



JULY HIGHLIGHTS:

General

2,820 Syrians arrived in KR-I through Peshkabour border. Readmissions of pre-authorized temporary returns including medical reasons (71%); first time admissions under 15-day visa for medical reasons (21%); first time admissions for family visit purposes (8%) and admission on asylum grounds (0%).

Protection Monitoring Tool (PMT) aimed at establishing clear referral pathways and analysis of protection trends and gaps for refugees in Duhok was rolled-out in July. Mobile registration for refugees in urban areas in Duhok started in July and is continuing. UNHCR conducted training on proGres and revised registration SOPs for UNHCR and partner protection and registration staff in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah.

Due to the limited capacity of generators at PARC during this summer, registration and residency activities were slowed down for almost one week until the generators were replaced.

Community Based Protection

The Outreach Volunteer project for refugees and IDPs implemented by Qandil with the support of UNHCR was officially launched in Kasnazan, Shawes and Koisnaja in July.

UNHCR approved 5 Community Support Projects (CSPs) in Basirma, Harir and Soran districts of Erbil.

UNHCR carried out a 2 day training on detection and referral of mental health cases for 19 urban outreach volunteers in Duhok.

UNHCR conducted a 2 day training for 20 community outreach teams and psychosocial workers on facilitating of community based workshop. This is aimed at shifting outreach strategy from tent-to-tent visits to community events, where larger numbers of beneficiaries can be reached in a culturally acceptable way, and onward referrals to MHPSS providers.

SGBV

There was an increase of PoCs accessing SGBV Services, especially boys and men. 13 safety audits were conducted, partners are encouraged to regularly report on their safety audit. The added value of these audits is not evident.

The economic difficulties refugees are facing create enabling environment for SGBV and negative coping mechanisms including survival sex and child marriages.

Child Protection

10 parents from Arbat refugee camp participated in focus group discussions aimed at assessing their understanding of child labour organized by the Child Protection Working Group.

There was a joint activity by 46 Syrian refugee and IDP children who live in and around Basirma camp on peaceful co-existence aimed at enhancing social cohesion.

Resettlement

92 cases of 286 persons were pre-assessed for resettlement. 76 cases of 228 persons were submitted for review of which 23 case of 92 persons were reviewed at the Case ID stage. 6 MAFs were requested and 1 received. 30 cases of 118 persons were referred for Hub in Amman for resettlement consideration.

40 cases of 157 persons were submitted for resettlement consideration, Canada (61 persons), UK (27 persons), USA (68 persons) and Netherlands (1 persons). 14 persons were accepted by the UK with 2 persons recorded for departures to the UK. 1 case of 6 persons was rejected by the Netherlands and UNHCR withdrew the case of 1 person from the UK.



Protection monitoring in Arbat Refugee camp, July 2016 - Sulaymaniyah Goernorate (c) UNHCR, Chloe Coves

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

With the anticipated Mosul influx, there will be focus on IDP response with the potential of limited attention on the refugee response. This calls for strengthening community based structures among refugees to ensure continuity of services.

UNHCR continues to support Qandil to switch to the use of the RAIS database. There is a need to address the backlog of received payments by entering manually distribution information into RAIS.

Extreme summer temperatures affected participation in child protection activities. The suggestion is made to upgrade the tents in camps to prefabs ensuring children participation during extreme weathers.

Lack of sensitivity in SGBV programming to LGBTI individuals as most centres target women and girls. Lack of dignity kits distribution among refugees is major protection risk. Reporting on SGBV remains a challenge and inputs are still missing from SGBV actors.

The limited capacity of Asayish and BRHA clearances continues to be a challenge for UNHCR registration resulting in a significant backlog of applications. UNHCR continues its advocacy for authorities to expedite clearance procedures or enhance capacity.

The Resettlement Unit still awaits the replacement for the Resettlement Officer expected to arrive in mid of August.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: JULY 2016

3,316(481 in July) individuals trained on child protection & SGBV	3,316	3,351
70,769 (9,932 in July) individuals reached with community mobilization, awareness or information campaigns	437,731	508,500
15,028 (2,531 in July) WGBM who have knowledge of, access to, and benefit from empowerment opportunities	59,222	74,250
13,826 (2,032 in July) persons receiving SGBV services	13,826	13,870
*16,023 (1408 in July) of girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	29,605	45,628
3,928(463 in July) of girls and boys who are survivors or at risk receiving specialist child protection support	1,560	5,488
832 (157 in July) Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission	2,368	3,200
158,446 (1,061 in July) Syrian refugees (above 7 years old) with updated registration records including iris scan enrolment	91,554	250,000
249,395 (1,512 in July) Syrian refugees registered or awaiting registration	246,123	250,000

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55,047 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.
- **Food Parcels**: Ad hoc distributions in all 9 camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq and to some families in urban areas in Basra

JULY HIGHLIGHTS:

A total of 55,047 Syrian refugees received assistance from WFP in July 2016. This included 4,477 refugees supported with in-kind assistance, as well as 50,570 who were assisted through the SCOPE electronic system.

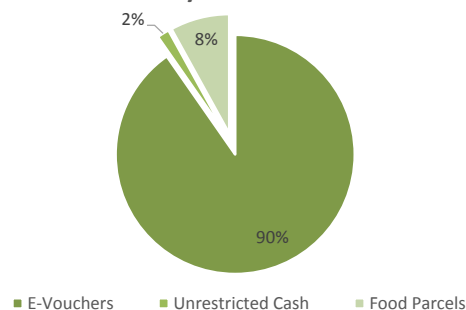
Ad hoc in-kind distributions continued in July 2016, reaching 4,447 individuals. This was a response to new arrivals in the camps, and the need to fill gaps while registering beneficiaries in the SCOPE system. The ad hoc in-kind distributions are a temporary mitigation measure to cover gaps in voucher assistance in camps and will end in August 2016.

July 2016 was the first month of WFP's partnership with World Vision, which is assisting refugees in seven camps with e-vouchers, as well as unrestricted cash in Akre. Operations went smoothly and the next cycle is expected to start on the 14 August 2016, when additional protection cases will be included.

WFP is working closely with UNHCR through the Communicating with Communities mechanism in order to finalise a strategy to deal with beneficiaries' complaints and to refine targeting criteria. Since the signing of a new Field Level Agreement (FLA) in July 2016, cooperating partners have had a stronger presence in the refugee camps, which gives refugees more opportunities to approach the helpdesk.

Refugees who do not live in camps are not provided with food assistance based on previous assessments which found that most non-camp refugees are food

Modality of distributions



- * 49,591 received e-vouchers at USD 10 per person, per month
- ** 979 refugees received USD 10 per person, per month in cash
- *** 4,477 refugees received food rations



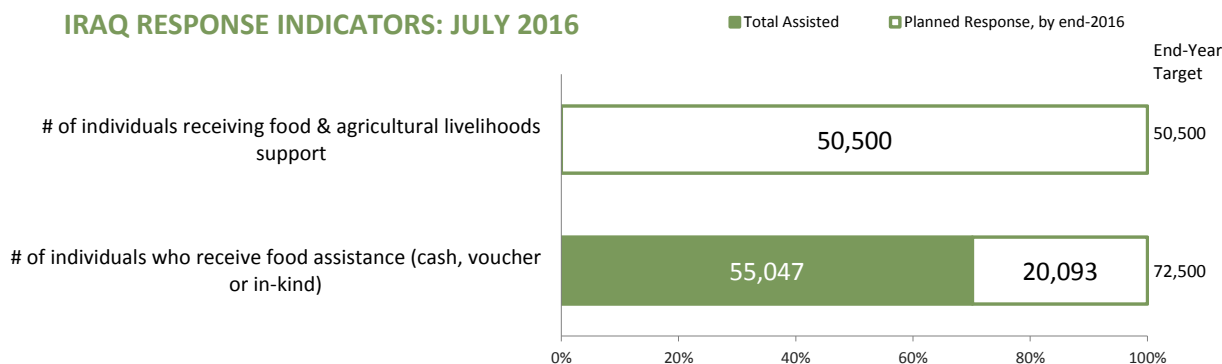
WFP/Mohammed al-Bahbahani

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

WFP and UNHCR have signed an agreement to distribute food parcels to non-camp refugees in Basra Governorate. WFP's Basra sub-office will receive the parcels to cover three months of assistance, starting in August 2016.

Due to generous donations following the London conference on Syria in February 2016, WFP's refugee project in Iraq is fully funded until the end of 2016.

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



INTERSTARS





73% of targeted children (aged 5-17) (boys/girls) are enrolled in formal education (primary or secondary)

JULY HIGHLIGHTS:

Erbil:

A variety of summer activities have been underway in Erbil, including recreational centres, catch-up classes, literacy and numeracy tutoring sessions, and art and music classes to help prepare refugee students enjoy their summer and prepare for the next academic year. A 30-day Kurdish language training course took place for 99 refugee teachers in two Erbil refugee camps to improve language skills and support social integration.

A 3rd cycle of youth programming also started, providing psychosocial support and life skills across 4 youth centres. Refugee children at risk of dropping out of school have also been supported with education-engagement activities. Refugee teachers from 10 primary schools have also been supported with peace building and conflict resolution training.

Duhok:

Summer activities have been underway in Duhok, including recreational centres and Kurdish classes to support refugee students with schooling. Literacy and numeracy tutoring sessions have also taken place in 5 schools, and 29 refugee teachers were trained in child protection concepts, including identifying at-risk children and referral pathways.

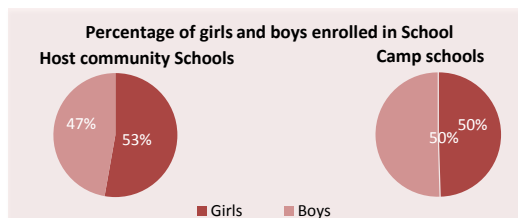
Sulaymaniyah:

Literacy and numeracy tutoring sessions have taken place, in addition to various summer activities including recreational centres, refugee teacher training and Parent Teacher Association meetings. A teaching methodologies course began with 136 refugee teacher participants, and with successful completion of the course, participants will receive KRG Ministry of Education certification.

4 schools have been rehabilitated, including the installation of sunshades, electrical wiring, ceiling and window repairs, fixing of hand basins and classroom doors. Sports competitions, including tennis and table tennis, computer classes, and kindergarten classes have also taken place for over 300 refugee students. For youth programming, the 2nd cycle of adolescence support started with over 600 refugee youth registered to participate in the 8-week intensive course in 3 locations.



Children playing at school in refugee camp, July 2016. (c) UPP



NEEDS ANALYSIS:

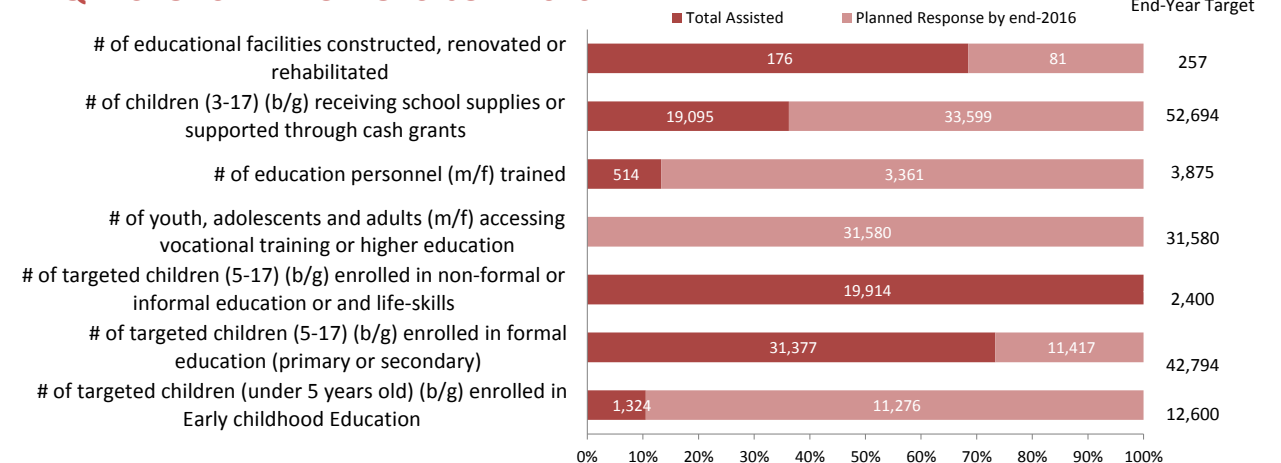
The KRG MoE have said they will be unable to pay refugee **teacher incentives** from the start of the new academic year, and have requested education organisations to cover this gap. There is also a severe shortage of **textbooks** for all refugee students, again asking education organisations to support. For youth programming, there is a lack of certified life skills coaches and youth centres which hinders the ability to support refugee youth effectively.

There continues to be a need for **secondary schools** for refugee students living outside of camps, and the provision of **transportation** for refugee students living far away from schools.

Gaps in data have restricted the education response, for example, a **lack of data** regarding out-of-school refugee children and youth living in urban areas. An assessment in Sulaymaniyah (148 households in Bazyan and Baynjan districts) found that 62% of respondents reported that their children's inability to go to school was the main source of stress for the family, with 36% of respondents reporting that their children are not able to attend education.

41% of respondents reported that distance to school was the main barrier preventing access to education, and 39% reporting that school fees or associated costs were the main barrier. Research conducted in Duhok found 28% of the refugee children between 6 and 14 years old are not attending any kind of formal school, and 79% of refugee children between 15 and 17 years old are not attending school.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: JULY 2016



Leading Agencies: UNICEF, Ikem Chiejine, ichiejine@unicef.org; Katy Noble, iraq.edu@humanitarianresponse.info; KRG Ministry of Education, Bashdar Mawlad, followingup@moe.gov.krd

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25,892 consultations are provided to the Syrian Refugees in primary health care services

OVERVIEW:

Syrian refugees still have an access to free of charge primary health care services which are provided by DoH or NGOs with support from UNHCR and other UN agencies. The handover process of camp based primary health care center (PHCC) from NGOs to DoH is ongoing. Shortage of medicines especially medicines for chronic diseases.

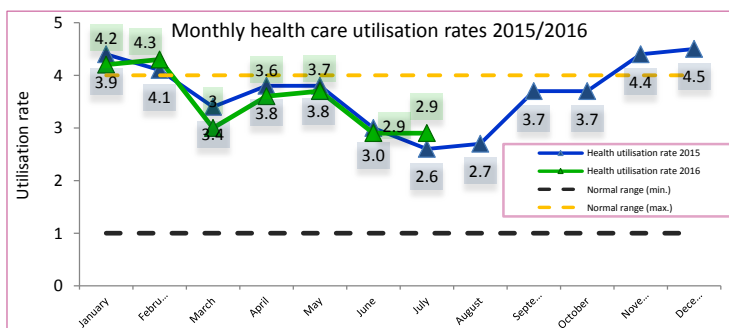
JULY HIGHLIGHTS:

- A total of 22,000 patient consultations were conducted in Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities in refugee camps (source UNHCR HIS-Health Information System). Health Utilization rate (visits/person/year) is 2.9 which lies within the expected range of 1- 4. Major cause for patient consultations upper respiratory tract infections, skin infections and Urinary tract infections. 1,166 patients were referred to secondary and tertiary hospitals for further investigations and/ or hospitalization. During the same period, 761 patients attended mental healthcare services.

- The hand over process of Domiz2 and Darashakran camp PHCC, in Duhok and Erbil governorates respectively, from IMC to DoH has been completed, UNHCR will support DoH to run these PHCCs till end of 2016.

- Cholera high committee has been established in each governorate (Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymania) in order to response to cholera outbreak (if happen), it includes government, UN agencies and NGOs.

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

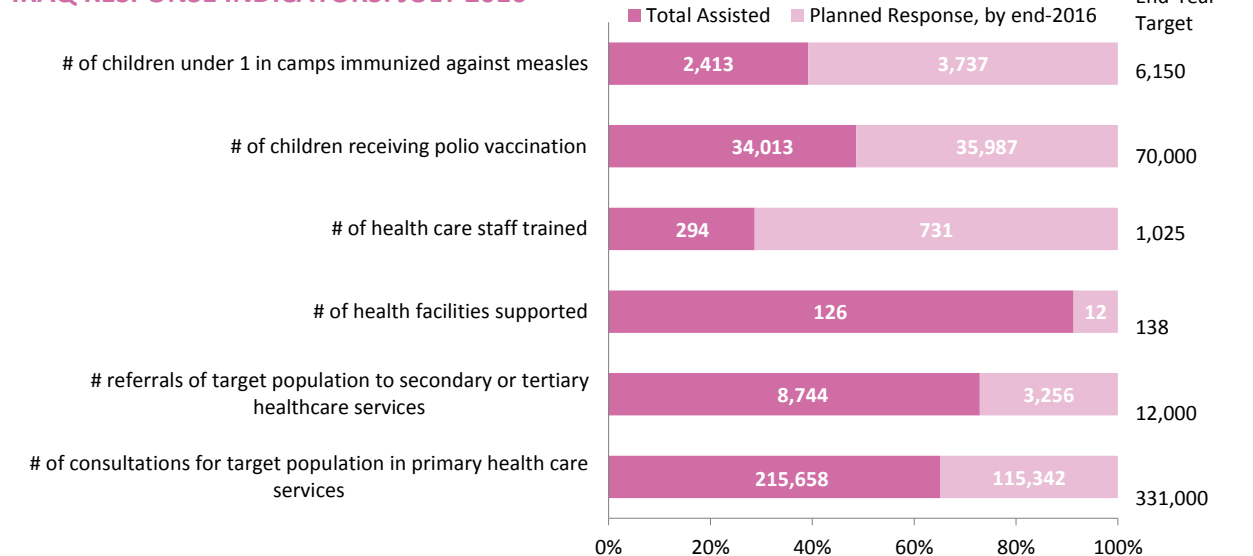


DoH Lab technician in Qushtapa camp PHC

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

- Shortage of medicines is still a key concern.
- Prevention of communicable diseases outbreaks (especially Cholera) is a key priority
- Irregular payment of salaries has impacted provision of health services particularly at secondary and tertiary levels.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: JULY 2016



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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





JULY HIGHLIGHTS:

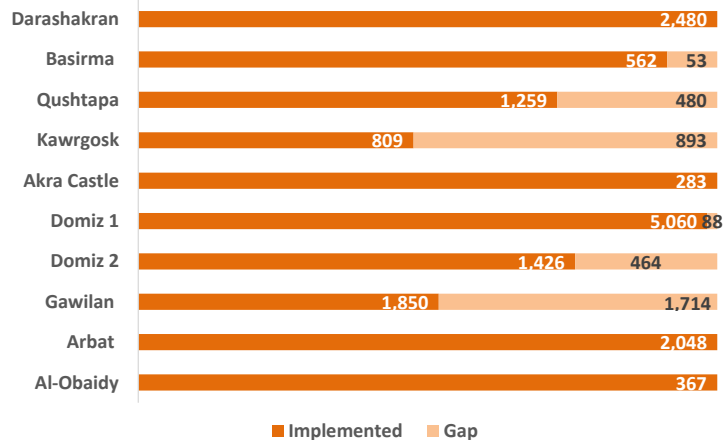
Camp:

The overall situation of the sector: Total shelter capacity of Syrian refugee camps is 19,968 shelter units. A total of 15,776(81%) improved shelter units are constructed (provided with concrete slab, kitchen, family latrine and shower) and 15,043 are occupied. More than 15,000 refugee households (about 75,000 persons) are benefiting from improved shelter assistance in the camps.

Construction of a total of 2,528 improved shelter units is planned as part of 3RP 2016. 1,090 improved shelters have been completed & occupied. Construction of 1,438 improved shelter units in Kawergosk, Qushtapa, Domiz2 and Basirma has been started and is expected to be completed by end of November. After completion the ongoing works, 96.5% of in camp refugee population will have access to improved shelter.

66 % of in camp refugee population will have access to upgraded shelter after completion of ongoing and planned construction. Upgraded shelter refers to construction of 1 to 2 rooms shelter on constructed shelter slab with concrete brick wall and sandwich panel roof.

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



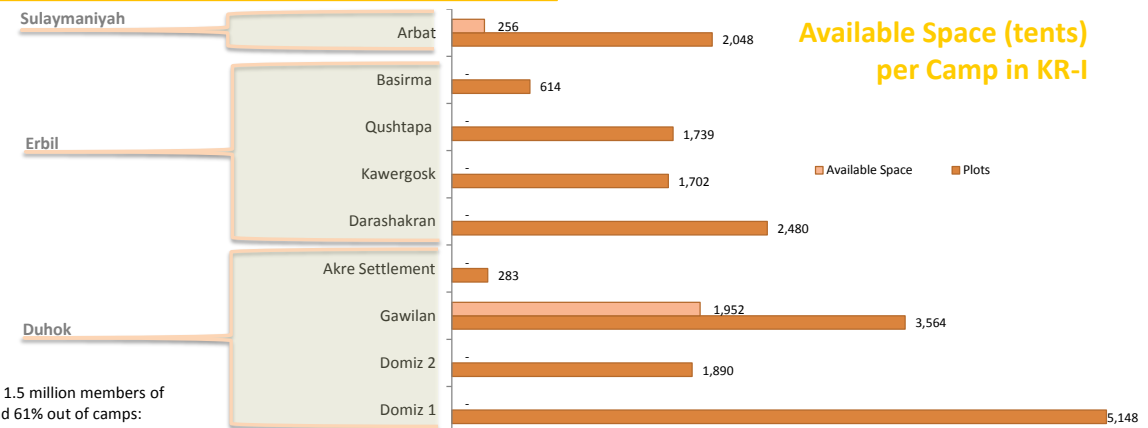
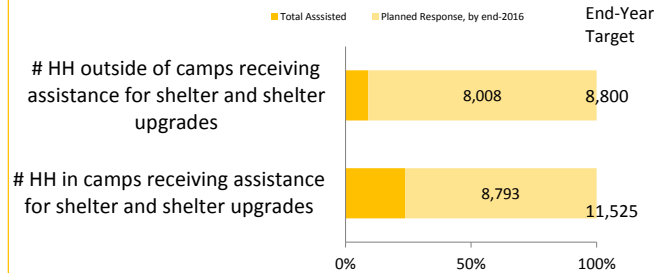
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Leading Agencies: UNHCR, Pankaj Kumar Singh, singhpa@unhcr.org; BRHA (Bureau of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs, Duhok, KR-I), Erbil Refugee Council (ERC) and MoDM (Ministry of Migration and Displacement, IRQ).



Shelter improvement in Kawergosk camp, Erbil. UNHCR/Haider

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: JULY 2016



Available Space (tents) per Camp in KR-I



Basic Needs Assistance during JULY 2016:

- **Basic Needs Assistance during July 2016:**
- **124 Newly arrived families received packages of basic needs assistance (Core Relief Items).** These are mainly cases relocated from Urban areas but also includes 36 households newly arrived in the urban districts of Dohuk .
- **51 households received replacement CRI packages**
- **306 households received various none food items ;**
- **1400 hh out of camp and 380 hh in camp received cash or vouchers for summer assistance.**
- **1,831 hh out of camp and 663 hh in camp received cash for summer assistance.**

JULY HIGHLIGHTS:

88 families received their initial distribution of core relief items on arrival in the camps. These households are either newly registered or newly married but increasingly are households which have relocated to camps from urban areas. In addition 36 families newly registered in the districts of Dohuk also receive Core Relief Items packages.

An additional 266 households received various none food items on an assessed needs basis.

1,426 families in Domiz 2 received summer clothing kits from the Swiss Catholic Church distributed by BRHA.

1400 households in urban areas of Dohuk received a summer support cash payment from the Kuwait Solidarity Organisation of USD 100 for families sized 1 to 6 members and USD 200 for families sized 7 or above. This included 201 host community hh. GRC also distributed

USD 100 per household as summer assistance to 663 families in Basirma camp.

REACH Iraq distributed NFI vouchers valued at IQD 60,000 (IQD 40,000 for food and IQD 20,000 for hygiene kits) to 380 families in urban areas of Sulimaniyah. Baynjan, Bazyan, Said Sadiq, Halabja and Raniyah.

BCF distributed hygiene kits to 257 families and diapers to 12 families with special needs in Akre camp.

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



Improving one's shelter in Arbat Refugee camp - Sulaymaniyah Governorate (c) UNHCR Chloe Coves

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Sulaymaniyah:

The Syrian refugee council has expressed a need for hygiene kits in none camp are, Peace Winds Japan are prepared to commit to supply 1300 based on e assessene need by the JCCC and SRC.

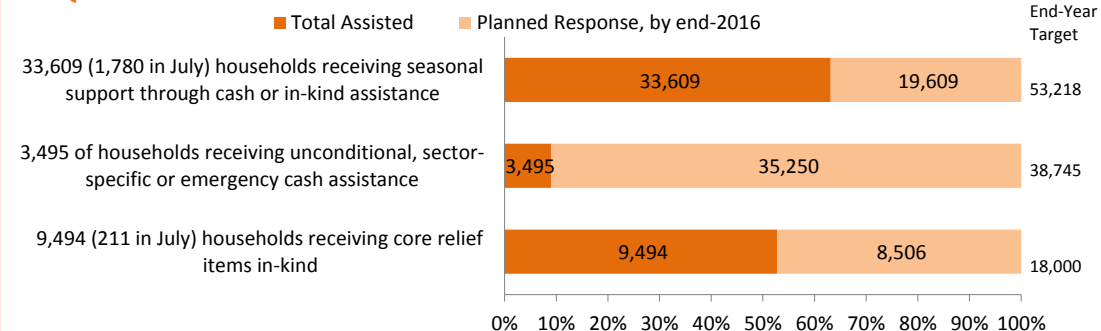
The remaining refugees still living in tents in Arbat camp have requested replacement tents.

Dohuk:

Continue to advocate for a regular provision of hygiene kits and sanitary napkins in all refugee camps.

Price inflation in the local markets and reduced job opportunities is highlighted as a continuing challenge for refugees. Many continue to enquire as to the possibility of cash assistance being p[rovided both inside and outside of camps.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: JULY 2016





Across Iraq, **96,565 Syrian refugees living in 10 camps** continued to benefit from routine access to water, sanitation and hygiene services, while **17,967 Syrian Refugee children in camp schools and CFS** continued to benefit from access to functional latrines. **14,682 Refugees living in the community** benefited from access to water, bringing the total number of off camp refugees assisted in 2016 to a total of **29,038** people.

JULY HIGHLIGHTS:

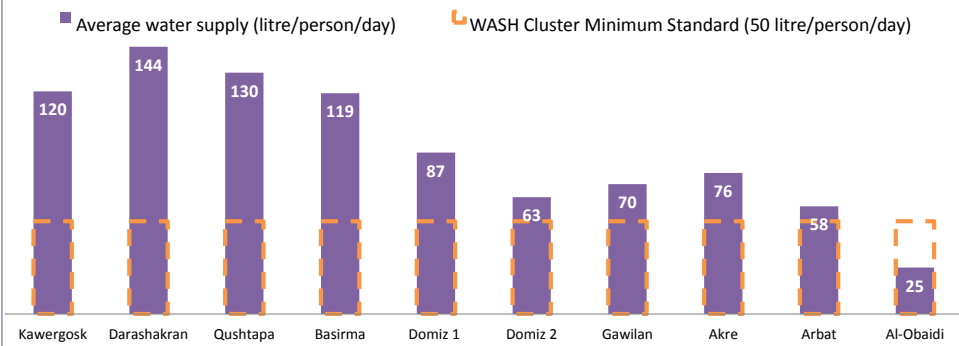
Anbar (Al-Obaidy): Access remains limited. Service provision however continued, including daily provision of water from Al Qaim Water project, which remains untreated due to restrictions on chlorine transportation and provision.

Duhok (Domiz I and II, Akre, Gawilan): In Domiz 1&2, supply of safe, chlorinated water continued. In Domiz 1, upgrading of the water supply network in low pressure areas, to increase water storage capacity by 16.6% (to 850,000 liters), continued. Routine operation and maintenance (O&M) of water, sanitation and drainage facilities, along with water quality monitoring - at household and main source level - continued for all camps. Regular collection and safe disposal of garbage and cleaning, desludging of toilets and septic tanks also continued. In Domiz 1, piloting of separation of black and greywater continued, along with construction of open drainage channels along roadsides and behind shelters, construction of new latrines for refugees with specific needs and hygiene promotion through volunteer WASH communities. In Akre, care and maintenance and hygiene promotion activities are taking place.

Erbil (Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk, Qushtapa): In Basirma, to end persistent shortages, and improve quantity, quality and equitable distribution of water supplied, a new borehole is planned, and a geo-survey already conducted. Construction of individual toilets, showers and septic tanks/cesspools, including household water connections and roof tanks, were completed for 1,090 new shelter plots (308 in Darashakran, 497 in Qushtapa and 285 in Kawergosk) and families relocated to them. With completion of these plots it is estimated that 86% of the camp populations will have access to individual WASH facilities. Garbage collection and desludging activities continued in camps while daily O&M of communal and shared toilets and showers in Kawergosk and Qushtapa continued. The monthly one day camp clean-up campaign was undertaken in all camps.

Sulaymaniyah (Arbat): A reduction in the number of residents was registered, with a current estimated population of 6,878 people. Regular WASH activities continued, including daily household level water supply at an average of 350 litres/family (58 litres/person/day). Two water testing exercise were conducted, showing good results. Door to door Cholera prevention awareness was conducted. A second camp cleaning day were undertaken, involving 76 participants. A plan is underway to install two booster pumps to increase the water head (pressure in pipes) in blocks A & B.

ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY IN CAMPS: JULY 2016



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



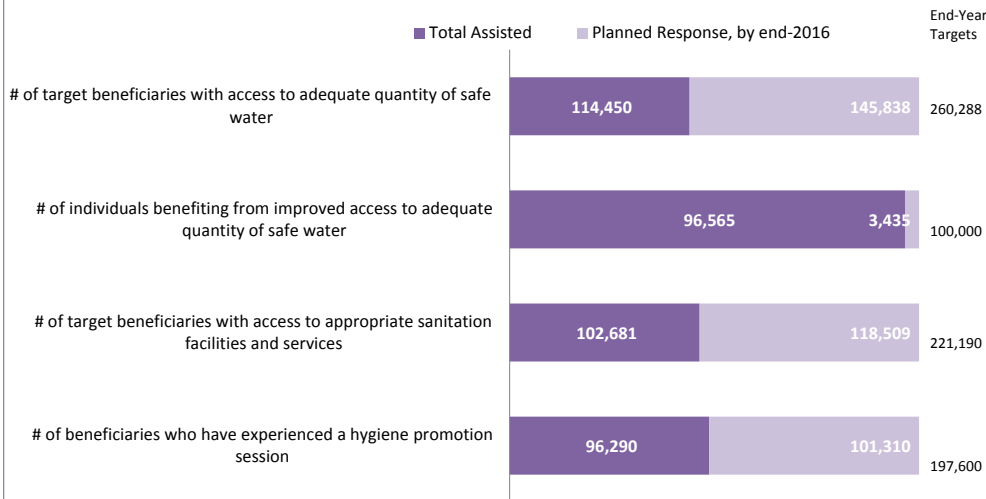
Construction of new open drainage channels behind shelters and along roadsides in Domiz 1 camp, Duhok. UNHCR/Iraq/2016

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The Sector continues to lack sufficient funding to initiate WASH activities at scale for Refugees living in the community. There remains need for advocacy on this issue.

With summer at its peak, demand for water has increased. Efforts have been made to augment supply to cope with increased need, but this is only viable in the short term. Furthermore, distribution of air coolers, with no consideration for additional water requirements, is putting considerable pressure on domestic and drinking water being provided by the Sector partners. To assure sufficient, equitable coverage, within Sector targets and resourcing capacities, partners **must** adhere to the joint Shelter & NFI, WASH and CCCM summer assistance guidelines - particularly as relates to targeting assistance to the most vulnerable and consulting with state actors/WASH partners and/or taking direct responsibility for increased water requirements prior to installing evaporative water

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