



## JULY HIGHLIGHTS:

### General

2,820 Syrians arrived in KR-I through Peshkabout 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 Governorate (c) UNHCR, Chloe Cooves

## 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.

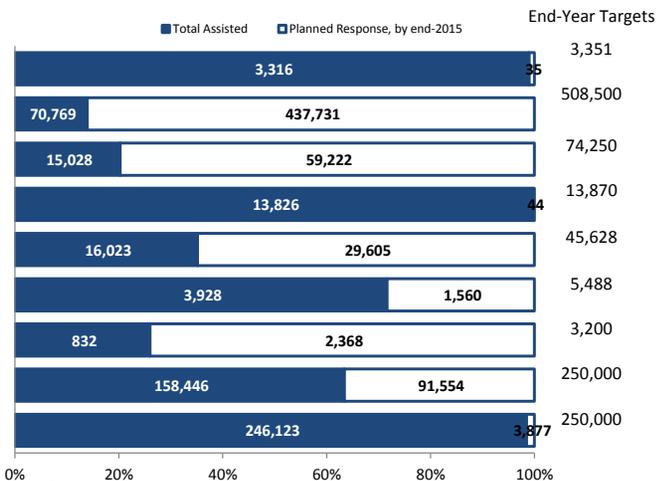
Lack of sensitivity in SGBV programming to LGBTI individuals as most centres target women and girls. Lack of dignity kits distribution among refugees is major protection risk. Reporting on SGBV remains a challenge and inputs are still missing from SGBV actors.

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	70,769	508,500
15,028 (2,531 in July) WGBM who have knowledge of, access to, and benefit from empowerment opportunities	15,028	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	16,023	45,628
3,928(463 in July) of girls and boys who are survivors or at risk receiving specialist child protection support	3,928	5,488
832 (157 in July) Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission	832	3,200
158,446 ( 1,061 in July) Syrian refugees (above 7 years old) with updated registration records including iris scan enrolment	158,446	250,000
249,395 (1,512 in July) Syrian refugees registered or awaiting registration	246,123	250,000



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 30 June 2016, 249,395 Syrians are registered by UNHCR: 39% live in 10 camps and 61% out of camps: About 97%=241,057 Syrians live in Kurdistan Region-Iraq (KRI): in Erbil (116,847), Duhok (93,075) and Sulaymaniyah (31,135) and about 3%=8,338 live in other places in Iraq.

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