



OVERVIEW: 2,168 Syrians entered the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) through Peshkhabour border crossing representing a decrease of 50% from the previous month. Out of these, 744 were admitted on 15-day entry visas mainly for medical and family visits, and 1,424 readmitted to territory after they were previously allowed to return to Syria by KR-I authorities.

UNHCR registered 1,477 Syrian refugees including 414 recorded as new births, and 117 persons with specific needs. In terms of areas of origin, 63% are from Al Hassakeh, 20% from Aleppo and others from the rest of the country.

UNHCR and partners conducted 1,848 household assessments for 7,410 Syrian refugees in KR-I resulting in referrals for multi-purpose cash assistance and legal assistance among others.

In order to improve counselling during home-visits, UNHCR organized capacity building sessions with all refugee protection monitoring teams (PMT) in Duhok. The teams also disseminated awareness leaflets on the importance of birth registration as part of mainstreaming urban outreach and mass information.

The World Refugee Day was commemorated in Iraq through interactive activities such as songs, dances, paintings, poems, handicraft, and plays by refugees, IDPs and host community under the theme 'Arts and Culture'. These were aimed at contributing to more open, tolerant, sustainable cities as well as promoting social and well-connected communities. The event exhibited the resilience, courage and determination of women, men and children compelled to flee their homeland due to threats of persecution, conflict and violence. UNHCR and partners continued identifying formal and non-formal refugee community structures both in camps and non-camp areas in KR-I with a view of mapping and assessing community capacities.

UNHCR and partner, Community Development Organisation (CDO) carried out a two-day training on code of conduct, identification of persons with specific needs and roles and responsibilities for 29 community outreach volunteers (COVs) in Sulaymaniyah. Similarly Un Ponte Per (UPP) and ACTED trained COVs on basic psychosocial support principles and community complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFM) in Erbil.

Resettlement: Due to uncertainties of the US resettlement programme, particularly on the newly identified cases, resettlement unit submitted vulnerable cases to the UK through their Vulnerable Persons Relocation Scheme (VPRS). Likewise, resettlement unit continued to pre-screen cases for further resettlement consideration with some 22% of the cases interviewed expressing disinterest in resettlement while 27% were deprioritised mainly due to incomplete family composition.

Child Protection: The Strategic Framework for Sustainable Child Protection Programming for Refugees was finalized and disseminated, with significant contribution from child protection partners. It covers psychosocial support, strengthening child protection through community-based entities and case management.

Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) With the diminishing economic opportunities in KRI, Syrian refugee women and girls face challenges in sustaining their livelihoods resulting in negative coping mechanisms such as child marriages, survival sex in addition to poor hygiene and nutrition as well as harsh, abusive and exploitative working conditions. In the course of addressing these underlying issues, SGBV partners provided SGBV services to some 1,353 Syrian refugees.

In view of the criticality of information dissemination on prevention and response to SGBV amongst the community, some 3,220 women and girls and 1,029 men and boys were reached during information campaigns.



Kawergosk Refugee Camp, Erbil. O. Zhdanov /UNHCR

Protection Funding Status



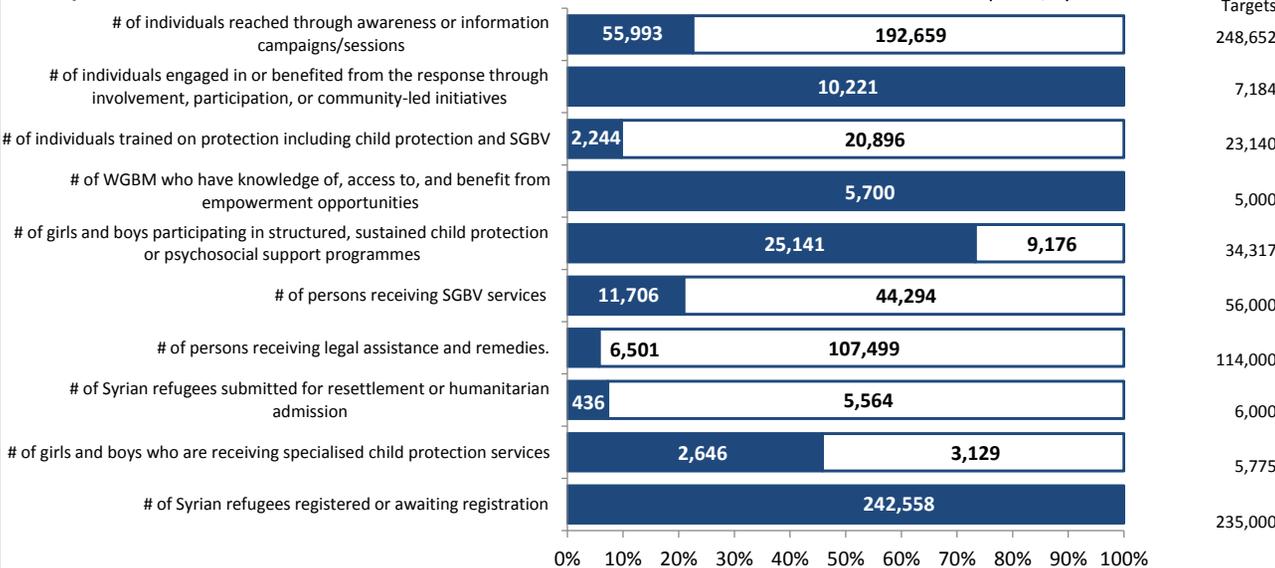
Needs Analysis

Due to the deterioration of the economic situation of Syrian refugees, an increasing number of out-of-camp refugees expressed interest in relocating to the camps whose capacities are limited, leading to long waiting lists. The ongoing focus of submission to UK through the VPRS and the non-submission of cases to the US is inadequate in addressing the protection needs of cases requiring resettlement as the only feasible durable solution.

By 30 June 2017, 242,558 Syrian refugees (79,573 households) live in Iraq:

- 97% = 234,262 live in Kurdistan Region-Iraq (KR-I): Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah.
- 3% = 8,296 Live in other locations in Iraq.
- 62% = 150,585 live in non-camp/urban areas.
- 38% = 91,973 live in 9 camps in KR-I: 4 camps in Erbil (Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk, Qushtapa), 4 camps in Duhok (Domiz I and II, Akre, Gawilan and 1 camp in Sulaymaniyah(Arbat).

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: JUNE 2017



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





55,709 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.

JUNE HIGHLIGHTS:

A total of 55,709 Syrian refugees received assistance from WFP in June 2017 under the regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO).

All beneficiaries received IQD 22,000 (USD 19) per beneficiary, per month.

Training of enumerators for the Joint Vulnerability Assessment (JVA) started in early July 2017. Data collection will follow this and it is planned to start in the last week of July. Findings are expected to be available in mid-August 2017. The results of the assessment will produce a set of targeting indicators, which will further enable a needs-based refinement of the current caseload.

WFP has extended its agreement with World Vision International - Kurdistan Region of Iraq for a further six months, effective 01 July 2017. WVI-KRI is WFP's only partner for the provision of cash-based transfers to Syrian refugees in Iraq.



Syrians in a camp in Sulaymaniyah line up to buy eggs and other products through their WFP SCOPECARDS. WFP/Shwan Mawlood

Food Security Funding Status



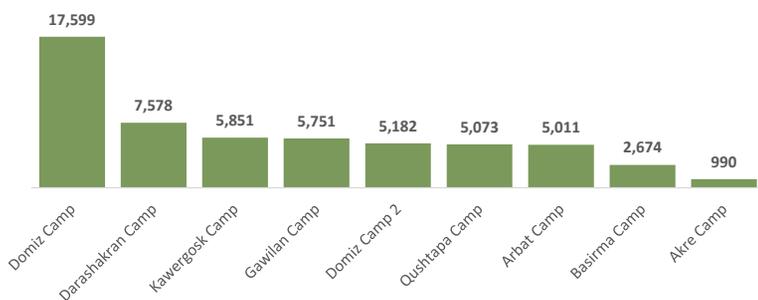
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

WFP faces a net funding requirement of USD 13.1 million for the refugee operation in Iraq over the next six months.

*Planned response based on full funding of 3RP for an expected direct beneficiary population of 235,000 Syrian refugees and 1 million members of impacted local communities by end-2017. **By 30 June 2017, 242,558 Syrian refugees (79,573 households) live in Iraq:**

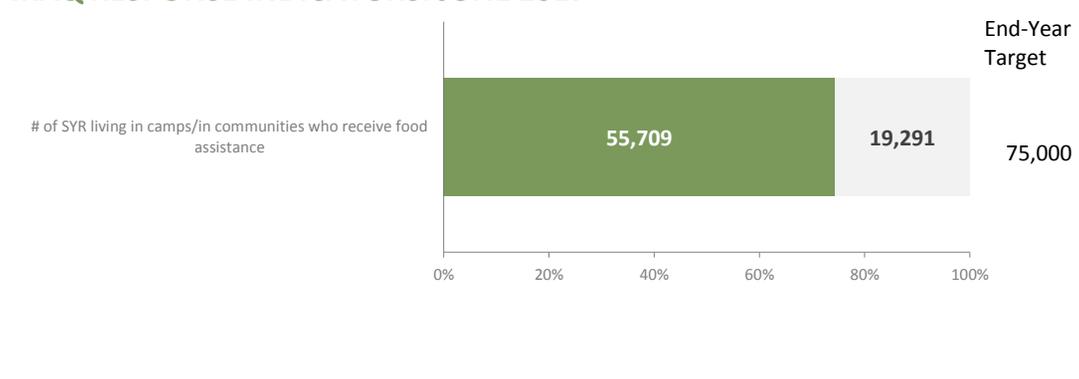
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Number of Beneficiaries (individuals) reached in camps



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

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: JUNE 2017*





OVERVIEW:

79,618 refugee children are aged 3-17 years as of June, 2017. Of these, **57,601** are school aged (6-17 years). Currently, 30,004 are so far enrolled in formal education and **11,283** in non-formal education.

JUNE HIGHLIGHTS:

57,601 Syrian school aged refugee children (6-17 years) are residing in Iraq, 98% in the KRI. **32,971** are spread into urban, peri-urban and rural communities, while **24,630** are in camps. Of these **30,004** children enrolled in formal primary or secondary education as of June while **11,283** are participating in non-formal education in camps and non-camp settings across Iraq.

A training session was provided to partner staff on protection principles, education and Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS) in Erbil. The training aimed at enhancing the capacity of participants on protection principles, access and use of RAIS in order to update the process and assistance provided to higher education students and also to make data entry for the new intakes.

A profile has been created for DAFI scholars to ensure full engagement of scholars, the exercise mapped the talents and interest of the scholars with a view of planning and matching with a broad range of activities in the summer.



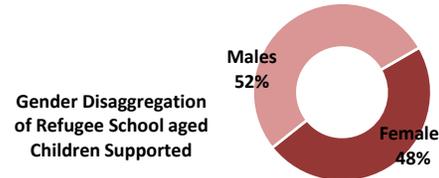
Children (Girls) attending class in at refugee school in Akre Camp in Akre District. Photo credit: UNICEF, June 2017

Education Funding Status

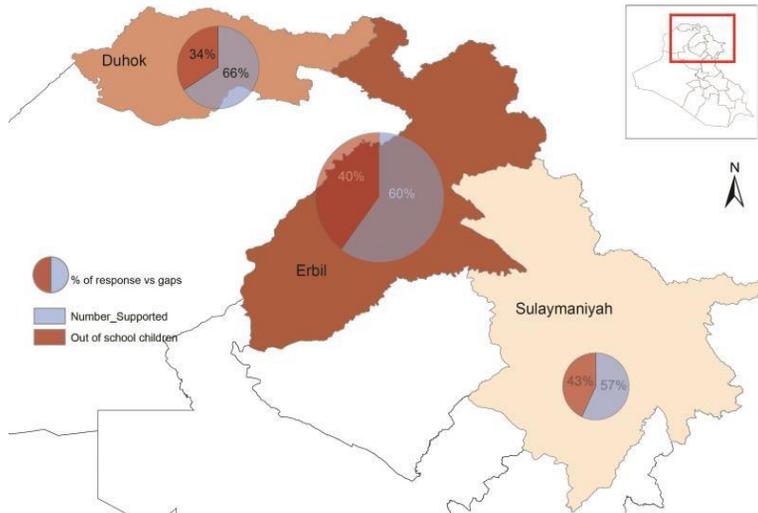


NEEDS ANALYSIS:

- The ongoing financial crisis of KRI Government has limited the assistance that MoE can provide to refugee students in Iraq.
- In the camps school uniforms are not compulsory but in the urban areas it is a requirement, this is an extra burden for the families especially those who have many children.
- Refugee education partners have been facing difficulties in printing textbooks according to DoEs specifications, which usually do not match with NGOs procurement procedures.
- In Dahouk children with disabilities have not been considered in the provision of transportation costs. Efforts are going to include them into the provision of transportation services.
- Refugee children in urban areas have the opportunity to attend Non-formal Education Programmes (ALP) in the host community schools but most of the refugee families dont have information about this service.



Refugee School Aged Children against Sector Achievements and Gaps as of June



IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: JUNE 2017

	Total Assisted	Planned Response by end-2017	End-Year Target
# of teachers and education personnel receiving incentives (f/m)	1,321	968	2,289
# of classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated	52	1,223	1,275
# of children (3-17 years, g/b) receiving school supplies	893	57,377	58,270
# of teachers and education personnel trained (f/m)	714	4,362	5,076
# of children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in informal non-accredited education		11,308	10,620
# of children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in formal general education	29,979	5,921	35,900
# of children (3-5 years, g/b) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	1,427	10,323	11,750

*Planned response is based on full funding of 3RP for all the school aged refugee children, spread out in the camp and non-camp settings majorly in the Kurdistan Region. There are **79,618** children between 3-17 years, and **57,601** aged between 6-17 years.

*The Numbers visualized above are based on the reports retrieved from Activityinfo as provided by the partners involved in the Refugee response as of Jun 2017.

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JUNE HIGHLIGHTS:

- During June, a total of 16,621 patient consultations were conducted in Primary Health Care Centers in refugee camps. This translates to a reduction of 26% compared with the previous month. The reduction could be explained by the reduction in working hours in June due to the observation of Ramadan as well as the shortage of some medicines which was reported from camp PHCC. Health utilization rate (visit/person/year) was 1.9 which lies within the expected range of 1-4. In the same period, 482 patients attended mental health services.
- 1,171 patients were referred from camp based PHCC to secondary and tertiary facilities for further investigations and/or hospitalization.
- Shortage of some essential medicines was reported at camp based PHCCs, however, DoH responded to ensure availability of essential medicines at camp PHCCs.
- In Duhok governorate, the handover process of Mental Health Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services in Gawilan and Akre camps from UPP to DoH-Duhok completed. DoH-Duhok will provide MHPSS services in Gawilan and Akre with financial support from UNHCR.
- Cholera preparedness plan was updated at country and governorate levels. The plan gives readiness to possible outbreak of diarrheal diseases.



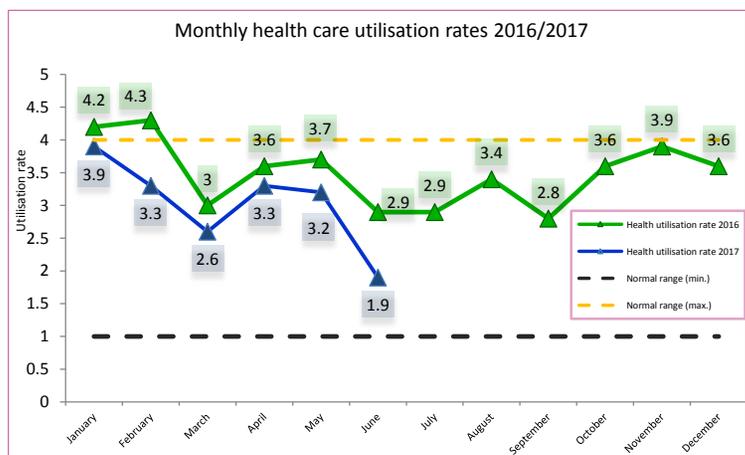
Stabilization room, Arbat refugee camp PHCC, Sulaymaniyah

Health Funding Status



NEEDS ANALYSIS:

- With the onset of summer, control of communicable diseases needs to be strengthened in close cooperation with other sectors in order to prevent disease outbreaks, especially cholera. A health awareness campaign on prevention of cholera is needed as well as strengthening the surveillance system.
- Shortage of medicines remains a key concern in public health facilities, particularly for patients with chronic diseases.

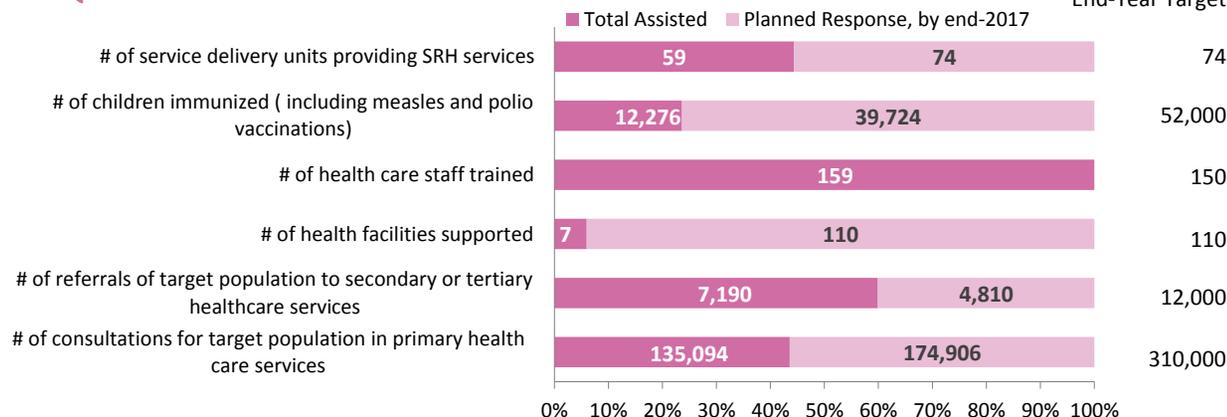


Leading Agencies:
Ministry of Health (MoH - KRI)
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IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: JUNE 2017





The overall situation of shelter sector:

From the total of 242,558 Syrians (79,573 households), 38% (91,973 persons = 23,476 households) live in 17,716 shelter units in 9 camps in Duhok (4 camps), Erbil (4 camps) and Sulaymaniyah (1 camp) in Kurdistan Region-Iraq (KR-I). The remaining 62% of the Syrians (150,585 persons = 56,097 households) rent houses/shelters in urban areas (out of camps).

With the sector's interventions mainly in camps, more than 96% (17,160) of the shelter units are improved*.

The sector is working on filling the gap of need of improvement of 636 shelter units. Funds were made available for 2017 for the improvement of 395 shelter units. Improvement works for the shelter units are ongoing (80 will be completed in July in Qushtapa camp and the remaining 315 will be completed in September 2017).

JUNE 2017 HIGHLIGHTS:

Depending on the availability of funds of the sector partners, the upgrading of shelter units has started. In Darashakran, upgrading of 121 shelter units has begun - among which 88 were completed - and in Qushtapa, 54 shelter units have been upgraded.

Duhok camps:

- Domiz 1 and Domiz 2 camps: During May & June. Technical team prepared and finalized all the BoQs, Drawings and technical documents for shelters upgrading project funded by KFAED. This project will improve and upgrade 1,500 existing shelters in Domiz 1 and 2 and also construct 150 new upgraded shelters in Domiz 1 (as expansion).

- Gawilan camp: The renovation and extension of UNHCR/ Harikar Women Listening Centre in Gawilan were on-going in order to assure private environment applied for the POCs (women).

Sulaymaniyah (Arbat Camp):UNHCR/QANDIL has supported refugees by providing 181 different tool kits inside the camp in order to rehabilitate their tents.



Shelter improvement, Kawergosk Camp, JUNE 2017 @L. Alalousi /UNHCR

Shelter Funding Status



NEEDS ANALYSIS:

To improve the life conditions of the population in the camps, the shelter situation in the 9 camps need:

In all camps, continuous maintenance is required for both shelter units and camp infrastructure.

- Shelter improvement:** 241 shelter units in Kawergosk camp/Erbil. To allow better exploitation of the free land in Darashakran camp, a further 80 shelter units to host refugee population from overcrowded camps.

- Shelter upgrading:** All the improved shelter needs upgrade.

- Infrastructure:** Road improvements/paving are needed in Kawergosk and Qushtapa camps.

- Overcrowding:** In Kawergosk, some 500 households live under the minimum standard space per person (37.5 sqm).

Domiz 1 camp, situated near the Syria board, and being the largest Syrian refugee camp in Iraq, was initially build in emergency situation without prior site planning. This fact makes that the camp is overcrowded, shelter units needs improvement and upgrade, infrastructure improvement.

Non-camps (urban areas): The provision of adequate and targeted shelter support to refugees residing out of camps requires increased attention as needs remain very high. Interventions generally 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 interventions.

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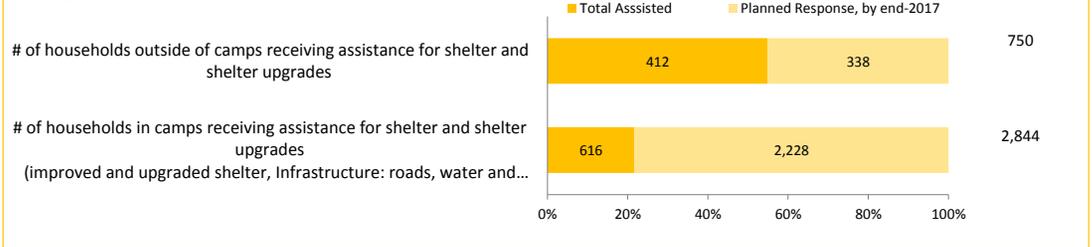
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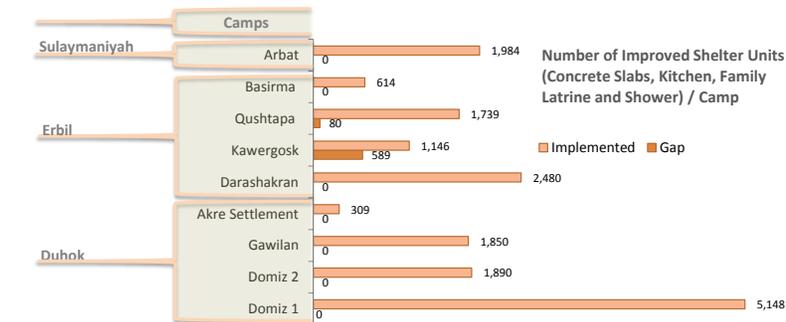
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IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: JUNE 2017



*Definition of Improved shelter unit: A shelter unit that is semi-upgraded, it includes concrete slabs, Kitchen, family latrine, shower and walls of 60 cm high-with tent).

Definition of upgrade shelter unit: A shelter that is fully upgraded including concrete slabs, kitchen, family latrine, shower, roof and walls of 2.8. m high).



Leading Agencies: UNHCR, Mazin Al-Nkshbandi alnkshba@unhcr.org; BRHA (Bureau of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs, Duhok, KR-I), Erbil Refugee Council (ERC) and MoDM (Ministry of Migration and Displacement, IRQ).





HIGHLIGHTS

UNHCR continues to receive refugees seeking assistance at Registration Centre in Domiz-1 Camp in Dohuk governorate and undertakes home visits to assess their needs. In June, a total of 89 cases (48 females and 41 males) were identified and referred to service providers including distribution of core relief items.

UNHCR through QANDIL distributed onetime payment of USD 200 (Cash for CRI) to 22 newly arrived non-camp vulnerable IDPs. Out of the total, 15 were female-headed households. The families received cash to settle in and purchase basic non-food items.

A private donor distributed USD 200 to 38 vulnerable households in Basirma Camp. Islamic Relief International distributed 78 mattresses, 78 pillows, 39 hygiene boxes and 39 blankets to 39 families that moved into the camp from the external waiting list in Qushtapa Camp. Furthermore, the same organization also distributed hygiene kits, mattresses and blankets to more than 25 vulnerable households in the camp.

In Sulaymaniyah Governorate, assessments for shelter upgrades will take place and plans to distribute water jerrycans are underway to assist the refugees to cope with the summer heat.

In Duhok Governorate, UNHCR/Qandil continued with regular core relief item assistance to refugees in the camps and out of camps areas of Duhok governorate. The distribution was mainly for new arriving cases as well as replacement due to worn out NFIs and fire incident response. Need assessments jointly done by Qandil and reviewed by UNHCR focal points. In addition, referrals were received from the respective functional unit such as the protection as well as from the camp management partners. Standard CRI kits were provided to the new arrival while replacements were done based on item specific needs. New arrival cases have barely no household items upon arrival to the camp/ place of arrival, similarly the fire incident cases documented show that families lose everything in the fire incidents. UNHCR/Qandil thus provides the basic NFIs to meet the standard of living for the affected cases and new arrivals.

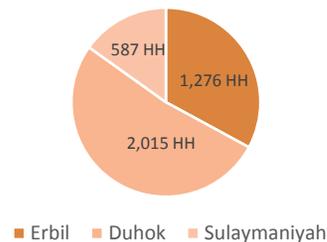
During the reporting period, new arrival cases were supported with standard CRI kits. The standard items include: blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets, cooking stoves, water jerry cans, kerosene jerry cans, plastic sheets and hygiene kits. While the physical well-being of the households supported cannot be determined at the time of the NFI delivery, NFIs provided give families semblance of normal life (living standards) considering that the new cases arrive to the camp/ shelters with no or lack of any household materials. The UNHCR/Qandil CRI/standard NFI provided gives the families the opportunity to restart and improve their living condition.

Leading Agency: UNHCR, Bola HAN, hanb@unhcr.org



NFI/CRI distribution for new arrival cases in Domiz1 refugee camp, Duhok.
Bahzad ISSA/UNHCR

Basic Needs through Cash Assistance
Number of beneficiaries (Households/HH) from January to May 2017/ per Governorate



Basic Need Funding Status

21%

\$48.58M

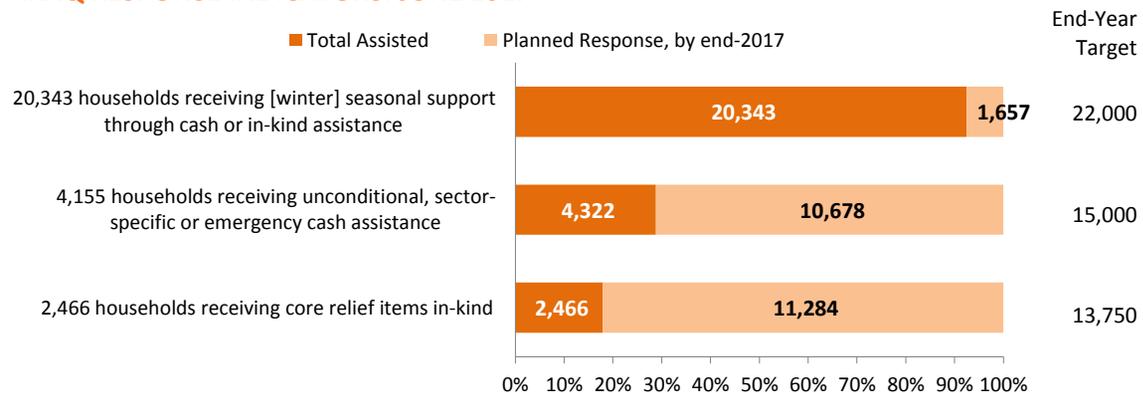
NEEDS ANALYSIS

The majority of the 420 calls made to UNHCR protection partner's hotline in June were from the Syrian refugees. 88% of the calls were made by males and 12% by females. 95% of the calls were from refugees living in Erbil City with the main reasons being requests to schedule a household visit and inquiries about the cash assistance program. The callers asked for cash assistance, citing low monthly income, lack of job opportunities, as well as inability to afford medical treatment.

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IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: JUNE 2017





JUNE HIGHLIGHTS:

Erbil (Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk, Qushtapa):

Routine provision of safe drinking water (averaging 112 litter/person/day), operation and maintenance (O&M) of water networks, including water quality monitoring continued by UNICEF through its government counterpart – Erbil Directorate of Surrounding Water (DESW). Drilling of one new borehole has started in Qushtapa, to be operational in July benefiting 7,920 refugees.

To support host communities hosting refugees and IDPs, UNHCR through its partner KURDS has completed the construction of well/operation room and replaced the old damaged submersible pump in one borehole of Shawaseh collective town.

The construction of individual family WASH facilities for 395 families (80 families in Qushtapa camp and 315 families in Kawergosk camp) by UNHCR through its partners KURDS and EJCC is in progress. The facilities include toilet, shower with roof tank/each family and connections to sewerage systems (Septic tanks & Cesspools) and separate grey lines.

To ensure that refugees do not live in squalid condition in all the refugee camps, UNHCR continues to support garbage collection, desludging activities, undertake daily maintenance and cleaning of the existing WASH facilities in all the 4 refugee camps through its partner EJCC.

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

Routine O&M of WASH facilities, including dislodging of wastewater, garbage collection and disposal continued. In Domiz, 225m³ of water trucked for 785 families (3,938 individuals) in part due to inadequate pressure on the network as well as due to reduced quantity of water to the camp. Only 150m³ water is provided to Domiz 1 & 2 and this is insufficient because of closing down of 6 deep wells in part due to low water table a result of prolonged drought as well as high turbidity and contamination of sulphates and nitrites contamination. In order to eliminate the issue (as short term action) UNICEF in partnership with Directorate of Water (DOW) is increasing the storage capacity through construction/installation of 2 elevated tanks with a capacity of 30 cubic meters each with extending feeding pipelines as technical solution for low pressure.

Water quality monitoring, especially of free residual chlorine average 0.6, continued by Directorate of Water Outskirts in all camps at the water sources, from the water tankers and at the points of use. Of the 1,269 samples, only 2.6% did not meet the standard (which were at household level), and remedial actions have been taken to ensure compliance with the quality standard.

In partnership with DOH, 4904 individuals in Domiz 1 & 2 had access to key messages for prevention of acute water diarrhea/Cholera, among other priority messages of water conservation and menstrual hygiene management.

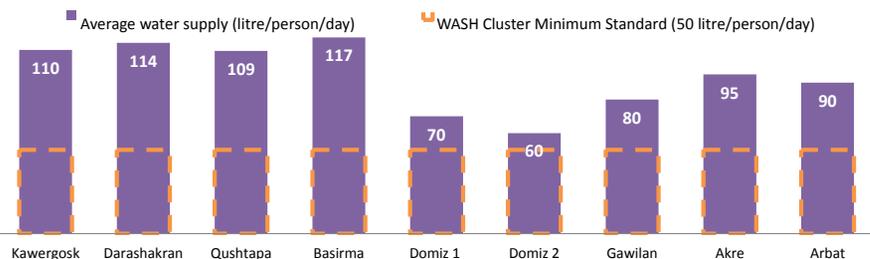
Care and maintenance of WASH facilities continued in Domiz 1 & 2, with a total of 150 water cases reported, repair of 7 bathing shelters, 274 toilets, emptying of 115 cesspools & 5500 garbage bags were distributed. Three cleaning campaign conducted in Domiz.

Sulaymaniyah (Arbat):

Continuous provision of drinking water for 2,143 refugee families (about 8,274 individuals) with 90 L/P/D. Directorate of surrounding water in Sulaymaniyah with support of UNHCR continue maintain and run the water system inside the camp. Meanwhile the municipality continues the waste management with support of UNHCR/QANDIL.

UNHCR/ QANDIL started door to door sessions on preservation of water with benefits of 1,050 refugees. Focus group discussions started on two subjects; scabies and waste collection. Continuous cleaning of the open channel on daily basis.

ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY IN CAMPS: JUNE 2017



Kawergosk Refugee Camp, Extending water connection, Erbil.

O. Zhdanov /UNHCR

WASH Funding Status



NEEDS ANALYSIS:

High turbidity of 45 NTU and presence of nitrates in the groundwater around Domiz 1 & 2 camps have led to closure of 6 out of 15 boreholes. Over reliance on groundwater has led to excessive abstraction leading to some of the boreholes not operate at full capacity.

UNICEF and partners continue to review the situation in consultation with Directorate of Water Outskirts and Directorate of Ground Water in Duhok. In the meantime, the community campaigns for water conservation and control of water losses has been stepped up through support to camp manager.

However, for the longer term, GIZ plans to provide a more sustainable solution by construction new water treatment plant that relies on surface water source from Mosul dam.

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IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: JUNE 2017

Indicator	Total Assisted	Planned Response, by end-2017	End-Year Targets
76,693 people with access to adequate quantity of safe water through temporary provision	76,693	23,307	100,000
113,982 people benefiting from access to adequate quantity of safe water through improved longer-term water systems	113,982		58,879
8,048 people with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	8,048	189,952	198,000
34,278 people who have experienced a hygiene promotion/ community mobilization session	34,278	163,722	198,000
1,540 people attending public spaces and institutions have access to safe, gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities and services and hygiene promotion activities	1,540	196,460	198,000



JUNE HIGHLIGHTS:

Employment rates for Syrian refugees in the KRI appear, on average, to be higher than for displaced Iraqis and impacted communities. For example, in Erbil governorate 80% of male refugees aged between 15 and 64 are employed. This compares with rates of 53% for male IDPs and 70% for men from the host community. In Dohuk governorate, the employment rate for male refugees is 75%, compared with 63% for men from the host community and internally displaced men.

However, such figures should not be read to mean that refugees in general have more financial security than IDPs. Refugees do not have the benefit of access to elements of Iraqi state support that many IDPs do, such as grants made to displaced families, the Public Distribution System, and salaries for those with public sector jobs (which generally continue to be received, despite displacement). Reported figures for employment are based on samples and household surveys, and probably obscure under-employment.

The livelihoods vulnerabilities of Syrian refugees and impacted communities in Iraq in 2017 and beyond are multiple. If livelihoods opportunities do not improve, the debt vulnerability of refugees is likely to increase. Already, in 2015 and 2016, the largest share of refugees' average personal debt was incurred for domestic consumption costs, rather than the purchase of long-term assets as was the case for impacted communities. Compared with impacted communities and IDPs, refugees are still particularly vulnerable to exploitative and abusive employment practices. The very low levels of enrolment for refugees in secondary education limit the employment prospects of these refugees joining the workforce.

Furthermore, employment levels among women in general, and among young men, are much lower than the overall employment rates. Recent surveys indicate that in Erbil only 7.6% of women refugees are employed, compared with a rate of 16.4% for women in the impacted communities. In Erbil only 33% of young men (aged 15-24) in IDP, refugee and impacted communities are employed. For many refugees, the types of employment they find are low-paying and insecure. Half of employed refugees and IDPs in Dohuk governorate work in construction, and daily waged labour in agriculture is the second most common job for refugees and IDPs.

Beyond the present, there are risks and challenges for the coming years, regarding jobs and livelihoods for refugees and impacted communities. There is the risk that refugees become locked in a cycle of inferior access to services and inferior work and life opportunities. At the same time, there is the risk that resentment towards refugees and IDPs alike will increase, encouraged by erroneous and unchallenged assumptions about the capacity of the labour market to absorb new

By 30 June 2017, 242,558 Syrian refugees (79,573 households) live in Iraq:

- 97% = 234,262 live in Kurdistan Region-Iraq (KR-I): Erbil Duhok and Sulaymaniyah.
- 3% = 8,296 Live in other locations in Iraq.
- 62% = 150,585 live in non-camp/urban areas.
- 38% = 91,973 live in 9 camps (Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk, Qushtapa camps in Erbil, Domiz I and II, Akre, Gawilan camps in Duhok, Arbat Camp in Sulaymaniyah).



Women refugee started her small business sewing at home, with support from REACH.

Livelihoods Funding Status

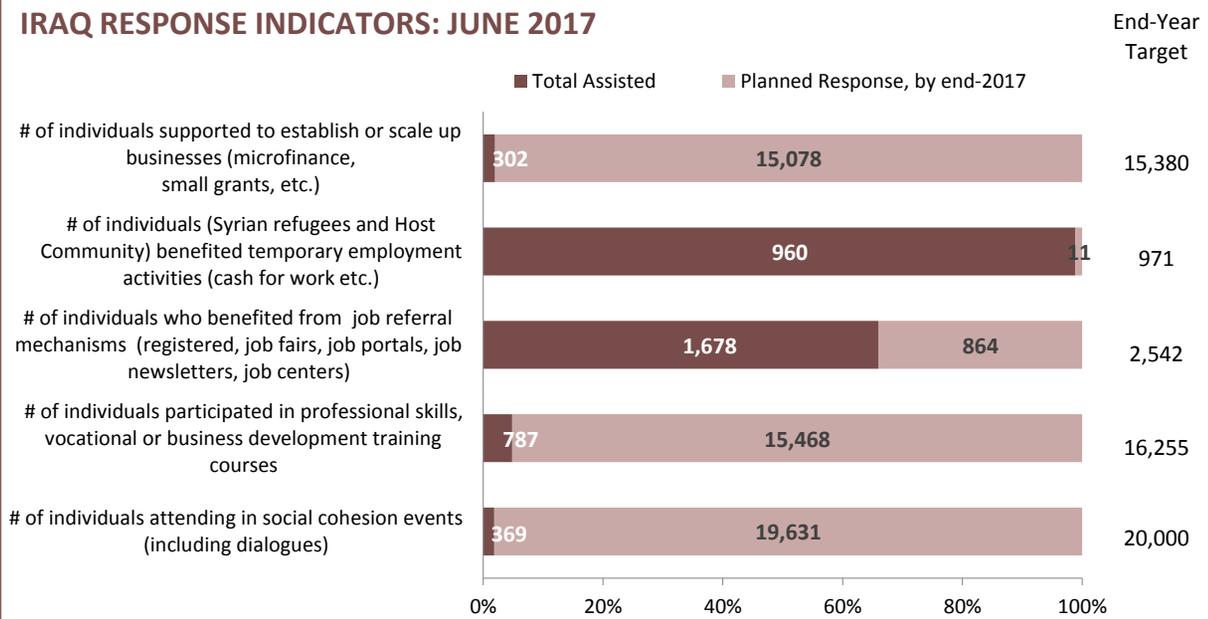


NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The focus of livelihoods aid has previously been on emergency livelihoods support, for example through creating short-term work opportunities (often labelled cash-for-work) on small community projects, with efforts being made to shift to investing in sustained employment opportunities. The balance needs now to be the other way round, with the primary focus on generating sustained employment and livelihoods opportunities, and building the ability of refugees and impacted communities to generate opportunities and take advantage of them.

Livelihoods-linked social cohesion measures include integrating various groups along a single value-chain, promoting joint innovation or entrepreneurship, and fostering inter-community economic activity. Furthermore, the direct interventions will be undertaken to strengthening community-based social mechanisms, facilitating dialogue and mediation in communities identified to be most vulnerable to conflicts, and promoting inter-group interactions through community projects.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: JUNE 2017



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