

Key figures

Estimated planning figures for potential refugee influx from North East Syria

50,000 individuals in six months

6,951 individuals hosted in Bardarash camp as of 22 October 2019

Existing Population of Concern in Iraq

270,844 Refugees and Asylum-Seekers
(as of 30 September 2019)

229,285 Syrian refugees
(as of 30 September)

1.55 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)
(as of 31 August 2019)

4.35 million Returnees
(as of 31 August 2019)

Contingency stock
CRIs and tents for **10,000 families** in country

Highlights

- Over **7,100** refugees crossed into Iraq since the commencement of hostilities.
- Continual increase in numbers of daily arrivals to Iraq, 1,700 refugees arrived overnight on 21/22 October
- Kurdistan Region of Iraq authorities confirmed that formal and informal borders will remain open for Syrians to seek safety
- KRI authorities have also confirmed that newly arrived Syrian refugees would be able to join families in towns and communities after an initial screening by Assayesh and registration by UNHCR.

Population movement

As of 22 October 2019, over 7,100 refugees have crossed through informal crossing points, of whom 6,951 refugees are hosted in Baradash camp, and 180 refugees are hosted in Domiz camp. Most of the refugees arriving are from northern Syria- Sare Kani village, Qamishly city, Hassaka governorate, Gre Spe village, Darbasiya village, Til Tamir village, Derike village and Amoda village.

There is a steady increase in the daily number of arrivals of Syrians at the Iraqi border. Over 1,700 Syrians have arrived overnight on 21/22 October and are expected to be transported by IOM to Bardarash camp on 22 October.

During protection interviews in Iraq, new arrivals indicated that only way to access Iraq at present appears to be through smugglers at Sahela and Al Walid crossings. Most of the refugees are crossing through Al Walid as the prices charged by smugglers are lower than prices charged for crossing the Sahela crossing point. Reportedly, the cost paid to smugglers varies between USD 250- 500 per individual. New arrivals indicated that many Syrian Kurds are waiting on the other side of the border (i.e. inside Syria), but are unable to cross the border because they lack sufficient funds to pay the smugglers.

Most of the refugees arrive to the border crossing point between 3 am and 8 am, where they are received by the security authorities and are hosted overnight until they are transported by IOM to the Bardarash camp. Due to the large numbers of new arrivals, some refugees are hosted in the local mosque, inside a UNHCR rubble hall and in other make-shift facilities. UNHCR provides core relief items such as mattresses and blankets. At the Sahela crossing point, UNHCR distributed a total of 850 mattresses and blankets as well as 40 plastic sheets and at Al Walid border, 1,400 mattresses and blankets, 40 plastic sheets and 66 hygiene kits. UNHCR's partners, Harikar and ACTED, are present at both border areas to provide protection services including protection monitoring, child protection and identification of UASC and persons with specific needs. Barzani Charity Foundation (BCF) provides hot meals.

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) is providing health screening services and psychosocial support at Al Walid crossing points and the Directorate General of Health (DOH) is providing vaccinations at both crossing points. With the increase in the number of arrivals, there are not enough latrines at the crossing points, therefore UNICEF is currently working on the constructing latrines at Al Walid crossing point. UNICEF is also providing hygiene kits to new arrivals.

Due to the continuous influx, Bardarash camp is expected to be full within the coming week, so UNHCR is currently discussing with the authorities a location for another camp. KRI authorities have also confirmed that newly arrived Syrian refugees would be able to join families in towns and communities after an initial screening by Assayesh and registration by UNHCR.

Response Update

UNHCR Iraq coordinates closely with authorities and humanitarian partners to respond to possible needs as quickly and efficiently as possible in cases of refugee influxes. The Governorate of Duhok's Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA), the camp management agency, started daily coordination meetings with all agencies intending to provide services in the camp on 18 October.

On 18 October, in collaboration with authorities, UNHCR began registration of refugees using biometric iris-scanning. Specific needs are identified, including unaccompanied children, in order to refer them to specialized assistance. A total of 33 unaccompanied and separated children (UASCs) have been identified through registration and protection interviews, family tracing is ongoing. Many of them are adolescents and have crossed with neighbours or extended family members.

Protection and site planning actors identified a space for a Child Friendly Space (CFS); additional protection spaces will be identified during the coming days.

As of 21 October, UNHCR's partner Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) installed a total of 988 tents. UNHCR has started to clean the camp to mitigate fire hazards from dry grass and to allow easier entrance to shelter areas. UNICEF also provided a total of 150 garbage bins.

UNHCR distributed a total of 3,997 mattresses and blankets, 949 kitchen sets, 928 Kerosene jerry cans, 926 cooking stoves and 927 solar lamps as of 21 October. UNHCR will add extra plastic sheets and water jerry cans due to the lack of doors and windows in latrines and showers.

BCF continues to provide three meals a day for refugees in Bardarash camp through their existing kitchens. WFP through World Vision International (WVI) is distributing Immediate Response Rations (IRR) and Family Food Rations (FFR) kits to new arrivals. Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCCC) has stepped in to cover the gap for kerosene for cooking, with a one-off distribution of 15- 20 litres per family.

Polish Humanitarian Action (PAH), and UNICEF with Directorate of Water (DOW) are working in Sector B and A, respectively, to repair and maintain the water network, latrines and shower facilities. All WASH facilities are expected to be completed within five days. WASH actors are also working to rehabilitate the latrines and showers and to maintain the water taps.

Primary health clinic is operating in the camp, in addition two ambulances are available to respond to critical cases.

UNHCR is working on communicating with communities in the camp, to ensure that the refugees are aware of the services provided. To this effect, UNHCR is working on a service directory leaflet for camp residents as well as an information leaflet on the registration procedures.

There are several gaps remaining in the response in the camp including a need to rapidly improve water and waste management systems and health services.

Bardarash Camp

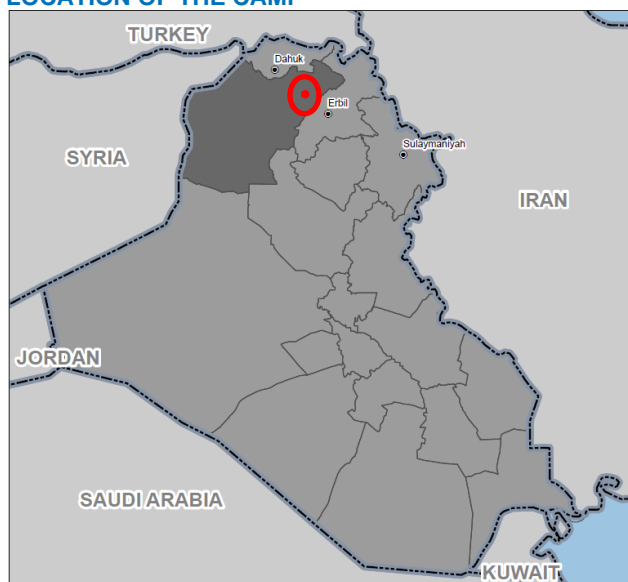
Re-opened: 15 October 2019

Bardarash camp was constructed by MODM in 2015.

The camp was decommissioned in December 2017 after the return of Iraqi IDPs and reopened to receive Syrians refugees from north-east Syria since 15 October 2019.



LOCATION OF THE CAMP



POPULATION:

988 families and 3,948 individuals (as of 20 October)

UNHCR SUPPORTS:

- Protection
- Registration
- Core Relief Item (CRI)
- Shelter and infrastructure
- Monitoring of assistance delivery

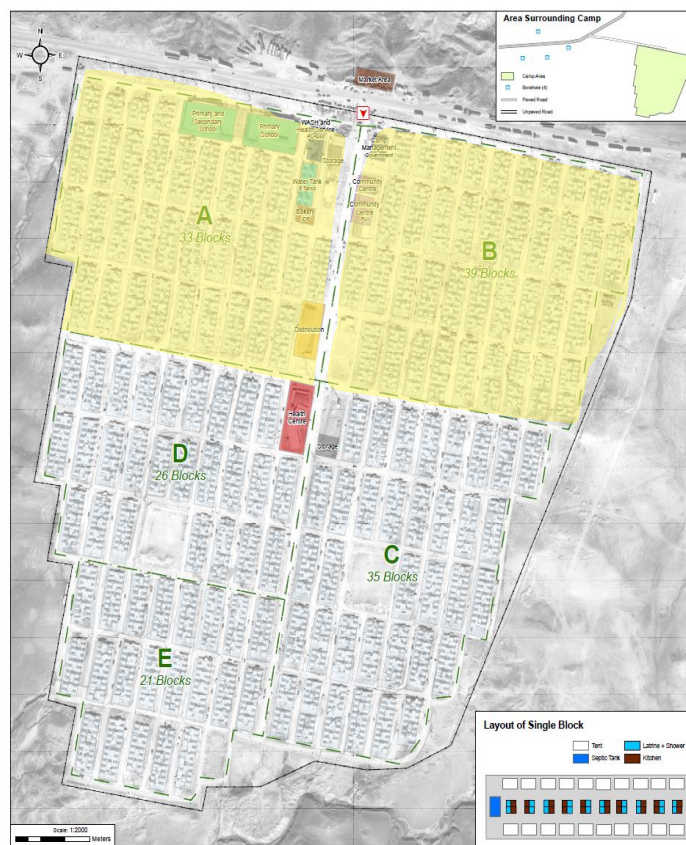
CAMP MANAGEMENT:

Is provided by the Duhok Government's Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA) in Duhok, with support from UNHCR.

BRHA is active in registration, camp security, camp management and administration.

GEOGRAPHIC SNAPSHOT

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Coordinates: | Longitude: | 36° 46' 40.11" N |
| | Latitude: | 42° 52' 40.55" E |
| Size of Camp Area: | 1,515,270 sq. | |
| Number of Sector Divisions: | 5 | |
| Number of Family Plots: | 2,500 | |
| Average plot size per household: | approx. 80 sq. | |
| Distance from international border: | 170 km | |



Highlighted in yellow is the occupied (as of 19 Oct 2019)

Local administration

The Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA) was designated as the Camp Management and administration body for all Camps in Duhok Governorate since 2015. It acts as the main communication channel with other government departments and agencies to provide assistance to IDPs and refugees. Other government agencies involved in service provision in Bardarash refugee camp are: Department of Health (DoH), Directorate of Water (DoW), Department of Sewage (DoS), Department of Labour and Social Affairs (DoLSA), Electricity Department, Police and Asayish (Security) Office, and Department of Education (DoE).

Service Provision

Protection

- UNHCR in partnership with Harikar conducts registration, general protection and referral of cases.
- UNFPA conducts psychosocial first aid and psychosocial support activities.
- ACTED conducts child protection and case management.
- Save the Children International (SCI) conducts psychosocial first aid, psychosocial support, assessments and identification of unaccompanied and separated children.
- Qandil carries out communication with communities' activities.
- Triangle provides carries out the identification of unaccompanied and separated children, in addition to providing support for urgent protection needs.
- DOLSA carries out child protection activities, support to GBV cases and psychosocial support with support from UNICEF.

Education

- N/A

Health

- Heevie Organization provides a mobile clinic, two doctor, nurse and ambulance but will be transferred to MSF starting 23 October
- DoH is available 24/7 in the primary health centre. DoH conducts vaccinations, women and baby care. There is one female doctor, a nurse and an ambulance available.
- UNFPA conducts reproductive health activities.

Food Security and Nutrition

- WFP in partnership with World Vision International provides immediate response ration (IRR) kits to refugees.
- The Barzani Charity Foundation (BCF) provides daily hot meals and water to new arrivals.
- Khalsa Aid provides emergency food package.

Water and Sanitation and Hygiene

- The Polish Humanitarian Aid (PAH) conducts care and maintenance activities for the water network and sanitation units along with garbage collection.
- UNICEF provides hygiene kits, family kits and baby kits.
- NRC provides additional hygiene kits to vulnerable families and persons with specific needs.
- BCF provides dignity kits.
- UNFPA provides dignity kits.
- Khalsa Aid provides dignity kits.
- Escape from Darkness provides dignity kits.

Shelter and NFIs

- UNHCR in partnership with Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) is carrying out the installation of tents and improvement of Shelter and Wash infrastructure. So far, 928 tents are installed and the work is on-going.
- Qandil, with support from UNHCR, distributes core relief items
- BCF provide diapers to children.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- The Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA) is conducting camp management.

Access to Energy

- Street lights are installed by UNHCR and PWJ.
- Electricity is provided by the Electricity Department (DoE)

Transportation

- IOM provides transportation from border entries in Al Walid and Sahela to Bardarash camp.



Total New Arrivals

7,131





Crossing Points

| | |
|----------|-------|
| Sehela | 2,179 |
| Al-Walid | 4,952 |




Arrival Points


| | |
|-----------|-------|
| Bardarash | 6,951 |
| Domiz 1 | 180 |

Legend

-  UNHCR Country Office
-  UNHCR Sub-Office
-  UNHCR Field Office
-  UNHCR Field Unit

Type

-  No Longer Operational
-  Refugee Camps
-  Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI)

 Population Movement

 Syria – Iraq Border Crossing Points

 Population Displacement

Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA