



MARCH HIGHLIGHTS

- 3,114 Syrians arrived in KR-I through Peshkabour border and were admitted on a 15 day visa for either visits or for medical reasons. Family reunification applications were allegedly subjected to similar restrictions, and reportedly imposed by Syrian officials at Semalka border. None of the new individuals were permitted to register an asylum application.
- 970 Syrians seeking return to Syria were counselled by UNHCR to ascertain the voluntary nature of their return and advised on re-admission policies.
- UNHCR and partners commenced data collection exercise for all verified Syrians aimed at updating their individual proGres records on education, occupation and "relatives living abroad".
- Following the issuance of new Assyish regulations on regularization and verification of Syrian refugees, information campaigns commenced across the KR-I. Unregistered Syrians, re-admission cases and those who did not report for verification are provided an opportunity to present themselves to the authorities and UNHCR for registration or re-activation of their cases.
- 488 refugees were reached during protection monitoring exercise through a new monitoring tool launched in Erbil. The exercise will be progressively rolled out in other governorates.

Community-Based Protection

- Ongoing efforts to strengthening community based protection networks and community mobilization approach in and out of camps.
- In coordination with Refugee Camp Council and Refugee Committees on Women and Youth, awareness sessions on early marriage, child labour and out of school children for 150 out of camp refugees have taken place.
- UNHCR and CDO conducted 2 awareness sessions on legal rights for Syrian refugees in Arbat Camp.

Child protection

UNICEF organised a UASC case management and referral pathway meeting in which SOPs were finalised.

- A community mentorship project for UASC has been rolled out in Sulaymaniyah. UNHCR hosted a webinar for partners to introduce the project and shared a toolkit through the CP Sub Working Group.

SGBV

- 1,003 people accessing SGBV services. Men and boys increasingly access SGBV services, further analysis is required.
- 7,376 refugees were reached in SGBV awareness raising campaigns
- UNHCR, partners and refugees celebrated IWD in all the refugee camps.

SD/RST

- Resettlement country selection interview missions from USA and Australia visited Erbil. USA adjudicated 31 cases comprising 103 persons while Australia adjudicated 3 cases of 10 persons.
- UNHCR carried out screening and assessment interviews for 45 cases of which 8 cases of 35 persons were submitted for resettlement consideration. Resettlement counselling was provided for 168 cases. Resettlement departures increased with 86 persons. Fewer decisions from resettlement countries were received during the reporting period. 13 cases comprising of 46 persons were accepted for resettlement.

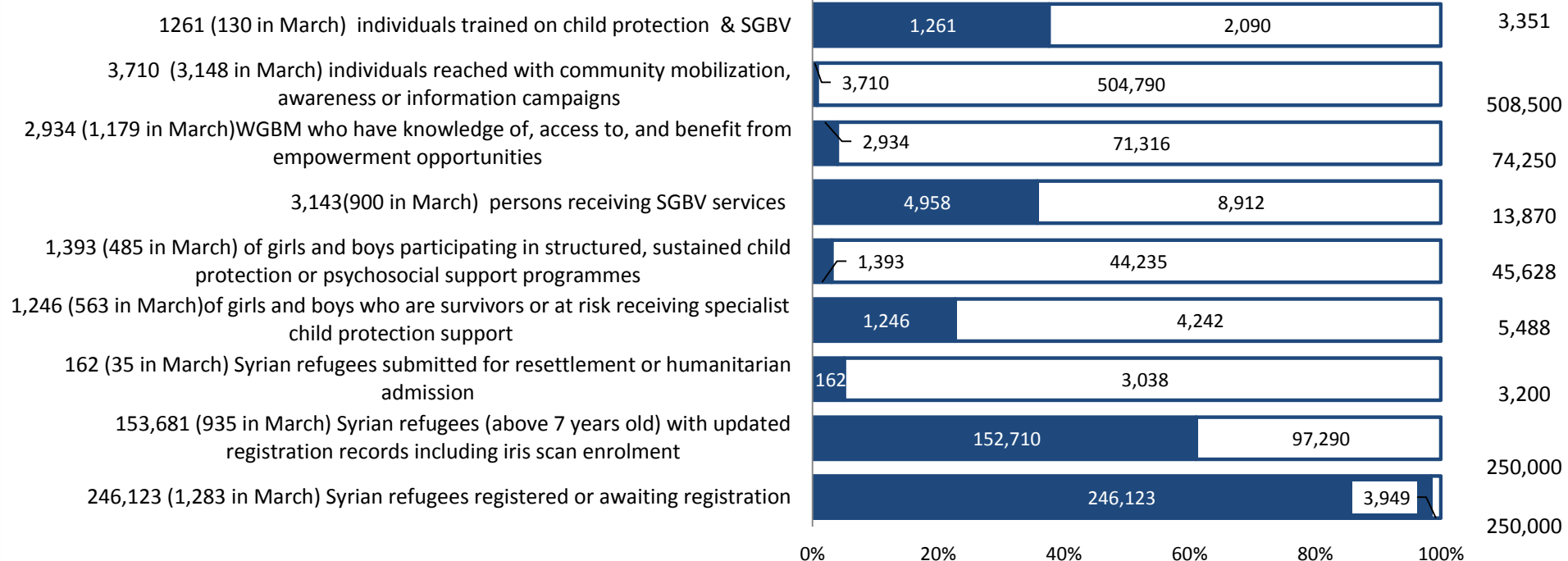
Cash Assistance for vulnerable families. Chamchamal, Sulaymaniyah, non-camp refugees, 2016



NEEDS ANALYSIS:

In Sulaymaniyah, refugees expressed inability to pay the high fees (30,000 IQD per individual) for blood tests required prior to issuance of residency permits. The issue has been brought to the attention of MoH with the request to apply a waiver to the test. Refugees are additionally required to pay 8,000 IQD per person for each renewal of residency permit thereby bringing the total cost for residency permit to 38,000 IQD per person. The increase of men and boys accessing the SGBV services brings forth the need to have gender appropriate community spaces where they can access these services. 265 persons are awaiting decisions by resettlement countries following their submission for resettlement consideration in 2015 whilst 132 persons accepted for resettlement in 2015 are pending departure. 6 persons were rejected by USA during the reporting period. The capacity building of service provider's staff on SGBV remains low, with only 3 female staff and 1 male trained on SGBV.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: February 2016



Planned response is 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 March 2016, 246,051 Syrians are registered by UNHCR: 39% live in 10 camps and 61% out of camps. From the total Syrians, about 97% = 237,710 live in Kurdistan Region-Iraq (KRI): in Erbil (114,423), Duhok (93,146) and Sulaymaniyah (30,141) and about 3% = 8,413 live in other places in Iraq.



42,672 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**: pilot distribution at Akre Castle camp.

MARCH HIGHLIGHTS:

A total of 42,672 Syrian refugees received assistance from WFP in March. Of these, 21,204 were female, and 4,180 were girls under five years old.

The transition to the SCOPE system has been completed in all refugee camps in the KR-I. Food assistance is now provided via SCOPE e-voucher cards, or unrestricted cash in Akre. As part of the ongoing cash distributions pilot in Akre, WFP distributed almost USD 9,000 to 850 Syrian refugees. This unrestricted cash distribution was managed through the SCOPE system.

Extremely food insecure Syrian refugees in the Akre castle refugee camp received USD 19 per person in the March distribution cycle, while moderately food insecure families received USD 10 per person. This in line with the targeting principles used to distribute e-vouchers to refugees in other camps in the KR-I, and was managed using the SCOPE system.

Food Security Outcome Monitoring has almost been completed in all camps. The results of the survey will allow WFP to better understand the use of the food assistance provided to beneficiaries, to follow up on recommendations from the previous assessment, and to guide WFP's future programmes.

In collaboration with UNHCR, WFP is cleaning up beneficiary lists. This includes adjusting family sizes, and removing the families who are not residing in refugee camps anymore or who have not collected their



Reports/Comms mission after a SCOPE/cash distribution. Akre Castle, Duhok. WFP/Mohammad al-Bahba



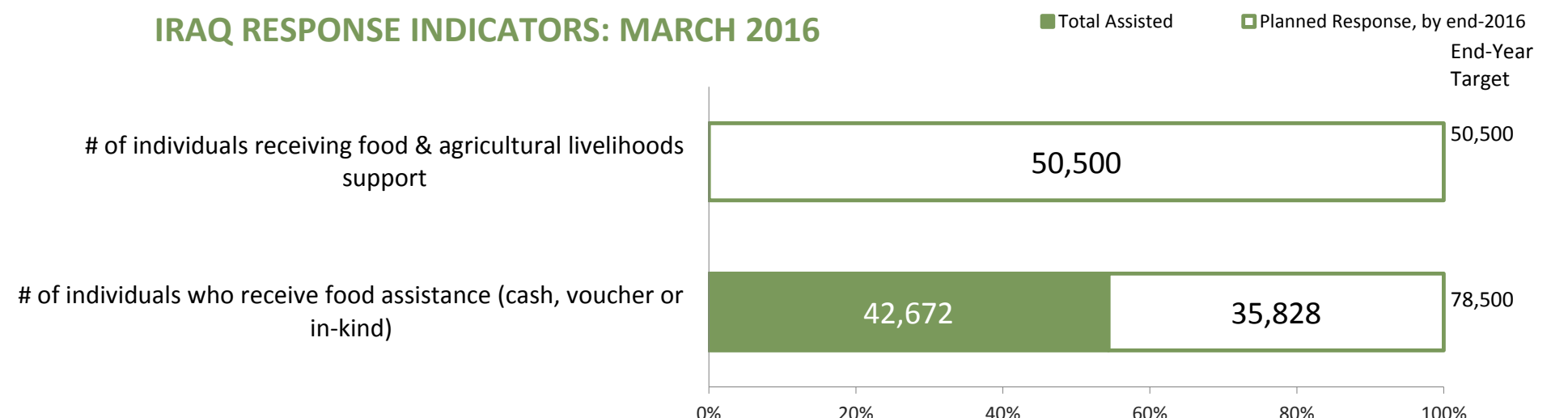
- * Tiered approach continued in March 2016:
- 1,288 individuals received US \$19 paid in IQD
 - 45,320 individuals received US\$10 paid in IQD
 - 851 individuals received unrestricted cash

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Due to ongoing safety concerns, WFP has been unable to provide assistance in the al-Obaidy camp in western Anbar governorate for the past year. WFP continues to monitor the security situation in the area, and is ready to assist refugees in the camp should the resumption of distributions become possible.

The Syrian refugee operation in Iraq has a six-month net funding requirement of USD 10.9 million from April until September 2016. This is the amount WFP needs to continue assisting Syrian refugees in Iraq for the next six months.

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

INTERSECT REACH
Rehabilitation, Education And Community Health





33,438 children (aged 5-17) (boys/girls) are enrolled in formal education (primary or secondary)

MARCH HIGHLIGHTS:

Erbil:

Darashakran, Qushtapa, and Kawergosk camps: Teacher's training focused on ICT and Science; 26 teachers at Ministry of Education Centre took part in the training. Substitute teachers (partner teachers) gave classes in formal schools. Three site supervisors in refugee camps are doing full time teachers substitution and helping facilitate exams at school. Distribution of stationery were carried out in three mentioned camps.

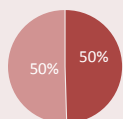
Other partners focused on education and child protection programme in Daratu; ECCD + primary NFE education for 93 girls and 92 boys refugees children; and a day of sport activities in Sami Abdulrahman park for 195 refugees children.

The Cash for Education in Erbil Governorate conducted its Post Distribution Monitoring in 8 locations (Baharka, Daratu, Mollah Omar, Mamzawa and Shaways, Benslaw, Kasnazan, Perzeen).

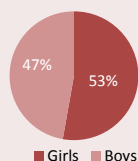
Duhok:

Transportation for Syrian children is helping access to school through 144 trips to transport 121 kids from Domiz 2 camp, Warcity and Domiz community to attend schools in Domiz 1 camp. 24 trips to transport 17 kids from Akre camp to attend school in Akre town.

Percentage of girls and boys enrolled in School



Camp schools



Host community Schools

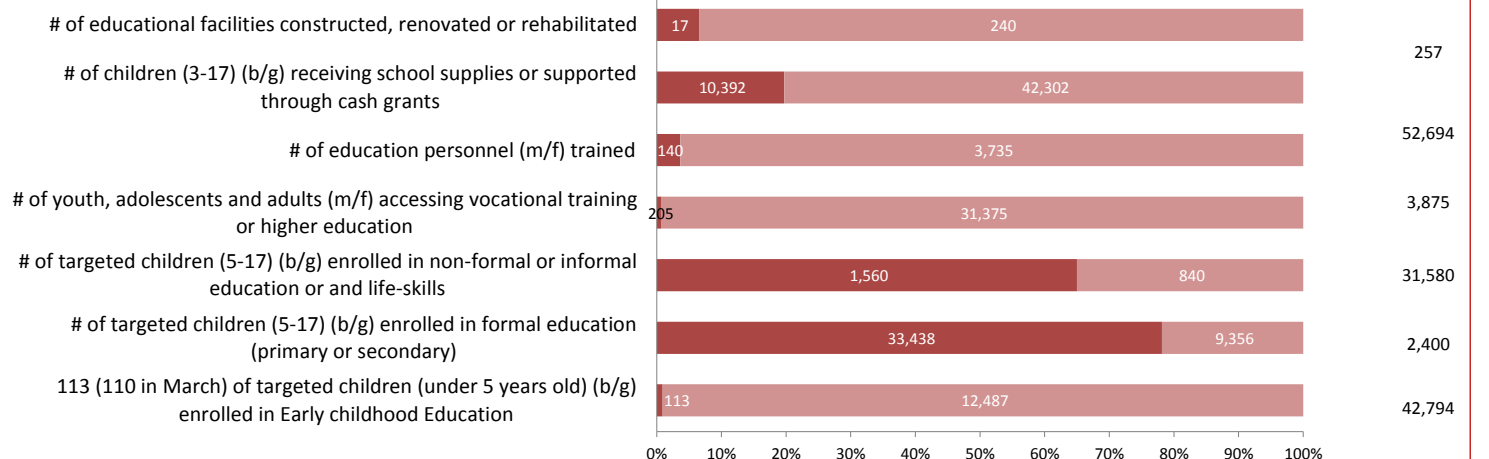


NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Extra Stationary for the students in Darashakran, Qushtapa, and Kawergosk camps is of great concern to enhance the quality of education.

The shortage of teachers at schools needs to be addressed as the first semester is about to end, and there are not enough teaching staff to facilitate exams.

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30,470 consultations are provided to the Syrian Refugees in primary health care

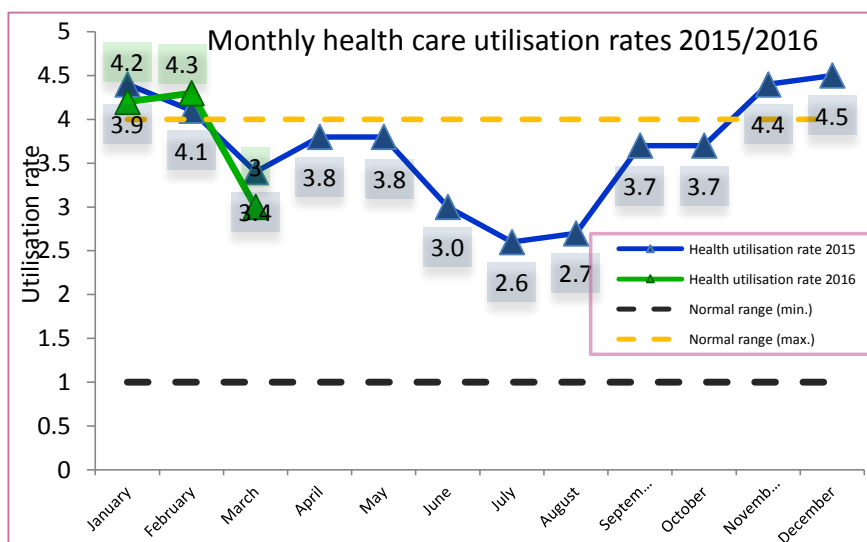
MARCH HIGHLIGHTS:

- A total of 26,853 patient consultations (acute and chronic conditions) were conducted in Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities in refugee camps (source UNHCR HIS-Health Information System). Health Utilization rate (visits/person/year) is 3.0 which lies within the expected range of 1- 4. Major cause for patient consultations remained upper respiratory tract infections, skin infections and urinary tract infection. 1,196 patients were referred to secondary and tertiary hospitals for further investigations and/ or hospitalization. During the same period, 1,053 patients attended mental healthcare services.

- In Kawergosk camp, Erbil governorate, the handover of psychiatric cases from MSF-F to UPP has completed. UPP will continue to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in the camp.

- MHPSS working group has been established in Erbil, Sulaymaniyah in order to improve mental health services and coordination among health partners. MHPSS WG will be chaired by DoH in each governorate.

- In Obaidy camp, Anbar governorate, Primary Health Care Centre remains closed due to security concern.



PU-AMI medical assistant checking blood pressure for a patient at Gwailan camp PH. Duhok.



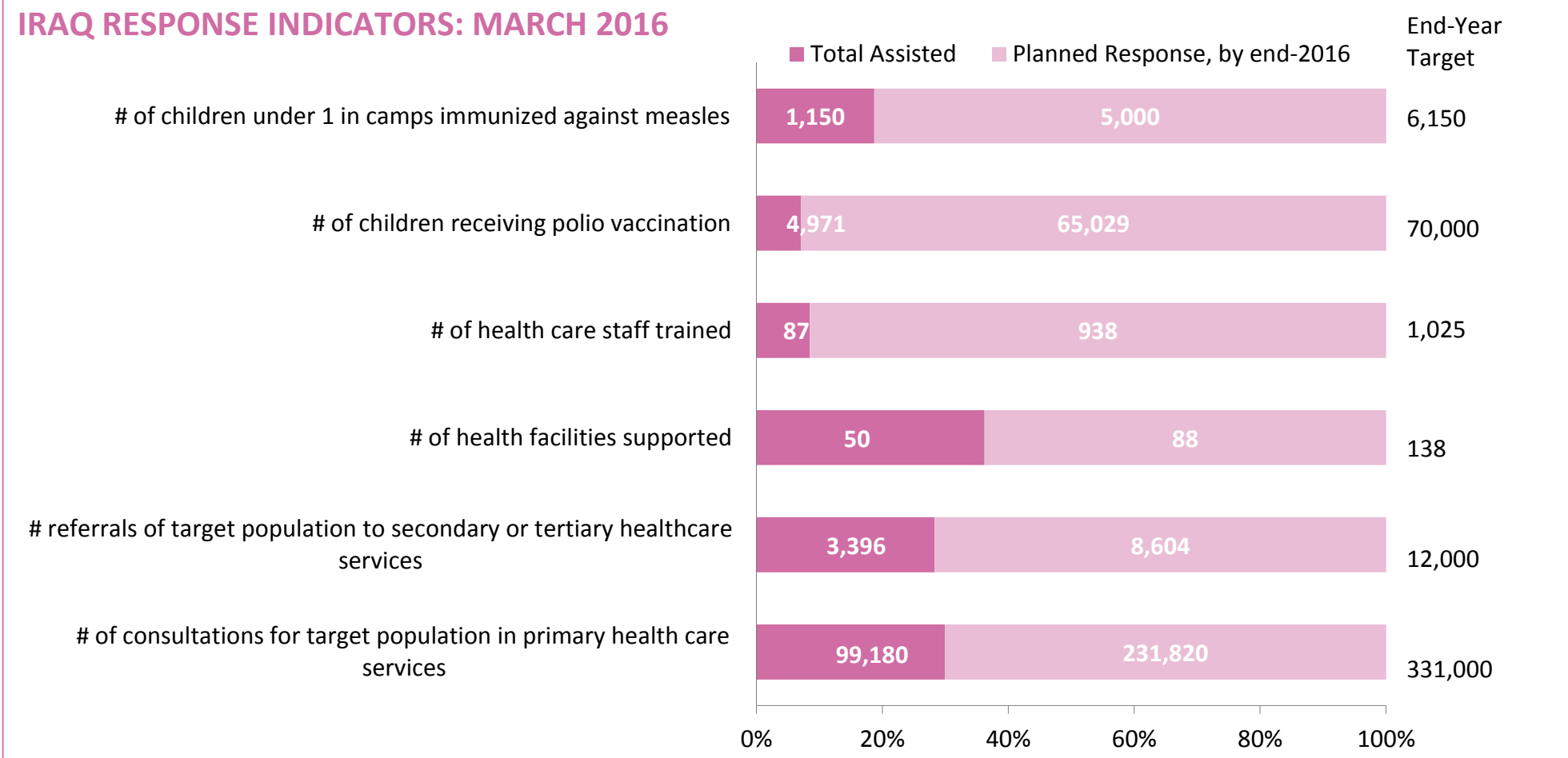
Kawergosk camp PHC's pharmacy, Erbil. UNHCR/M. Marzoog

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

- Partners face increasing constraints to raise the needed funds to maintain health services for refugees. Continued support for health care services provided by the Ministry of Health and humanitarian actors is a key priority to prevent excess morbidity and mortality among the displaced Syrian populations.

- Medicines shortage is a key concern in public health facilities due to financial crisis. Continued support to MoH/DoH is a priority to ensure the availability of essential medicines.

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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





MARCH HIGHLIGHTS:

The overall situation of the sector: Total shelter capacity of Syrian refugee camps is **19,968** shelter units. A total of **15,777 (81%)** improved shelter units are constructed (provided with concrete slab, kitchen, family latrine and shower) and **14,238** are occupied. More than **14,000** refugee households (about **69,000** persons) are benefiting from improved shelter assistance in the camps.

A total of **2,640** shelter units is planned as part of 3RP 2016.



Shelters Improvement in Darashakran camp, Erbil. UNHCR/Mazin

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

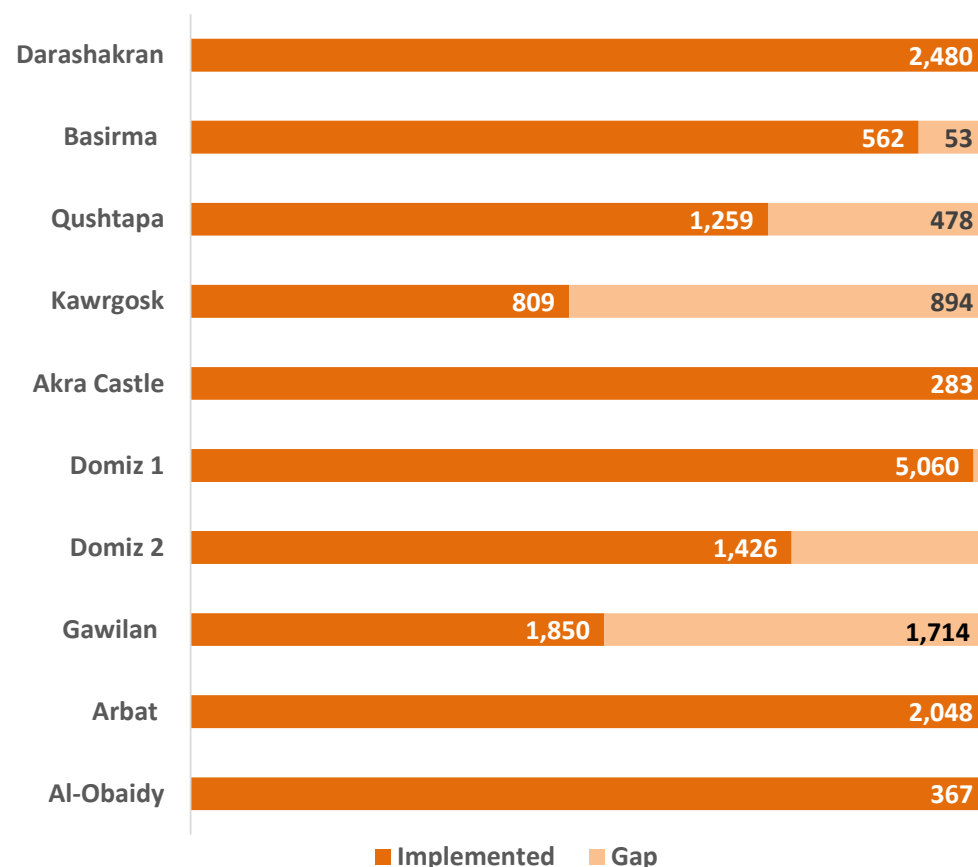
The objective of the sector is to provide adequate and targeted shelter support to Syrian refugees living in camps and out of camp, in order to meet their shelter and settlement needs.

There is need to construct 3,733 new improved shelter plots in Gawilan, Kawergosk, Basirma and Qushtapa. Out of which construction of 2,640 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.

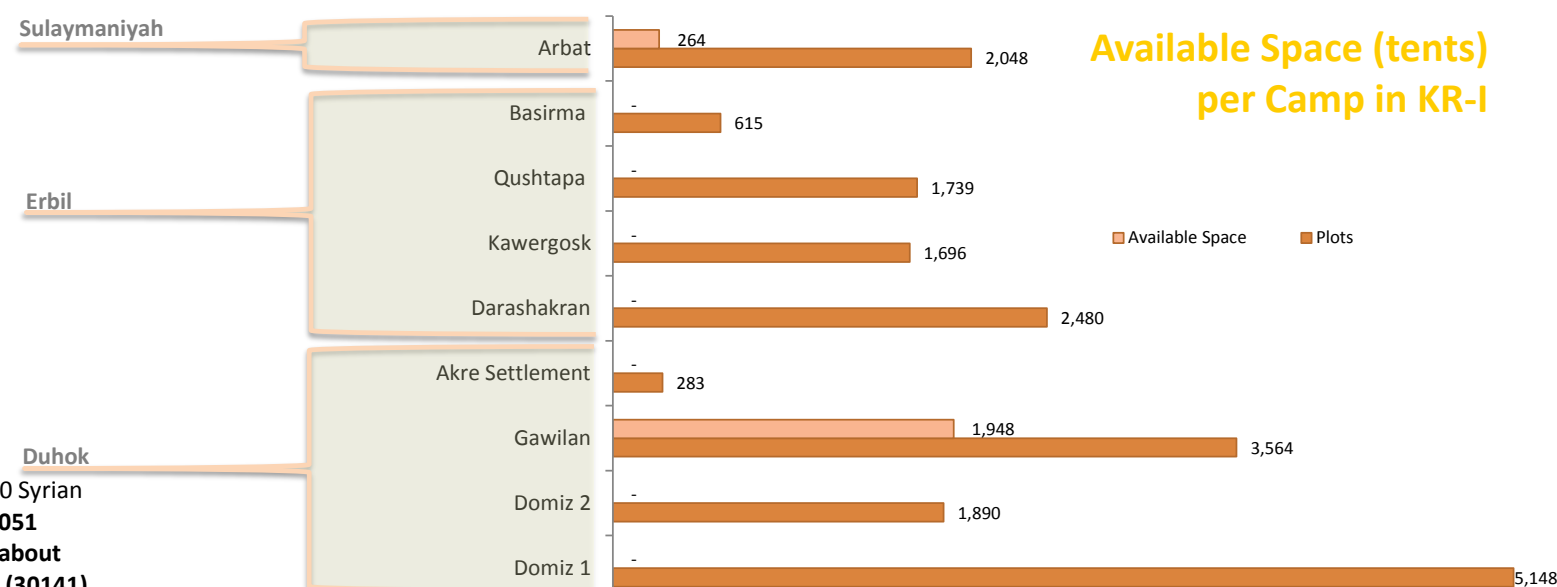
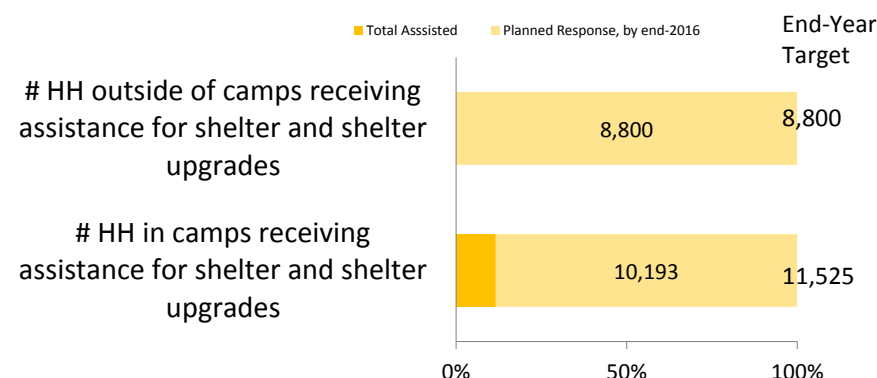
Currently due to lack of funds and given that camps are priority the main focus of the shelter sector is the refugee camps. However, there are needs for the out of camp refugee population such as upgrading of dwellings, rental support and support to community infrastructure.

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.

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



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



Basic Needs Assistance during March 2016:

- 1,479 households received seasonal assistance during March 2016
- 279 newly arrived households received Basic Needs Assistance (Core Relief Items)
- 336 HH received replacement core relief items during March 2016

MARCH HIGHLIGHTS:

The final distributions of winter support for the 2015/2016 winter season took place during March with 214 families in Erbil receiving kerosene from UNHCR and 915 households in Domiz 1 and 2 receiving 915 stoves from Islamic Kurdish League (IKL). In addition 350 families in Basirma camp received a seasonal package of blankets, pillows, mattresses, stoves and boots from British Islamic Relief.

279 newly arrived families received their initial distribution of core relief items. These households are mostly either newly registered or have relocated to camps from urban areas.

A further 148 individuals who were reunited with their families received mattresses and quilts and a further 4 newly married households received cri support.

French Red Cross in partnership with UNICEF distributed 650 trash bins in Domes 1 for use by 3250 families.

DRC implemented a programme of post distribution monitoring in Darashakran using an ODK tool.



Small refugee waiting for kerosene distribution in Darashakran refugee camp, Erbil. March 2016, UNHCR/O.Zhdanov

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Sulaymaniyah:

Arbat camp continues to receive refugee families who have relocated from urban areas stating an inability to meet their basic needs as the main reason. Sulaymaniyah continues to experience electricity cuts which will affect the protection and well-being of the Syrian refugees, particularly those residing in camp that do not have access to backup generators. This also affects the water supply as the pumps also require electricity. A solution is required as a minimum to ensure continuation of the water supply.

Erbil:

Some residents of Basirma have departed the camp either heading back to Syria or on to Europe without notifying either UNHCR or the camp administration. Evidence suggests that they are passing on their UNHCR certificates to relatives who in turn use them to receive benefits and services.

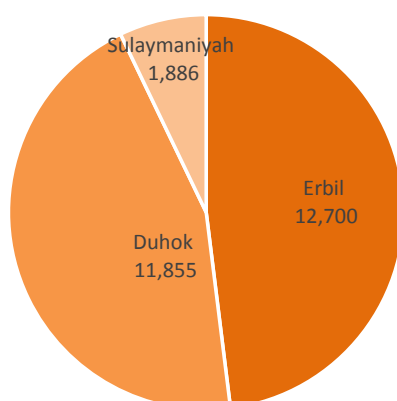
Duhok:

Reports an on-going requirement for fire extinguishers in all refugee camps as well as a fire truck for Domiz2. Hygiene kits in all camps trash bins in Domiz2 and construction of shading at distribution points for none camp refugees.

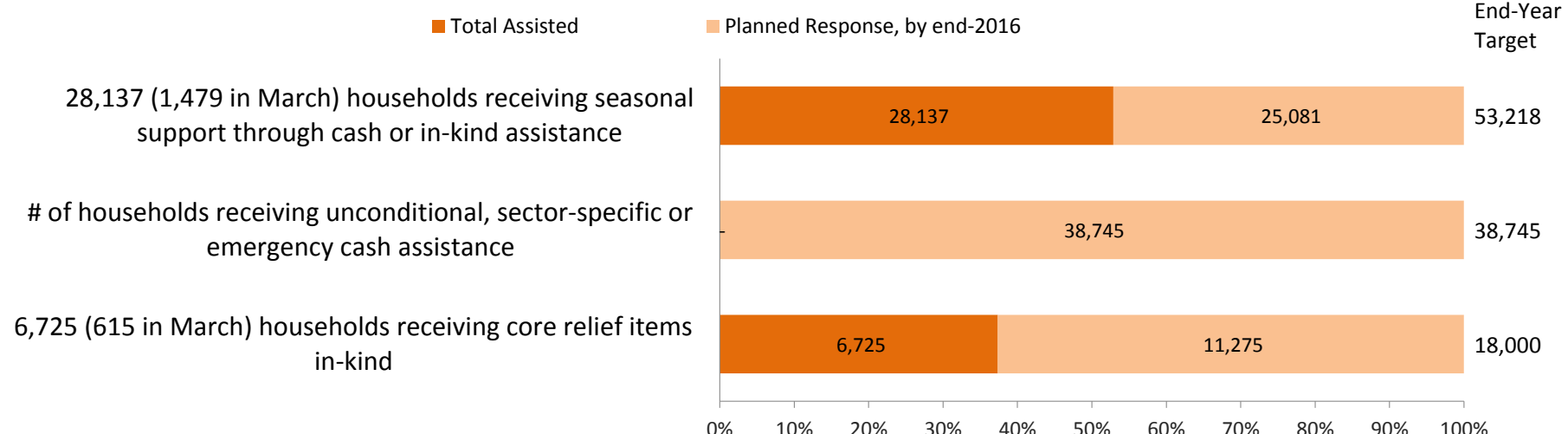
Duhok also reports that feedback from refugees informs that they prefer multi-purpose cash assistance rather than in-kind support due to the travel costs involved.

There is also a general comment from all governorates about the quality of distributed stoves.

Winter assistance (Kerosene in-kind and cash)
Number of household (HH) beneficiaries/locations



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



Across Iraq, **96,290 Syrian refugees living in 10 camps** continued to benefit from routine access to water, sanitation and hygiene services. **1,405 Syrian refugees and host community members** living off camp benefited from access to safe water and sanitation facilities and services. **6,306 Syrian Refugee children in camp schools and CFS** benefitted from access to functional latrines.

MARCH HIGHLIGHTS:

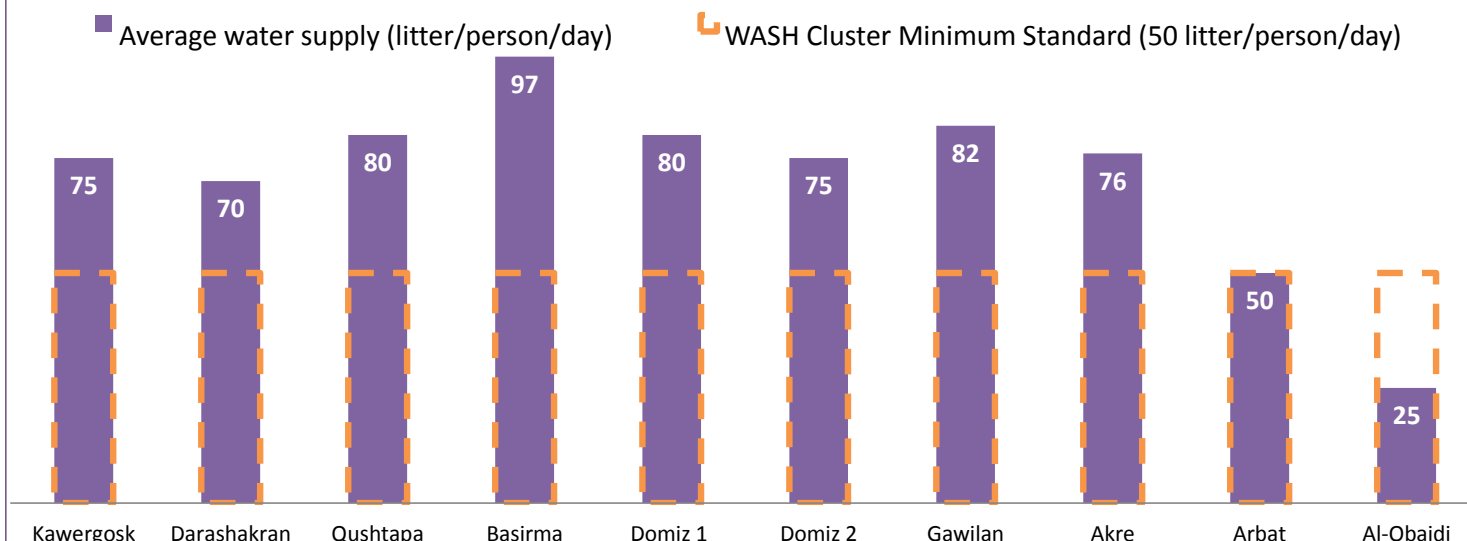
Anbar (Al-Obaidy): Access still remained limited. Service provision continued, including: water supply, still unchlorinated due to security restrictions on chlorine provision; repair and maintenance of latrines and bathrooms and garbage collection.

Duhok (Domiz I and II, Akre, Gawilan): Daily water supply, including trucking in low pressure areas, routine O&M of facilities, waste collection continued. Routine water quality monitoring continued in all camps. In Domiz I, 37 family additional latrines were constructed (reaching 75 of a planned 100), and 8 new holding tanks completed (reaching 38 of a planned 50) and connected to existing latrines. Construction of 3,000 mtrs of open channel along the roadside and behind tents, and installation of 3,500 mtrs (of a planned 4,500 mtrs) of drainage pipes was completed. Hygiene promotion activities including student participation in school cleaning campaigns reached 9,571 students in 12 schools in the 4 camps. In Gawilan, maintenance of black water cesspools, hygiene promotion, community/school cleaning campaigns continued.

Erbil (Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk and Qushtapa): Daily water supply, water quality monitoring, O&M of water and sanitation facilities, garbage collection and de-sludging continued for 31,258 people. Due to stable public power supply, water availability in all camps is now slightly better, at an average of 80 ltr/person/day. Daily water availability is minimum of 70 ltr/person/day in Darashakran and max of 97 ltr/person/day in Basirma.

Sulaymaniyah (Arbat): Regular household level water supply continued. A second 900m pipeline from the boreholes to the main storage tanks is installed. Connection of the pipe to the water tanks will be completed mid-April. This second pipeline will increase water supply from the boreholes to the tanks. Plans to repair and maintain sanitation facilities in block H are progressing. Garbage collection, O&M of water points, latrines and showers continued.

ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY IN CAMPS: MARCH 2016



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



Murad, 8, from Akre Refugee Camp uses WASH facilities in the camp school.
Photo: UNICEF/Iraq/2016/Anmar

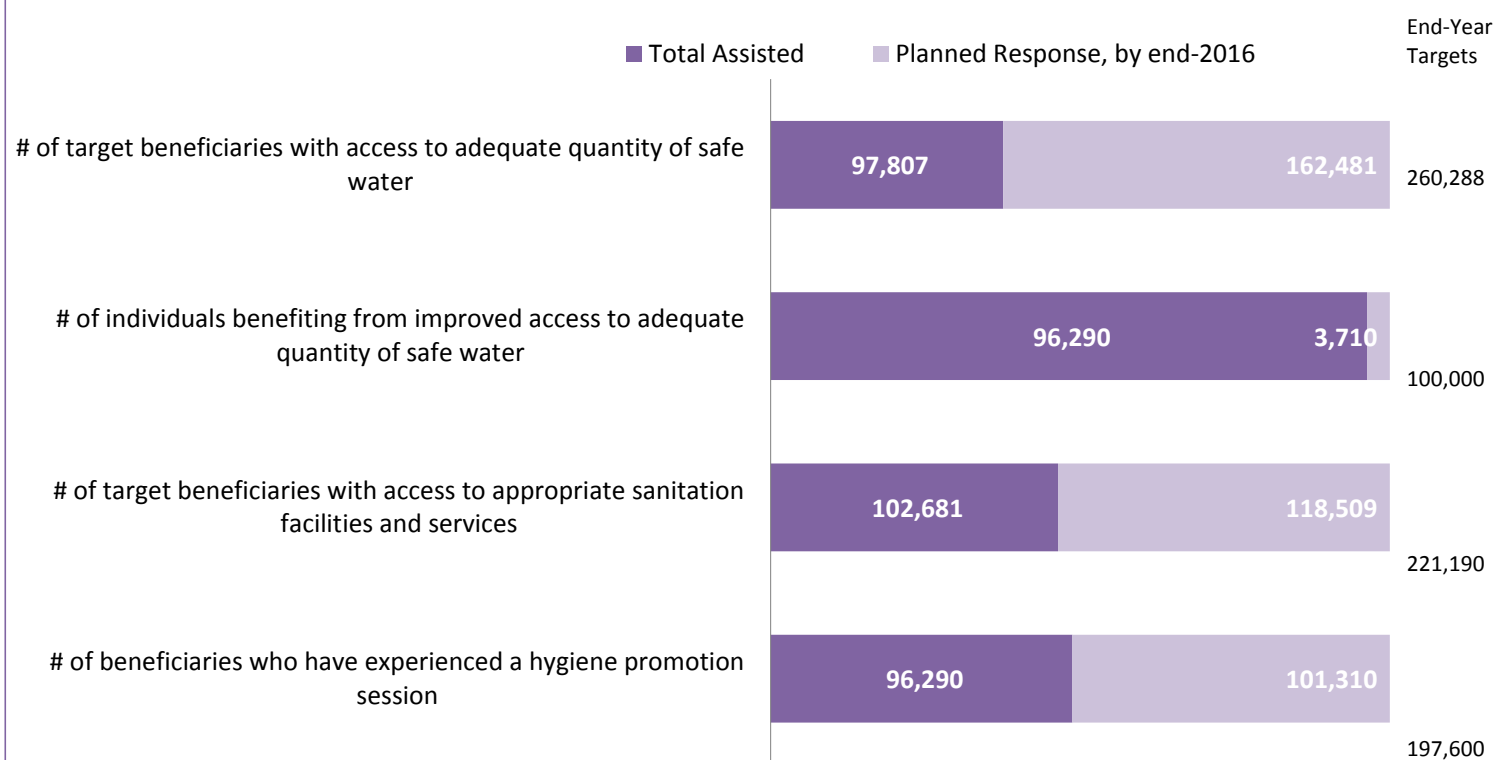
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

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 establishment of a solid waste management plan in each refugee camp has also been identified as a need.

There is a significant out of camp Refugee population, and their needs have largely gone unmet. With the current financial crisis limiting Government capacity to sustain services, it is anticipated that the needs of this group, and host communities will continue to go unmet, which may lead to their situation becoming more critical – particularly in the summer.

Efficient use, conservation of water remains an area in which community advocacy is required. Water losses due to overflow of storage tanks without floating control valves remains a pending issue.

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