



OCTOBER HIGHLIGHTS:

Overview

The 2017 and 2018 3RP planning for protection sector entailed discussions with protection partners on the process and timelines, objectives, outputs and indicators. Thereafter, the sub-sectors held consultations and made their submissions for compilation of protection sector response matrix.

4,207 Syrians arrived in KR-I through Peshkabour border crossing, no one was admitted into KR-I on asylum grounds.

UNHCR mobile registration exercise has covered 7 urban and peri-urban areas in Duhok since July 2016 during which 3,653 refugees were assisted including 492 newly registered individuals and 2,890 individuals verified.

UNHCR facilitated relocation of PARC registration office from Nusaran/Hakmawa to new premises in Italian village in Erbil. This is expected to lead to improved quality of various protection services.

4,000 copies of Anti-fraud Campaign materials were distributed by UNHCR and other protection actors including community outreach volunteers in Sulaymaniyah.

Community Based Protection (CBP) UNHCR and partners organized participatory assessments targeting groups of men, women, boys and girls from the refugee and IDP communities living in camp and urban areas. The assessment covered protection, community self-management, child protection/SGBV and education. The findings will be used for programming and will be shared in due course.

1,130 DAFI/Hopes applications were received as at 31 October 2016. 150 applicants met the requirements while 700 applications require equalisation. Plan and timelines for next steps were shared.

Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) Training for UNHCR, NGO partners and government staff on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) was carried out in Duhok and Erbil by UNHCR PSEA focal point. Relevant work plans were developed and the programme will be extended to Sulaymaniyah.

UNHCR GBV international consultant conducted assessment and field visits to four DCVAW field offices in Sulaymaniyah. Key activities included review of documents related to DCVAW, reports on implementation of the law, previous training reports, articles and data related to GBV issues in the governorate and the country.

Child Protection (CP) UNHCR's Case Management Expert held meetings with UNHCR partner staff and fielded visits to three locations in Sulaymaniyah. Key areas of focus included assessment of child protection needs in Sulaymaniyah, analysis of documentation gaps, on the job mentoring and coaching and assessment of existing case management capacity and gaps.

Resettlement (RST) Resettlement Unit has submitted 911 individuals (91.1%) against the revised quota of 1,000 to US, 337 individuals (84.25%) against the quota of 500 to UK and 500 individuals (100%) against the quota to Canada.

84 cases of 380 persons were referred to UNHCR for resettlement consideration out of which 14 cases of 53 persons were to UK and 70 cases of 327 persons to the US. There were no rejected cases due to improved screening and scrutiny processes.

10 cases of 43 persons were accepted by the US while 2 cases of 11 persons departed to the US and 01 case of 3 persons departed to UK.

IOM pre-screening mission interviewed 145 cases of 545 persons while Australia interviewed 20 cases of 93 persons from Duhok via video teleconference. 500 persons were processed by the Canadian mission to KR-I from 8-13 October.

Leading Agencies: UNHCR, Vincent Gule, gule@unhcr.org



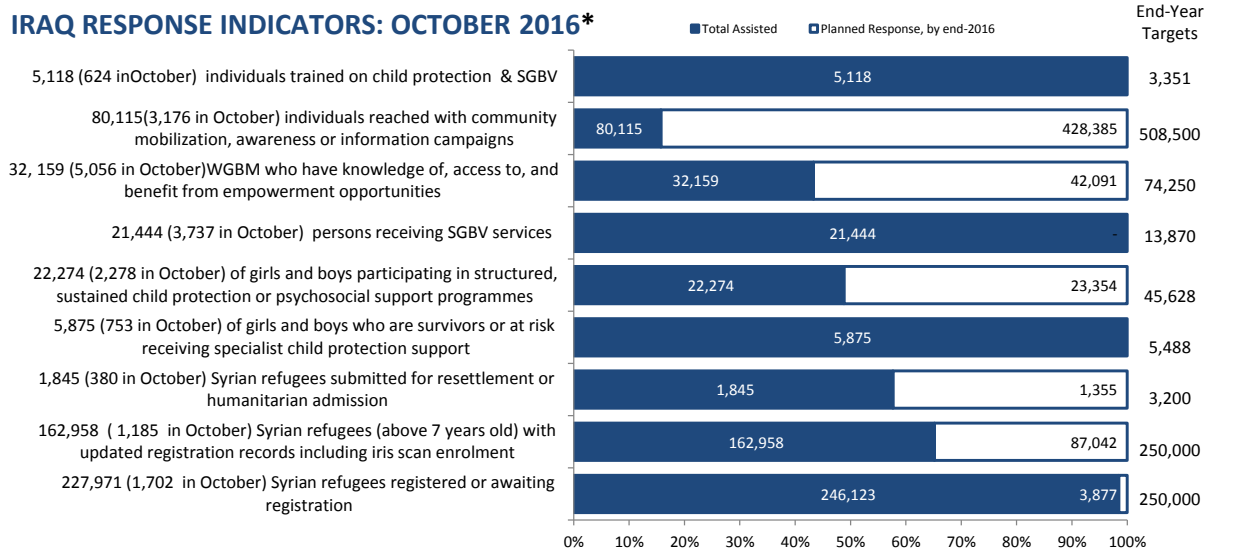
Domiz 1 Refugee Camp, Duhok Governorate-UNHCR

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

During protection monitoring visits undertaken by UNHCR and CDO in Sulaymaniyah, key concerns identified by Syrian refugees were access to food assistance, cash assistance, lack of jobs and insufficient health services provided by public hospitals.

UNHCR Duhok supported the Residency Department's 3 day mobile mission to Gawilan camp, which helped resolve a long standing issue to access to residency card for Gawilan and Akre residents. However, only 567 residents of camps were processed and none from urban areas were processed. UNHCR is following up with the Residency and will advocate accordingly.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: OCTOBER 2016*



*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-2016. By 31 October 2016, 227,971 Syrian refugees (88,611 households) live in Iraq. 39 % = 88,611 live in 10 camps and 61 % = 139,360 in non-camp/urban areas. 96 % = 219,468 live in Kurdistan Region-Iraq (KR-I): in Erbil Duhok and Sulaymaniyah and 4 % = 8,503 live in other locations in Iraq.



52,192 Syrian refugees received food assistance.

Modalities of food distribution:

- **Food vouchers:** in 8 camps (Domiz 1&2, Arbat, Basirma, Darashakran, Gawilan, Kawergosk and Qushtapa).
- **Unrestricted cash:** Distributions at Akre Castle camp.

*Numbers are still being reconciled

OCTOBER HIGHLIGHTS:

A total of 52,192 Syrian refugees received assistance from WFP in October 2016. All of these people were assisted with cash and e-vouchers through the SCOPE electronic platform.

Of the Syrian refugees provided food assistance in October 2016, 3,183 were considered extremely food insecure and were given vouchers at a value of USD 28 per person, per month. The other 49,009 were considered moderately food insecure and received vouchers at a value of USD 19 per person, per month.

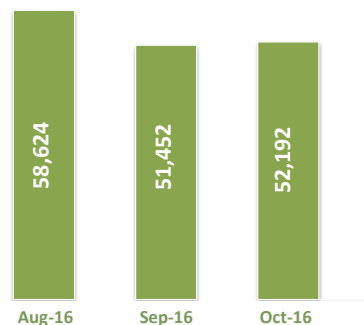
A total of USD 1,011,204 was transferred to 11,160 families to purchase food items in WFP contracted shops in October 2016.

According to monitoring findings, male and female-headed households tend to spend food resources differently, while having chronically ill members in the household negatively influences food consumption.

WFP has been working to increase the buying power of those receiving food assistance. A retail strategy pilot is being finalized for shops in refugee camps and this will help reduce prices in shops.

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.

Number of Syrian refugees assisted each month:



NEEDS ANALYSIS:

While use of coping strategies to meet food needs has reduced generally, the most frequently used coping strategy is to rely on less preferred or less expensive food. Occurrences of parents reducing the amount of food they eat so that their children are able to have significantly decreased over the course of 2016, according to monitoring.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: OCTOBER 2016*

of individuals receiving food & agricultural livelihoods support

■ Total Assisted ■ Planned Response, by end-2016
End-Year Target

50,500

50,500

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

52,192

20,093

72,500

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

* 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-2016. By 31 October 2016, 227,971 Syrian refugees (88,611 households) live in Iraq. 39 % = 88,611 live in 10 camps and 61 % = 139,360 in non-camp/urban areas. 96 % = 219,468 live in Kurdistan Region-Iraq (KR-I): in Erbil Duhok and Sulaymaniyah and 4 % = 8,503 live in other locations in Iraq.

Lead Agencies: WFP, veronica.moretti@wfp.org, FAO, Fadel El-Zubi, fadel.elzubi@fao.org





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

OCTOBER HIGHLIGHTS:

Schools in Erbil and Dahuk Governorates are ongoing. Schools in Sulaymaniyah Governorate remain closed due to the non-payment of teacher salaries and the resulting teachers strike. Education team and the Dibaga SSC hosted media visits from Artist Galla, BBC Arabic and BBC English, and the team was featured on Al Jazeera English, Reuters, BBC, and multiple other news outlets

1,331 HHs received cash for Education (from 120\$ to 420\$ to cover 4 month of transportation) in October.

664 children previously Out of School are enrolled. This number should continue to grow up as the families received the cash assistance.

Paying the incentive in Sulaymaniyah to 175 Syrian Refugee teachers and 36 non-teaching staff in 9 Refugee schools.

Dafi and hopes Program application has finished: the program are for studding MS. And bachelors in Public universities for free.

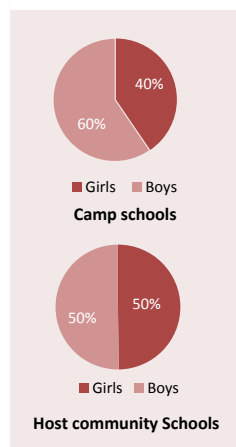
Cash for transportation assessment of 172 vulnerable families in Mamzawa was completed and 125 students were selected as beneficiaries for distribution in November.

Several schools are full in Erbil Governorate – some school managers (ex: Dirok in Kaznazan) are really worried about this situation. Our partners have already alerted the Education Cluster and UNICEF on this point – normally, second shift should open quickly

Major constraint for the school is lack of teachers. However, MoE decided to employ part-time lecturers so we are hoping this problem will be solved soon. Our partners will follow up and provide necessary assistance to the school.

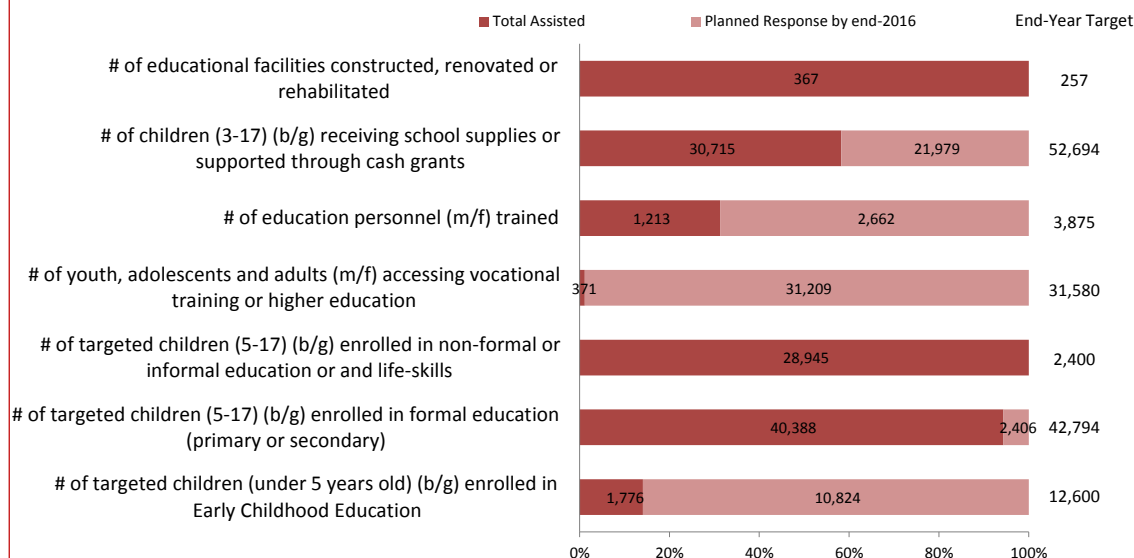
Leading Agencies: UNICEF, Ikem Chiejine, ichiejine@unicef.org; Abdirisak Aden, abdirisak.aden@savethechildren.org; Sameer Ezzat, iraq.edu.im1@gmail.com

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

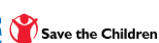


Students during Sport Activities in Dohuk Governorate, August 2016. © UNICEF

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: OCTOBER 2016*



* 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-2016. By 31 October 2016, 227,971 Syrian refugees (88,611 households) live in Iraq. 39 % = 88,611 live in 10 camps and 61 % = 139,360 in non-camp/urban areas. 96 % = 219,468 live in Kurdistan Region-Iraq (KR-I): in Erbil Duhok and Sulaymaniyah and 4 % = 8,503 live in other locations in Iraq.





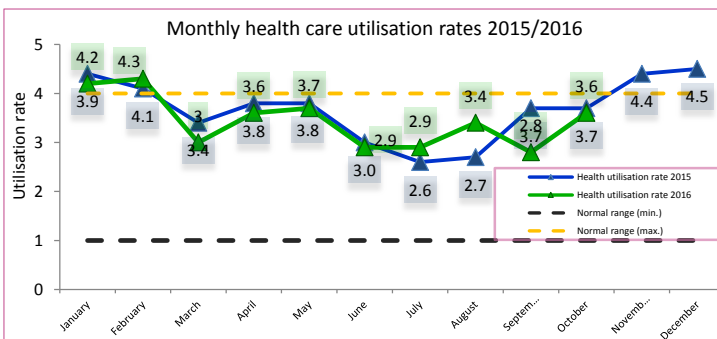
29,730 consultations are provided to the Syrian Refugees in primary health care centers

OVERVIEW:

Syrian refugees in Kurdistan Region of Iraq have free access to health services. In refugee camps, a primary health care center is available, providing curative and preventive services by NGO or DoH with support from UNHCR and other UN agencies. Referral system is in place and patients are referred from camp PHC to secondary and tertiary health facilities. The ongoing financial crisis in KRI affects the provision of health services at secondary and tertiary levels due to shortage of medicines as well as irregular payment of salaries for medical staff. The hand over process of camp PHC from NGO to DoH is ongoing, 4 PHCs in Erbil governorate and 3 PHCs in Duhok governorate have been handed over from NGOs to DoH, Gawilan camp PHC will be handed over by end of 2016. No disease outbreak has been registered so far.

OCTOBER HIGHLIGHTS:

- 24,047 patient consultations were conducted in camp based Primary Health Care (PHC) during October (source UNHCR HIS-Health Information System). Health Utilization rate (visits/person/year) is 3.6 which lies within the expected range of 1-4. Major causes for patient consultations during October: Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin Infections, Urinary Tract Infection. 1,397 patients were referred to secondary and tertiary hospitals for further investigations and/ or hospitalization.
- During the same period, 907 patients attended mental healthcare services in camps.
- First round of autumn Polio National Immunization Day (PNID) conducted in Iraq by DoH with support of WHO and UNICEF, the campaign started in 23rd October, for 5 days. Targeting all under 5 year children among IDPs, refugees and host community regardless of their previous vaccination status. Total of 843,367 children were vaccinated in KR-I (25,704 out of total were U5 Syrian refugees), coverage rate is 97% in Erbil, 101% in Duhok and 95% in Sulaymania.

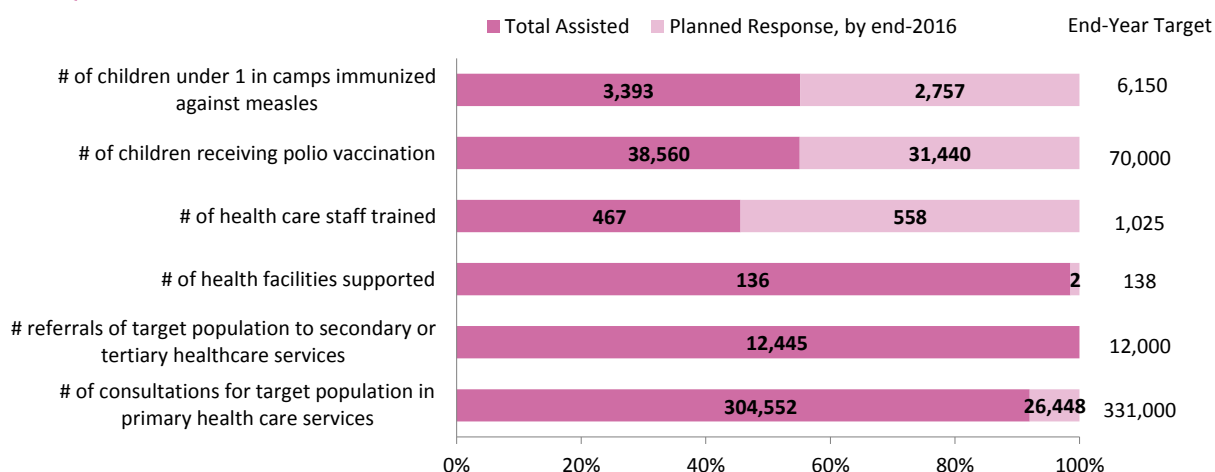


PUI nurse is taking vital signs for patient, Gawilan camp PHC, Duhok

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

- Capacity building of PHC/DoH staff.
- Monitoring and prevention of communicable diseases outbreaks (especially acute watery diarrhea).
- Irregular payment of salaries has impacted provision of health services particularly at secondary and tertiary levels.
- Transportation of medical waste from camp PHC to hospital, especially in Erbil.
- Shortage of medicines in public health facilities.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: OCTOBER 2016*



*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-2016. By 31 October 2016, 227,971 Syrian refugees (88,611 households) live in Iraq. 39 % = 88,611 live in 10 camps and 61 % = 139,360 in non-camp/urban areas. 96 % = 219,468 live in Kurdistan Region-Iraq (KR-I): in Erbil Duhok and Sulaymaniyah and 4 % = 8,503 live in other locations in Iraq.

Leading Agencies:
Ministry of Health (MoH - KRI)
UNHCR, Dr. Mohammed Marzoog, MARZOOG@unhcr.org
WHO, Dr. Muhammad Fawad Khan, khanmu@who.int



World Health Organization





OCTOBER HIGHLIGHTS:

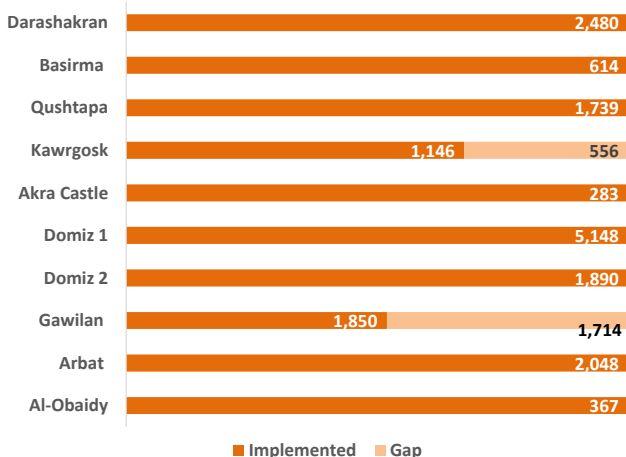
Camp:

The overall situation of the sector: Total shelter capacity of Syrian refugee camps is **19,968** shelter units. A total of **17,198 (86%)** improved shelter units are constructed (provided with concrete slab, kitchen, family latrine and shower) and **15,310** 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 **2,512** improved shelter units is planned as part of **3RP 2016**. **1,090** improved shelters have been completed & occupied. And **522** improved shelter units in Domiz1, 2 has been completed and will be occupy end of November. And **870** improved shelters in Kawargosk, Qushtapa and Basirma has been completed except road & open channel will be complete in December. After completion the ongoing works, **96.5%** of in camp refugee population will have access to improved shelter.

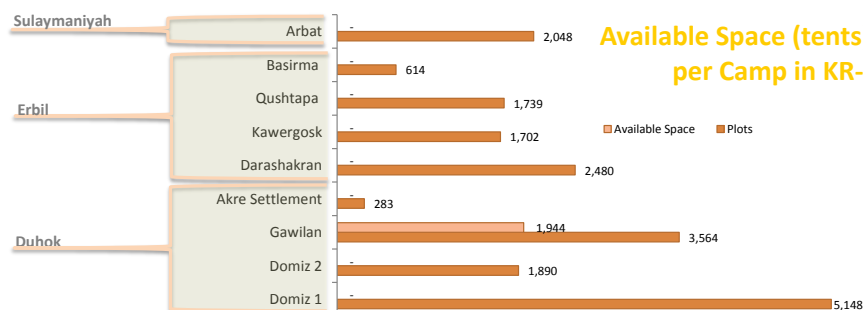
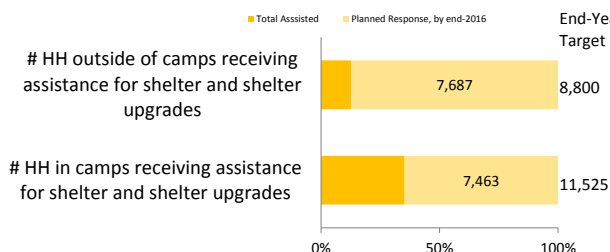
66 % of in camp refugee population will have access to upgraded shelter after completion of ongoing and planned construction. Upgraded shelter refers to construction of 1 to 2 rooms shelter on constructed shelter slab with concrete brick wall and sandwich panel roof.

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



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

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: OCTOBER 2016*



*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-2016. By 31 October 2016, 227,971 Syrian refugees (88,611 households) live in Iraq. 39 % = 88,611 live in 10 camps and 61 % = 139,360 in non-camp/urban areas. 96 % = 219,468 live in Kurdistan Region-Iraq (KR-I): in Erbil Duhok and Sulaymaniyah and 4 % = 8,503 live in other locations in Iraq.

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, Kawargosk, Basirma and Qushtapa. Out of which construction of 2,512 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.



Basic Needs Assistance during OCTOBER 2016:

- 49 newly arrived families received packages of basic core relief items. These are mainly relocation cases to camps from urban areas, the majority of which (45) took place in the governorate of Dohuk.
- 38 HH new arrivals settled out of camps were also allocated NFIs.
- Replacement CRI packages were allocated to 79 households in camps and 195 households outside of camps
- 15,872 households received kerosene (and kerosene jerrycans as required) as part of the seasonal assistance programme
- Outside of camps, 336 households were granted a cash amount of USD 400 to cover their NFI needs; the programme is ongoing.

OCTOBER HIGHLIGHTS:

Economic crisis, inflations in the local markets and lack of jobs remains one of main challenges that refugees and the host community face in different areas. Due to this situation, cash assistance is mentioned by the community as the most preferred assistance modality.

In October, UNHCR, in partnership with Qandil, provided 178 refugee families with USD 600 assistance (USD 200/family/month for three months) for cash for rent. UNHCR targeted 500 of the most vulnerable families who are at-risk of eviction from their current places of residence; as of October, 500 Syrian refugee families received their first round of cash assistance for rent and 326 as the second around will receive their cash by end of 2016.

UNHCR multi-functional team MFT conducted the shelter upgrading handover project/UNHCR/NRC in Domiz 1 camp for 506 vulnerable families, 506 substandard shelters were successfully upgraded for the people of concern. UNHCR/PWJ constructed 552 shelters in Domiz 1 and Domiz 2 camp. UNHCR/PWJ construction of two public gardens (In Domiz 2 and Gawilan camps), sport complex in Domiz 2 and a multi-purpose hall in Gawilan is under progress.

336 families in Shaqlawa, Soran, Shaqlawa, Choman and Mergasur districts received winter cash assistance in October. Each family received a onetime payment of USD 400.



kerosene distribution in Darashakran refugee camp, Erbil Governorate/O.Zhdanov

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Sulaymaniyah

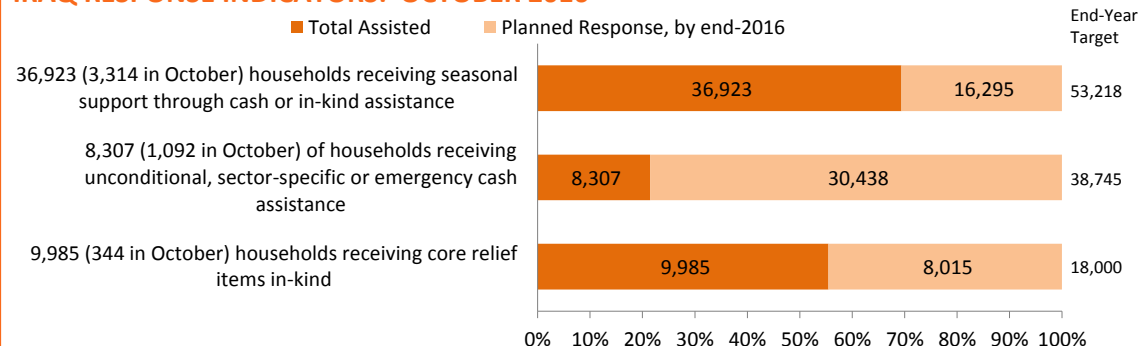
Refugees living in tents inside Arbat Refugee Camp (majority of Syrian refugees in Arbat Refugee Camp have built semi-permanent structures and live in concrete houses) have requested that UNHCR replace all tents as many are damaged or torn from over one year of use. Strong winds at end of September also damaged existing tents. UNHCR is currently assessing the need for this. There are approximately 450 family plots that currently live in tents and UNHCR and THW have already started upgrading 50 shelter plots so that most vulnerable families can live in semi-permanent structure (i.e. tent-free). THW completed the Shelter upgrade of the 50 selected families. Should funding become available, UNHCR plans to upgrade an additional 100 shelter plot in 2017.

Dohuk

Need to upgrade 200 shelters in Domiz1, 50 in Domiz 2 and 70 in Gawilan as has been identified by field team.

Need to provide 50 kerosene barrels for Gawilan camp for the new arrivals from urban areas.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: OCTOBER 2016*



*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-2016. By 31 October 2016, 227,971 Syrian refugees (88,611 households) live in Iraq. 39 % = 88,611 live in 10 camps and 61 % = 139,360 in non-camp/urban areas. 96 % = 219,468 live in Kurdistan Region-Iraq (KR-I): in Erbil Duhok and Sulaymaniyah and 4 % = 8,503 live in other locations in Iraq.

Leading Agency: UNHCR, Roger Naylor, naylor@unhcr.org; Co-leading agency: ACTED. Participating Agencies:



98,291 Syrian refugees living in 10 camps have benefitted from routine access to water, sanitation and hygiene services, while **17,521 Syrian Refugee children in camp schools and CFS** have 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 **31,678** people.

Anbar (Al-Obaidy):

Access remains limited. Service provision however continued, including daily provision of water from Al Qaim Water project. Water remains untreated due to restrictions on chlorine transportation and provision.

Duhok (Domiz I and II, Akre, Gawilan):

In all camps, routine operation and maintenance of WASH facilities, including water quality monitoring continued. In Domiz 1, 672 households received water through trucking. In Domiz 2, the water supply pipeline for 464 shelters is 98% completed, while installation of 552 household water tanks and two raised water tanks continues. In Domiz 1, seven holding tanks were built to separate black and grey water while in Domiz 2 extension, construction of 552 latrines and showers and 29 septic tanks is ongoing. A three day training session on school sanitation was conducted for 56 school teachers, and rehabilitation of facilities in 131 camp and host community schools is 90% complete. WASH awareness and hygiene promotion continued in all camps, including a one day cleaning campaign engaging all parties including community members. School sanitation and hygiene education for 50 schools (14 in camps, 36 in host communities) is ongoing.

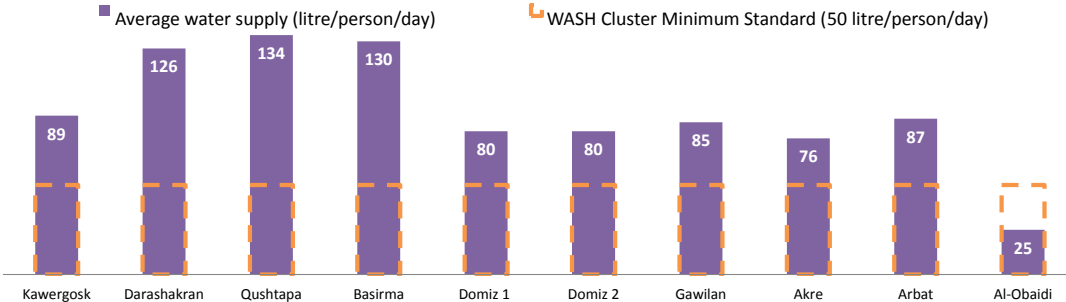
Erbil (Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk, Qushtapa):

Routine operation and maintenance of WASH facilities, including water quality monitoring continued. Construction of new sanitation units which includes latrine and shower super structures, sewer pipelines, septic tanks and cesspools, and water supply distribution systems continues: currently 480 Units in Qushtapa, 353 Units in Kawergosk and 53 Units in Basirma are under construction. Garbage collection and desludging activities continued in all camps, along with daily maintenance and cleaning of communal and shared toilets and showers. The routine, monthly one day camp clean-up campaign was carried out in all camps.

Sulaymaniyah (Arbat):

The number of camp residents increased to 7,224 people, with regular WASH activities continuing, including an increased average of daily household level water supply. Two water testing bacteriological and chemical exercises were conducted showing good results, while a second pump was provided to DOSW as a spare. Two booster pumps are being installed by DoSW to increase water pressure for blocks A and B. Focus Group Discussions on water use, conservation and quality, use of garbage bins and cleaning of water tanks. continued. 173 garbage bins were distributed. Door to door hygiene promotion, including lice control, was undertaken for 849 families. Plans were undertaken for a Kap survey on hygiene behaviour change, to be conducted in November.

ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY IN CAMPS: OCTOBER 2016



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



480 New Sanitation Units and Shelters are under construction, Qushtapa Camp, Erbil, UNHCR



Training sessions for school's teachers, Domiz camp, Duhok. NCA. L. Siam



Cleaning campaign. Domiz Camp, Duhok. NCA. L.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

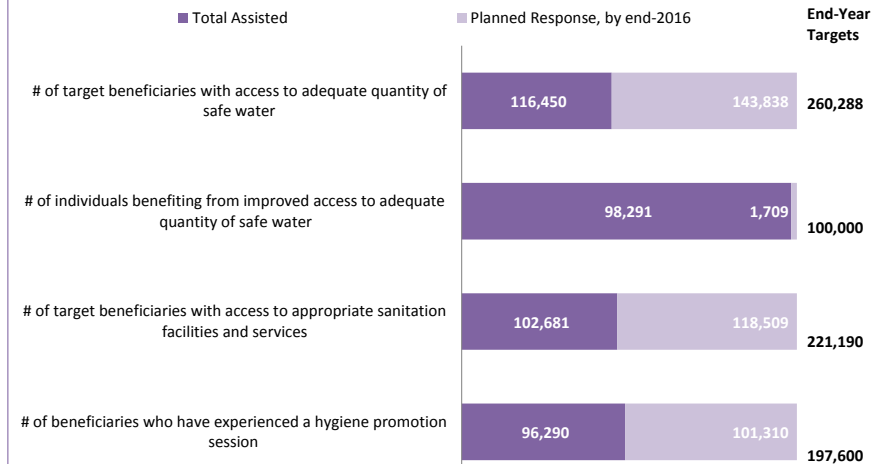
The Sector continues to lack sufficient funding to initiate WASH activities at scale for Refugees in the community. There remains need for advocacy on this issue.

Provisioning for winter is becoming increasingly important as the weather cools. Plans are being drawn up on how to address the cooler weather, with a focus on provision of hot water in certain camps. Funding for such initiatives remains limited.

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.

The WASH Sector Narrative Log frame for the 2017/2018 3RP Iraq Country Chapter were submitted.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: OCTOBER 2016*



*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-2016. By 31 October 2016, 227,971 Syrian refugees (88,611 households) live in Iraq. 39% = 88,611 live in 10 camps and 61% = 139,360 in non-camp/urban areas. 96% = 219,468 live in Kurdistan Region-Iraq (KR-I): in Erbil Duhok and Sulaymaniyah and 4% = 8,503 live in other locations in Iraq.