

<b>Camp:</b>	
<b>Date:</b>	
<b>Focal Point:</b>	
<b>Reporting to</b>	Sector Lead Agency (UNICEF) Camp Management Committee
<b>Supporting by</b>	Sector Lead Agency (UNICEF)
<b>Partners</b>	

## 1 Background:

Until the 15th August 2013, 154 635 persons have been registered by UNHCR1 inside the Kurdistan Region, with only one camp open for refugees, Domiz in Dohuk Region currently housing 65,000 refugees. On the 15th of August 2013, the Kurdistan Regional Government authorities in northern Iraq rapidly opened secondary access and within 3 weeks an additional 56 780 people entered Iraqi Kurdistan. Since then, the influx of refugees has continued at an average of 1000 people per day, until the border closure due to political elections. The government has opened a number of spontaneous transit sites and identified permanent settlement sites for refugees which are anticipated to remain in Kurdistan for the foreseeable future.

Erbil, currently has 4 sites. Dohuk governorate is seeing the greatest rates of spontaneous transit camps being erected by the government. Sulimaniya has seen the lowest rate of arrivals with one camp established. The estimated total population in these camps is 80,000 people.

**Table 1: Syrian refugee's population in camps in Kurdistan, 17<sup>th</sup> of November 2013 (Source: UNHCR)**

Camps	Persons	House holds
<b>Domiz**</b>	45,000	10,000
<b>Al-Obaidi Camp</b>	1,990	420
<b>Kawergosk Camp</b>	13,137	3,565
<b>Darashakran Camp</b>	4,358	913
<b>Qushtapa Camp</b>	3,752	829
<b>Arbat Camp</b>	2,726	813
<b>Akre</b>	2,560	813
<b>Qasrok</b>	164	74
<b>Zakho</b>	395	121
<b>Basirma Camp</b>	2,759	647
<b>Gawilan</b>	2,810	834
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,651</b>	<b>19,029</b>

\*\* 86,796 Syrians are registered at Domiz camp, however the camp population is estimated to be approximately 45,000.

## 2 Scope of the coordination group at camp level

### 2.1 Purpose

This coordination group has been requested by the WASH actors working in the humanitarian response created by the influx of Syrian refugees in Kurdistan. Creating strong relationship between governmental, non-governmental, UN agencies and refugees will increase leadership of the response at camp level. This will allow taking decisions in a timely and efficient manner if possible, to advocate with coherent and consistent messages to the key stakeholders, and link with the different sector groups at camp level.

## 2.2 Specific objectives

- Coordination of WASH activities are done in a consistent, coherent and efficient manner in order to avoid duplication and analyze the gaps at camp level
- Ensure that WASH activities in XXX camp meet established standards and technical guidance
- Enhancing the participation of the refugees population in the decision making process
- Ensure accountability to the affected population at the camp level, by establishing coordinating mechanisms and harmonized feedback

## 2.3 Outcomes and outputs

- Providing a coordination platform at camp level
  - List of partners regularly updated
  - Regular meeting organized, and attendance of the key WASH actors
  - Level of decisions power of staff attending meetings is sufficient
  - Writing minutes of meetings with action points
  - Participation of local authorities, WASH governmental technical directorate, refugees population, UN agencies and non-governmental actors
- Developing mechanisms to eliminate duplication and service delivery
  - Mapping of partner geographic presence and programme activities updated as needed
  - Inputs of partners into mapping (4W matrices)
  - Analysis of gaps and duplication useful for decision making
- Undertaking regular needs assessment and gaps analysis
  - Use of joint tools if possible and/or sharing key reports
  - Analysis of the capacity of WASH actors at camp level and constraints to respond
  - Ensuring cross cutting issues (gender, age, disability, environment...) are taking into account in the gap analysis
- Supporting the implementation plan of the overall response at camp level
  - Elaboration of joint workplan at camp level which includes the government strategy, objectives, activities and indicators
  - Interaction with others sectors in reflected within the workplan
  - Deactivation criteria and phasing out strategy of the WASH group is agreed amongst the WASH partners at camp level
- Monitoring and reporting
  - Programme monitoring format are adapted to the camp and used by the WASH actors which includes key indicators agreed by the WASH sector group, and included in the RRP6
  - Reports are shared by the WASH actors on by-weekly basis to the camp management, and refugees population
  - Data collection includes quantitative and qualitative data
  - Monitoring is taking into account the needs, contribution and capacities of women, girl, men and boys

- Advocacy
  - Identify advocacy concerns to contribute to the camp management and WASH sector at KRG level
  - Undertake advocacy activities on behalf of WASH actors and refugees population
- Contingency plan at camp level for WASH actors
  - WASH actors are involved in development of preparedness plan at camp level
  - Risks are identified at the camp level and WASH partners capacity are mapped on regular basis
- Accountability to affected population
  - Mechanisms to consult and involve refugees population is agreed amongst the WASH actors
  - Refugees population is aware of the WASH activities and the WASH actors at camp level agreed on a mechanism to share information
  - Mechanisms to receive, investigate and act upon complaints on the assistance received are installed at camp level

### 3 Principles of Partnership

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To uphold spirit of collaboration, strengthen participation communication within (and outside) the HHP and to adhere to the following **Principles of Partnership**:

**Equality:** Equality requires mutual respect between members of the partnership irrespective of size and power. The HHP partners respect each other's mandates, obligations and independence and recognize each other's constraints and commitments. Mutual respect however will not preclude organizations from engaging in constructive dissent.

**Transparency:** Transparency is achieved through dialogue between all partners on an equal footing, with an emphasis on early consultations and early sharing of information. Communication and transparency, including financial transparency, increase the level of trust among organizations.

**Result-oriented approach:** Effective humanitarian action must be reality-based and action-oriented. This requires result-oriented coordination based on effective capabilities and concrete operational capacities.

**Responsibility:** HHP partners have an ethical obligation to each other to accomplish their tasks responsibly, with integrity and in a relevant and appropriate way. They will commit to activities only when they have the means, competencies, skills, and capacity to deliver on their commitments.

**Complementarity:** The diversity of the HHP partners is an asset if we build on our comparative advantages and complement each other's contributions. Local capacity is one of the main assets to enhance and on which to build. Whenever possible, HHP partners, particularly UN and International NGO-s will strive to make it an integral part in emergency response.