



APRIL HIGHLIGHTS:

Syrian refugees from Aleppo district and other areas continue to arrive the Peshkhabour border (560 individuals) which is open for new arrivals on Monday only. Refugees' report that at ISIL controlled checkpoints those who are known supporters of the regime, the Free Syrian Army (FSA) or YPG are prevented from passing. The total of new arrivals since January 2015 stands at 19,029 individuals, with 4,591 arrivals in April 2015. The reasons for departure remain the same: fear of military conscription, general violence, family unification.

Refugees departing for Syria (1,424 individuals) claim family reunification, access to medical care, attending family events, and the high cost of living in the KR as their main reason for departure. Refugees all return to areas not affected by the conflict at the moment.

Biometric registration and verification is progressing: in Said Sadiq, Sulaymaniyah, 132 refugees were verified and their biometrics registered, whilst the residency department processes applications at the same time. The Duhok residency department renewed or issued residency cards to all refugees in Gawilan and Akre (1,862 cards).

Partners Harikar, Qandil and CDO continued to provide legal support to refugees in need of civil status documents (birth, marriage, death and divorce certificates). Recent delays in court proceedings to issue marriage certificates are attributed to delays in required security clearances. It has been noted that refugees resort increasingly to traditional marriages thereby putting at risk obtaining birth certificates for new born children. In response to these concerns, massive campaigns for birth and marriage certificates have taken place across the KRI. DOLSA implemented a tent to tent awareness raising campaign in Basirma about the negative consequences of early marriage.

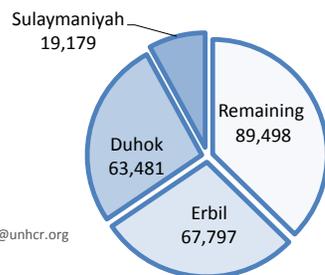
ACTED has established Youth Protection Committees in Qushtapa, Darashakran and in Domiz refugee camps to ensure that the voices of youth living in the camps will be heard. Further, TdH organized community consultations on CFS activities in Basirma to tailor the programme further to meet the needs of the beneficiaries. STEP has opened a new CFS in Arbat refugee camp.

SGBV partners in the KR-I have focused on further capacity building and awareness raising. In Duhok Governorate reports have been received of sexual and gender based violence by young adolescent refugees against children (boys and girls). These reports are being investigated to provide appropriate responses and improve preventive measures to address these serious concerns.

The local call centre, managed by CDO, has received an increasing number of calls related to registration and eligibility for food assistance. More refugees in out of camp areas have expressed the need for food assistance due to the increasing cost of living and limited job opportunities.

Protection activities in Al-Qaim refugee camp remain suspended. It has been reported that restrictions on the freedom of movement, and the many ISIL controlled checkpoints, de facto limit refugees' access to health services. The journey to the hospital may take 15-20 hours, and the cost of transport is significant.

Iris-Scan in KR-I
60.5% enrolled
39.5% remaining



Leading Agencies: UNHCR Jacqueline Parlevliet, parlevli@unhcr.org

- **248,367** Syrians are registered by UNHCR:
 - 96.8% live in KR-I (in 9 camps) and in urban areas.
 - 3.2% live in Anbar (1 Camp) and rest of Iraq urban areas.

- **60.5%** (150,457) of the Syrians are with updated registration records including iris scan enrolment in KR-I.



Registration in Gawilan Refugee Camp, Duhok KR-Iraq. UNHCR/R. Rasheed

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

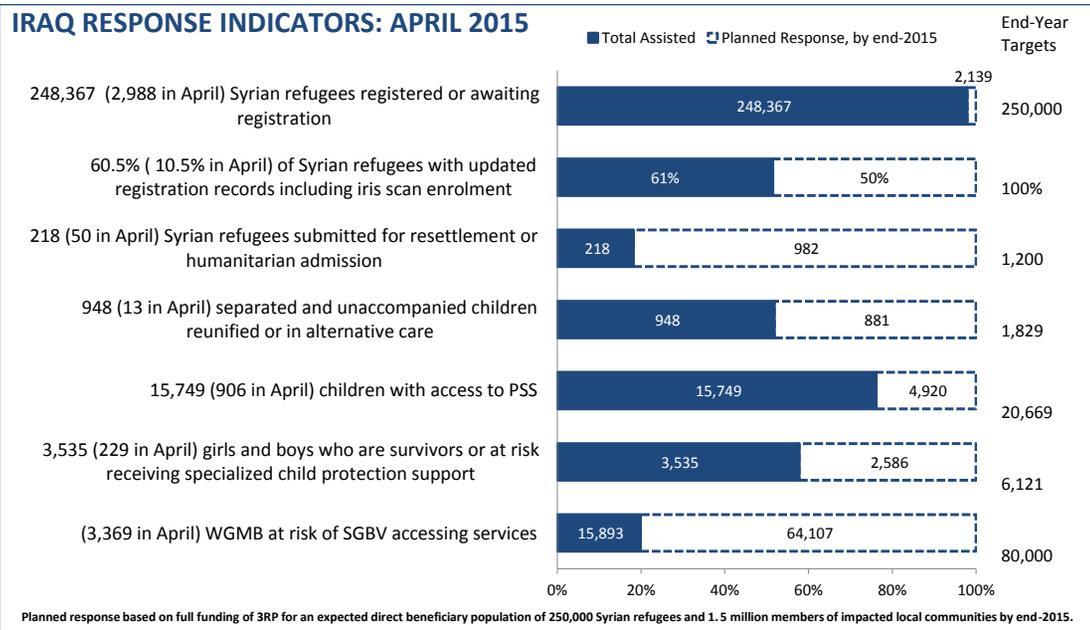
The revision of the verification and biometric registration work plan, including the preparations for outreach through mobile verification units, is expected to accelerate and complete the process by the end of June 2015. Mobile registration in out of camp areas will be expanded in May 2015 following a successful pilot in Sulaymaniyah.

Reports of refugees returning to camps will be further analyzed in light of the possible support which would be required for these refugees to maintain themselves outside of camps. So far most of the refugees have reported the high cost of living, lack of food assistance, limited access to education, and lack of job opportunities as the main reasons for resorting to camps.

Access to safety, and access to asylum remains a concern with the intermittent border opening to the KR-I. The regularization of some 40,000 Syrians has commenced in Duhok, however, the process and procedures need to be better understood to ensure that all individuals with international protection needs can access asylum systems.

The situation in Al-Qaim refugee camp remains of great concern, with the protection partner having withdrawn all staff due to security concerns, and the inability to deliver food assistance to refugees.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: APRIL 2015





104,790 Syrian Refugees Received Food Assistance.

Modalities of food distribution:

- **Food voucher (\$19):** in 6 camps (Domiz 1&2, Akre, Basirma, Darashakran and Kawergosk).
- **Food parcel:** in 4 Camps (Al Obaidi, Arbat, Gawilan and Qushtapa).

APRIL HIGHLIGHTS:

83% (87,024 individuals) of all refugees registered in camps are assisted with **food vouchers** while **17%** (17,766 individuals) were reached with individual **food parcels**.

Due to continued funding constraints, WFP maintained a reduced voucher value of US\$19 per person. Despite reductions, WFP injected US\$1.7 million into the local economy through the voucher programme. The voucher value will remain at US\$19 per person in May.

Following completion of the construction of the retail shop in early April, **Basirma** camp has been transitioned from in-kind food distribution to food vouchers. Preparations are in progress for subsequent expansion of the voucher programme in **Qushtapa** camp in May as the construction of shop and voucher distribution points is almost completed.

A shortlist of retailers who responded to the Expression of Interest launched in early March for the remaining two camps in the KR-I, **Arbat** (Sulaymaniyah governorate) and **Gawilan** (Duhok governorate) has been prepared. These retailers will receive the Request for Proposal in May to enable identification and selection for the retailer(s) for the implementation of the voucher operations in these camps by the **summer of 2015**.

Due to ongoing security operations in Anbar Province, WFP continues to experience challenges and delays with the delivery of food to **Al-Obaidi** camp. The situation is closely being monitored in close consultation with Islamic Relief Worldwide, WFP Logistics and Security Section to ensure timely delivery for May food distributions to the remaining refugees in the camp. UNHCR (through local partner) continues to support the camp bakery to ensure provision of bread and to provide complementary cash assistance amounting to US\$15 per person per month to cover their food needs.

WFP individual food parcel:
16.28 kg per person/month = 2100 kcal/person/day).
Food items and quantity of each food parcel:
Bulgur: 3 kg; Pasta: 4 kg; Lentils: 1.8 kg; Rice: 4 kg;
Vegetable Oil: 0.91 kg; Sugar: 1.5 kg; Salt: 0.25 kg and
Tomato Paste: 0.80 kg.



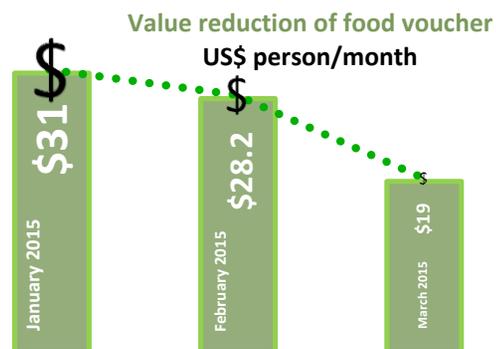
Voucher redemption in Basirma camp, Erbil, WFP/Sepideh Soltaninia

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

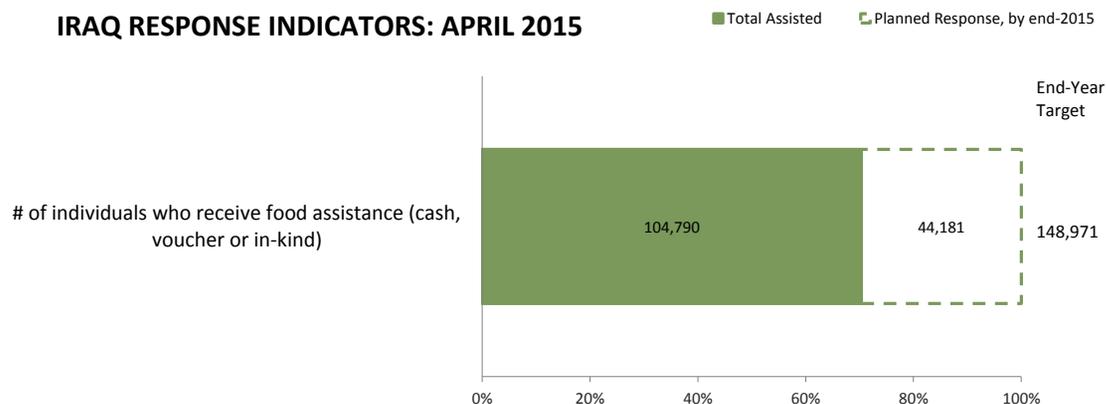
WFP budget requirements to assist Syrian refugees in Iraq in 2015 is US\$56.5 million.

WFP requires US\$12.6 million for the period April to June 2015.

Due to lack of funding children in camp primary schools have not received daily school snacks as part of WFP's school feeding programme since May 2014.



IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: APRIL 2015



Planned response 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-2015.

Lead Agencies: WFP, Matteo Perrone, matteo.perrone@wfp.org; nelly.opiyo@wfp.org
FAO, Fadel El-Zubi, fadel.elzubi@fao.org





Of the 58,116 school age children between ages of 6 to 17 years, 54% (31,196 boys and girls) are enrolled in basic education. (69% in camp, and 54% out of camps)

APRIL HIGHLIGHTS:

An estimated 79,965 are refugee children between the ages of 3 – 17 years. Of these 58,327 are school age boys and girls between ages of 6 to 17 years.

Currently, 31,196 students are enrolled in formal education (grades 1 – 12), 15,560 in camp settings and 15,636 in non-camp settings. Of the 30,437 children enrolled in basic education (grades 1 – 9), 69% are boys and 71% girls. 5,990 students are benefitting from non-formal education activities including alternative education, catch-up classes and recreational activities. Another 1,871 children between ages of 3-5 are attending Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) activities.

The Parent Teacher Associations in 6 camp schools in Domiz camp in Duhok Governorate are now fully functional and meeting regularly with partner support. Meetings aim to orient parents on their role to encourage the retention of students, identify issues experienced by children and psychosocial support. In Domiz camps six Student Engagement Groups (SEGs) were formed to facilitate extra curricular activities and provide student support. All students participated in the electoral process to elect 120 group leaders (61 girls and 59 boys).

A series of training has been on-going. Parent discussion modules on hygiene, nutrition, and healing families were conducted for 1,775 parents across camps and urban schools in Erbil, Duhok, and Sulaymaniyah. Another 37 teachers were trained in healing classroom methods in non-camp settings in Erbil, and an additional 190 teachers received refresher trainings in Duhok and Sulaymaniyah. Teacher training on healing classroom methodologies was also completed for 23 teachers in Arbat camp. Finally, 79 teachers in non-camp schools were trained on how to conduct early grade (grades 1-4) reading assessments.

24 facilitators are providing on-going psychosocial support to 1,897 boys and 1,801 girls in Domiz camps. An additional 296 children are benefitting from non-formal education and psychosocial activities in 2 child friendly spaces in the camp.

In the four Erbil Refugee camps (Kawergosk, Darashakran, Qushtapa and Basirma), 2 teacher training courses on the fundamentals of good teaching practice were carried out benefitting 52 female and 67 male teachers. In the same camps a further 132 students benefited from additional catch up classes (75 boys and 57 girls) in preparation for the upcoming end of year exams. All students are also preparing for the upcoming exams in May.

In Sulaymaniyah, construction of a school in Arbat Refugee camp has commenced. A further two new pre-fabricated schools in Qirga and Chiwar Districts of Sulaymaniyah are planned. Finally, plans for a new 13 classroom school in Gawilan camp is on course. Education supplies have been distributed to Afren refugee non-camp school benefitting 135 students at Bardaqirman and 5 school-in-box kits at Kobane refugee non-camp school benefitting 450 students in Sulaymaniyah.

UNHCR is conducting an assessment on the context and feasibility to setup a DAFI program in Iraq, which grants scholarships to refugees at universities, colleges and polytechnics in their host countries. Through DAFI, UNHCR provides, on a limited basis, scholarships for refugees at the tertiary level in universities and polytechnic institutions through the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative Fund (DAFI).



Domiz Refugee Camp, Duhok KR-Iraq, UNHCR/R. Rasheed

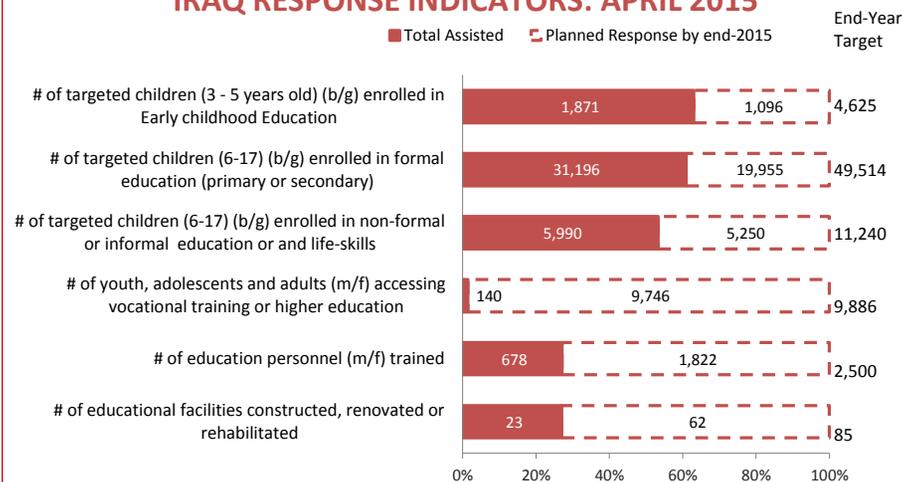
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

There are still disparities in provision of education activities between camp and non-camp settings. While 76% of children (6-14) are attending schools in camps only 63% of the same age are attending schools outside of camps. The difference is even more marked in secondary schools where only 5% of children 15 – 17 are attending formal education.

There is a shortage of Syrian teachers in both camp and non-camp schools, especially in some subjects such as science in order to cover all lessons in the required curriculum. Some schools have commenced classes using volunteer teachers. Furthermore, due to budget constraints teachers have not received salaries for some months, 399 newly recruited teachers also urgently need payment of their salaries. Overcrowding and distance to schools remain barriers to education and are affecting the quality of services in most host community schools.

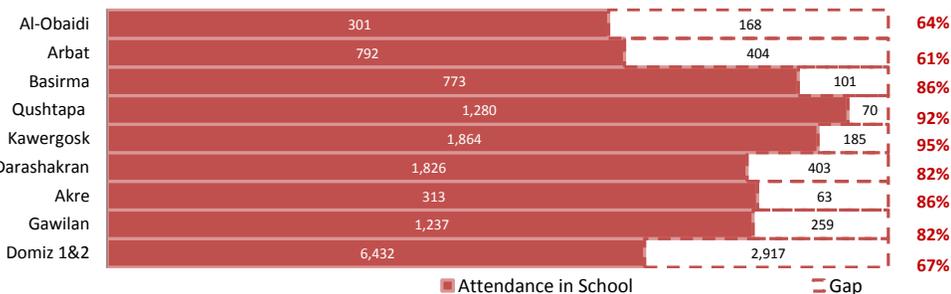
There are not enough partners providing educational activities in ECCD for children aged 3-5 and secondary education. Additional financial support and allocation of adequate learning spaces are required to expand education and in particular the ECCD programming and secondary education.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: APRIL 2015



Planned response 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-2015.

Children (6-14 years) attending primary schools in camps % attendance



Education Sector Coordination: UNICEF Yeshi Haile: yhaile@unicef.org; Save the Children hollyn.hammond@savethechildren.org Matthew Swift: matthew.swift@savethechildren.org; KRI-G Ministry of Education Parveen A. Ali: parzheenal@moe-kr.org





33,409 consultations are provided to the Syrian Refugees in primary health care services

APRIL HIGHLIGHTS:

- In Sulaymaniyah and Duhok high level Inter-sectoral committees were established by the Governor's Office which will take the lead in preparing for and responding to any possible outbreak of Cholera. Cholera is endemic in KRI, the last outbreak occurred in 2012.
- A task force was formed to standardize reporting and investigation of neonatal deaths. Results of the investigations will contribute to the planning and adjustment of the health sector response.
- IMC completed its health project in Qushtapa and Basirma refugee camps. Services will continue to be provided by DoH Erbil with financial support from WHO.
- UPP conducted a 2 days Training of Trainers 11 local social workers and educational psychologist. Topics focused on the establishment of resilience groups and psychological first aid (PFA).

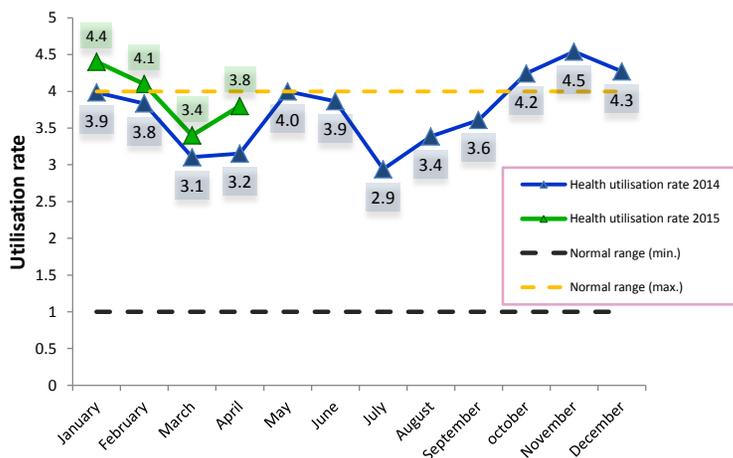


Vaccination of new arrivals at Ibrahim Khalil Border point, Duhok. UNHCR/ R. Rasheed

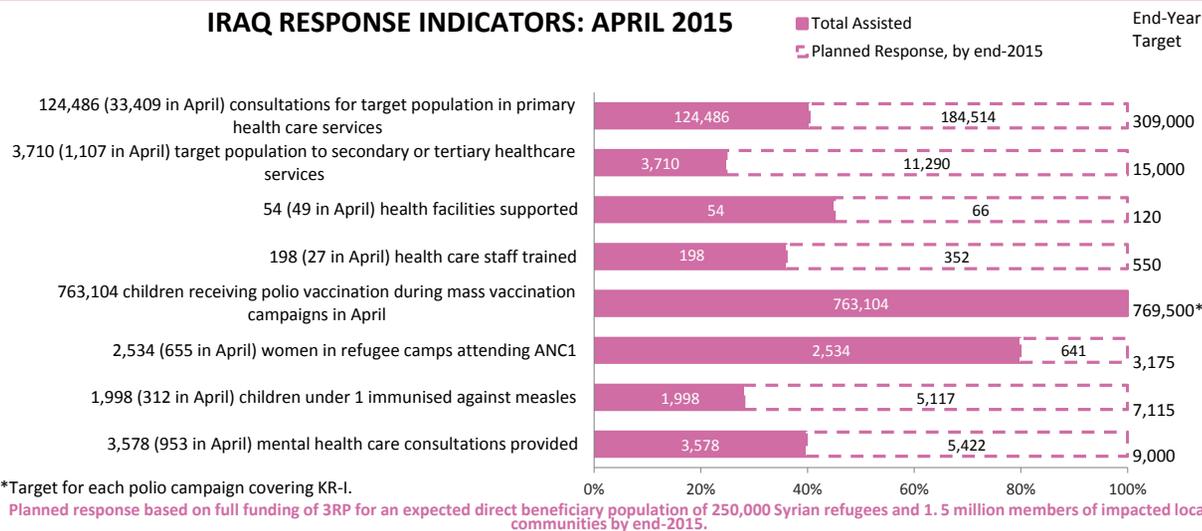
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

- 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.
- With the onset of summer, control of communicable diseases needs to be strengthened further in close cooperation with other sectors.
- Access to health care services for non-camp populations needs to be further strengthened. Drug shortages remain a key concern in public health facilities. Lack of awareness on available health services and insufficient health knowledge impact health seeking behaviour. Access to mental health and psychosocial care services remains an area in need of further support for both camp and urban refugee populations.

Monthly health care utilisation rates 2014/ 2015



IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: APRIL 2015



Leading Agencies:
UNHCR, Sandra Harlass, harlass@unhcr.org/
WHO, Dr. Mohammad Daoud Altaf, altafm@who.int
and Ministry of Health (MoH - KRI).





Gawilan Refugee Camp, Duhok.

APRIL HIGHLIGHTS

The shelter situation remained stable since March 2015: **74% of households live in improved shelters (with concrete slab, kitchen and latrine and shower). Improvement of shelter units is ongoing with variable work according to camps.**

Erbil camps: Darashakran:

The site development work is completed in the extension part that providing space for 220 shelters. Thus, all the shelter units in the camp 2,172 are improved.

Kawergosk: The total number of the shelter is: 1,750 shelter units. Improved shelter: the relocation of families living in the transit part to permanent part is completed by providing 512 improved shelters in March and April 2015. Non-improved: 1,238 shelter units are in need for improvement depending on fund availability.

Road development (3,215 m.l of road leveling and laying compacted sub-base) has started for these newly relocated shelters.

Basirma: The total number of shelter units: 705 units (639 improved including the 40 shelter units in April, and 66 non-improved). Depending of the availability of fund, these latter will also be improved.

Qushtapa Camp: Road development (5,350 m.l of road leveling and laying compacted sub-base) in the UAE part of the camp. Also, maintaining the, cleaning and opening the sewage pipelines and manholes in the same area.

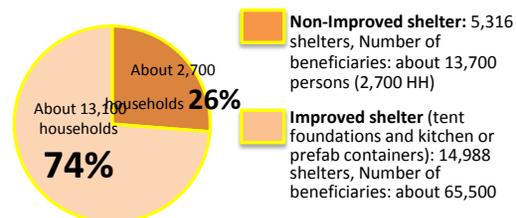
Duhok camps: Domiz 1&2: Constructing of 654 plots in the plan for the improvement of the shelter units that will benefit nearly 4,400 refugees who have been living non-improved shelter: about 28% of the construction is implemented.

Fund is guaranteed by NRC to help 100 vulnerable families (selection criteria made in coordination with UNHCR and government partner, BRHA) to improve their shelter as they cannot improve their own shelter as that it is the case for about 25% of the camp population.

Gawilan camp: Construction is under progress for 26 concrete slabs to allow the singles benefit from improved shelter in transit site of the camp. Also, work continues in road maintenance the damaged parts of the roads by water.

Needs for replacement of old tents is studied with the camp manager whether they should be replaced by new tents or to authorise the refugees to improve the shelters by themselves.

Shelter Situation: 16,463 shelters in the 9 camps for 67,506 Syrian Refugees (15,848 households).



NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The objective of the sector is to provide adequate and targeted shelter support to Syrian refugees living in camps, in order to reduce vulnerability and physical settlement issues within the camps.

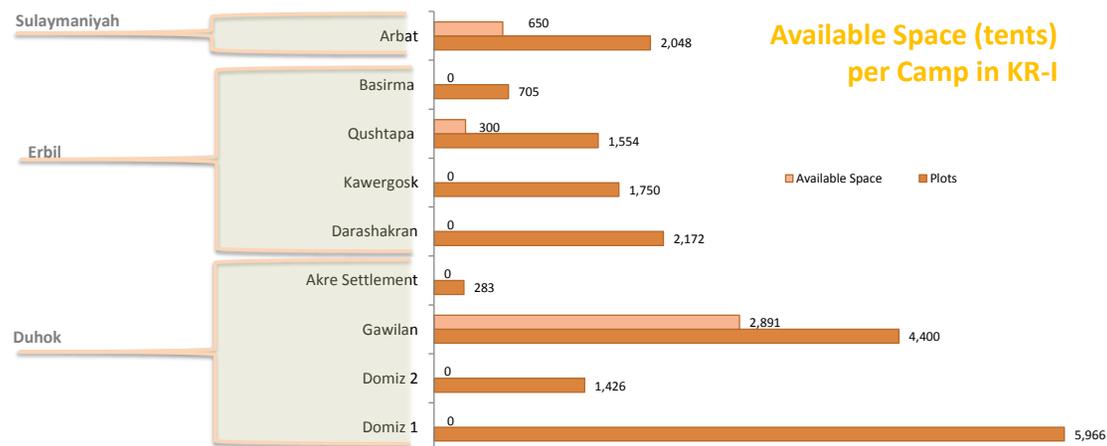
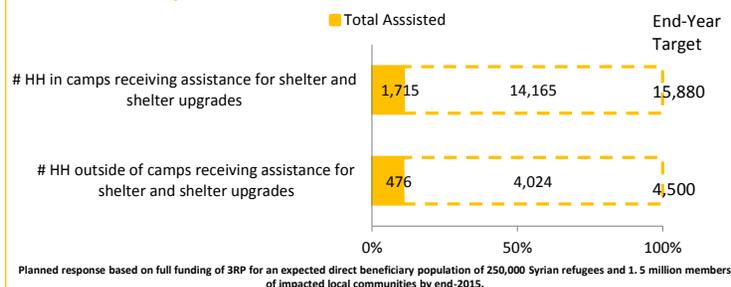
Notwithstanding that the main focus for the shelter sector are the camp refugees, there are some urgent needs for the non-camp population. These include advocacy for continued refugee residency in host communities, upgrades to the dwellings of refugees living in non-camp settings, and the prevention of informal settlements in urban areas.

In this non-camp setting, families that include persons with specific needs (PSNs) will be targeted for assistance first, while mixed approaches will be taken for those non-PSNs.

Community outreach and protection services will be engaged in the beneficiary selection, so that those benefiting from shelter assistance will be based on demonstrated need.

In the camps, Improvement mainly to sewage disposal is required.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: APRIL 2015





APRIL HIGHLIGHTS:

In April, 2015 the number of new arrivals was low, newly registered cases are newly married couples, family reunification cases and families, requesting to be relocated to the camps. A trend has been noticed for the movement of none camp refugees relocating to camps claiming they are unable to pay rent, utilities or other costs due to the continuous economic challenges. Post-Distribution monitoring together with summer needs assessment has been completed in Duhok and Erbil. Report with recommendations shared with partners.

The main points are:

Dohuk governorate:

As the non- camp refugees continue to face the challenging economic situation to pay rent, utilities and other costs, there is a noticeable increase in the number of families requesting for relocation to the camps. Altogether 255 families from Zakho, Sumel and Duhok have now been relocated to Gawilan camp from January to April 2015; 88 tents/ 77 families were provided with UNHCR Tents in Gawilan; NFIs were provided to 183 families/798 Individuals NFIs in Domiz, 53 new arrivals families/253 Individuals with NFIs in Gawilan camp and Akre, including 9 new marriages. In addition to new arrivals there were 72 individuals added to registration forms as new born babies and family reunification cases. 215 disabled persons received adult diapers in Domiz, 101 in Gawilan and 32 in Akre. BRHA distributed 100L of kerosene to 756 families in Duhok centre, to 508 families in Sumel district, 150L of kerosene to 47 new arrival families in Gawilan, also 14 bags of clothes kits and 3kg detergent powder to 14 families in Gawilan were distributed among the refugees; CRS/CARITAS distributed 1,216 blankets to 240 new arrival families/1,216 individuals in Gawilan, BCF - second hand clothes to 600 families and baby diapers to 275 new arrived children in Gawilan.

Erbil governorate:

In Kawergosk camp 12 tents and CRIs have been provided to the newly married couples as well as new arrival, families who got support from the camp managements in pitching the tents; DRC Camp Management has organized the scabies response in Darashakran and Kawergosk camps, coordinating with PHC. Scabies infection became a serious challenge for the camps' residents and required replacement of the infected NFI's. As such, in Darashakran 47 families received 202 mattresses, 234 quilts, 19 pillows, 31 hygiene kits, and 50 families in Kawergosk had NFI's replaced with 288 mattresses, 257 quilts, also 50 hygiene kits were provided by IOM and UPP.

In Basirma camp DRC Camp Management has conducted a comprehensive camp sweep in order to collect accurate data for the first phase of the relocation.

In Qushtapa camp massive relocation started on 8 April and completed by the end of the month. As a result 384 new tents have been pitched for the relocated families; also 2 new families received tents and CRI kits. 3 families have received replacement mattresses and blankets due to scabies infection, 12 CRI kits had to be replaced due to fire incident in the camp.

Sulaymaniyah Governorate

Major attention in Sulaymaniyah is paid to the newly arrived IDP families. Only one newly arrived refugee family have been registered in Arbat camps and received CRIs.

Al-Obaidi refugee camp:

As part of UNHCR support to the Syrian refugees in Al-Obaidi and through Camp management partner (ISHO), UNHCR has distributed 6480 pieces of baby diapers, 4500 pieces of sanitary napkins and 2520 pieces of adult diapers. These items are the part of available items in Al-Obaidi warehouse; due to security situation it is not possible for UNHCR to deliver any supplies. 11,250 liters of Kerosene to all Camp population have been provided as well, mainly for cooking needs.

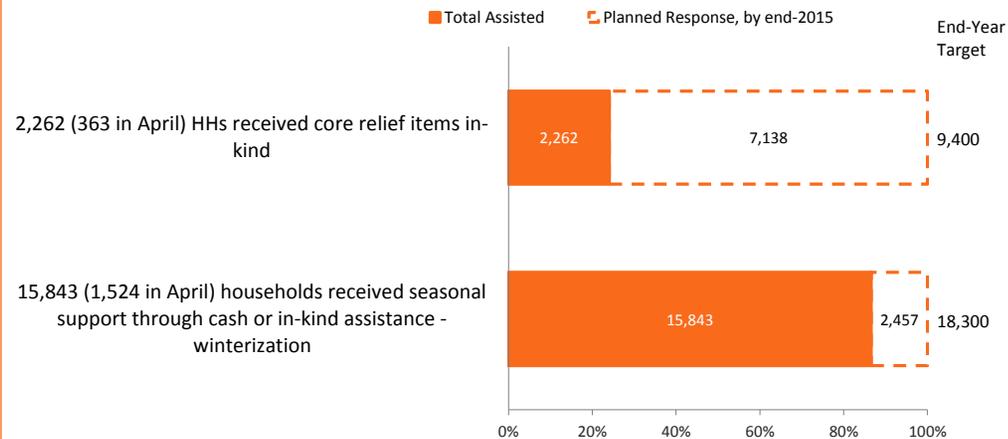


Domiz Refugee Camp, Duhok. UNHCR/R. Rasheed

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

- Baby diapers, sanitary napkins still remain a gap in all camps as well as hygiene kits. No feedback has yet been received from UNICEF. UNHCR is exploring other means to source for Hygiene kits as well as providing ways to provide for diapers and napkins.
- In Erbil camps one of the main constrains is space, hygiene issues and garbage collection. UNHCR, partners, managing the camps and the government authorities are trying to work out possible ways to solve at least part of the issues.
- Distribution of summer kits is requested. Cluster partners provided a Guidance and standard kit recommended for the partners for summer season. It is planned, that not only NFI kits will be distributed, but

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: APRIL 2015



Planned response 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-2015.

Leading Agencies: UNHCR Sophia Glazunova, glazunov@unhcr.org; Co-leading agency: ACTED. Participating Agencies:





93,043 Syrian refugees in 10 camps benefit from access to adequate quantity of safe water

APRIL HIGHLIGHTS:

The Sector continued to provide safe drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene promotion to Syrian refugees in nine permanent camps in KR-I, and Al Obaidi camp in Anbar, reaching about 93,000 refugees this month. The Sector will endeavor to upgrade, construct additional facilities to meet gaps before the end of the year, funds permitting.

Domiz 1 camp: UNICEF continued to provide support to Bureau of Response and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA) which ensured access to at least 72 liters /p/day of safe water to 33,472 refugees in Domiz through piped water at an average 2465.29m3 per day and through water trucking at an average of 316.57m3 per day. Water trucking only targeted 1,080 beneficiaries who cannot access water from the main pipeline network. Nine samples from water trucking were checked for Free Residual Chlorine (FRC), and on average showed 0.6mg/l. With the safety margin for acceptable FRC for drinking water at household level at 0.2-0.5mg/l, the water supply in Domiz camp is safe. UNICEF in partnership with NRC completed the replacement of broken sewer of 12m, diameter 12 inches in Ashti quarter; sector 2 Street 2, in Domiz 1. This construction solved the problem of black water flooding onto the street and within the households which posed a public health threat to the refugees, mostly children who play around. A total of 23 persons benefited from this action.

ERBIL

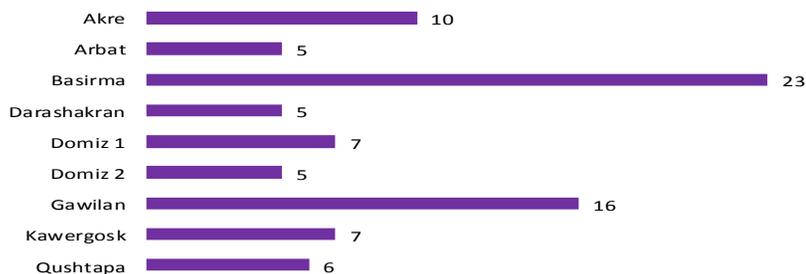
Qushtapa camp: Relocation of families from old campsite to 384 shelter plots in new Section "C" was completed, and families were provided with keys to their sanitation facilities as they arrived at the new location. Water trucking is reduced from 182 cum/day to 130 cum/day because the 384 plots have now permanent water supply system.

Kawergosk camp: Refugees were relocated to 512 shelter plots. Water and Sewerage network is working without any problem after minor repairs conducted by partners. 28 latrines and 16 shower cabinets recovered from transit area after relocation are rehabilitated. All cesspools from relocated area are de-sludged.

Darashakran camp: The Erbil Directorate of Surrounding Water (EDSW) carried out repairs and maintenance of the water system – fixing leakage, construction of new manhole covers to replace broken, etc.

Sulaymaniyah (Arbat): Three boreholes that were drilled by DoSW Sulaymaniyah, with UNICEF funding have been connected the 4 reservoirs (with total capacity of 340m3 altogether). Some network repairs are on-going, and provision of 90m3 of water by trucking is on-going to some sections with low pressure due to broken pipes that are undergoing repair.

Number of Persons Per latrine in 9 of the 10 Camps



Qushtapa camp latrine cleaning, Erbil, DRC/ Oday Salah, January 2015

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

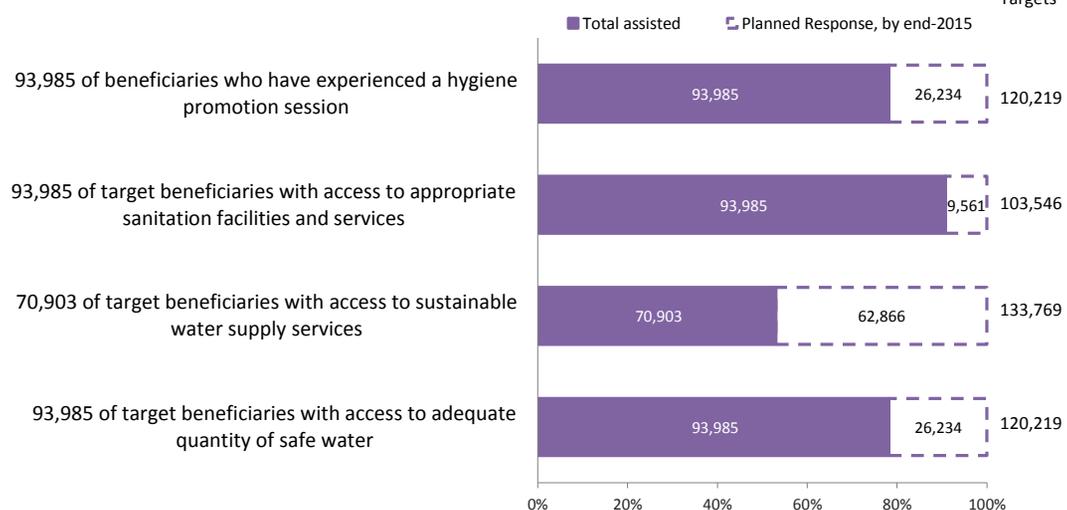
The critical needs and gaps in all ten refugee camps are upgrading and increasing WASH facilities to meet the demands of the targeted population. Alongside this is a need to address disparities between camps, for example, in Basirma camp (Erbil) 27 people have access to one latrine, as opposed to five per latrine in Domiz (Duhok).

Funding for continuation of operation, maintenance, and extension of WASH facilities and services remains a critical challenge.

With the onset of summer, it is expected that demand for water will increase. The Sector is not however able to increase supply, so there will be need to sensitise the users on more efficient use of provided resources.

There continued need to support the development and empowerment of WASH committees to ensure a more sustainable operation and maintenance of facilities.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: APRIL 2015



Planned response 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-2015.

Leading Agencies: UNICEF - Annmarie Swai <aswai@unicef.org>



APRIL HIGHLIGHTS:

Livelihoods activities for the Syrian refugees and members of host communities cover mainly three areas

- 1• Income Generation** opportunities: Increased employment opportunities through income generation/employment creation activities.
- 2• Employment:** Facilitation mechanisms for job opportunities, vocational and business trainings provided (employability trainings, skills trainings, job portals, job newsletters, databases, etc.)
160 beneficiaries have started their Vocational Training (VT) courses in mobile phone repair, plumbing, first aid, embroidery, welding and electric installations.

In Gawilan Camp 132 beneficiaries received Business Development Services (BDS) training, of which 100 completed their VT course in addition 32 are scheduled to receive IKGs packages in order to set up their joint small businesses, according to the business plans approved during the BDS course.

1,298 Syrian refugees benefited from free internet access through IOM Community Technology Access centers (CTA) in Erbil governorate camps:

Basirma: 432 beneficiaries, out of which 169 are women

Darashakran: 439 beneficiaries, out of which 252 are women

Qushtapa: 247, out of which are 83 women

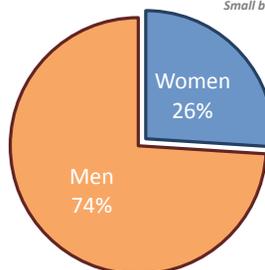
Kawergosk: 180, out of which are 59 women

Also, in **Basirma** Camp 74 beneficiaries received vocational training in (hand-craft and hairdressing) including women & girls in addition to English language course in which 24 beneficiaries had benefited disaggregated by women and girls all to make sure the cash for work project will resume back for women center inside the camp.

3• Social Cohesion: Promote inclusiveness and peaceful co-existence among refugees, host communities and other local groups through Community-based activities for social cohesion facilitated.



Small business management training, non camp refugees, Dohuk, Roshan Muhsin



Percentage of men and women benefited from livelihoods activities

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

According reports from livelihood partners, though the continued humanitarian relief is needed for the most vulnerable refugees, it needs a strongly emphasizing for enhancing beneficiaries' self-reliance, by providing them with income generation activities and training to increase their employability.

In April, Women represented about 26% of the beneficiaries reached through livelihoods programming targeting refugees. Although this represents over a third of the total beneficiaries reached in the month it also highlights a need to maintain a focus on activities which link women to income generating opportunities. Particularly in cash for work activities that traditionally focus on men who are able bodied to participate in physical labor activities.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS - APRIL 2015

