



**General** In January, 3,804 Syrians entered the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) through Peshkhabour border crossing. The arrivals include 1,130 individuals admitted on 15 days entry visa mainly for medical and family visits and 2,674 individuals readmitted after having previously been allowed to return to Syria by KR-I authorities. No one was admitted as an asylum seeker or on family reunification grounds on arrival.

77 Syrian refugees were arrested and detained for irregularly moving from KR-I to Baghdad without requisite residency permits. As a result of UNHCR intervention, the authorities agreed to have the refugees and their families relocated to KR-I instead of sending them back to Syria. The first group of 10 refugees and their families were transferred to KR-I where they were received and provided legal assistance by UNHCR and partners.

1,278 protection monitoring household assessments for 5,112 individuals were conducted by UNHCR and partners in KR-I. As a result of the assessment, 384 cases were referred for multi-purpose cash assistance, 112 cases for legal assistance.

108 UNHCR and partner protection/registration staff and UNHCR resettlement staff in KR-I received training on integrity, fraud detection and deterrence, interviewing techniques and registration facilitated by a team from UNHCR Regional office in Amman as part of raising awareness on anti-fraud measures and improving the quality of registration, case processing and management.

**Child Protection** Erbil Directorate of Labour and Social Affairs (DoLSA) mobile teams based in Basirma camp extended their case management and other specialised child protection services for refugees to three out of the camp locations in Khalifan, Harir and Basirma Sub Districts in Erbil.

In January, UNHCR partner, Terres Des Homes Italy (TdH) commenced child protection programs in Qushatpa, Darasharkran and Kawergosk camps and Kaznazan, Shawes and Baharka out of camp locations in Erbil.

**Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)** 1,765 refugees accessed SGBV services out of whom 23% and 18% were boys and men respectively. 4,647 refugees were reached through awareness campaigns on SGBV and it is expected this will lead to increased access and increased reporting of SGBV incidents.

NRC provided training for 36 staff of WASH and CCCM partners received training on SGBV prevention and response as part of mainstreaming of SGBV.

**Resettlement** Resettlement submissions to the US were put on hold as a result of the US Presidential Order in January 2017. In the meantime, eight cases were submitted to the UK through their vulnerable persons relocation scheme (VPRS).

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Gawilan camp, Duhok, UNHCR, R\_Rasheed

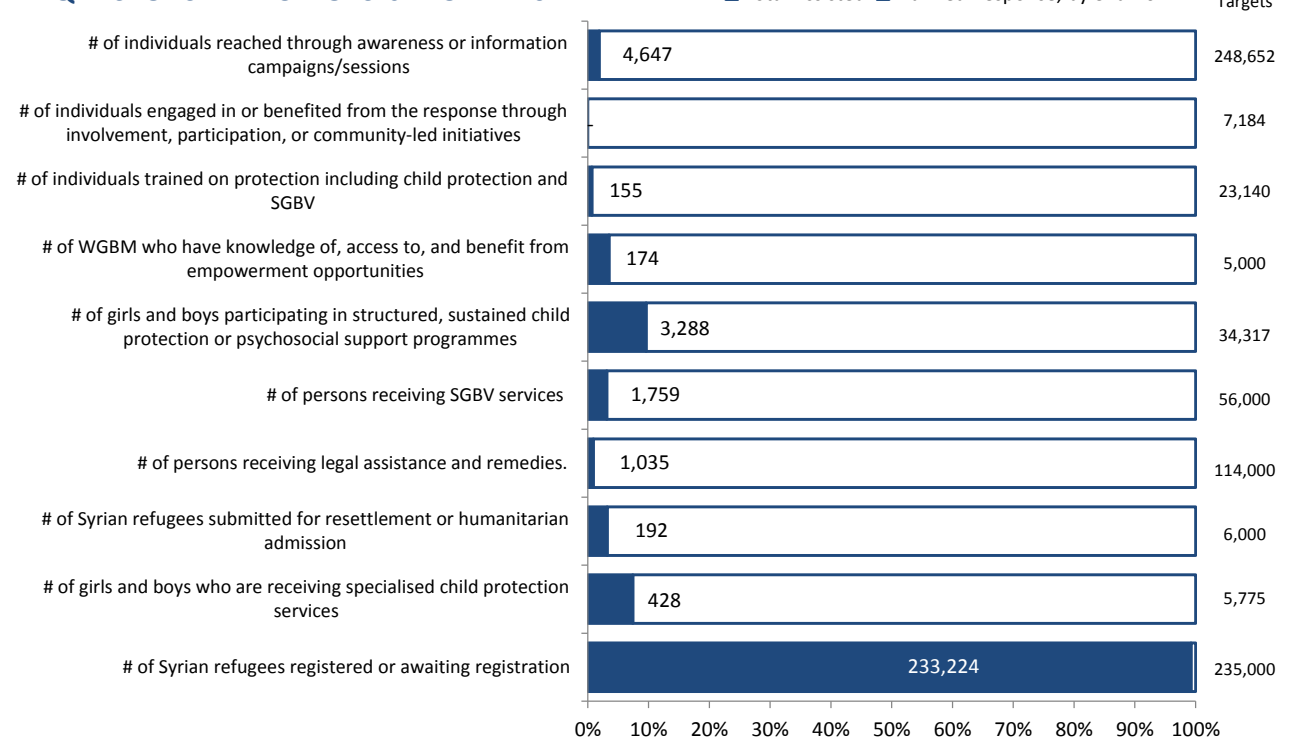
## Needs Analysis

As a result of the US Presidential Order of January, resettlement submissions to US were put on hold and this greatly reduced the capacity of UNHCR in providing a durable solutions to majority of most vulnerable refugees for whom no local protection response could be identified.

Lack of recreational activities and vocational training and friendly services targeting people living with disability and elderly remain one of the main gaps in both urban and camps areas in KR-I.

Some child protection partners have only secured funding for first two months of 2017 and this is likely to lead to critical gaps in delivery of child protection services in some areas. Child protection subsector is involved in advocacy to secure further funding and coordination to address the gaps that would arise.

## IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY 2017\*



Leading Agencies: UNHCR, Carolina MATEOS, MATEOS@UNHCR.ORG





### 53,239 Syrian refugees received food assistance

#### Modalities of food distribution:

- Food vouchers: in 8 camps (Domiz 1&2, Arbat, Basirma, Darashakran, Gawilan, Kawergosk and Qushtapa).
- Restricted cash: Distributions at Akre Castle camp.

### Highlights

A total of 53,239 Syrian refugees received assistance from WFP in January 2017 under the new Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO).

As of January 2017, the entitlement for refugees will be harmonized and all beneficiaries will receive 22,000 IQD per beneficiary, per month. The harmonization of the entitlement replaces the previous tiered approach with varying beneficiary entitlements.

Funds were confirmed late in January, consequently delaying the start of distribution until 22 January. Despite the delayed start, WFP's Cooperating Partner managed to finish all distributions on time. The SCOPE team was not able to solve all technical issues before the end of the distribution cycle due to the delayed start and as a result, some families were not able to receive their entitlement.

Discussions about carrying out a joint vulnerability assessment with UNHCR are ongoing. WFP's Vulnerability, Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit is leading the process.

WFP has signed a Field Level Agreement (FLA) with World Vision International-Kurdistan Region of Iraq for the implementation of cash-based transfer assistance to Syrian refugees. The FLA covers all nine camps in the three governorates of the KR-I, where WFP provides food assistance.

WFP and FAO called for the first Food Security Sector Group of 2017. Issues discussed included a presentation of the sector input provided for UNHCR's 3RP and information sharing on organisations' plans for assistance to refugees in 2017. Ten NGOs, including local and international organisations, attended the meeting.

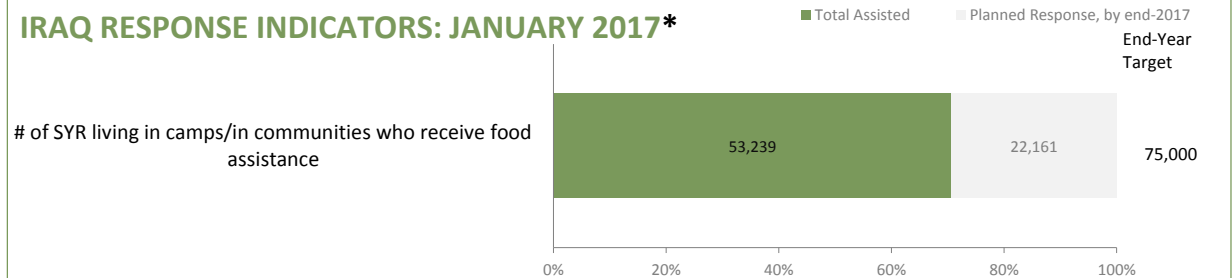
### Needs Analysis

WFP Iraq has a revised net funding requirement for project PRRO 200987.IQ of USD 6.9 million from February 2017 until July 2017.



A WFP field monitor speaks with a refugee in Darashakran camp. WFP/Mohammed al-Bahbahani

### IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY 2017\*



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

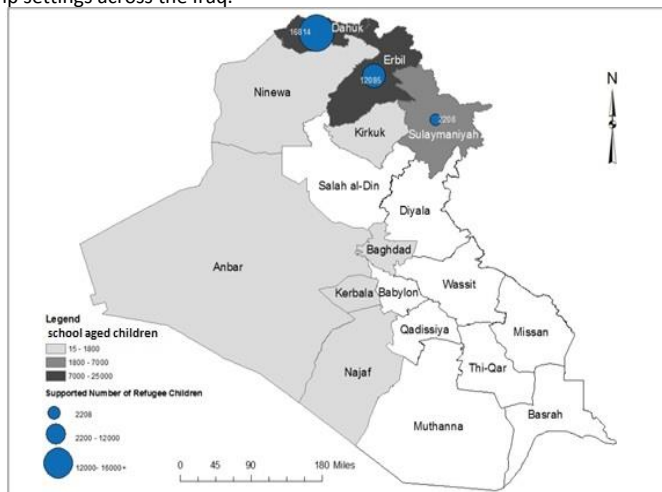




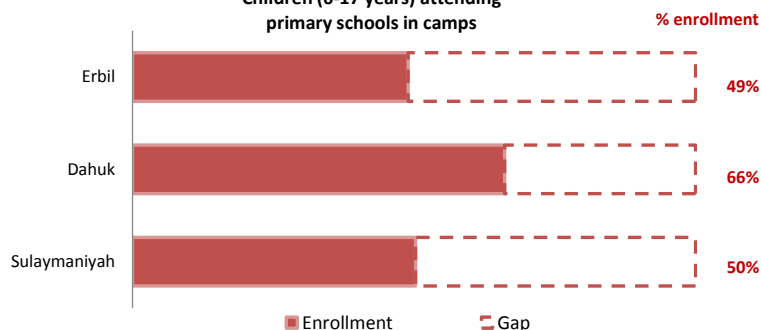
## HIGHLIGHTS:

**76,175** Refugee Children are aged 3-17 years. Of these, **55,380** are 6-17 years. 29,712 are so far enrolled in formal education and 1,292 in informal education.

**55,380** Syrian school aged refugee children (6-17 years) are residing in Iraq, 98% in the KRI. 31,714 are spread into urban, peri-urban and rural communities, while 23,666 are in camps across the KRI. Of these 29,172 children enrolled in formal both in primary and secondary education as of January 2017 in camps and non-camp settings across the Iraq.



## Children (6-17 years) attending primary schools in camps

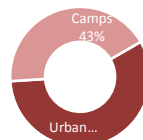


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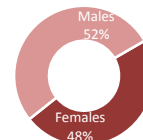


Girls' playing Basket Ball during Recreational Activities in Akre Settlement. Photo credit: UNICEF, Feb/2017

## Disaggregation by Location



## Disaggregation by Gender



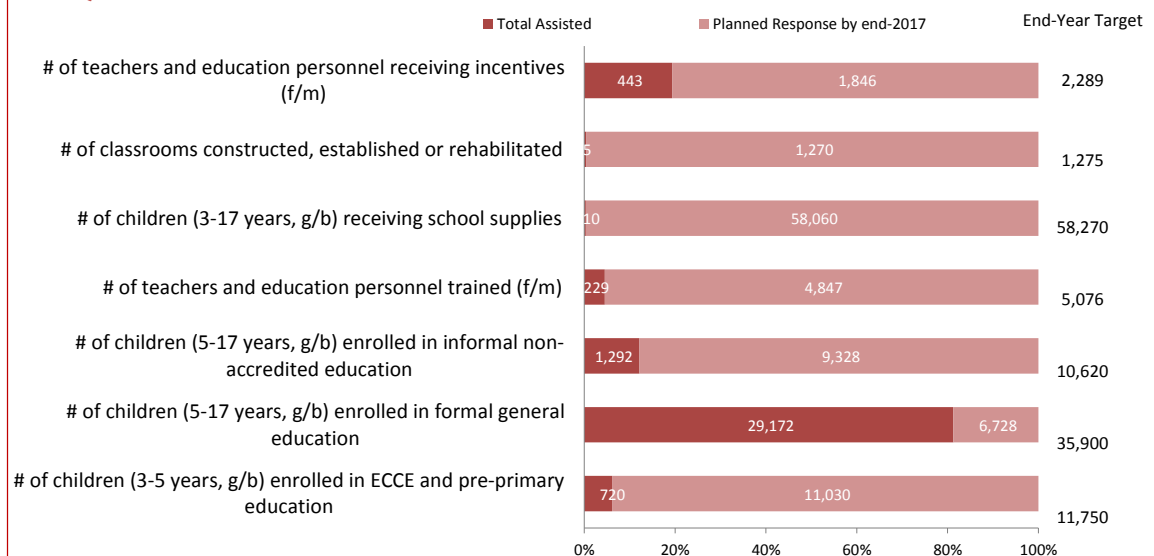
## NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The ongoing financial crisis of the KRI Government has limited the assistance that the Ministry of Education (KRI) can provide to refugee students in Iraq.

One of the main barriers for refugee education is that despite the increases in enrolment rates of Syrian refugee children, the number of teachers has reportedly not increased. Many existing schools are unable to establish multiple shifts and do not have the capacity to absorb more students. Additional barriers include financial situation of Syrian refugee families, the language of instruction, and lack of textbooks. Limited engagement of youth, majority of them are out of school or unemployed, there are limited vocational training options particularly for girls.

As per recent study conducted by UNHCR, 28% of the Refugee children remain out of school, %51 of these are boys. Factors such as child labour, child marriages, being over age among others are contributing to out of school children.

## IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY 2017\*



\*The Numbers visualized above are based on the reports retrieved from Activityinfo as provided by the partners involved in the Refugee response as of January 2017.

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### OVERVIEW:

- A total of 27,019 patient consultations were provided to Syrian refugees living in KR-I camps through camp based primary health care centres. Health utilization rate (visit/person/year) was 3.9 which lies within the expected range of 1-4.
- Main cause for patient consultations was Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI) which accounted for more than 50% of consultations. This might be due to weather changes.
- 1,372 patients were referred from camp based PHCC to secondary and tertiary facilities for further investigations and/or hospitalization.
- National polio immunization campaign has been conducted in Iraq for five days. The campaign targeted children under 5 years among refugees, IDPs and host community. Coverage rate throughout Iraq was 97.5%.
- UNHCR and their partners conducted assessment visits to health facilities in Erbil governorate to assess their needs in terms of medical equipment to be supported through Quick Impact Projects (QIPs).
- To enhance coordination among different health partners, Coordination of health services is taking place at different levels; monthly coordination meetings at the camp level (Erbil refugee camps) chaired by UNHCR, monthly governorate level health and nutrition coordination meetings chaired by DOH in each governorate, and national level cluster coordination.

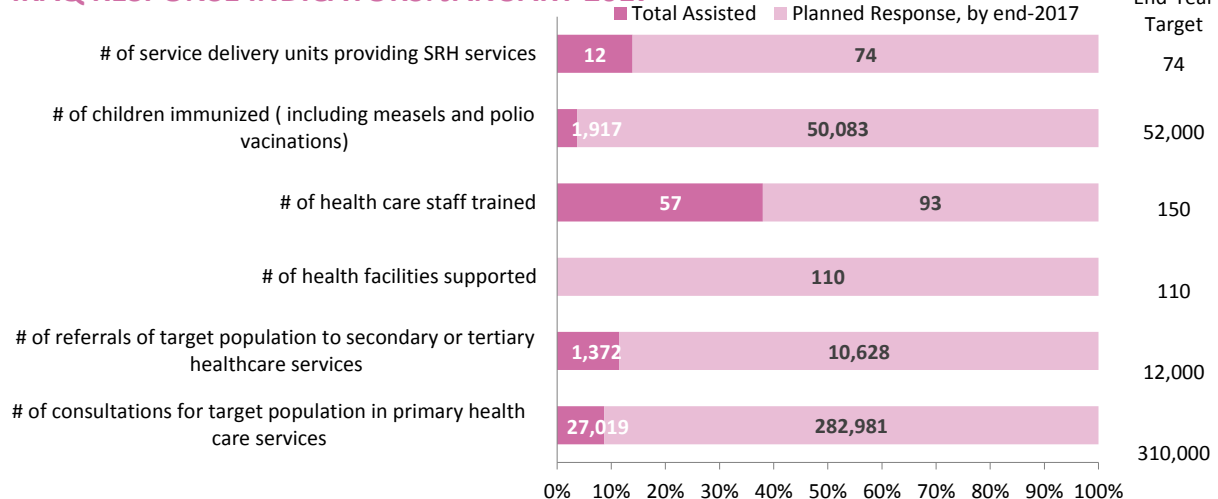


A laboratory technician is taking blood sample, DoH-Erbil, Darashakran

### NEEDS ANALYSIS:

- Shortage of medicines, especially medicines for chronic diseases, is a key concern at public health facilities due to financial crisis. It is expected this issue may continue throughout 2017.
- Continued support for health care services provided by Directorate of Health is a key priority to prevent excess morbidity and mortality among the displaced Syrian populations.
- Access to mental health and psychosocial support services remains limited for non-camp refugees and needs to be further expanded.

### IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY 2017\*

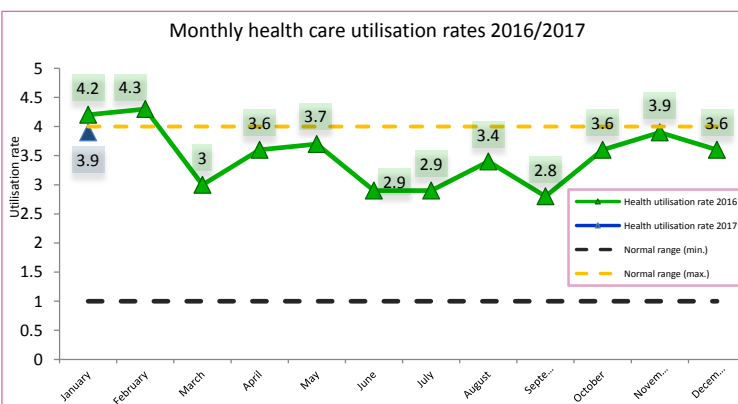


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### Leading Agencies:

Ministry of Health (MoH - KRI)  
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World Health Organization



unicef



UNFPA



International Medical Corps



EMERGENCY



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## JANUARY HIGHLIGHTS:

### Camp:

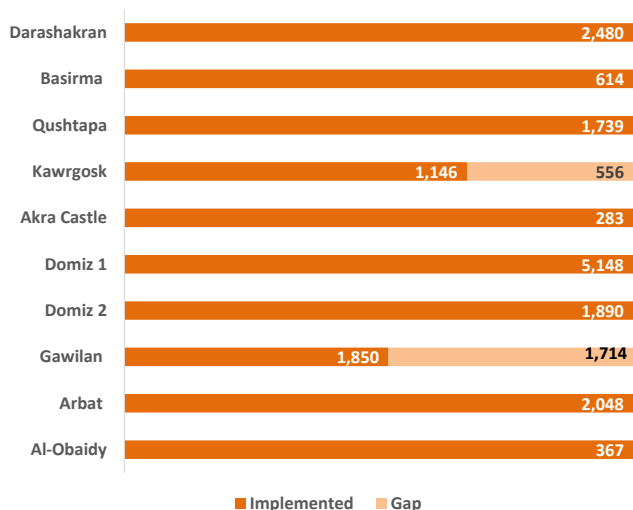
**The overall situation of the sector:** the total shelter capacity in Syrian refugee camps amounts to **19,968** shelter units. In 2016, UNHCR constructed **2,512** improved shelter units (comprised of a concrete slab, kitchen, family latrine and shower). A total of **17,224 (88%)** improved shelter units are now constructed and occupied, with more than **17,000** refugee households (about **85,000** persons) benefiting from improved shelter conditions in the camps.

In Erbil Governorate, relocation has been completed for families from the temporary area in Qushtapa camp to the new **480** improved shelter units.

As part of the **2017** plan, **395** improved shelters will be constructed in Qushtapa and Kawergosk. UNHCR Technical unit has been undertaking site assessment and preparation of layout.

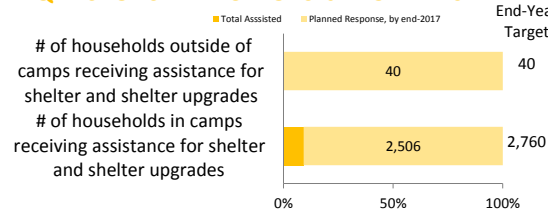
In Dohuk Governorate, the German Red Cross (GRC) in close coordination with UNHCR has continued to support shelter upgrading activities for the vulnerable families living under sub-standard shelter conditions in Domiz 1 camp. So far, **200** families received construction materials and engaged in cash for work. Some **309** families in total are targeted under this programme.

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

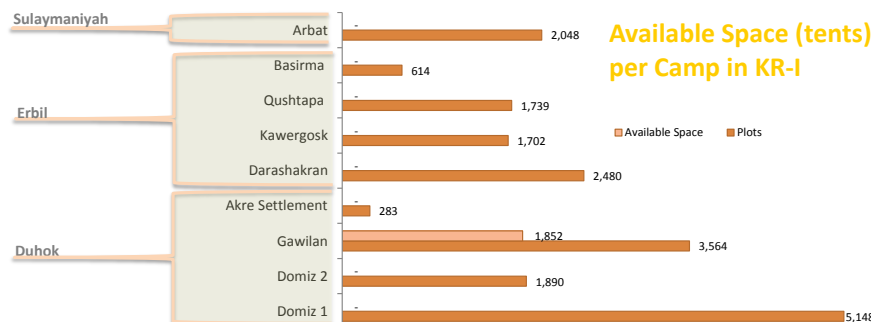


Families relocated to the new improved shelters, Basirma, UNHCR, Oleg Zhdanov

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



### HIGHLIGHTS:

As temperatures dropped across the region, a new round of needs assessments and beneficiary identification took place in camps as well as in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, with the objective to support families with basic core relief items and necessary seasonal winter items. The assessments targeted areas which were more prone to extreme cold.

During post-distribution monitoring, a woman said, "Kerosene saved our lives [this winter]." Many families burned the kerosene throughout the night, and clinics did not observe any rise in cold-related illnesses.



Non-food item distribution in Sulaymaniah governorate. 2017. UNHCR



Non-food item distribution in Sulaymaniah governorate. 2017. UNHCR

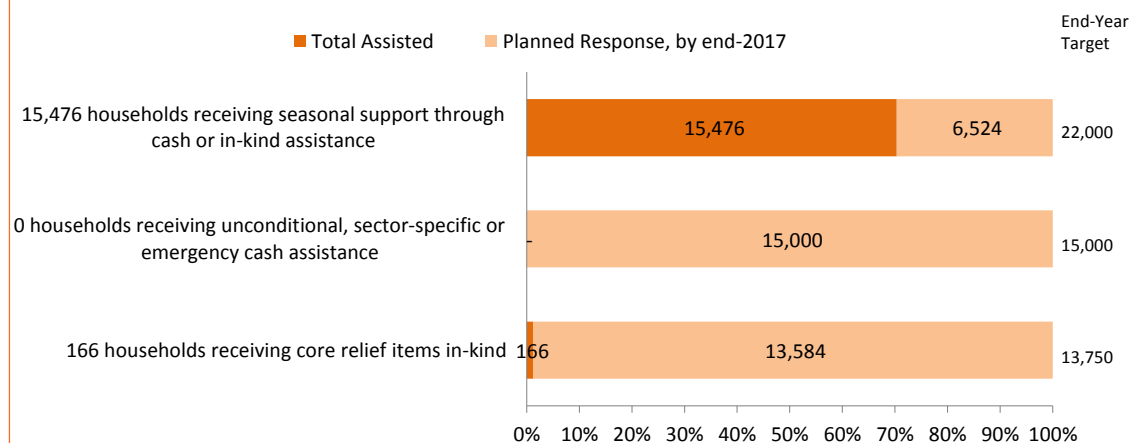
### NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The economic downturn and resulting limited job opportunities (in particular during the cold season) continue to impact refugees' livelihoods and coping mechanisms. An increase in the number of refugees requesting plot allocation in the camp has been noted, while concerns keep growing in light of increasing vulnerabilities among the population as their resources are exhausted.

Post-distribution reports in all refugee camps inform that hygiene kits feature high on the list of most useful and needed items. Their regular replenishment could be considered, funding permitting.

Indoor air quality is likely to deteriorate as the use of heaters and cooking stoves rise in winter. Mitigation measures and fire safety precautions, subject to mass information campaigns in prior years, are recommended for future; sensitisation of refugees in camps has been ongoing.

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Leading Agency: UNHCR, France LAU, lau@unhcr.org; Co-leading agency: ACTED.





### HIGHLIGHTS:

#### Erbil (Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk, Qushtapa):

In all camps, routine provision of safe drinking water (averaging 88 l/p/d), O&M of water networks, maintenance of WASH facilities, including water quality monitoring and hygiene promotion and strengthening of WASH committees continued. Drilling of new borehole in Qushtapa camp and installation of solar powered systems for existing boreholes in Qushtapa and Kawergosk continued. Garbage collection and desludging continued in all camps, along with daily maintenance and cleaning of communal and shared toilets and showers. The routine, monthly one day camp clean-up campaign was carried out in all camps.

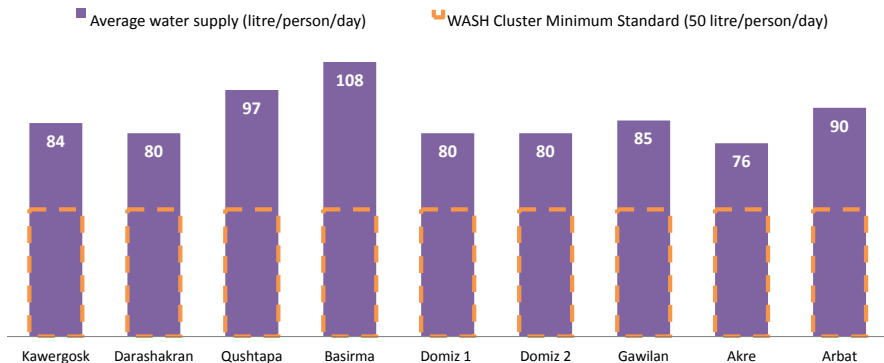
#### Duhok (Domiz I and II, Akre, Gawilan):

In all camps, routine O&M of WASH facilities, including dislodging of wastewater, garbage collection and disposal continued. In Domiz I water trucking continued for 580 families (2,450 individuals) due to inadequate pressure on the network. Water quality monitoring continued by Directorate of Water Outskirts in all camps at the water sources, from the water tankers and at the points of use. WASH awareness and hygiene promotion also continued through the Directorate of Health, while sanitation and hygiene education is ongoing in 14 camp schools.

#### Sulaymaniyah (Arbat):

QANDIL has started as UNHCR partner to provide WASH services in the camp and will continue up to mid-December 2017. Directorate of Surrounding Water (DoSW) continues to operate and maintain the water network and providing 90m3/day drinking water. Municipality continues the waste management on daily basis except Fridays, while WASH mobilizers with UNHCR monitoring continue to maintain the sanitation facilities. REACH reached 2,567 beneficiaries with family monthly hygiene vouchers in Sulaymaniyah district.

### ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY IN CAMPS: JANUARY 2017



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



8 years child lives in Akre settlement in Duhok. UNICEF Iraq/2016/Annmar

### NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Provisioning for winter remained important at the height of winter. Plans to address needs in the cold weather continued, with a focus on provision of hot water in certain camps. Funding for such initiatives however remained limited.

Safe final treatment of waste water remains a key need. Equally, garbage collection continue to consume high percentage of care and maintenance cost. The high cost of garbage collection, desludging and upgrading services of facilities remain prohibitive.

Repair of leakages along the water network in Domiz 2 led to reduced access during the month and increase in water trucking.

### IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY 2017\*

■ Total Assisted

■ Planned Response, by end-2017

End-Year Targets

# of people with access to adequate quantity of safe water through temporary provision	39,171	60,829	100,000
# of people benefiting from access to adequate quantity of safe water through improved longer-term water systems	34,653	24,226	58,879
# of people with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services		198,000	198,000
# of people who have experienced a hygiene promotion/ community mobilization session	2,567	195,433	198,000
# of people attending public spaces and institutions have access to safe, gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities and services and hygiene promotion activities		198,000	198,000

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