



MAY HIGHLIGHTS:

Syrian refugees from Aleppo sub-districts (Kobane, Tel-hasil, Tel-aran) and other areas continue to arrive through the Peshkhabour border which is open to new arrivals on Monday's only. The total of new arrivals since January 2015 stands at 28,615 individuals, with 5,177 new arrivals in May 2015. Since January 2015, UNHCR has recorded **9,538 new asylum applications** from those new arrivals. Refugees are transported to Gawilan with the help of IOM, where they are registered by UNHCR following which an application for residency is filed with the residency department.

Refugees **spontaneously departing** for Syria (1,361 individuals) claim family reunification, access to medical care, attending family events, and the high cost of living in the KR as their main reason for departure. Refugees are all counseled on the policy of the authorities who do not allow for readmission unless compelling humanitarian reasons are presented.

Biometric registration and verification is progressing: in Sulaymaniyah mobile registration and verification was conducted in Rania in conjunction with the residency department who issued 114 residency permits. The regularization of refugees with 15-days passes, readmission cases and illegal entries in Duhok was suspended by security for unknown reasons.

Partners Harikar, Qandil and CDO continued to provide legal support to refugees in need of civil status documents (birth, marriage, death and divorce certificates). Refugees continue to encounter challenges to obtain marriage certificates. UNHCR has recorded in proGres a total of **1142 early marriages** (121 early marriages for children below 15 years of age, 1021 concern children between 15-17 years. The phenomena of early marriage affect mostly but not uniquely girls, and are predominantly recorded (some 75%) amongst refugees living out of camps.

UNHCR has held **FGD with refugees from Kobane** living in and outside of camps across the KR-I. Refugees express a general interest to return to Kobane in the future; however, they express concern about the large scale destruction and security and would need assurances of support for their return travel through Turkey and upon arrival.

UNHCR has held **FGD with urban refugees and are now registered in camps**. Most of the refugees lived for 2-3 years out of camps, but the economic challenges (unemployment, cost of living and access to affordable shelter) as well as the difficulties in accessing health and education services influenced the decision to register in camps.

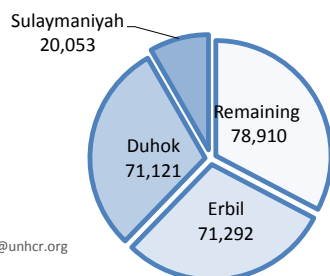
SGBV partners in the KR-I have focused on further capacity building, awareness raising and specifically improved implementation of referral pathways. In Duhok the authorities have been notified of confirmed reports of abuse of children in the camps and discussions are under way to prevent and address these protection risks.

Protection activities in Al-Qaim refugee camp remain suspended.

Iris-Scan in KR-I

67% enrolled

33% remaining



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



- **249,266** Syrians are registered by UNHCR:
96.8% live in KR-I (in 9 camps) and in urban areas.
3.2% live in Anbar (1 Camp) and rest of Iraq urban areas.
- **67%** (162,466) of the Syrians are with updated registration records including iris scan enrolment in KR-I.



Duhok KR-Iraq. UNHCR/ R. Rasheed

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Following further revision of the verification and biometric registration work plan, it appears that challenges the slow processing of security clearances and the need for additional registration and verification capacity in Duhok affect the ability to complete the exercise within the set time frame. UNHCR plans to reinforce the capacity of the partner to conduct mobile verification and registration missions and has appealed to security to increase their capacity to speed up the process upon a further in-debt analysis of the impact of these constraints on the processing time.

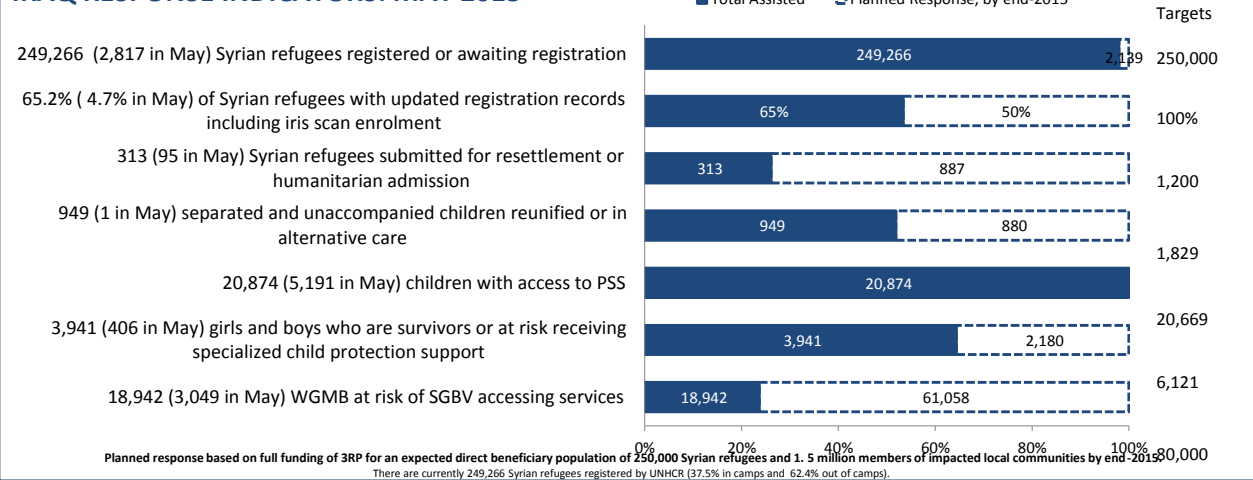
Responses to refugees in out of camp areas and the further analysis of the challenges are planned for in conjunction with the inter-sector coordination group in June 2015.

Access to safety, and access to asylum remains a concern with the intermittent border opening to the KR-I. The authorities have sought advice and guidance on the application of humanitarian admission criteria in case of re-admission; however, further advocacy is required to consider similar considerations for individuals with international protection needs who are holders of (expired) 15 days visas and those who entered illegally during the period the border was officially closed. In the meantime, the regularization exercise of some 40,000 Syrians has been halted by security for unknown reasons in Duhok.

The situation in Al-Qaim refugee camp remains of great concern, with the protection partner having withdrawn all staff due to security concerns, and the inability to deliver food assistance to refugees.

Due to current laws and policies in Iraq, Syrian refugee children are unable to benefit from alternative care arrangements put in place for IDP children. UNICEF is currently exploring how to support the development of the alternative care together with partners.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: MAY 2015





103,143 Syrian refugees received food assistance.

Modalities of food distribution:

- **Food voucher (\$19):** in 7 camps (Domiz 1&2, Akre, Basirma, Qushtapa, Darashakran and Kawergosk).
- **Food parcel:** in 2 Camps (Gawilan and Arbat).

Due to ongoing military operations, WFP was unable to deliver food parcels to Al-Obaidi camp in Anbar governorate.

MAY HIGHLIGHTS:

89% (92,063 individuals) of all refugees registered in camps were assisted with food vouchers while 11% (11,080 individuals) were reached with individual food parcels. Due to continued funding constraints, WFP maintained a reduced voucher value of US\$19 per person in May, injecting US\$1.7 million into the local economy. The voucher value will remain at US\$19 per person in June.

WFP transitioned its assistance from individual food parcels to vouchers in Qushtapa camp, following the construction of a supermarket in the camp. Preparations are underway for a similar transition in Gawilan and Arbat camps, scheduled for August 2015.

WFP, in partnership with the REACH Initiative, began an in-depth assessment of all Syrian refugees living in camps in the Kurdistan Region. The tent-to-tent survey comprising of some 20,000 households began at the end of May and will help WFP to better understand the food security status of refugee households.

Despite several attempts to deliver food parcels to Al Obaidi camp in Anbar governorate, trucks were unable to reach the camp due to ongoing military operations. WFP is monitoring the situation closely in consultation with its Logistics and Security units, UNHCR and Islamic Relief Worldwide, WFP's cooperating partner in the camp, with the hopes of resuming deliveries in June.

Although no food parcel distributions took place in May, UNHCR continued its assistance to Al Obaidi camp, providing US\$15 per person as complementary food assistance. UNHCR also continued its support the camp bakery, ensuring that each refugee received two pieces of bread per day.

WFP individual food parcel:

16.28 kg per person/month = 2100 kcal/person/day

Food items and quantity of each food parcel:

Bulgur: 3 kg; Pasta: 4 kg; Lentils: 1.8 kg; Rice: 4 kg;
Vegetable Oil: 0.91 kg; Sugar: 1.5 kg; Salt: 0.25 kg and
Tomato Paste: 0.8 kg.

Lead Agencies: WFP, Matteo Perrone, matteo.perrone@wfp.org; nelly.opiyo@wfp.org
FAO, Fadel El-Zubi, fadel.elzubi@fao.org



WFP/Sepideh Soltaninia

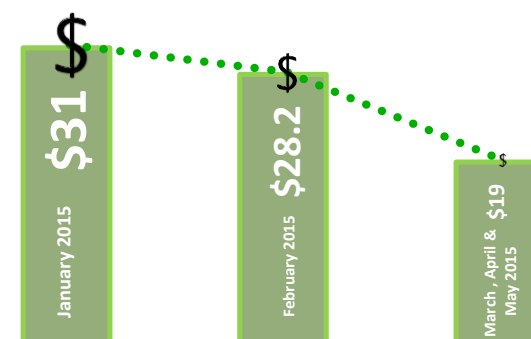
Voucher redemption in Basirma camp, Erbil.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

WFP budget requirements to assist Syrian refugees in Iraq in 2015 is US\$56.5 million.

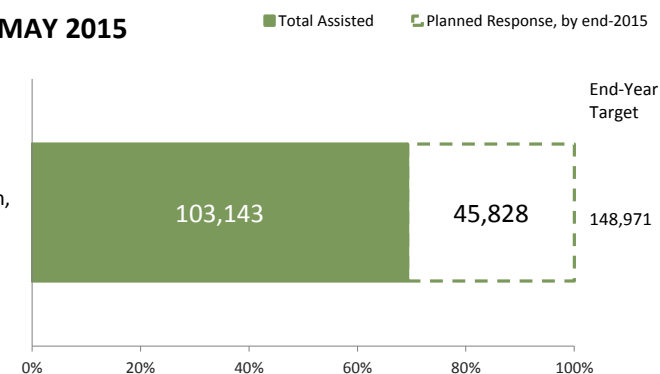
WFP requires US\$11.4 million for the period May to July 2015.

Food Voucher Value US\$ person/month



IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: MAY 2015

of individuals who receive food assistance (cash, voucher or in-kind)



Planned response based on full funding of 3RP for an expected direct beneficiary population of 250,000 Syrian refugees and 1.5 million members of impacted local communities by end-2015.

There are currently 249,266 Syrian refugees registered by UNHCR (37.5% in camps and 62.4% out of camps).





Of the 58,327 school age children between ages of 6 to 17 years, 54% (31,196 boys and girls) are enrolled in basic education. (69% in camp, and 54% out of camps)

MAY HIGHLIGHTS:

An estimated 79,965 are refugee children between the ages of 3 – 17 years. Of these 58,327 are school age boys and girls between ages of 6 to 17 years.

Currently, 31,196 students are enrolled in formal education (grades 1 – 12); 15,560 in camp settings and 15,636 in non-camp settings. Of the 30,437 children enrolled in basic education (grades 1 – 9), 69% are boys and 71% girls. 5,990 students are benefitting from non-formal education activities including alternative education, catch-up classes and recreational activities. Another 1,871 children between the ages of 3 - 5 are attending Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) activities.

In the 4 Camps in Erbil Governorate (Darashakran, Qushtapa, Basirma, Kawergosk) 5,494 children (2,697 boys and 2,797 girls) completed their end of year exams. Partners provided supplies for the examinations and the newly established school support centers were used for correcting examination papers by school teachers. The on-going teacher training activities to improve the quality of education in the 4 Erbil camps continued with 1,047 (498 female, 549 male) teachers in the four camps participating in training sessions on the fundamentals of good teaching practice. An additional 3 teachers in Darashakran and Qushtapa joined this group. The secondary school in Kawergosk camp is being rehabilitated and repaired for the school to be reopened for students to continue their secondary education.

Non-formal education activities, including catch-up classes, access to a book bank and children's reading room, is on-going for 1,925 children (1,057 boys and 868 girls) in Child Friendly Spaces in Kawergosk, Qushtapa and Darashakran camps and in two urban communities. 75 youth (20 boys and 55 girls) are benefitting from vocational training activities in Kawergosk camp.

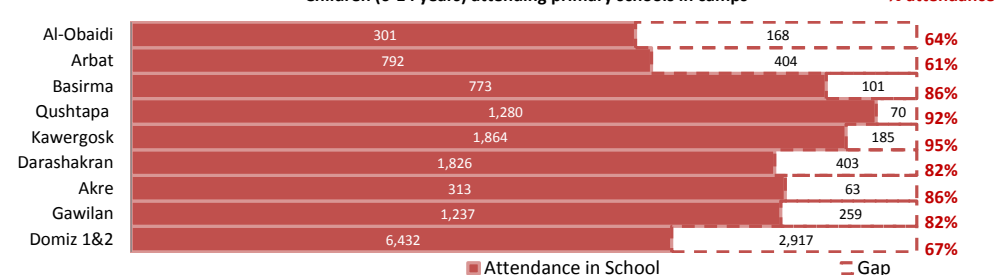
In Duhok Governorate education partners assisted students to complete end of year exams for all students in refugee camps. 192 teachers (82 female, 110 male) received training in psychosocial support in Domiz 1 and 2 camps. In addition 3,698 students participated in 6 child-awareness events in all six primary schools in Domiz camp. A further 42 teachers in non-camp schools received training in conducting reading assessments for young children (grades one through four).

Non-formal education activities, including catch-up classes and access to a book bank and children's reading room, are on-going in two Child Friendly Spaces in Domiz camp and War City. A further 146 children benefitted from life skills sessions.

In Sulaymaniyah Exams for students in grades one to eight were completed in the school camp with support provided by education partners. Peace education activities were completed for 16 teachers of Amuda school in Arbat camp. Sector partners distribute education materials, such as whiteboards, printers, toner cartridges, paper, furniture, and sports equipment to seven urban schools and Amuda camp school. In addition, eight cartons of clothes were provided to the students in the Bardaqirman non-camp school.

UNHCR finalized an assessment on the context and feasibility to setup an Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative Fund (DAFI) program in Iraq, which grants scholarships to refugees at universities, colleges and polytechnics in their host countries. Through DAFI, UNHCR provides, on a limited basis, scholarships for refugees at the tertiary level in universities and polytechnic institutions.

Children (6-14 years) attending primary schools in camps



Save the Children/Mark Kaye
"Syrian children play at Save the Children's CFS in a refugee camp in Erbil, Kurdistan Regional Governorate (KRG), Iraq. The centres give children and young people living in the camp a safe place to play, learn, interact with other children, talk through their experiences and get back to some sense of normality."

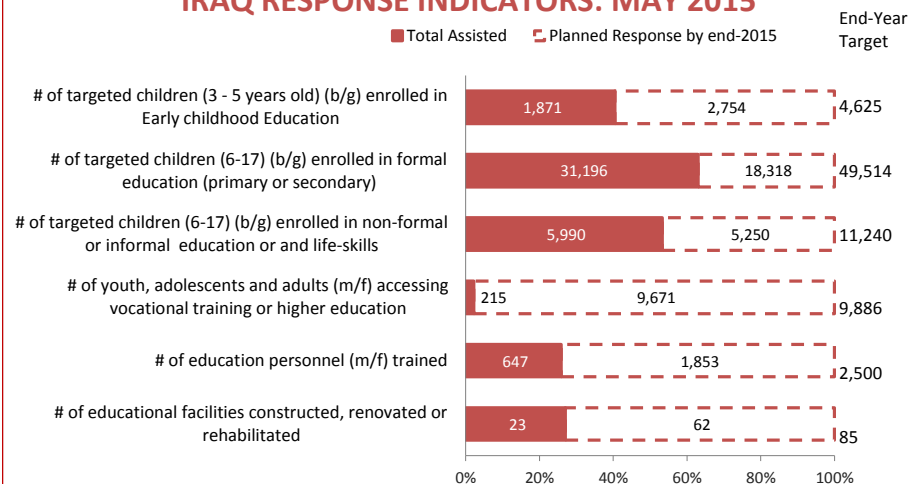
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

There are still disparities in provision of education activities between camp and non-camp settings. While 76% of children (6-14) are attending schools in camps only 63% of the same age are attending schools outside of camps. The difference is even more marked in secondary school in both camp and non-camp settings where only 5% of children 15 – 17 are attending formal education.

There is a shortage of Syrian teachers in both camp and non-camp schools, especially in some subjects such as science, in order to cover all lessons in the required curriculum. Some schools have commenced classes using volunteer teachers. Furthermore, due to budget constraints teachers have not received salaries for some months, and 399 newly recruited teachers also urgently need payment of their salaries. Overcrowding and distance to schools remain barriers to education and are affecting the quality of services in most host community schools.

There are not enough partners providing educational activities in ECCD for children aged 3-5 and secondary education. Additional financial support and allocation of adequate learning spaces are required to expand education and in particular the ECCD programming and

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: MAY 2015



Planned response based on full funding of 3RP for an expected direct beneficiary population of 250,000 Syrian refugees and 1.5 million members of impacted local communities by end-2015.

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Education Sector Coordination: UNICEF Yeshi Haile: yhaile@unicef.org; Save the Children hollyn.hammond@savethechildren.org Matthew Swift: matthew.swift@savethechildren.org; KRI-G Ministry of Education Parveen A. Ali: parzheenali@moe-krg.org



27,355 consultations are provided to the Syrian Refugees in primary health care services

MAY HIGHLIGHTS:

- The preparation of the national cholera preparedness plan continues. WHO engaged a team of experts to conduct risk assessments in selected refugee and IDP camps to support the development of specific actions per governorate.
- Action plans implemented jointly by health, WASH and camp management partners to reduce scabies have significantly reduced the number of cases in all camps, only 2 camps reported new cases in the month of May.
- PU-AMI provided furniture to 49 urban health centres in Duhok governorate.
- UNFPAs partner Al Masella conducted awareness raising sessions on reproductive health and GBV mitigation measures for 515 women in refugee camps in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah.
- UPP expanded its reproductive health programme covering urban areas in Erbil governorate and 2 refugee camps. Activities are conducted in primary health centres in cooperation with DoH or in women friendly spaces.

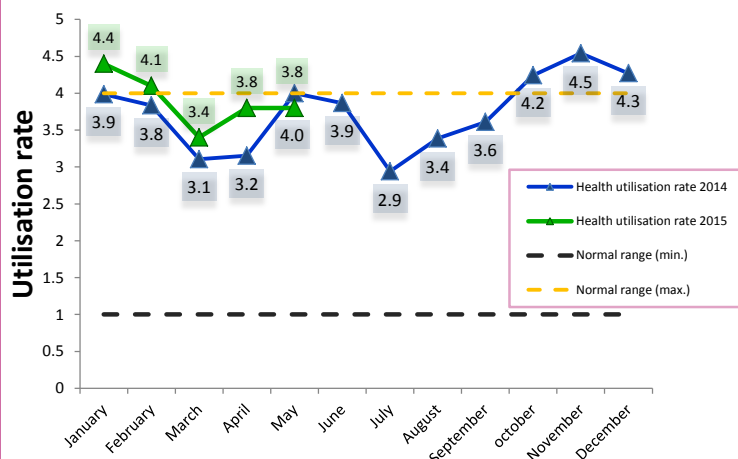


Awareness sessions for 200 Syrian refugee children, school in Waar city, Duhok. PU-AMI.

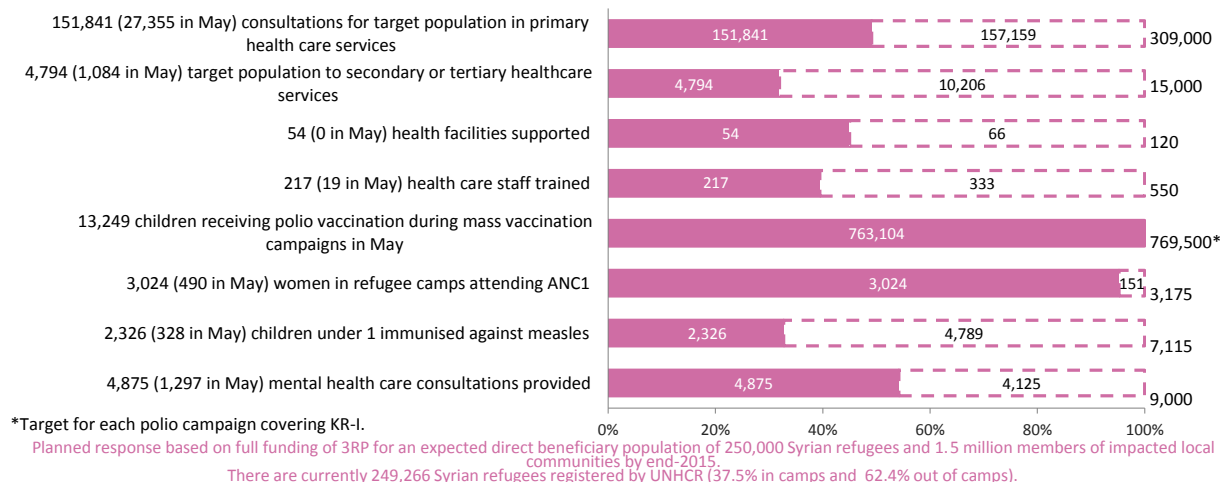
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

- Continued support for health care services provided by the Ministry of Health and humanitarian actors is a key priority to prevent excess morbidity and mortality among the displaced Syrian populations.
- With the onset of summer, control of communicable diseases needs to be strengthened further in close cooperation with other sectors.
- Access to health care services for non-camp populations needs to be further strengthened. Drug shortages remain a key concern in public health facilities. Lack of awareness on available health services and insufficient health knowledge impact health seeking behaviour.
- Access to mental health and psychosocial care services remains an area in need of further support for both camp and urban refugee populations.

Monthly health care utilisation rates 2014/ 2015



IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: MAY 2015



Leading Agencies:
UNHCR, Sandra Harlass, harlass@unhcr.org/
WHO, Dr. Mohammad Dauod Altaf, altafm@who.int
and Ministry of Health (MoH - KRI).



World Health
Organization





Improvement of shelter units: adding tent foundations, kitchen and latrines in Domiz 1 camp/Duhok, A. GHAZAL

MAY HIGHLIGHTS

The shelter situation remained relatively stable since March 2015: 74 % of households live in improved shelters (with concrete slab, kitchen and latrine and shower). Improvement of shelter units is ongoing with variable work according to camps.

Erbil camps:

Darashakran: Total of 2,172 improved shelter units are provided but relocation of families to 220 units is still pending as the sewer line has not started yet. UNHCR has conducted meetings to encourage its partner ACF to complete the work as per agreements.

Basirma: Total number of shelter units: 705 units (679 improved, and 66 non-improved). Families are not yet relocated to 232 improved shelter units for the same reason mentioned above. Once the project completed, the overcrowded communal latrines (23 persons/latrine) will be replaced by familial latrines allowing 1 latrine/household.

Kawergosk: The total number of the shelter (Design capacity) is: 1,679 shelter units. Improved shelter: 512. Construction works for the improvement of 285 shelters is expected to start by mid June 2015. Non-improved: 882 shelter units are in need for improvement depending on fund availability. Road development continues.

Qushtapa Camp: In the UAE part of the camp, the road development and the maintenance of the sewer line is completed. Construction works for the improvement of 312 shelters is expected to start by mid June 2015.

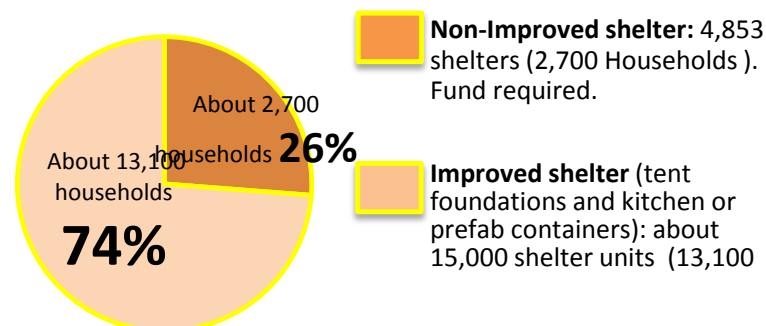
Duhok camps: Domiz 1&2: Completion of about 70% (42% in May) to improve the 654 shelter plots (benefiting nearly 4,400 refugees who have been living non-improved shelter). The remaining work is mainly: road construction, electricity grid and water network.

The improvement has started of shelter units of the 100 vulnerable families as fund has been guaranteed by NRC last month.

Gawilan camp: More than 80% of work is completed for the construction of 26 concrete slabs to allow the singles benefit from improved shelter in transit site of the camp. Also, road maintenance that started in April 2015 is completed.

Assessment is ongoing on the improvement or replacement of old tents particularly after the thunder

Shelter Situation: 16,863 shelter units are inhabited in the 9 camps for 67,506 Syrian Refugees (15,848 households).



NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The objective of the sector is to provide adequate and targeted shelter support to Syrian refugees living in camps, in order to reduce vulnerability and physical settlement issues within the camps.

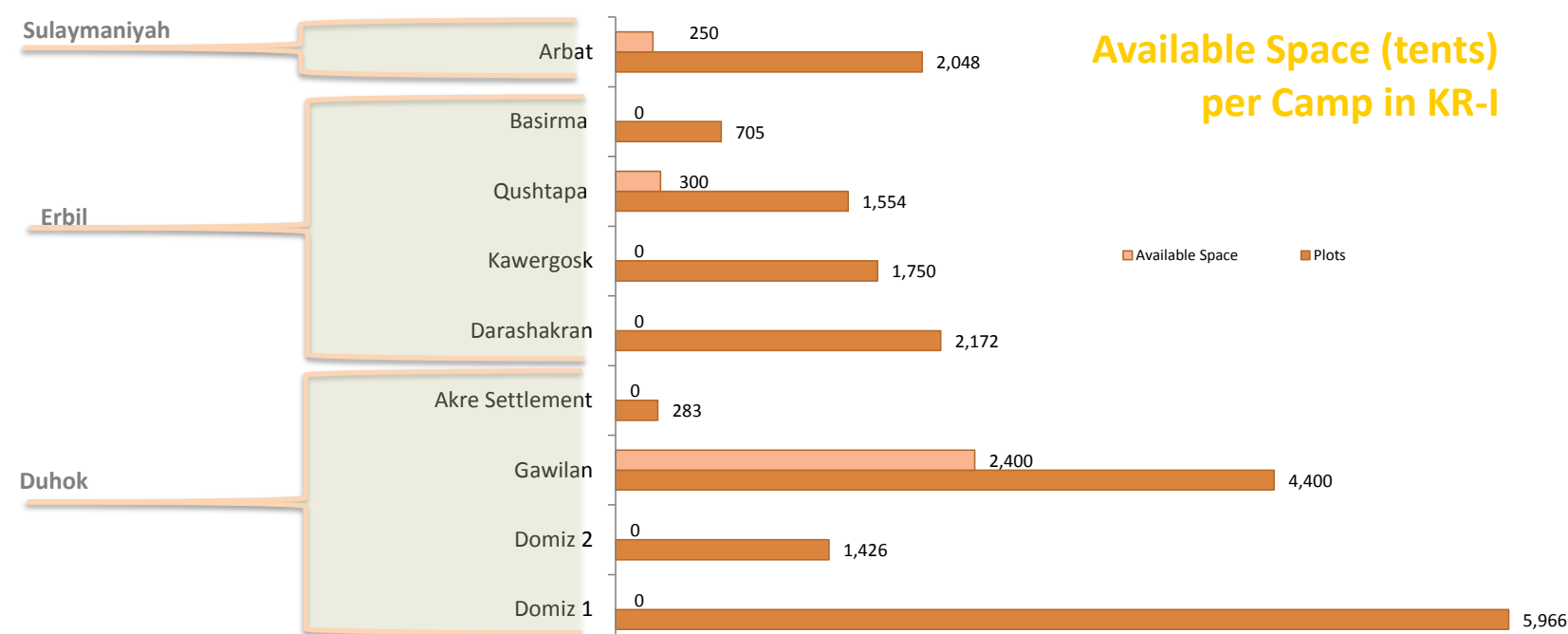
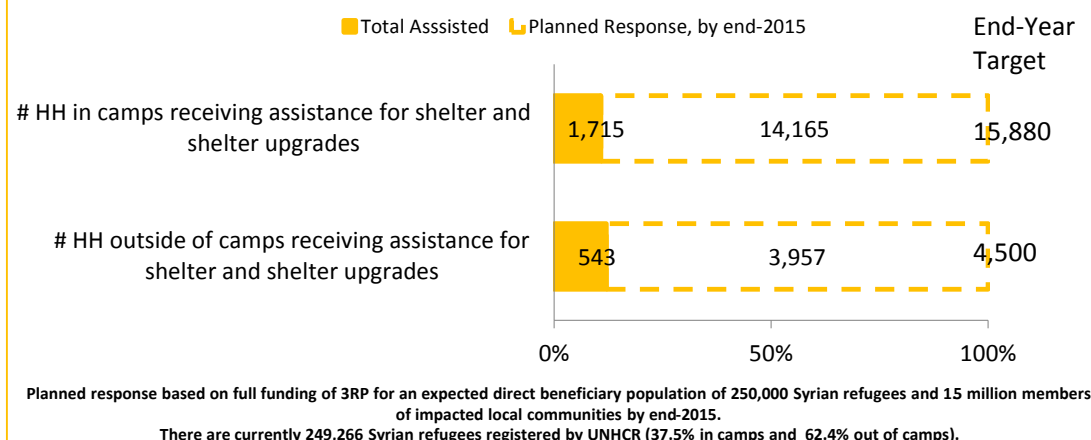
In the camps, funding is required for the development of the available space in the camp (e.g. Qushtapa camp and Gawilan) and for the improvement of the existing shelter units (e.g. Qushtapa, Kawergosk and Basirma Camps). All these requirements cover about 26% of the shelter units in KR-I. Also, improvement is required for the sewage disposal in different camps.

Notwithstanding that the main focus for the shelter sector are the refugee camps, there are some urgent needs for the non-camp population. These include advocacy for continued refugee residency in host communities, upgrades to the dwellings of refugees living in non-camp settings, and the prevention of informal settlements in urban areas.

In this non-camp setting, families that include persons with specific needs (PSNs) will be targeted for assistance first, while mixed approaches will be taken for those non-PSNs.

Community outreach and protection services will be engaged in the beneficiary selection, so that those benefiting from shelter assistance will be based on demonstrated need.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: MAY 2015





MAY HIGHLIGHTS:

In May, 2015, 212 families have received assistance as new arrivals that crossed the border check point opened only once a week. The trend of urban refugees moving to the camps due to continuous challenging economic situation was ongoing. Refugees claim increased difficulties in paying rent, utilities and other costs. Active preparations - needs assessments, planning distributions and partners' arrangements - took place during May for the forthcoming provision of summer support. Kits containing rechargeable fans, sleeping mats and water jerry cans will be distributed in June for the refugees in camps and non-camp settings. Relocations to the newly constructed plots/phases have been completed in few camps. The number of cases of scabies in the camps is decreasing.

Duhok governorate:

UNHCR in coordination with Qandil has distributed 25 tents and 143 CRI kits targeting new arrivals from Kobane as well as new marriage cases settled in Gawilan and Domiz camps. Five hundred twelve cases of newly married families and those with new born babies, received additional various core relief items; BRHA provided 2,555 liters of kerosene together with barrels to 26 newly arrived families in camps, 11 non-camp families received by 80 liters of kerosene as well. CARITAS distributed 1,216 blankets targeting 240 new arrival families. BCF supported 600 refugee families with pasta and second hand clothes, 275 children with milk formula and baby diapers, 155 individuals with the ready meals.

Erbil governorate:

In an attempt to optimize distribution modalities in Kawergosk camp, two new rules have been introduced. Distributions are done once a week (except emergency cases) enabling to improve predictability and planning. In order to enhance targeted approach, requests for CRIs replacement are now linked to referrals by protection partners in the camp, made after a physical assessment of the situation of each family.

In Qushtapa camp 83 tents and 129 CRI kits distributed to relocated and newly married families, accommodated in a new sector following the relocation process. Some tents were distributed as a replacement the ones in poor condition.

In Basirma camp DRC Camp Management has conducted a comprehensive camp sweep in order to collect accurate data for the first phase of the relocation.

In Darashakran camp 41 newly arrived families have received CRI kits. As part of the scabies response DRC replaced 152 Mattresses, 148 Quilts, 71 Pillows, 26 hygiene kits, 26 blankets. A total of 26 new scabies cases were registered during the month of May. Infected NFIs were replaced for all of them. Three old/damaged tents have also been replaced.

Sulaymaniyah Governorate

Block D of the Arbat refugee camp has been completed and long-term staying refugees, who have been accommodated inside the tents of their relatives will be given priority to be allocated one of the 300 new tents. Two hundred sixty tents have been provided to the relocated families. Summarization items have been received and are planned to be distributed in the Arbat refugee camp during the first week of June.

Al-Obaidi refugee camp, Anbar governorate:

UNHCR through its partner ISHO provided the Syrian refugees in Al-Obaidi with CRI Kits to 7 families who arrived to the camp. In addition to that 1,718 Soap Bars, 4,400 Sanitary Napkins, 1,680 Adult Diapers, and 6,900 Baby Diapers were distributed to the refugee population in Al-Obaidi Camp. UNHCR summarization included the distribution of rechargeable fans and plastic sheets that covered the whole camp population (170 cases). 11,350 liters of kerosene were distributed to the camp population to be used as cooking fuel.



Duhok. UNHCR/D. Nahr

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

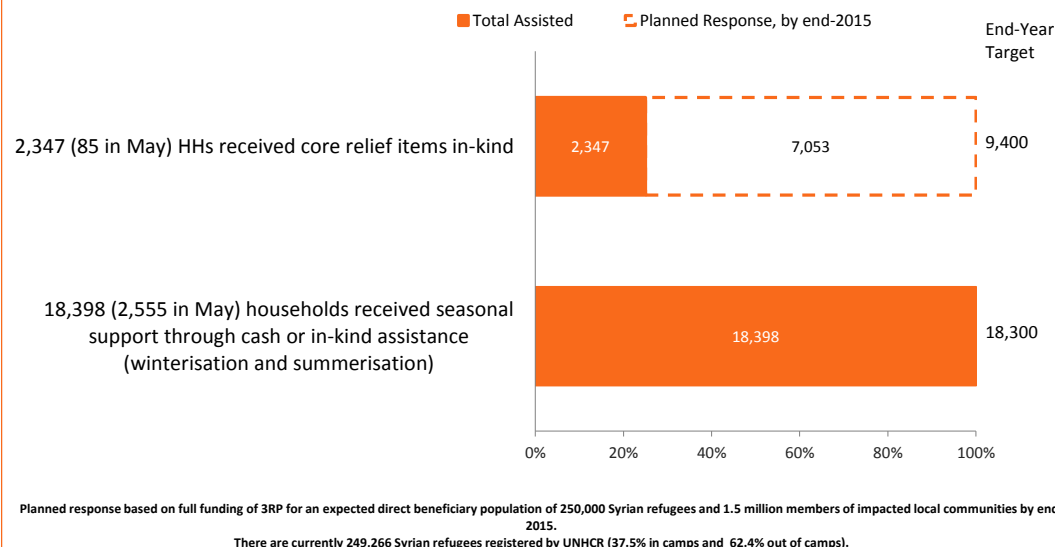
Baby diapers, sanitary napkins as well as hygiene kits still remain a gap in all refugee camps. UNHCR is exploring alternative means to source for those items.

Due to space constraints in the camps, allocation of tents for newlyweds and new arrivals is a challenge. Camp management and authorities are working on identification of additional space and provision of tents on a case by case basis.

A high number of tents and inner liners in various camps are being seriously damaged and have to be replaced. A plan will be proposed for replacement of tents in the most problematic sectors of the temporary phases that cannot expect relocation soon.

Refugees request to add more items in summer kits, such as air coolers, refrigerators and cool boxes. Despite the recommendation by shelter/NFI WG to its partners not to distribute such items due to high consumption of water and electricity, some charities and governmental agencies are planning to proceed with the distribution.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: MAY 2015



Leading Agencies: UNHCR Sophia Glazunova, glazunov@unhcr.org; Co-leading agency: ACTED. Participating Agencies:





93,985 Syrian refugees in 10 camps benefit from access to water, sanitation and hygiene services, with **74,955** benefiting from more durable, resilient water supply services.

MAY HIGHLIGHTS:

Sector partners continued to provide safe drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene promotion for Syrian refugees in nine permanent camps in KR-I, and Al Obaidi camp in Anbar.

Efforts to operate, maintain, upgrade, and construct additional facilities to meet gaps and transition to complete, permanent, safe water supply and sanitation systems continue, however this will be dependent on funding.

Key updates for the main camps are as below:

Duhok Camps:

Domiz: Approximately 7,883 m² of swampy area where accumulated, heavily polluted stagnant water had become a breeding place for flies, mosquitoes and vermin and was emitting a foul smell was filled with soil and stabilized. This benefited some 2,405 refugees and the neighboring community who were affected by the odor. 21 water tanks were cleaned by the refugee population with support from the water quality team, who also cleaned the tanks of the elderly and disabled. 88 people benefitted from the exercise.

Erbil Camps:

Basirma: some repairs are made on sanitation networks (internal pipeline for grey water drainage) in the permanent site that houses about 316 families (about 1580 persons).

Qushtapa: Installation of control valves in the network to control pressure and to improve an equitable distribution of water in the system.

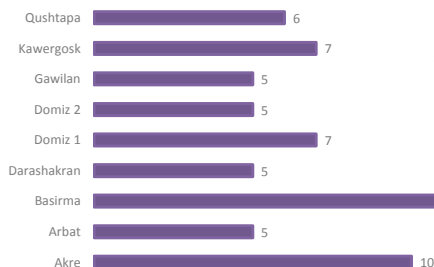
Kawergosk: Some minor repairs of the temporary phase of the network. Trucking of water is increased from 50 cubic meters to 80 cubic meters per day due to increased demand for household, schools, clinics and administrative offices.

Darashakran: Improvement continues to the existing WASH facilities in the camp by upgrading the black and grey water systems from upper to lower sides of the camp following approval of technical designs.

Also, establishing and training a WASH committee of 20 persons (9 men and 11 are women) to take care of operations and maintenance of networks at plots levels. Similar committees will be established in the other three camps in Erbil (Qushtapa, Basirma and Kawergosk camps). Such projects enhance the resilience component of the WASH intervention.

Sulaymaniyah Camp:

Arbat: Water trucking is finally discontinued following the connections of the 5 pumps to the 4 reservoirs of 340 cubic meters altogether. Stabilizing water pressure in the camp to make sure that water flow is constant especially in problematic Section G, which lies on a higher ground. This Section G houses 256 plots with an approximate population of 1,280 individuals.



Number of Persons per Latrine in 9 of the 10 camps

Leading Agency: UNICEF - Annmarie Swai, aswai@unicef.org



Waste Collection in Darashakran Camp, January 2015. Photo by Prasad Rasol, UNICEF

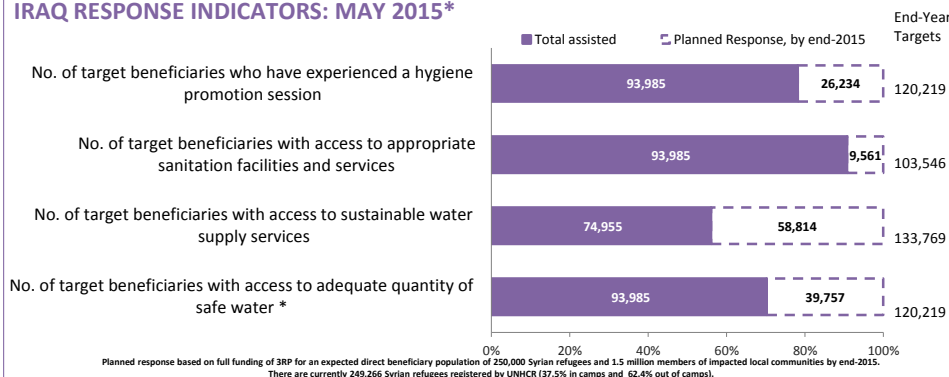
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

As previously reported, a critical need in all camps is the continued operation and maintenance of facilities and delivery of the basic water and sanitation services on which the resident refugee population depend. There is also need to upgrade older facilities, and in some areas increase facilities to meet standards and needs of the refugee community. Continued funding for this remains a critical challenge and any reduction or interruption of services would have a significant impact, particularly with the onset of the hot summer season which brings increased need for water and increased risk of disease outbreak.

In Qushtapa, Kawergosk, Darashakran and Basirma camps (Erbil Governorate) transition to complete, permanent, safe water supply and sanitation systems, benefitting at least 19,000 Syrian refugees, is ongoing, but remains a challenge due to funding constraints. If adequate funding cannot be mobilized, this will not impact the delivery of more resilient, financially efficient WASH services, but will also impact their longer term sustainability as it will be difficult for local authorities to take over the provision of services at current costs.

With the onset of the hot summer season, demands for increased water supply are already been faced. This is however not possible to accommodate within the current funding capacities and there will be need for increased focus by sector partner and camp management to emphasizing the need for water conservation and reduction of water misuse.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: MAY 2015*



* Results reflect reporting as of 31st May and may not be exhaustive given that this reporting period has been brought forward, and partners have until 9th June to report for May.

* Beneficiaries with access to sustainable water were reported as 70,903 in April 2015 as incremental rather than cumulative figure was erroneously reported. For May, reporting is back to cumulative figure and will continue this way going forward.



MAY HIGHLIGHTS:

Livelihoods activities for the Syrian refugees and members of host communities cover mainly three areas:

1• Income Generation Opportunities: Increased employment opportunities through income generation/employment creation activities.

In Erbil Governorate refugee camp surveys completed on camp residents skills sets to be combined with an assessment on local labor markets and the business environment in camps before the end of July. The objective of these combined assessments is to build on the model of sustainable camps by providing detailed information on skills and capacities already existing among camp populations, on local labor market opportunities and the markets for goods and services within the camps.

2• Employment: Facilitation mechanisms for job opportunities, vocational and business trainings provided (employability trainings, skills trainings, job portals, job newsletters, databases, etc.)

Vocational training courses has been taken place in Erbil governorate which were included mobile phone repair, plumbing, first aid, embroidery, welding and electric installations, 157 beneficiaries (out of which 62 female) have attended three-days Business Development Services (BDS) courses.

Also, 60 beneficiaries (out of which one female) received BDS courses, after being selected to receive motorbikes IKGs to run their mobile joint small businesses in 6 refugees camps: Gawilan, Domiz 1&2 camps in Duhok, Arbat camp in Sulaymaniyah, Basirma and Qushtapa camps in Erbil.

Moreover 26 beneficiaries (out of which 20 females) received toolkits upon completion of their Vocational Training courses in Arbat camp in Sulaymaniyah.

A total of 30 beneficiaries are currently attending On-The-Job training courses which disaggregate as following (5 beneficiaries in Gawilan, 10 in Akre, 15 in Arbat).

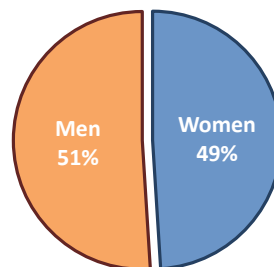
Lastly, 2,002 Syrian refugees (1,022 female and 908 male) benefited from free internet access through IOM Community Technology Access centers (CTA) which are selected from the 4 refugees camps in Erbil as below:

- Basirma: 683 beneficiaries (325 men and 358 women)
- Darashakran: 634 beneficiaries (307 men and 327 women)
- Qushtapa: 513 (251 men and 262 women)
- Kawergosk: 172 (97 men and 75 women).

3• Social Cohesion: Promote inclusiveness and peaceful co-existence among refugees, host communities and other local groups through Community-based activities for social cohesion facilitated.



A sandwich shop built and run by refugees in Domiz Refugee Camp, Duhok, UNHCR/ R. Rasheed



Percentage of men and women benefited from livelihoods activities

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

As per the recent findings from the UNHCR Protection cluster, there is a movement of refugee populations from non-camp settings, partially explained by the living costs for refugees outside of camps as well as by the lack of livelihoods opportunities available for low to medium skilled workers.

While continued humanitarian relief is needed for the most vulnerable refugees, the need for enhancing beneficiaries' self-reliance should be adequately addressed by providing Syrian refugees and the host community members with income generation activities and training to increase their employability.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS - MAY 2015

