



## JANUARY HIGHLIGHTS:

During the high-level visit of the Secretary-General, High Commissioner, Emergency Relief Co-ordinator and SRSG for Iraq, senior level KRG officials re-affirmed their commitment to hosting Syrian refugees in KR-I and to provide them with protection and assistance.

The Syrian KR-I border at Peshkabour has been open since 5 January for persons requesting access to the territory in order to access health care and family visits. In addition persons originating from known conflict areas are admitted. Monitoring of spontaneous returns (counseling, monitoring and inactivation of cases in UNHCR's database) has continued.

Protection monitoring and co-ordination of protection activities in all camps in KR-I continued, with a particular emphasis being placed on strengthening of monitoring in all camps through a multi-functional approach. Key issues identified included a differentiated approach towards issuance of Residency Permits, need to strengthen identification and referral of persons with specific needs and lack of activities targeting youth linked to a high proportion of drop-outs from school.

Level 2 registration in the newly-established camps continued to be progressively rolled out, but faces some logistical challenges. At the time of writing, 89% of refugees are registered at Level 2.



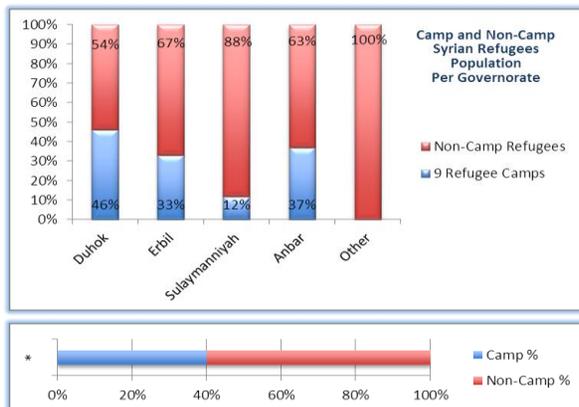
## NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Identifying persons in need of international protection amidst mixed migration movements is challenging, as well as ensuring access to asylum for those new arrivals who initially enter as persons who seek medical assistance or claim family visits, and at a later stage seek to submit asylum applications. Safeguarding asylum space maintains thus a key activity of UNHCR and its partners. In order to ensure accurate data, UNHCR needs to explore solutions to facilitate regular updating of the proGres database. This includes reliable mechanisms to update the data base on a regular basis with regard to specific needs that may have been identified at the registration stage or later in the process of asylum.

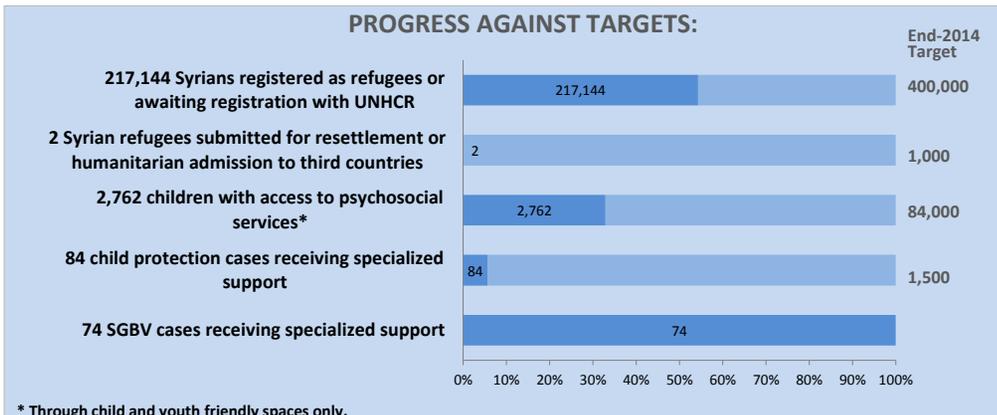
The reporting of instances of SGBV, and a proper analysis of the data, will be facilitated once the GBV IMS system is fully operational in the camps and for the urban population. Together with GBV IMS partners, the intake form, the data-sharing protocols and the analysis of the data is essential. Identifying child protection needs and responses for all children at risk in the camp will be strengthened following the analysis of the child protection assessment in 2014.

Equal participation of communities' self-identified male and female refugee representatives in camps and urban areas will strengthen refugees' ability towards self-reliance in protection and assistance, including for the most vulnerable refugees, and facilitates access to information in a timely manner. UNHCR and partners will thus need to prioritize working with the communities at an early stage. Clear procedures, referral mechanisms, and human resources will be put in place to facilitate the identification of the most vulnerable refugees in need of resettlement as a durable solution.

## SYRIAN REFUGEE POPULATION IN IRAQ:



## PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS:



\* Through child and youth friendly spaces only.

Targets based on expected population of 400,000 Syrian refugees in Iraq by end-2014. There are currently 217,144 Syrian refugees in Iraq.

Leading Agencies: UNHCR, UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAMI Human Rights, IOM, ACF, ACTED, ACTED-REACH, CDO, DRC, Handicap International, Harikar,

Participating Agencies: Ministry of Interior (MoI)-Iraq/Permanent Community (PC), Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MODM)-Iraq, Ministry of Interior (MoI)-KRI, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAMI Human Rights, IOM, ACF, ACTED, ACTED-REACH, CDO, DRC, Handicap International, Harikar, Heartland Alliance, InterSOS, IRC, Kurdistan Save the Children, KURDS, MAG, Mercy Corps, Mine Advisory Group, NRC, PAO, Save the Children International, STEP, Triangle, UPP, War Child UK, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.