

IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS

Camp

- On-site monitoring for refugee operations continued in camps and all voucher shops in the KRI in the January distribution cycle. Special attention was paid to monitoring the start of SCOPE implementation, which took place in Kawergosk and Darashakran camps in Erbil governorate.
- Protection monitoring in Arbat camp revealed that targeting may leave some refugees vulnerable to food insecurity.

Non-Camp

- Data collection for the food security and vulnerability assessment for refugees living in the community was completed by World Vision Iraq (WVI) in December. Clearance from the Vulnerability and Mapping Unit in the Regional Bureau is pending on the preliminary results presented by WVI.



WFP staff check ID details for its new e-cards beneficiaries. WFP/Deborah Yohendran

- In order to address the gap in delivery of food parcels in Al Obaidy camp, Anbar Province, UNHCR through ISHO has been distributing an additional amount of IQD 25,000 to all refugees (including unregistered refugees). In January, due to money transfer issues, distribution was not possible. It is planned to resume in February.

Water and Sanitation

ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

Camp

- In Gawilan camp, PU-AMI/UNHCR has completed installation of 1,250 electrical water heaters.
- Qushtapa Construction work for sewage and sanitation in Block B of the camp was completed by UNICEF and QRC. Work was done on 312 latrines and shower facilities;

IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS

Camp

- Frequent electricity shortages, and general electricity cuts, are affecting running of water pumps in all camps.
- Efficient use and conservation of household water is still an area which needs community advocacy as water losses due to overflow of storage tanks without floating control valves remains an ongoing issue.

Shelter and NFIs

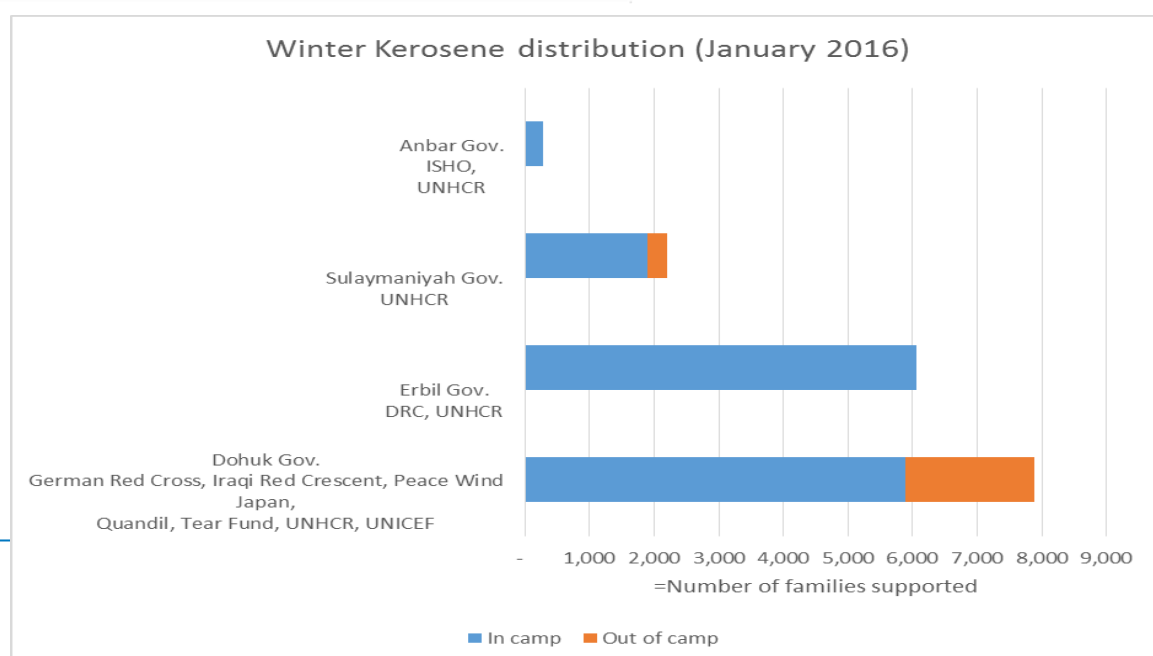
ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT



Kerosene distribution in Domiz 1 camp. Qandil/Maqwee

Focus on winter kerosene distribution this month

Winter kerosene distribution spans across KR-I and surrounding governorates, and in Al Obaidi refugee camp in Anbar Governorate. Heating fuel (kerosene) is distributed to families in need during the winter season. The distribution of kerosene to refugees is a process coordinated with the authorities and humanitarian agencies. This month, nine organizations joined efforts to reach beneficiaries in and out of camp.



Camp

- **Shelter construction and upgrades are becoming more important** as families move from non-camp to camp locations due to depletion of savings. In Gawilan camp GRC completed its shelter upgrade project serving a total of 1,066 families. In Domiz 2 camp, the local authorities have allocated land for construction of 500 new plots, to be carried out by UNHCR/PWJ.
- The UNICEF “**WARM for WINTER**” program reached to 16,956 Syrian refugees in Domiz 1 and 2. Refugees received warm winter clothing and shoes for children aged 0-14 years. Pregnant women were provided winter clothes suitable for children aged 0-3 months.
- During January, as part of winterization activities in Al Obaidy camp, Anbar province UNHCR through ISHO finished from installing new 250 alternative tents (with insulation kits) which were bought from the local market as it was not possible to deliver UNHCR replacement tents to the camp due to the security situation.



Newly installed tents in Al Obaidy camp. ISHO/A. Marwan

IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS

Camp

- **The frequent electricity cuts in Sulaymaniyah Governorate** have detrimentally affected the protection and well-being of Syrian refugees and most rely on kerosene distributed by UNHCR as their power source. Those in camp are particularly vulnerable as they are not connected to back-up generators.



Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

OVERVIEW

- As the economic crisis in the KR-I worsens, **livelihoods initiatives and post primary vocational training are becoming increasingly important** to allow refugees develop the skills they need to enter the workforce. Such initiatives have been highlighted as extremely important by protection staff as the social and family tension caused by a lack of livelihoods opportunities can impact on the protection environment for children and also increase the risks of SGBV.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

Camp

- To support vulnerable persons with livelihood opportunities close to their homes, ACF has been taken on a market analysis with UNDP funding to further develop the UNHCR-established greenhouse project that was implemented in Gawilan in 2015.
- In Erbil Governorate, the Community Centres in Basirma and Qushtapa camps remained active and were attended by a total of 900 women, men, boys and girls to participate in community-based activities.
- In Arbat camp, Sulaymaniyah the location for a Community Centre was identified in the camp in consultation with the refugee community. Eight volunteers have already been identified to work in the community centre.

Non-Camp

- UNHCR and its partner Harikar handed over a QIP in support of the vocational training centre Dohuk, the only public training centre of its kind in Dohuk Governorate. Agencies such as IOM, FRC, GIZ and UNESCO use the centre to run vocational training courses for displaced youth. The centre includes a child-friendly space, to ensure better inclusion of women in the centre's activities.

STORIES FROM THE FIELD

Syrian Refugees in Iraq struggle as the humanitarian crisis enters its sixth year

The dusty roads of Gawilan refugee camp are a hive of activity. Groups of men are hunched over buzz saws carefully cutting steel, while women and children toss water onto a concrete mix, which will soon take shape to form their new homes.

After two years of living in battered tents, more than 1,330 Syrian families at this refugee camp in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, are in the final stage of a major improvement to their living conditions. They are moving out of tents and into permanent concrete two room homes. The housing materials have been donated by the German Red Cross and the refugees are constructing their new houses by themselves.

“These new shelters will transform their lives. They will protect families against fire and harsh weather, like rain and snow,” says Samma Gammah, UNHCR field officer. “People will also have more privacy and more dignity.”

For 42-year old Suriya Shikho Haji, the improved shelter is a big step towards improving her life in the camp. Suriya is divorced, so her nephew and his friend, also refugees, made the five hour drive from Sulaymaniyah to help her build her new home: “Now will be warmer in the winter and cooler in the summer. We will also have more room for living, sleeping and storage,” Suriya says.

As the humanitarian crisis moves into its sixth year, UNHCR estimates an additional 30,000 refugees will cross into Iraq from Syria in 2016. As part of the Iraq chapter of the newly-released 2016 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) to the Syria crisis, the UNHCR and its partners laid out the strategy for the coming year by committing to a number of priorities including reaching the most vulnerable refugee populations with protection interventions, improving long term shelter options, and enhancing livelihoods opportunities for refugees to increase self-reliance.



Suriya and her three children prepare to move from their tent to their new home in Gawilan camp.
UNHCR/R. Rasheed

Suriya and her children have been living in Gawilan camp for more than a year, “I am losing hope. We have no one to support us and my main concern is keeping my children fed. Every day I go to the Camp Management office to ask about work, but there is nothing”. She adds, “My son, who is only 14, wants to go to Erbil to look for a job, instead of going to school. He wants to try to take care of us, because right now we are barely surviving.”

By Catherine Robinson

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Agencies are very grateful for the financial support provided by donors who have contributed to their activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed directly to the operation.

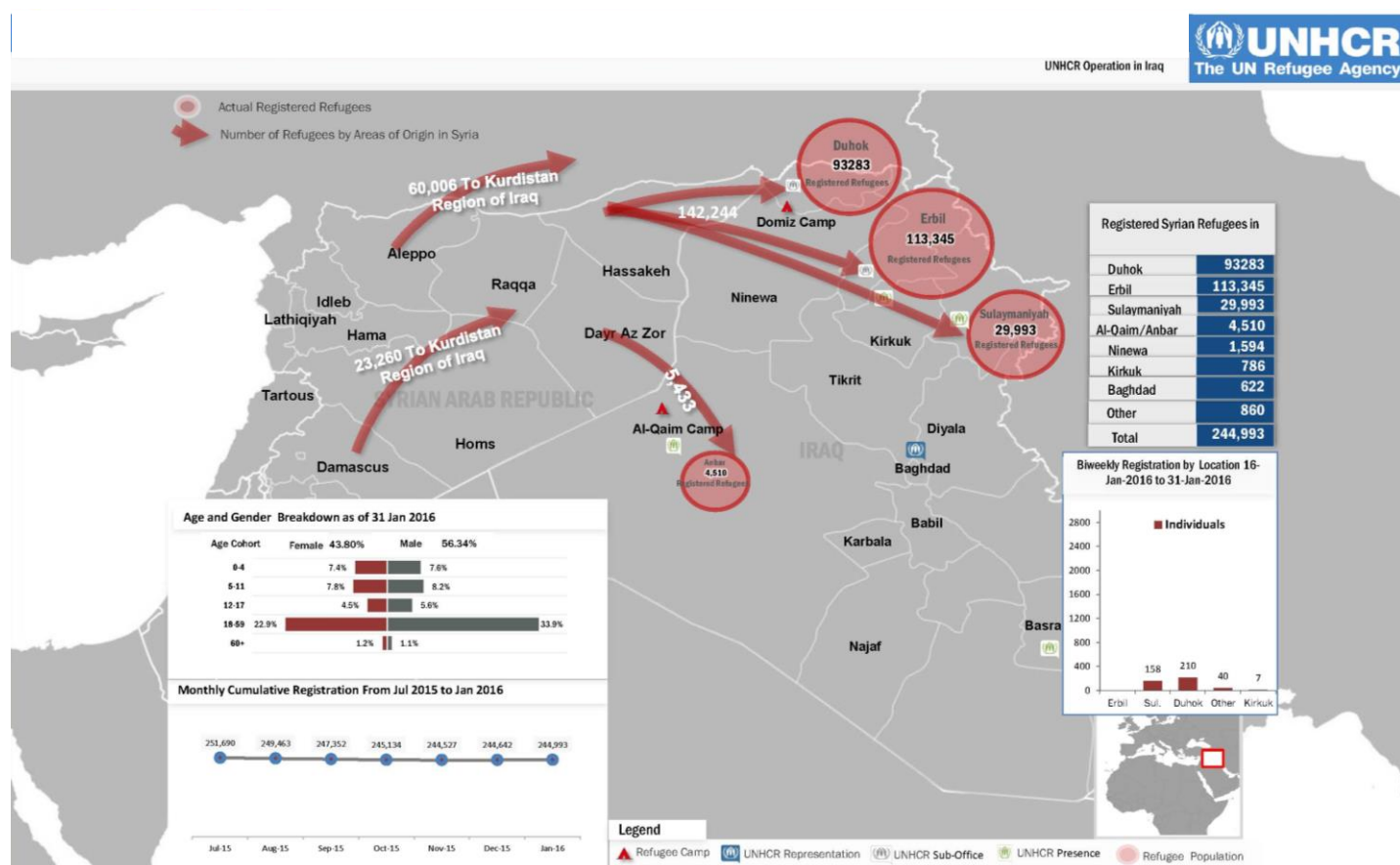
- Australia
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- Norway
- Other Private Donors
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- The Big Heart Foundation
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AOG	Armed opposition group
ANC	Antenatal care
BIA/BID	Best Interests Assessment/Best Interests Determination
CRI	Core Relief Items (formerly known as non-food items/NFIs)
DDM	Department of Displacement and Migration
DoE	Department of Education
DoH	Department of Health
DVAW	Directorate for Combatting Violence Against Women
EVI	Extremely Vulnerable Individual
HH	Households
IDP	Internally displaced people
ISHO	Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organisation
KDP	Kurdistan Democratic Party
KR-I	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
MoDM	Ministry of Migration and Displacement
MoE	Ministry of Education
PARC	Protection Assistance Reintegration Centre
PHC	Primary Health Care
RSD	Refugee status determination
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SWG	Sector Working Group
UASC	Unaccompanied and separated children
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene

ANNEXES

Refugees by Areas of Origin in Syria



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Links:

For information on the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) please click on <http://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org/>.

Announcements of all sector meetings along with respective agendas and minutes, and other information on sector-wide progress such as 3Ws, dashboards and camp profiles, are available on the inter-agency information sharing portal at

<http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>.

For more information on the work of UNHCR and our partners in Iraq, please follow us on Twitter at @unhcriraq and on Facebook at "UNHCRinIraq"

UNHCR Registration Trends for Syrian Persons of Concern

31 Jan 2016



Registration Unit

Total Persons of Concern

Individuals

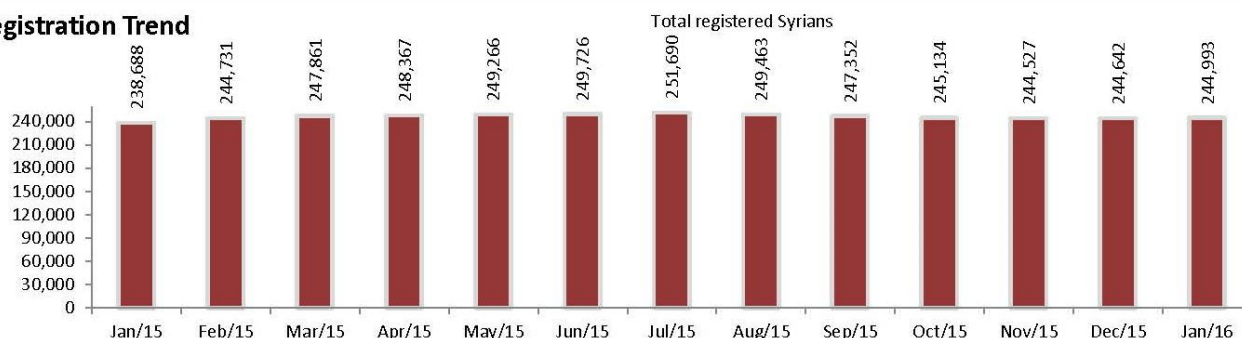
244,993

Households

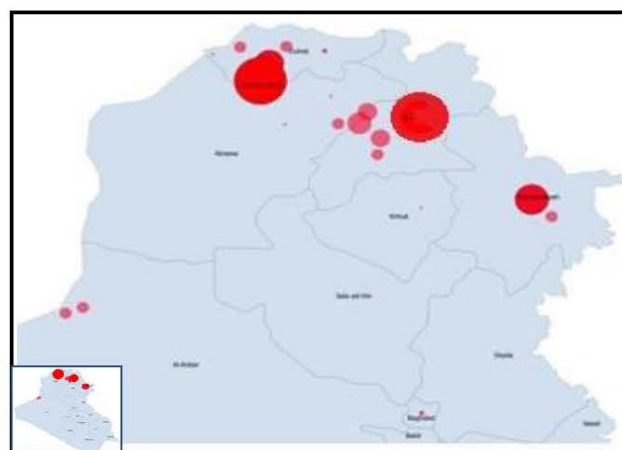
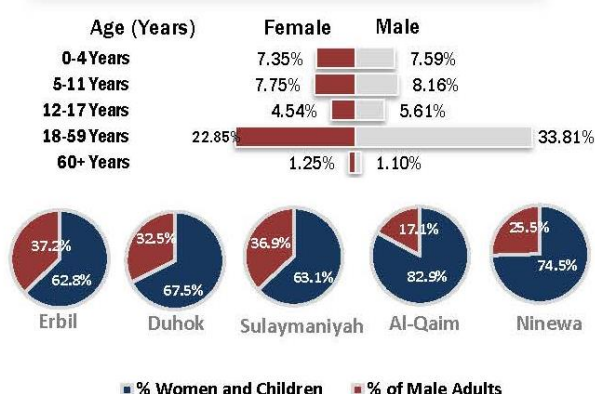
86,964



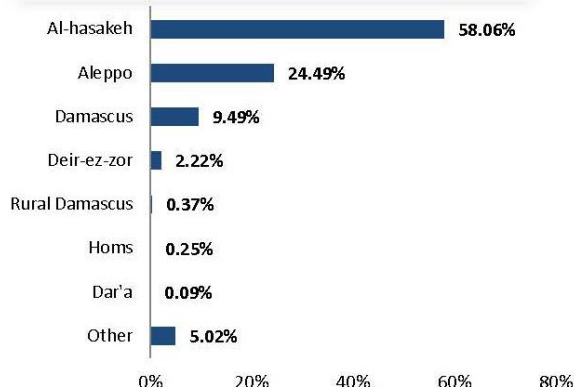
Registration Trend


This profile is based on **244,993** proGres registered individuals

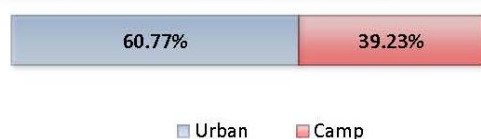
Age and Gender Breakdown



Place of Origin



Camp and non-camp population comparison



Governorate	Individuals	Households	% Total
Duhok	93,283	29,289	38.08%
Erbil	113,345	43,249	46.26%
Sulaymaniyah	29,993	11,698	12.24%
Anbar	4,510	1,150	1.84%
Ninewa	1,594	526	0.65%
Kirkuk	786	283	0.32%
Baghdad	622	311	0.25%
Other	860	458	0.35%
Total Iraq	244,993	86,964	100%

Camps Registered Population			
Camp	Individuals	Households	% Total
Al-Obaidi Camp	1,519	319	1.58%
Akre Settlement	1,294	320	1.35%
Domiz Camp 1	40,208	13,180	41.84%
Domiz Camp 2	7,239	1,661	7.53%
Gawilan Camp	7,335	1,796	7.63%
Basirma Camp	3,554	866	3.70%
Darashakran Camp	10,976	2,506	11.42%
Kawergosk Camp	10,228	2,786	10.64%
Qushtapa Camp	6,454	1,750	6.72%
Arbat Camp	7,295	1,966	7.59%
Total	96,102	27,150	100%

From 16 June 2014, as Al-Obaidi Camp became inaccessible to UN agencies and other humanitarian staff, the camp registered population figure is not updated.