



APRIL HIGHLIGHTS:

Camp:

The overall situation of the sector: the total shelter capacity in Syrian refugee camps amounts to **20,374** shelter units. In 2016, UNHCR constructed **2,512** shelter units (comprised of a concrete slab, kitchen, family latrine and shower). A total of **17,224 (88%)** shelter units are now constructed and occupied, with more than **17,000** refugee households (about **85,000** individuals) benefiting from satisfactory shelter conditions in the camps.

In Erbil

- Construction of additional new 80 improved shelters in Qushtapa has been started, shelters will be ready in end of June 2017.
- In koisnajaq by NRC, 71 HH received medium to large scale shelter repairs.

In Duhok

- The multifunctional team (MFT) completed rapid physical assessment for shelter and infrastructure in Domiz 1 camp and the summary will be share in May.
- Self-shelter-upgrade in Domiz1&2 are still on-going by PoC, so far 230 families upgraded their shelters out of 464 shelters.
- Final handover has been conducted for the internal roads improvement and construction



Self-construction shelters – Domiz Camp 2/ B.Amin/UNHCR

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

As part of 2017 plan, 315 new shelters plots will be constructed in Kawergosk, as well as an additional 80 in Qushtapa, which is made possible in the latter case following an internal reorganization of the camp layout that freed up space. In Darashakran some available extra space will enable the construction of 80 new shelter plots and thus meet the needs of an increasing population. In Kawergosk 225 shelter plots have yet to be upgraded and despite the camp will have then reached its full design capacity, 272 families will still be accommodated in overcrowded condition. In Kawergosk and Qushtapa, further needs remain in regard to upgrading of roads, water network and drainage.

The provision of adequate and targeted shelter support to refugees residing out of camps requires increased attention as needs remain very high. Interventions generally may include upgrading of dwellings, rental support and support to community infrastructure. Assistance should be provided in close consultation with local authorities ensuring that the landlord will not increase the monthly rent or evict the refugee families shortly thereafter. Refugee households should be identified based on a set of vulnerability criteria. A more comprehensive and systematic response entail enhanced outreach and referral mechanisms and an effective prioritization of such

*** By 30 April 2017, 239,639 Syrian refugees (78,507 households) live in Iraq:**

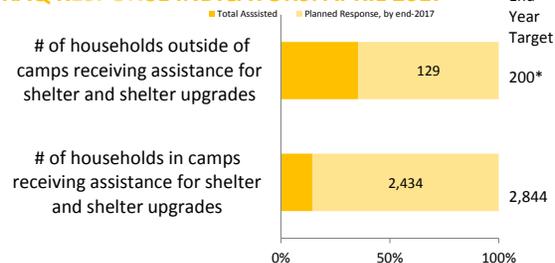
97% = 231,393 live in Kurdistan Region-Iraq (KR-I): Erbil Duhok and Sulaymaniyah.

3% = 8,246 Live in other locations in Iraq.

62% = 148,823 live in non-camp/urban areas.

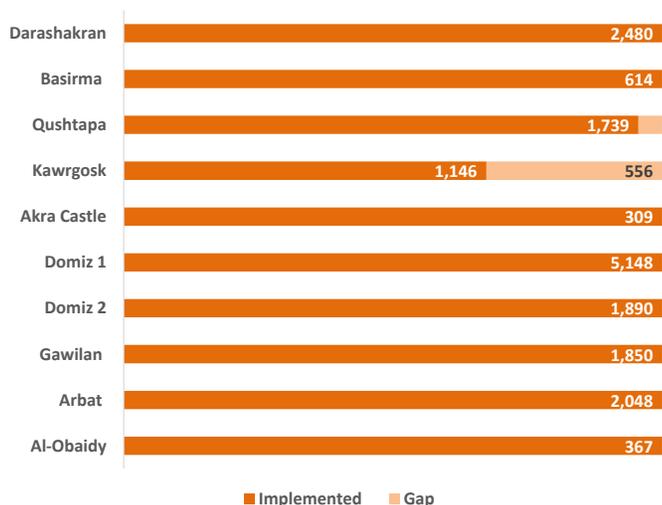
38% = 90,816 live in 9 camps (Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk, Qushtapa camps in Erbil, Domiz I and II, Akre, Gawilan camps in Duhok, Arbat Camp in Sulaymaniyah).

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: APRIL 2017*



*In April 2017, the end year target of indicator (# of households outside of camps receiving assistance for shelter and shelter upgrades) has changed from 40 to 200 households.

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



Available Space (tents) per Camp in KR-I

