



AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS:

General

3,995 Syrians arrived in KR-I through Pheshkabour border; no new arrival has been admitted into KRI on asylum grounds since June 2016.

UNHCR and Zerka Reformatory Centre of Duhok agreed to strengthen coordination of information sharing on Syrian POCs and information campaign for legal assistance among the detainees and their families.

ICRC, Duhok pledged to work closely with UNHCR to reach refugee families in need of family tracing.

Community Based Protection

UNHCR Sulaymaniyah facilitated an internal training for all protection staff on key community based protection principles and office strategy as part of the summer internal capacity building series.

UNHCR Senior Community Based Protection Officer based in MENA carried out a mission to KR-I aimed at providing feedback to finalize the Community-Based Protection strategy for KR-I and to organize and facilitate a workshop for UNHCR Community-Based Protection staff in Iraq.

UNHCR Sulaymaniyah worked with Qandil to shape its future outreach volunteer programming for this year and next, having received a positive feedback on the programme from the community.

Child Protection

In Duhok UNHCR and ICRC will work together to share information, knowledge and understanding on various areas of child protection particularly restoration of family links.

The Regional Child Labour Expert visited KRI and held awareness raising sessions on child labour and held meetings with child protection stakeholders.

A BID training was conducted in both Sulaymaniyah and Erbil for CP partners.

Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV)

IRC provided SGBV training for 15 community committees on community based protection methodology for prevention and response to SGBV.

The prevalence of child marriage and survival sex was high, largely due to the fact that the underlying reasons notably poor economic fabric of the refugees and limited potential for livelihoods.

Resettlement (RST)

60 cases of 277 persons were referred to the MENA Regional Hub for resettlement consideration. UNHCR has met its 500 Quota for Canada for 2016. The RSC pre-screening exercise took place in August for 18 cases of 68 persons referred by UNHCR Iraq and 119 of 408 in country process referrals.

An Associate Resettlement Officer has joined the unit to support and take the role of the Officer in Charge for Resettlement Unit.



Celebration of International Women day in Kawergosk refugee camp, Erbil,

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The Assayish and BRHA (Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affaires) in Duhok clearances continue to be a challenge for UNHCR registration. The limited capacity of both institutions led to a significant backlog of applications, whereby Assayish appointments are taking up to 2.5 months to be processed which affect access to food assistance.

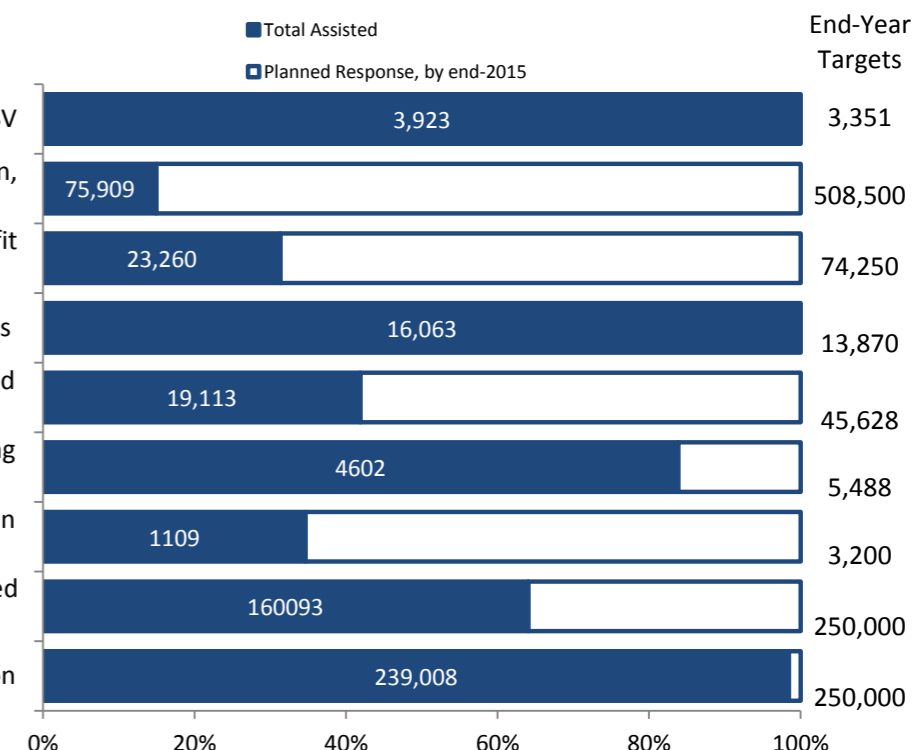
UNHCR is collecting information to verify whether there are similar issues faced by other beneficiaries of food or non-food assistance as well as other services, for further action.

UNHCR and Qandil held community consultations with refugees and IDPs in urban areas, to learn more about their needs and challenges and risks that the community see in terms of urban outreach.

UNHCR identified 100 individuals suitable for resettlement submission to Canada but was unsuccessful in the quest to submit them since the quota of 500 had been reached. UNHCR has a target of 2000 cases to be submitted to the US by end of 2016 and so far only 278 cases (13.9%) have been submitted. There have been very few submissions from Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah due to staff capacity issues.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: August 2016*

3,923 (607 in August) individuals trained on child protection & SGBV
75,909 (5,140 in August) individuals reached with community mobilization, awareness or information campaigns
23,260 (8,232 in August) WGBM who have knowledge of, access to, and benefit from empowerment opportunities
16,063 (2,237 in August) persons receiving SGBV services
19,113 (3,090 in August) of girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes
3,928 (674 in August) of girls and boys who are survivors or at risk receiving specialist child protection support
1,109 (277 in August) Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission
160,093 (1,820 in August) Syrian refugees (above 7 years old) with updated registration records including iris scan enrolment
239,008 (2,391 in August) Syrian refugees registered or awaiting registration



* Planned response is 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-2016. By 31 August 2016, 239,008 Syrian refugees (81,250 households) live in Iraq. 41 % = 98,049 live in 10 camps and 59 % = 140,959 in non-camp/urban areas. 96 % = 230,530 live in Kurdistan Region-Iraq (KR-I): in Erbil Duhok and Sulaymaniyah and 4 % = 8,478 live in other locations in Iraq.

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





58,624 Syrian refugees received food assistance:

- **Food vouchers** : in 8 camps (Domiz 1&2, Arbat, Basirma, Darashakran, Gawilan, Kawergosk and Qushtapa).
- **Unrestricted cash**: Distributions at Akre Castle camp.
- **Food Parcels**: Ad hoc distributions in all 9 camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq and to some families in urban areas in Basra

AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS:

A total of 58,624 Syrian refugees received assistance from WFP in August 2016. For its final month of ad-hoc distributions, 7,825 refugees were supported with in-kind assistance, as well as 50,799 who were assisted through the SCOPE electronic system.

Following distributions in August 2016, WFP will be conducting the second Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM)/Post-distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey of the year.

Approximately 1,200 in-person household level surveys for both the IDP and refugee operations (including in-kind, cash, and voucher beneficiaries, plus non-beneficiaries) will be completed through the third party monitoring company, Stars Orbit.

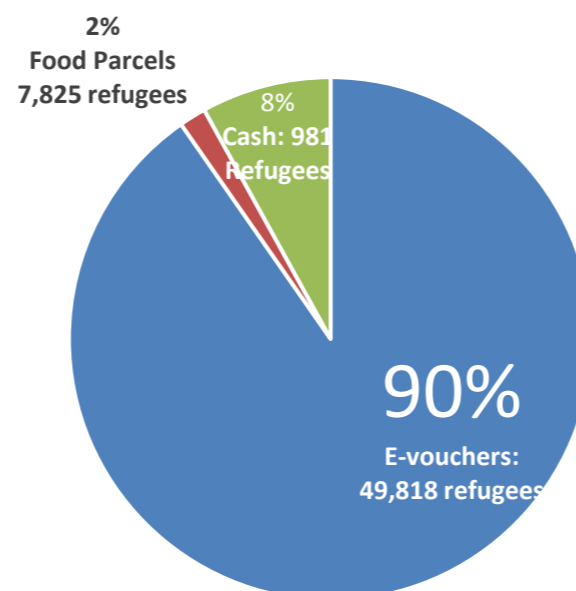
The survey needs to be completed 7-21 days after the beneficiary receives the assistance and so will be carried out over the course of three weeks starting in late August 2016.

Refugees who do not live in camps are not provided with food assistance based on previous assessments which found that most non-camp refugees are food secure.

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The REACH-Iraq organization distributes food vouchers to 380 vulnerable families in five locations around Sulaymaniya. The vouchers allow for IQD 40,000 to be spent on food and are distributed monthly.

Modality of food distributions and number of beneficiaries



E-vouchers and cash: Either \$ 28 for extremely food insecure or USD 19 for moderately food insecure/ per month/ per person.



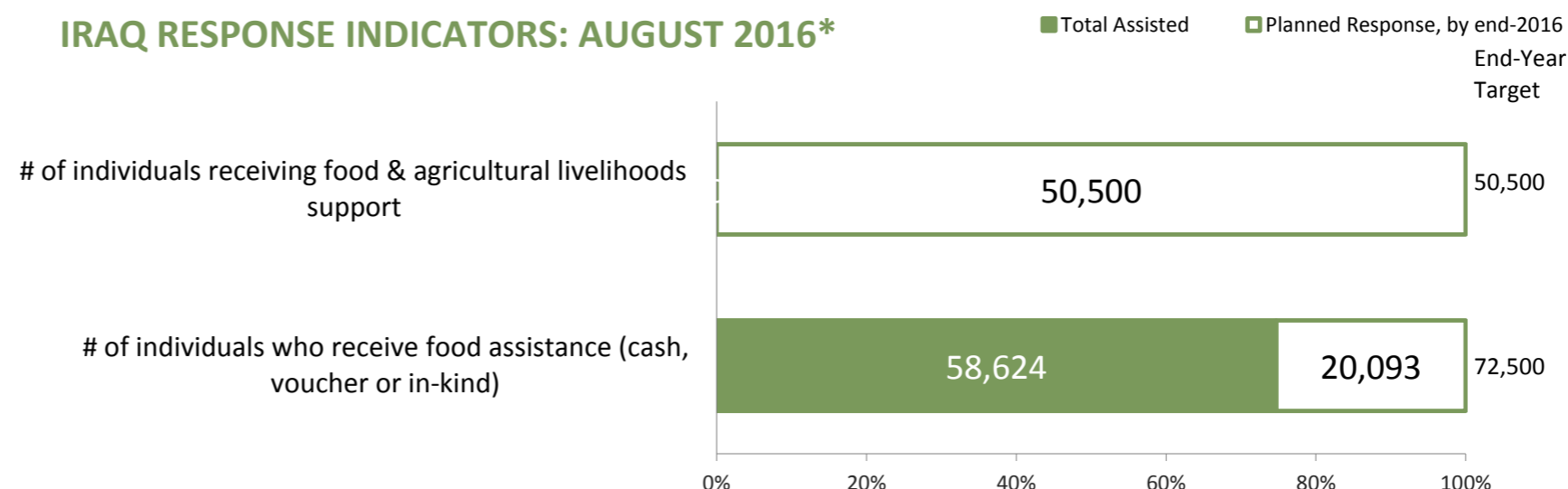
WFP/Mohammed al-Bahbahani

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

In the September 2016 distribution cycle, additional families will receive food assistance from WFP. Demographic criteria were used to assess and re-assess the status of families who raised complaints at the helpdesk or through the hotline. Eligible families will receive assistance in September 2016.

Due to generous donations following the London conference on Syria in February 2016, WFP's refugee project in Iraq is fully funded until the end of 2016.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: AUGUST 2016*



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73% of targeted children (aged 5-17) (boys/girls) are enrolled in formal education (primary or secondary)

AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS:

Schools are currently closed and refugee summer school activities are being conducted throughout KRG, including catch-up classes, sports competitions, art and drama. At the same time and in preparation for the upcoming school year, a Back-to-School campaign including banners, radio and social media messaging is being implemented.

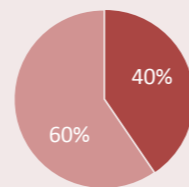
6,240 refugee children aged 3 to 17 years have been newly enrolled in non-formal education. Non-formal education during the summer school break includes catch-up and English and Kurdish language classes, life-skills education and recreational activities. Innovative non-formal education delivery modes include mobile classrooms and multimedia centres.

600 children received education supplies in Dahuk (Amedi and Zakho) and Sulaymaniyah Governorates.

150 Syrian refugee youth will receive scholarships for tertiary education shortly allowing them to study at three universities in Dokuk, Sulaymaniyah and Erbil. The scholarship program is launched and will conduct information sessions in September. Applications for the programme are open until 15 October.

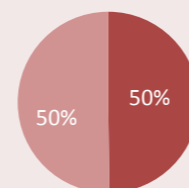
1 education assessment completed covering more than 2,000 households in 15 cities in Erbil Governorate. More than 2,000 Syrian refugees assessed will receive cash assistance.

Girls and Boys participating in non-formal education activities in August



■ Girls ■ Boys

Camp schools



■ Girls ■ Boys

Host community Schools



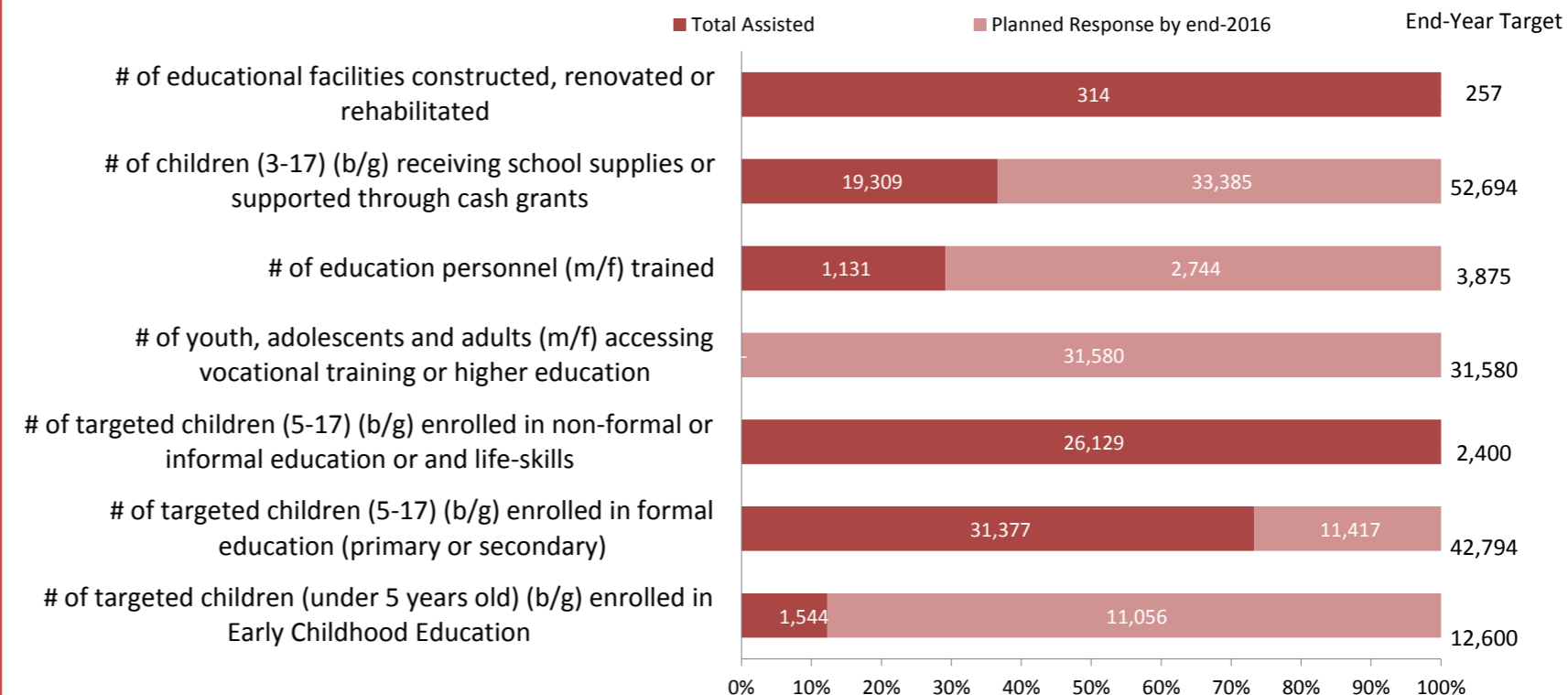
Students during Sport Activities in Dohuk, August 2016. © UNICEF

NEEDS AND GAPS ANALYSIS:

- The Ministry of Education KRG are **unable to supply refugee student textbooks** from September and have asked Education Cluster partner for support in procuring textbooks.
- Continued **non- or partial- payment of refugee teacher salaries** remains a concern affecting the quality of education in schools.
- The **unavailability of certificates** for refugee children can represent a significant barrier in accessing education. Clarification is required from Ministry of Education KRG about the process to enroll Syrian refugee children to KRG schools. Requests have been raised by the MoE for refugees to return to Syria to collect their education documentation to prove what school grade they are in. The Education Cluster is advocating for safer options, including Placement Tests.
- A recent assessment by an Education Cluster partner in Erbil (Turaq) found that of 136 children of primary school age in assessed households only 24 children are enrolled, meaning **that 83% of primary school aged children are out of school**
- Transportation** for students remains an obstacle for refugee students in accessing education, especially if no Arabic schools are available in the area or if students live far from allocated schools
- Activities targeting youths**, including vocational training and skills development, are required, especially for refugees youths in camps. A challenge to engaging refugee youth is the larger socioeconomic challenges faced by their parents. Syrian adults not given work permits and lack opportunities to generate income. Subsequently children are required to work, taking them out of schools and programs.

Leading Agencies: UNICEF, Ikem Chiejine, ichiejine@unicef.org; Katy Noble, iraq.edu@humanitarianresponse.info; KRG Ministry of Education, Bashdar Mawlud, followingup@moe.gov.krd

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: AUGUST 2016*



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30,186 consultations are provided to the Syrian Refugees in primary health care services

OVERVIEW:

Syrian refugees in camps still have an access to primary health care services where curative and preventive services are available free of charge. Health services in camps are provided mainly by Directorate of Health (DoH) or INGO with support from UNHCR and other UN agencies. It has been reported that people from host community are visiting camp based PHC (especially in Sulaymania) due to shortage of medicines in public health facilities. Monitoring of communicable diseases, particularly acute watery diarrhea, is ongoing. No disease outbreak has been registered so far.

AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS:

- A total of 25,253 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 3.4 which lies within the expected range of 1- 4. Major causes for patient consultations during August; upper respiratory tract infections, skin infections and dental conditions. 1,313 patients were referred to secondary and tertiary hospitals for further investigations and/ or hospitalization. During the same period, 1007 patients attended mental healthcare services in camps.
- UNICEF distributed medicines to camp based PHC in Duhok, Erbil and Sulaymania governorates to be used for children under 5. The medicines includes nine items such as anti-biotics, anti-pyretic and anti-scabies... etc.
- UNHCR conducted Health Access and Utilization Survey (HAUS) among non-camp Syrian refugees to identify factors that may affect their ability to access to health services in KR-I. UNHCR is in the process of analysis of data. HAUS report will be shared by end of September.
- Mental Health Gap Action Programme (MH GAP) training has been conducted in Erbil governorate in August for 5 days, between 14th -18th , by UNHCR implementing partner (UPP) in collaboration with DoH/MoH. The selection of staff has been done by UPP/DoH (most of staff are from camp PHC) and the purpose of training is to integrate mental health services within primary health care centers (PHCCs).

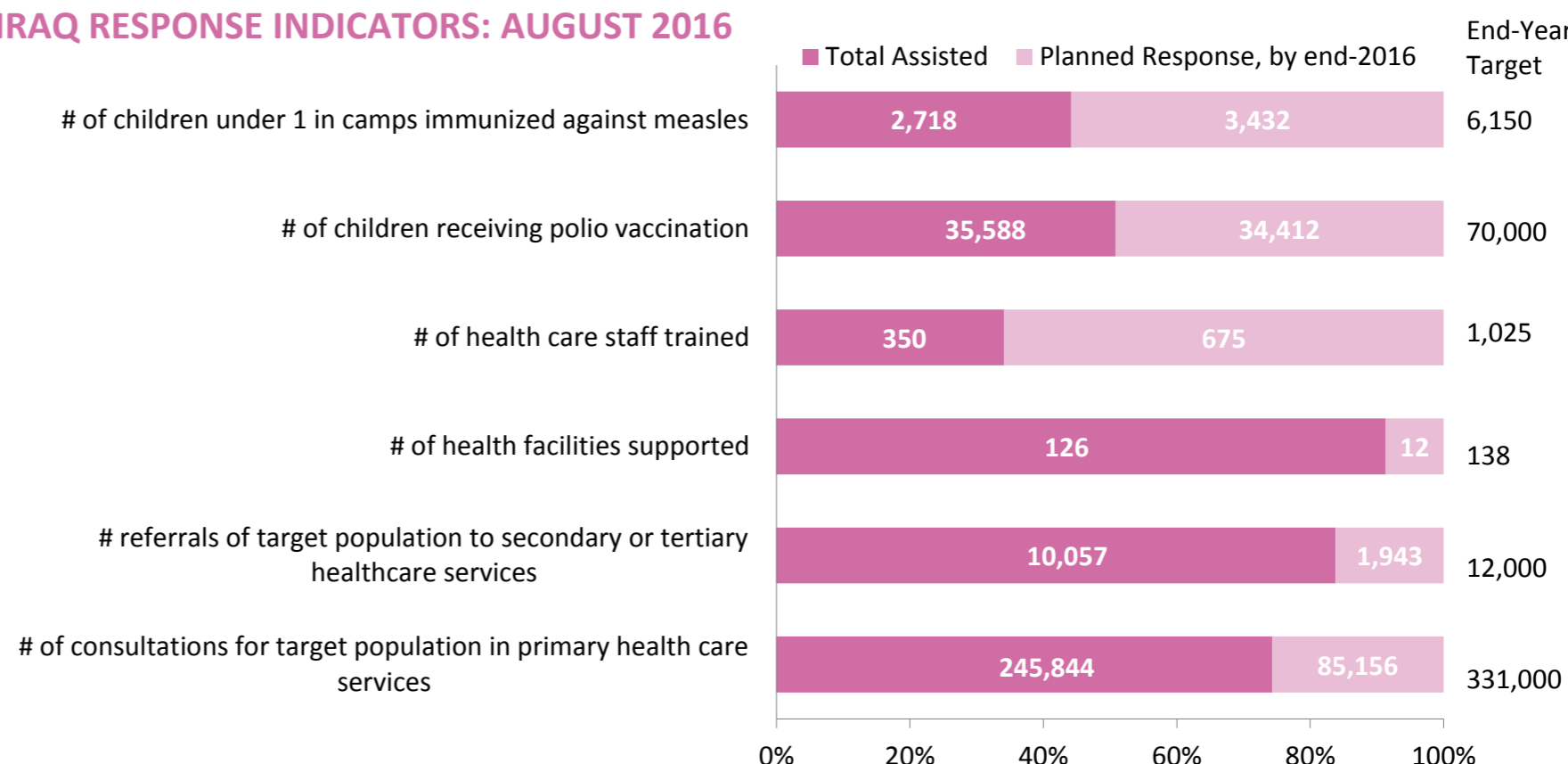


PUI nurse is taking vital signs, Triage room, Gawilan camp PHC

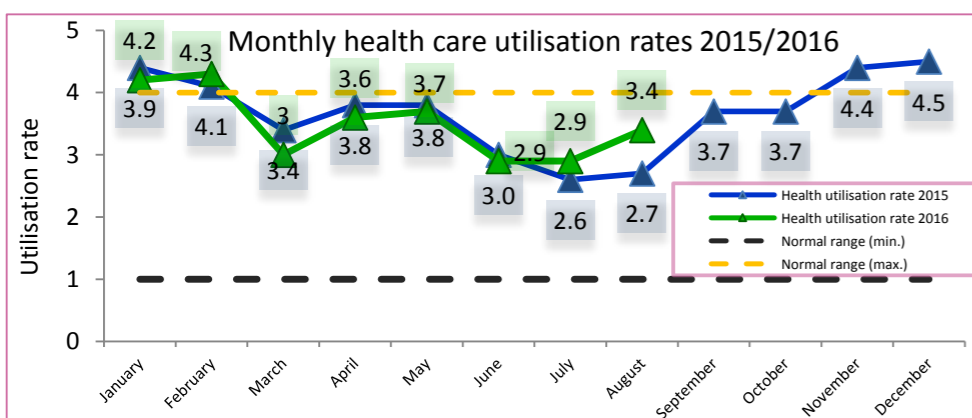
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

- Shortage of medicines is still a key concern.
- Prevention of communicable diseases outbreaks (especially Cholera) is a key priority
- Irregular payment of salaries has impacted provision of health services particularly at secondary and tertiary levels.
- Due to financial crisis, continued support to Directorate of Health (DoH) is needed.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: AUGUST 2016



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Leading Agencies:

Ministry of Health (MoH - KRI)
UNHCR, Dr. Mohammed Marzoog, MARZOOG@unhcr.org
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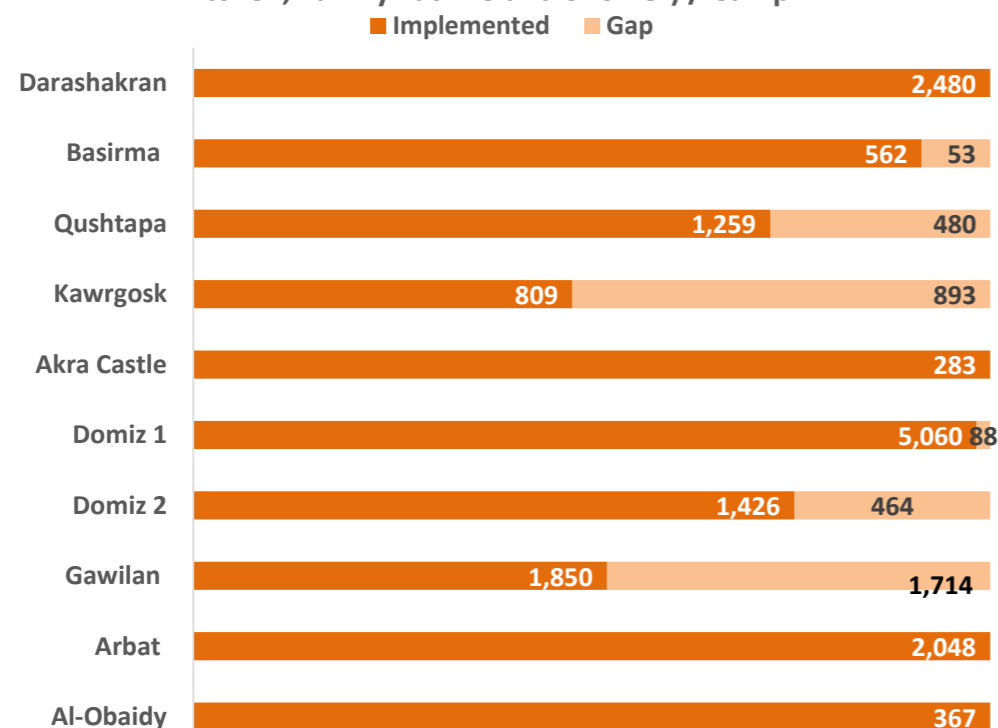


AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS:

Camps: The overall situation of the sector: Total shelter capacity of Syrian refugee camps is **19,968** shelter units. A total of **15,776(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. Construction of **1,438** improved shelter units in kawargosk, Qushtapa, Domiz2 and Basirma has been started and is expected to be completed by end of November. After completion the ongoing works, **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.

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

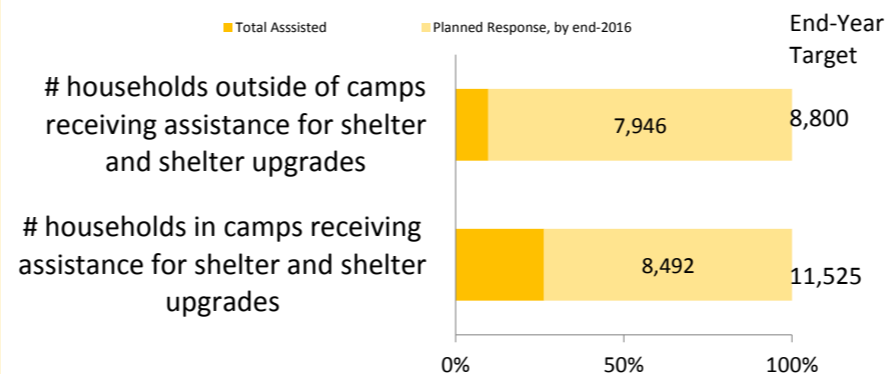


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Shelter improvement works in Qushtapa camp, Erbil. UNHCR/ Mazin

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: AUGUST 2016*



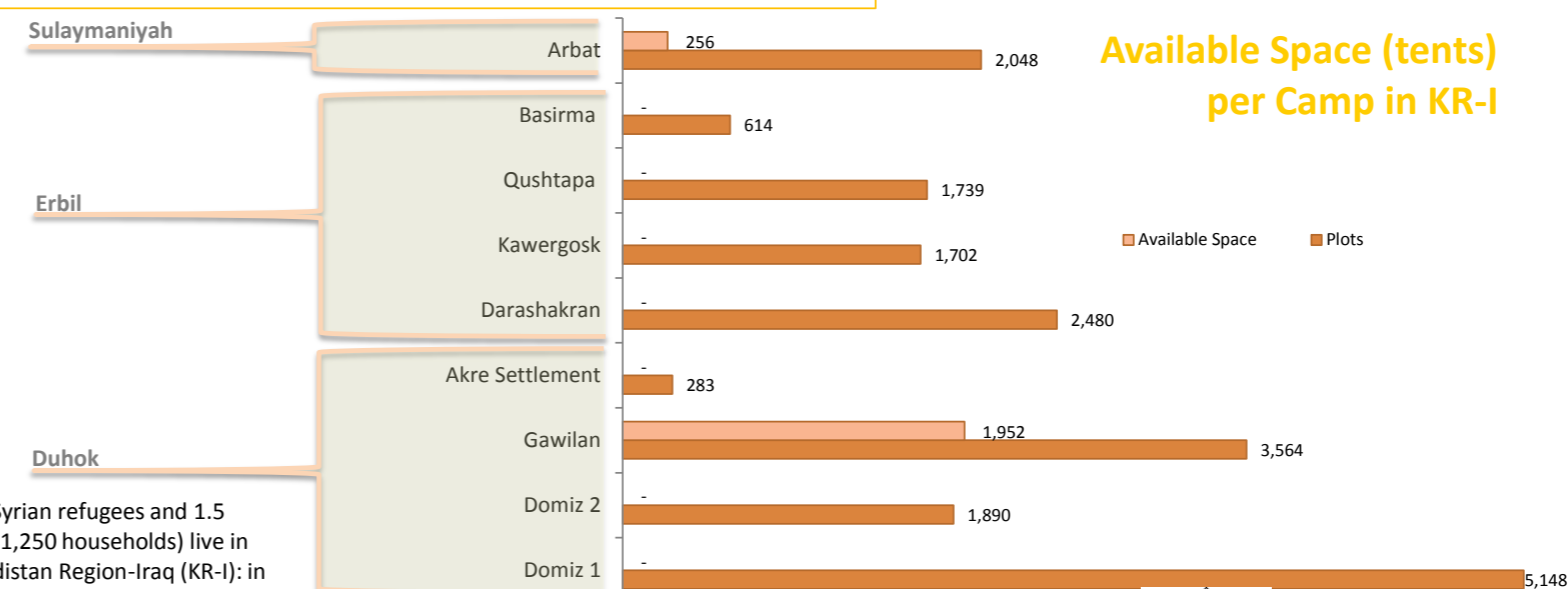
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

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.





Across Iraq, **98,291 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. **1,320 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 **30,358** people.

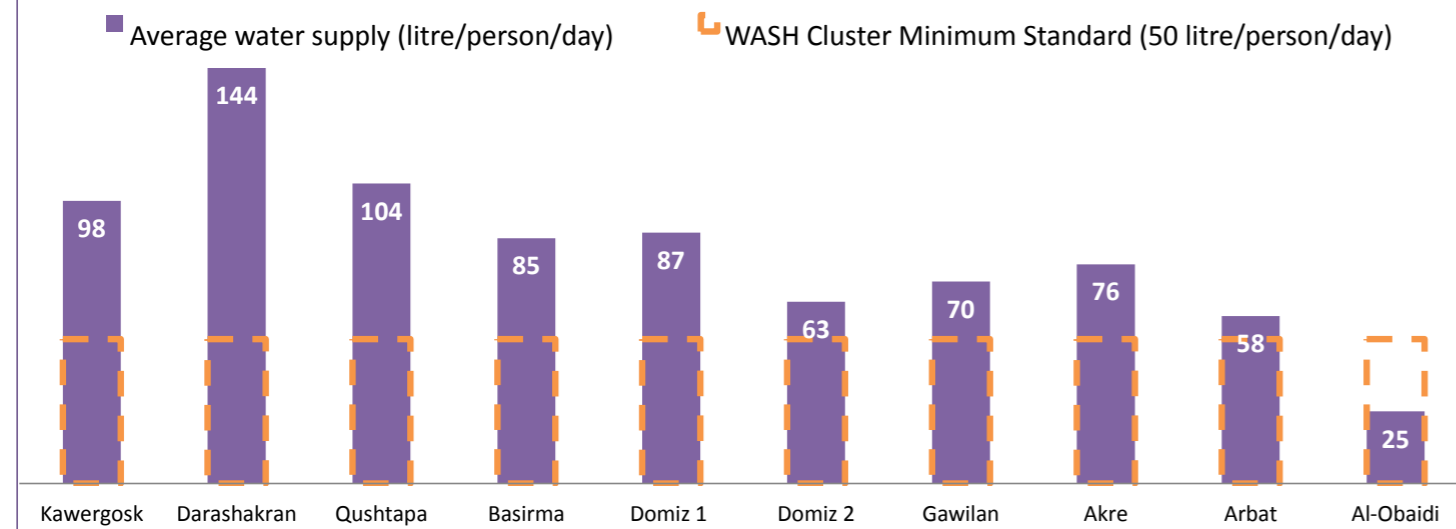
Anbar (Al-Obaidy): Access remains limited. Service provision however continued, including daily provision of water from Al Qaim Water project, which remains untreated due to restrictions on chlorine transportation and provision.

Duhok (Domiz I and II, Akre, Gawilan): In Domiz 1&2, supply of safe, chlorinated water continued. In Domiz 1, the upgraded network in low pressure areas, to increase water storage capacity to 850,000 litres is now in testing stage. Routine operation and maintenance (O&M) of water, sanitation and drainage facilities, water quality monitoring, waste collection and disposal and cleaning, desludging of toilets and septic tanks continued for all camps. Through DOH hygiene and WASH awareness promotion was undertaken in Domiz 1 & 2. School sanitation and hygiene education for 50 schools (14 in camps, 36 in host communities) is planned. Rehabilitation of WASH facilities in 131 schools in Refugee and host communities is ongoing. For the extension of Domiz camps, construction of 552 sanitation units (latrine & shower), 29 septic tanks and two raised water tanks and installation of 552 household water tanks continued. In Gawilan, 1,250 water heaters were installed.

Erbil (Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk, Qushtapa): In Basirma a nearby borehole has been identified, and plans underway to develop and connect it to the camp, while network improvements are planned to even water distribution. Construction of individual toilets and showers with shared septic tanks for new shelter plots in Qustapa (480 units), Kawargosh (353) and Basirma (53) is ongoing. Garbage collection, desludging the monthly one day clean-up campaign continued in all camps, alongside daily O&M of communal toilets/showers in Kawergosk and Qushtapa. Hygiene promotion and training women to undertake minor repair, maintain household facilities and conserve water was undertaken.

Sulaymaniyah (Arbat): An increase in the number of residents was registered, with a current estimated population of 6,968 people. Regular WASH activities continued, including daily household level water supply at an increased average of (70 litres/person/day). Two water testing bacteriological and chemical exercise were conducted on bi-weekly and bi-monthly showing good results. Door to door hygiene promotion and Cholera prevention awareness were conducted. A plan is underway to install two booster pumps to increase the water head (pressure in pipes) in blocks A & B.

ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY IN CAMPS: AUGUST 2016



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



Improvement of shelter units with sanitation block, an on-going construction, Basirma camp, Erbil, UNHCR. O. Zhdanov

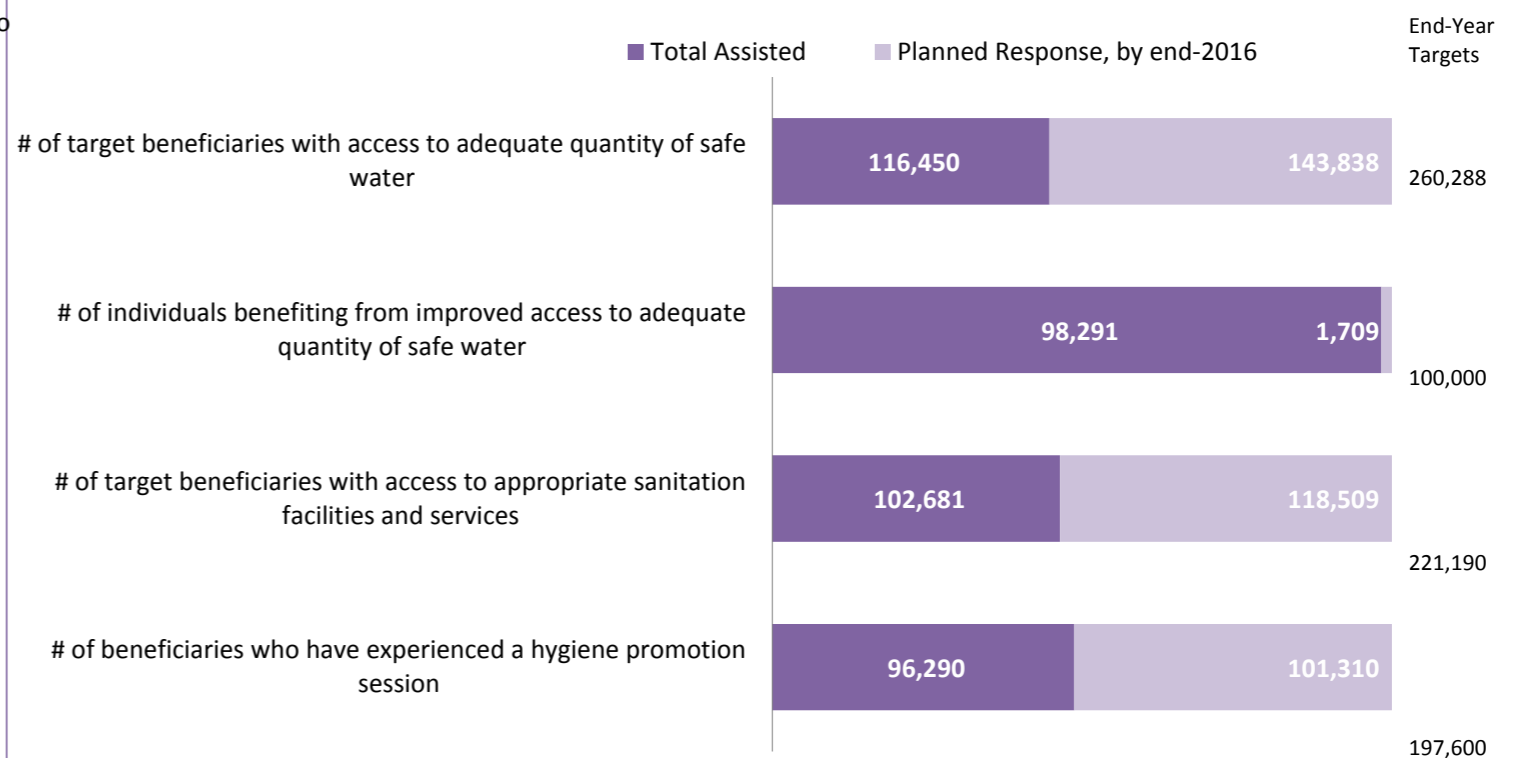
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The Sector continues to lack sufficient funding to initiate WASH activities at scale for Refugees living in the community. There remains need for advocacy on this issue.

To assure sufficient, equitable water supply coverage, within Sector 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.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: AUGUST 2016



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