

## Key figures

Estimated planning figures for potential refugee influx from North East Syria  
**50,000** individuals in six months

**10,699** individuals hosted in Bardarash camp as of 25 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

- **11,292** refugees crossed into Iraq since the commencement of hostilities.
- The number of refugees entering the KR-I continues to increase. On average, over 1,200 new arrivals were recorded on a daily basis during the past seven days.
- Bardarash Camp has reached its capacity, new arrivals will now be hosted in Gawilan camp
- The Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Iraq, Ms. Jeanine Hennis-Plasschaert, visited Bardarash camp on Wednesday 23 October 2019.
- Over 400 individuals have been cleared to leave Bardarash Camp for family reunification in towns and communities in KRI.
- Kurdistan Region of Iraq authorities confirmed that all informal borders will remain open for Syrians to seek safety

## Population movement

As of 25 October 2019, 11,292 refugees have crossed through informal crossing points since 14 October. 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.

A total of 10,699 refugees are now hosted in Bardarash camp, and 180 refugees are hosted in Domiz I camp. 413 refugees have left Bardarash Camp, after security clearance by Assayesh and registration with UNHCR, either for family reunification or because they have been identified as extremely vulnerable individuals. UNHCR has been informed that from today, 26 October, family reunification will only be possible for those who have family ties in Duhok governorate.

Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA) agreed with UNHCR and other humanitarian actors that from 26 October new arrivals will be accommodated in Gawilan Camp, which is 30 km further south of Bardarash camp. New tents have been pitched and the new sector in Gawilan can accommodate up to 1,588 families. Gawilan camp was established in September 2013 and currently accommodates 8,115 Syrian refugees. New arrivals will be able to access existing services. In the event that Gawilan Camp reaches its full capacity as well, new arrivals will be accommodated in Garmawa IDP Camp. Discussions are ongoing regarding the IDP population currently living in Garmawa camp.

KRI Authorities confirmed that all informal entry points will remain open for Syrian refugees (including Al Walid), however, people entering through these crossing points will be directly transferred by Assayesh to Sahela transit site. Al Walid transit site will no longer host refugees overnight.

UNHCR in collaboration with the BRHA, UNICEF and Assayesh identified a new transit site near Sahela crossing point. The new site (Sahela 2) is located before the main Assayesh check point and allows easier access for humanitarian agencies. Since Syrian refugees arrive during the night and will be transported from all five crossing points to Sahela, they will overnight at the Sahela transit site where they go through initial security screening before being transported to camps.

UNHCR is currently installing three additional rubb halls in Sahela, in addition to the existing rubb hall, two prefab offices, and the covered hall in order to accommodate the large number of people who will be spending the night there. After the current installations are finalized, Sahela 1 and 2 transit sites will have the capacity to host between up to 2,500 individuals per night.

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and MedAir are providing primary health services at Sahela crossing point during the day while Samaritan's Purse covers the night shift. Directorate General of Health (DOH) continues to provide vaccinations.

## Response Update

The Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Iraq, Ms. Jeanine Hennis-Plasschaert, visited Bardarash camp on 23 October 2019. During her visit, she met with new arrivals and listened to their concerns. Ms. Hennis-Plasschaert thanked the Governments of Iraq and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq for facilitating the movement of refugees into Bardarash camp and commended the work of the humanitarian response teams.

UNHCR has registered a total of 2,199 Syrian refugees in Bardarash camp, of whom 434 individuals (23%) were reactivations. Family separation is an issue, with 187 female headed households and 69 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) registered to date. UASC are identified through registration and protection interviews and protection assessments in the camp, and family tracing is ongoing. Many of them are adolescents and travelled with neighbours or extended family members.

As of 25 October, UNHCR's partner Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) has installed a total of 2,673 tents in Bardarash Camp. 1,335 families have electricity in sectors A, B and C. An exit form has been introduced to track cases departing from the camp so vacant shelters can be used by new arrivals.

UNHCR distributed core relief items such as cooking stoves, kerosene heaters, blankets and mattresses to all camp residents.

To ensure effective communication with communities and for refugees to be aware of the services provided, UNHCR has finalised information leaflets about (i) transfer from the border and (ii) registration with UNHCR. The leaflets have been translated into Kurdish and are currently being printed for distribution. Information on family reunification out of the camp is being disseminated by community outreach volunteers and in the Registration Centre pending formalization of the procedure by authorities

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. Partners are working on this.



# Gawilan Refugee Camp (September 2019)

**Camp opened: 28 August 2013**

**Refugee Population:  
1,589 families and 7,489 individuals**

**Background:** Gawilan transit center was opened in August 2013, initially hosting a few Syrian families. Subsequently, more families were relocated to Gawilan from Bardaresh youth centre and Bardaresh Stadium which were the first destinations of Syrian refugees after crossing the border into Iraq. The population steadily grew, reaching up to 550 families in November 2013. As many families were settling irregularly in areas which were not developed and lacked most of the basic facilities, UNHCR coordinated with Duhok Governorate and initiated construction of Gawilan camp. All families were relocated from the adjacent transit site to the new camp by mid-2014.



Geographic Snapshot	
Coordinates:	Longitude: 43° 36' 59.3" N Latitude: 36° 20' 17.7" E
Size of Camp Area:	1,288,650 sqm
Number of Sector Divisions:	7
Number of Family Plots:	1,852
Average plot size per household:	approx. 107 sqm
Distance from international border:	265 km

**Areas of origin:** All residents are Syrian refugees: 70% from Hassaka Governorate, 15% from Kobane, 3% from Damascus, 12% from various areas.

**Cultural background:** Sunni Muslim: (99%) speaks Kurdish language.

**Main occupations while in Syria:** Pastoralists (livestock herding: goats, cows, and sheep).

**UNHCR** supports protection, registration, Core Relief Item (CRI) assistance, improvement of the shelter and WASH infrastructure and monitoring of assistance delivery.

**Camp management is provided by BRHA with support from UNHCR.**

Camp coordination meetings with humanitarian actors are chaired by UNHCR and co-chaired by BRHA on a monthly basis.

All refugees in Gawilan refugee camp are individually registered in UNHCR's ProGRES database.

**Biometrics (fingerprinting)** are used for registering refugees living in Domiz II camp. Biometrics prevent duplication.

**Role of KRI Government in the camp:**  
**BRHA** is active in the following sectors:

- ▶ Registration
- ▶ Camp security
- ▶ Camp management and administration

**BRHA staff in the camp includes:**

- ▶ Camp Manager.
- ▶ Deputy Camp Manager.
- ▶ Warehouse manager.
- ▶ Technical staff.
- ▶ Protection/Reg. and CBP staff
- ▶ Admin and Finance staff.
- ▶ Police and security staff.



# Gawilan Refugee Camp (September 2019)

1. HEALTH	AGENCY
<p><b>Infrastructure:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of health centres: 1</li> <li>No. of ambulances: 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Activity:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary Health Care offers in-patient, out-patient, basic laboratory services, immunization (EPI) and reproductive health including basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care services. Referral of chronic cases to secondary and tertiary medical facilities.</li> <li>Mobile health teams conduct vaccination campaigns for polio and perform MUAC screening on regular basis.</li> <li>Psychosocial support and general medical awareness provided.</li> <li>Nutrition monitoring and response provided.</li> <li>Provision of equipment's for the persons with special needs.</li> <li>Identification of new cases through community health workers, health education, community referrals to the health facilities and follow up on patients already in the health programs.</li> </ul>	<p><b>UNHCR, DOH, Gov.</b></p>
2. PROTECTION & COMMUNITY SERVICES:	
<p><b>Infrastructure:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of registration centres: 1 ( functioning 2 days per week, every Tuesday and Thursday)</li> <li>No. of community centres: 1</li> <li>No. of Child Friendly Space Facility (CFS) : 2</li> <li>No. of sport yard: 1</li> <li>No. of public garden: 2</li> <li>No. of Livelihood projects: 14 Greenhouses + livestock project for 100 HHs</li> <li>No. of Women centres: 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Activity:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weekly protection monitoring and counselling; individual case management and follow-up.</li> <li>Registration services; ration cards, neonatal and death certificates issued.</li> <li>Facilitation of family reunification, including for unaccompanied minors and separated children.</li> <li>Legal aid counselling.</li> <li>Psychosocial support for various cases including survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence.</li> <li>Programs that prevent and respond to Sexual and Gender Based Violence incidents.</li> <li>Resettlement to third country, as applicable.</li> <li>Strengthen prospects of youth in refugee and host communities for social and economic inclusion.</li> <li>Child protection services including counselling and recreational activities.</li> <li>Youth related activities including trainings.</li> <li>Awareness sessions in different subjects by the outreach volunteers.</li> <li>Livestock project by UNIDO targeting 50 families for cultivation of alfalfa and breeding chicken and goats. The project will be followed by selection of additional families for marketing the products.</li> </ul>	<p><b>UNHCR, UNICEF, BRHA, DOLSA, SCI, ACTED, QANDIL, UNIDO, UNFPA, HARIKAR</b></p>



# Gawilan Refugee Camp (September 2019)

3. WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)	AGENCY
<p><b>Infrastructure:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of latrines: <b>1,852</b></li> <li>No. of shower: <b>1,852</b></li> <li>No. of latrines for People with Special Needs: <b>22</b> units (out of <b>1,852</b>)</li> <li>No. of kitchen units: <b>1,837</b></li> <li>No. of boreholes: <b>13</b></li> <li>No. of water storage capacity per household: average <b>2000</b> Litres/HH.</li> </ul> <p><b>Activity:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solid Waste management – Garbage collection and disposal.</li> <li>Regular water quality monitoring.</li> <li>Regular Black water management- dislodging</li> <li>Care and Maintenance of WaSH infrastructure.</li> <li>Construction of additional drainage channels and box culverts.</li> <li>Hygiene promotion – community sensitization.</li> <li>Installation of a solar panels for four boreholes to provide sustainable electrical power for water pumping.</li> <li>Tool loan for beneficiaries and NGOs during cleaning campaigns.</li> </ul> <p><b>Gaps:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement of ventilation of septic tanks.</li> <li>Sustainable solution for sewage and solid waste disposal.</li> <li>Distribution of hygiene kits/dignity kits on regular basis.</li> </ul>	<p><b>UNHCR, BRHA, DoW</b></p>
<p><b>4. SHELTER</b></p> <p><b>Infrastructure:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of shelters: <b>1852</b></li> <li>No. of shelters upgraded: <b>1852</b></li> <li>No. of Multipurpose hall: <b>2</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Activity:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Care and Maintenance of internal and external roads upon need.</li> <li>Restoration of the environment.</li> </ul>	<p><b>UNHCR, BRHA, PWJ</b></p>
<p><b>5. EDUCATION</b></p> <p><b>Infrastructure:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of schools: <b>3</b> (2 Primary &amp; 1 Secondary)</li> <li>No. of students: around <b>2,000</b></li> <li>No. of teachers: <b>26</b></li> <li>No of volunteer lecturers: <b>87</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Activity:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of primary and secondary education.</li> <li>Catch up classes, recreational and sport activities at the schools.</li> <li>Provision of salaries for lecturers, guards and cleaners in addition to the distribution of stationery.</li> <li>Rehabilitation of schools and building extensions to the existing classrooms.</li> <li>Provision of trainings for the teachers.</li> </ul> <p><b>Gaps:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A need to expand the current school's absorption capacity.</li> </ul>	<p><b>DoE, UNICEF, UNHCR/NRC, WADI, SCI</b></p>



# Gawilan Refugee Camp (September 2019)

4. FOOD and NON-FOOD ITEMS	AGENCY
<p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No. of distribution points: 2</li><li>No. of voucher redemption points: 1</li><li>No. of rub halls: 1</li></ul> <p><b>Activity:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Monthly provision of e- vouchers for vulnerable families.</li><li>Provision of food parcels for vulnerable families based on needs.</li><li>Conducting Food Security Assessment.</li><li>Provision of Non-Food Item standard kits (NFIs) to new arrivals and replacement based on needs.</li><li>Provision of Cash for Winter assistance (seasonal assistance).</li></ul>	<b>WFP, UNHCR, World Vision, Qandil, BCF</b>
5. LOGISTICS	
<p><b>Activity:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Vehicle maintenance, generator repair and other technical support services.</li></ul>	<b>BRHA, UNHCR</b>

# Rapid Displacement Overview: Displacement from Syria

Al Walid, Sahila and Kalhi Villages, Dohuk Governorate, Iraq

Update: as of 24 October 2019

## Background and Methodology

Due to the worsening security situation inside Syria, REACH Initiative (REACH) is conducting rapid assessments to monitor the influx and needs of Syrian refugees recently displaced to the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I). In order to inform and provide an evidence-base for humanitarian planning, the REACH Iraq team launched data collection close to the Syrian border, to capture the demographics, needs and displacement history of those crossing from Syria into the areas surrounding Al Walid, Sahila and Kalhi villages in the KR-I. To gather this information, REACH conducted Key Informant (KI) interviews, with one nominated KI per travel group responding on behalf of the travel group.

This fourth output reflects data collected in Al Walid and Sahila on 22, 23 and 24 October 2019. In total, 147 KIs were interviewed on behalf of their travel groups (3,037 displaced individuals). As data is collected through KIs, results should be considered indicative and are not therefore statistically representative.

## Displacement Figures

Total number of registered refugees arriving to assessed area since 9 October 2019: **8,428**.<sup>1</sup>

By date of arrival:

22 October: 1,692

23 October: 1,209

24 October: 1,735

Key findings	Change since last update*	% change
Top priority need: shelter	▼	-6%
Top priority need: food	▲	+13%
Top priority need: healthcare	▼	-12%
Top priority need: drinking water	▲	+29%
Intend to stay in camps in the next 2 weeks	▶	-2%
Have no identification papers (% of individuals)	▼	-22%

## Location Map



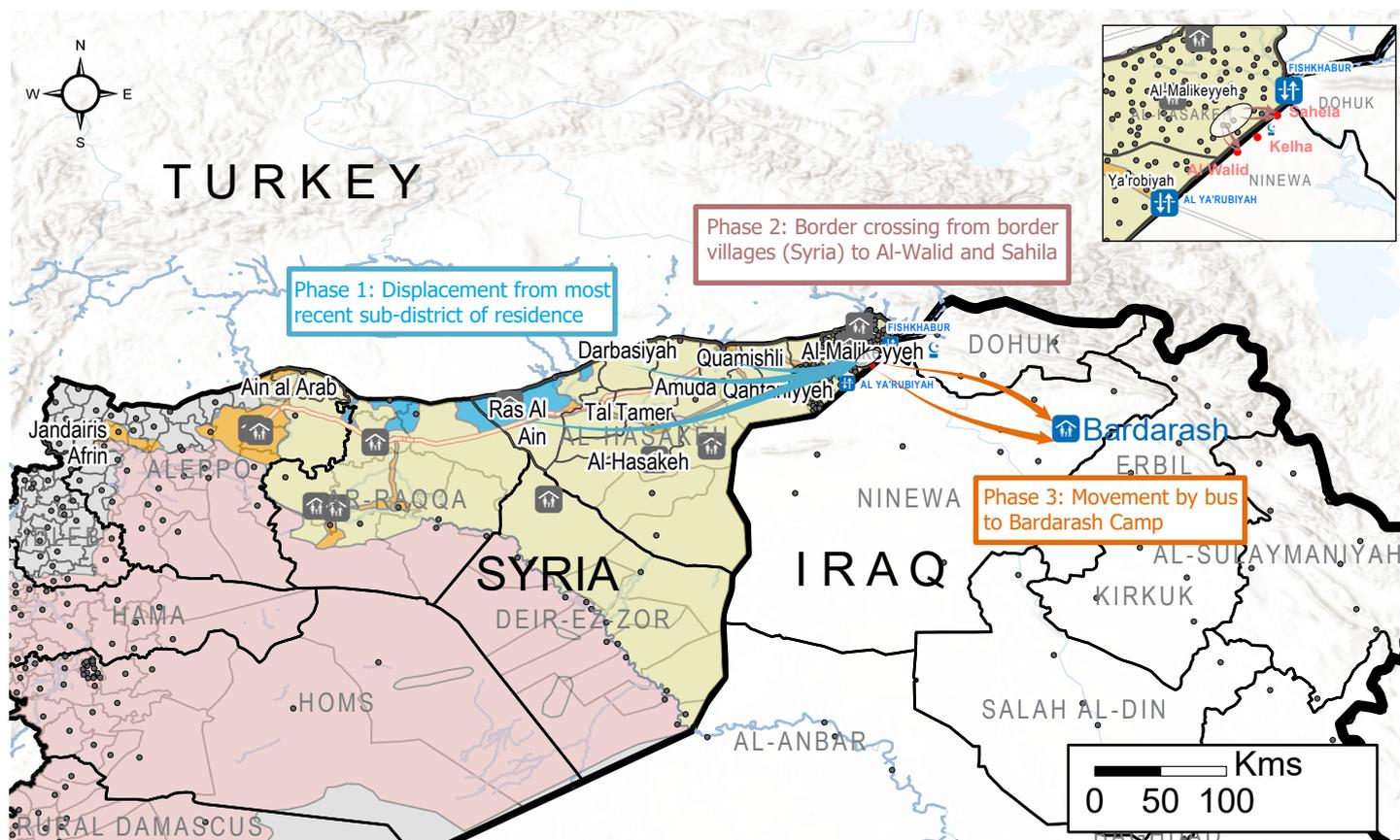
\* A percent change of +/- 1-5% is considered as 'no change'

## Situation Overview

Since the outbreak of conflict on 9 October 2019, residents of Northeast Syria (NES) are experiencing a new humanitarian crisis, resulting in massive displacement from the region, both internally and, to a lesser extent, towards the KR-I. As of 24 October, the UN estimates that near 180,000 people<sup>2</sup> have been displaced, with 8,428<sup>1</sup> refugees crossing the border into the KR-I. Despite the ceasefire agreement reached on 17 October,<sup>3</sup> displacement has continued.

Compared to the 19 October update, the number of arrivals has doubled from an average of 731 new arrivals per day to an average of 1,545 per day. These populations are still predominantly originating from Ras al-Ain and Quamishli sub-districts, although some have come from as far as Ain-al-Arab. They have followed broadly similar displacement routes, stopping along the way in Al-Hasakeh, Qamishli and Al-Malikeyyeh sub-districts, as these routes are reportedly perceived as safe. As of 24 October 2019, 8,428 new refugee arrivals have been screened between the villages of Al Walid, Sahila and Kalhi in the KR-I, and have then been moved to Bardarash camp for registration. The number of refugees entering the KR-I appears to be increasing despite the relative de-escalation of conflict since 17 October; an understanding of displacement trends, future movement intentions and immediate needs remains critical.

## Patterns of Displacement Map



<sup>1</sup> Based on the information received from UNHCR and IOM.

<sup>2</sup> OCHA. Northeast Syria – As half a million people gradually regain access to safe water – the number of displaced people nears 180,000. 22 October 2019

<sup>3</sup> OCHA. Syria Flash Update #7, Humanitarian impact of the military operation in north-eastern Syria, 16 - 18 October 2019

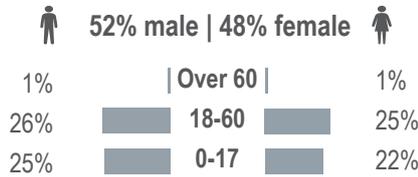
# Rapid Displacement Overview: Displacement from Syria

## Demographics

### Demographics of the Displaced Groups

**21** Average size of travel groups as indicated by KIs.

Demographic breakdown by age and gender as reported by KIs:



### Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of travel group members identified as vulnerable as indicated by KIs:

- 2% of children were unaccompanied or separated.
- 1% of travel group members were physically disabled.
- 16% of women were pregnant or lactating.

### Population Left Behind

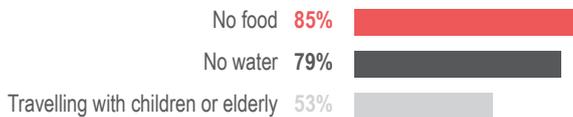
**90%** of KIs reported that within their travel group at least one member had left at least one family member behind in their previous residence.

## Displacement

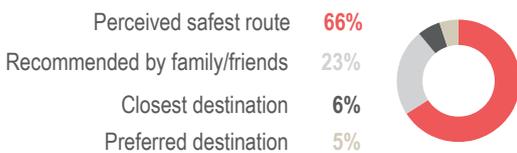
The near totality of KIs (95%) reported that travel groups had to pay someone to cross from Syria, an increase compared to previous updates. Travel groups reportedly paid on average 3,140 USD per group (with a median of 2,450 USD). This is nearly twice the average price reported in the 19 October update; however, average group size also was more than twice the average size reported then. Once in the KR-I, waiting times at screening points were reportedly between 8 and 24 hours for 85% of travel groups, similar to what was reported in previous updates.

### Displacement Routes

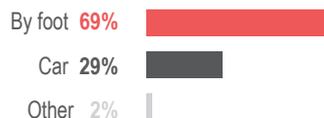
Most commonly reported difficulties experienced on the journey, according to KIs\*:



Three most commonly reported reasons for choice of displacement route, according to KIs:



Most commonly reported primary modes of transport travel groups used to crossing point from most recent residence location, according to KIs:

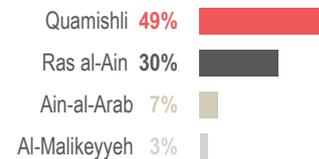


### Secondary Displacement

**45%** of KIs reported that the majority of their travel group members were living in displacement in their previous residence.

### Previous Location in Syria

Most commonly reported districts of most recent residence in Syria:



### Push Factors

Most commonly reported reasons for displacement from Syria:



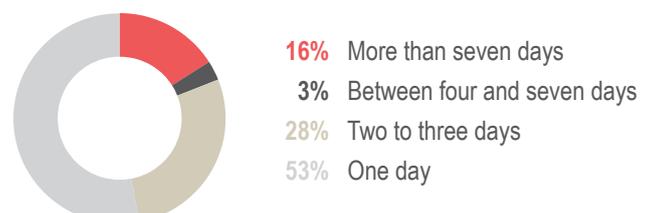
### Duration of Displacement Stages

**20%** of KIs reported less than 6 hours between the decision to leave their most recent location of residence and departing.

**37%** of KIs reported a waiting time of more than eight hours at crossing point from Syria to KR-I.

**41%** of KIs reported having spent more than eight hours at screening point in the villages of Al-Walid, Sahila and Kalhi in KR-I.

Time since leaving previous residence:

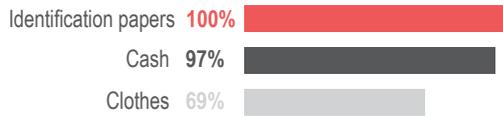


# Rapid Displacement Overview: Displacement from Syria

## Needs and Assistance

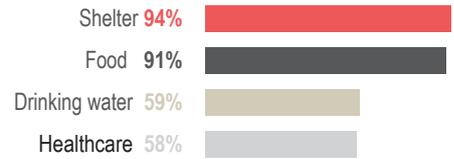
### Humanitarian Needs

Most commonly reported items brought by the majority of travel group members, according to KIs\*:



28% of group members did not carry any form of identification papers, as indicated by KIs.

Four most commonly reported priority needs, according to KIs\*:



## Movement Intentions

### Movement Intentions

After refugees transition through screening points, they are transported to Bardarash camp for registration. More than half of KIs reported that travel group members intended to remain in camps in the following two weeks (57% overall), similarly to what was reported in previous updates. Travel group members intending to remain in camps, reportedly had no other choice. Camp preparedness and basic services provision remain critical priorities over the coming weeks. KIs reported that, among travel group members not intending to remain in camps, a majority were planning to move to Erbil, Dohuk, Sumail and Rania districts.

Most commonly reported movement intentions of travel groups in the two days following date of interview, according to KIs:

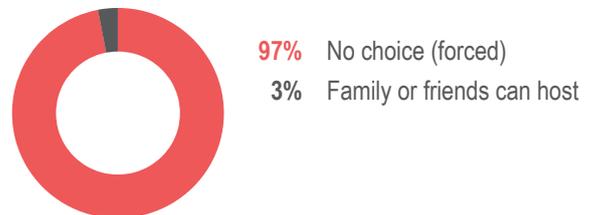


Most commonly reported movement intentions of travel groups in the two weeks following date of interview, according to KIs\*\*:

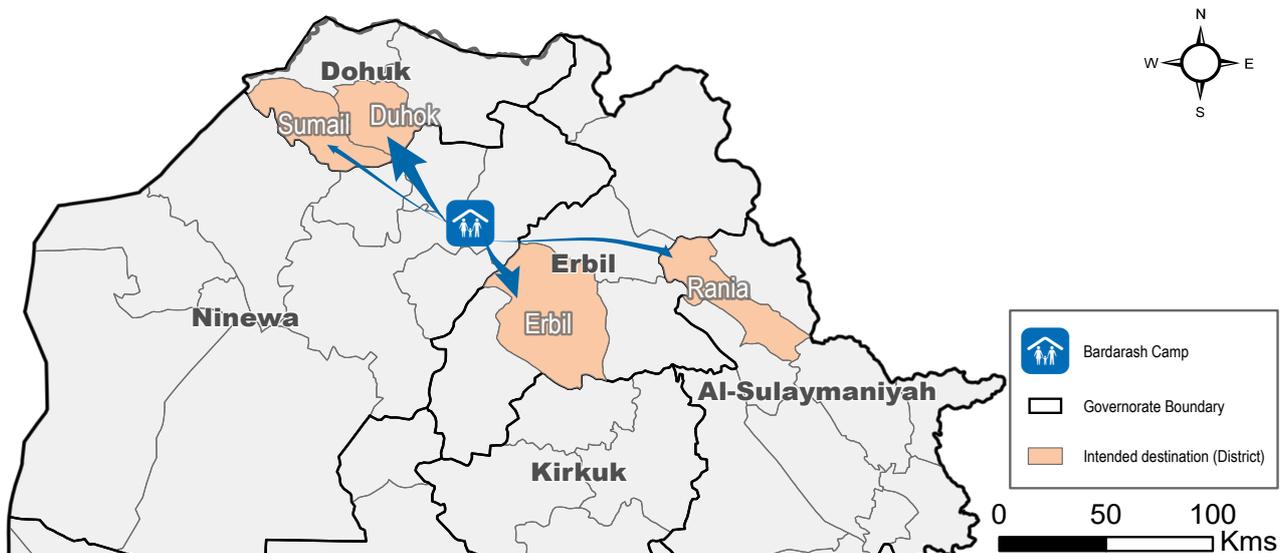


1% of KIs indicated that at least one member of their group intends to return back to Syria in the two weeks following date of interview.

Main reasons reported by KIs for intentions in the two days following date of interview:



## Movement Intentions Map



\* KIs could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

\*\* Movement intentions of travel groups in the next two weeks were only asked to respondents who had indicated that they intended to move to a camp or options other than joining family and friends in KR-I or Dohuk in the next two days.

\*\*\* No intention to move further is based on the reported intentions in the two weeks following data collection.

\*\*\*\* This response option covers locations in the KR-I other than those in Dohuk governorate (i.e. locations within Erbil or Sulaymaniyah governorates)