Monthly Information Kit
Syrian Refugee Response / Iraq
Mid-Year Update
Reporting Period: January - May 2014
Places of origin, current situation and number of camps

- Place of origin: Aleppo, Raqqa, Homs, Damascus, Dayr Az Zor, Hassakeh, Anbar
- Current location: Turkey, Iraq, Syria
- Number of camps: Duhok 102,282 persons, Erbil 89,640 persons, Sulaymaniyah 102,282 persons

Information Management Unit UNHCR | Erbil: irqerbim@unhcr.org
### Sectors, Indicators, Achievements, Targets and Gaps

#### January

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<tr>
<th>Sectors</th>
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#### Targets

- January: 31%, 85%, 90%, 30%
- February: 35%, 90%, 90%, 35%
- March: 30%, 90%, 90%, 30%
- April: 35%, 90%, 90%, 35%
- May: 30%, 90%, 90%, 30%

#### Gaps

- January: 30%, 20%, 50%, 30%
- February: 35%, 10%, 50%, 35%
- March: 30%, 10%, 50%, 30%
- April: 35%, 10%, 50%, 35%
- May: 30%, 10%, 50%, 30%
Syrian Refugee Response Iraq Information Kit No. 6
Foreword

The conflict in Syria is entering its fourth year. The number of persons whose families have been torn apart by war is estimated to be between 9 to 10 million regionally. About 6 to 7 million displaced within the country and 2,800,000 persons found refuge in neighboring countries: Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt.

Currently, more than 226,000 Syrians are residing in Iraq from which 92,500 (41%) are children. Due to proximity, linguistic, security and economic factors, the vast majority 220,000 (97%) are hosted in three governorates of Kurdistan Region-Iraq: 101,000 (45%) in 10 camps mainly constructed after the influx in August 2013 and 125,000 (55%) reside with the host community.

To respond to the needs of these people, an inter-agency intervention led by UNHCR entitled the Regional Response Plan (RRP6) was established to define the objectives and prioritize the objectives of the response as follows:

1. Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm;
2. Preventing conditions leading to the deterioration of vulnerabilities;
3. Building capacity and resilience into the refugee and host communities.

These objectives are operationalized through a Sector Coordination System including Protection, Food Security, Education, Shelter, Basic Needs, Health, WASH, Livelihoods and Camp Coordination and Camp Management.

Each Sector functions under the leadership of one or more RRP partner(s) to coordinate the activities of the various agencies. There are currently more than 70 partners including Government institutions, UN agencies, international and national NGOs, collaborating to meet the needs of the refugees. An Inter-Sector Coordination Working Group (ISCGW), led by UNHCR, is coordinating the sectors’ responses.

The information collated here by the Information Management Unit as part of the Secretariat of ISCGW, is designed to support UNHCR’s coordination efforts of the Refugee Response, enhancing capacity for targeted assistance, optimized utilization of resources at hand as well as identifying potential gaps in delivering assistance. It provides an overview of the refugee operation to enable decision-makers to make prompt and predictable responses based on evidence.

Information Kit No. 6 expanding and updating on previous editions reflects the Sectors’ activities during May 2014. It contains operational information such as Refugee Figures & Facts, maps of the geographical distribution of the refugees, UNHCR Registration trends of the Syrians refugees, Sector Dashboards, the 3W tables (who is doing what where) and camp profiles.

Thanks to all contributed to this. We hope that the readers find it useful and informative.

Inge Collin
Assistant Representative (Operations)
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Annex: list of agencies supporting Syrian Refugee Response/Iraq.

“The information presented herein is the best operational information made available to UNHCR at the time of publishing and as such it does not represent an official statistic. It is produced albeit the changes in the operation. Therefor for further details about work in progress, please contact UNHCR Erbil office, the responsible sector working groups and the agencies”.

Cover painting:
Of Art and Resilience:
A refugee camp as nests of colors despite the black or white times of survival.
By Ako Goran: http://akollage.net/index.php/galerien.html
1. Persons of concern

Syrian Refugees Figures: Iraq vs Region (2,816,179)
(Egypt 137,472 - Iraq 226,174 - Jordan 599,408 - Lebanon 1,087,565 - Turkey 765,560)

Region: Current vs Expected population
Total number expected by end 2014:
- 3,590,000

Iraq: Current vs Expected population
Total number expected by end 2014:
- 250,000

Syrian Refugees Distribution
Kurdistan Region - Iraq (KR-I) vs other locations
Registration: Camp vs Non-Camp

Percentage of Syrian Refugee Population vs Host Community Population

Sources: RRP6 - Iraq & Registration Unit, UNHCR Erbil/Iraq. Source of statistics of host community: Ministry of Planning - October 2012
This profile is based on 215,393 proGres registered individuals and 10,781 Awaiting registration. The total is 226,174 individuals.

**Governorate** | **Individuals** | **Households** | **% Total**
--- | --- | --- | ---
Duhok | 102,282 | 34,280 | 47.49%
Erbil | 82,208 | 31,319 | 38.17%
Sulaymaniyah | 22,625 | 10,077 | 10.50%
Anbar | 4,534 | 1,150 | 2.10%
Ninewa | 1,352 | 438 | 0.63%
Kirkuk | 582 | 193 | 0.27%
Baghdad | 396 | 218 | 0.18%
Other | 1,414 | 606 | 0.66%
**Total Iraq** | **215,393** | **78,281** | **100%**

**Camps Population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Camp</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>% Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Al-Obaidi Camp</td>
<td>1,534</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>1.59%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Akre Settlement</td>
<td>1,398</td>
<td>344</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bajid Kandala Transit Camp</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>0.31%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Domiz Camp</td>
<td>69,033</td>
<td>22,859</td>
<td>71.62%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gawilan Camp</td>
<td>2,559</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>2.65%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basirma Camp*</td>
<td>1,704</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>1.77%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Darashakran Camp</td>
<td>7,130</td>
<td>1,511</td>
<td>7.40%</td>
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<td>Kawergosk Camp*</td>
<td>8,485</td>
<td>2,200</td>
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<td>Qushtapa Camp*</td>
<td>4,135</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arbat Camp*</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>0.11%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>96,385</strong></td>
<td><strong>29,442</strong></td>
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Categories of Response

1. Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm
Lack of (physical, social, medical) intervention leads to a life-threatening situation or serious imminent harm.

2. Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities
Lack of (physical, social, medical) intervention leads to serious deterioration in wellbeing and/or increased vulnerability, serious long-term negative impact.

3. Capacity-building/Resilience
Lack of (physical, social, medical) intervention leads to increased dependency and limited capacity for increased resilience.

Funding Overview

Consequences of underfunding:

- Individuals with specific protection needs will not be effectively identified and supported, leaving an increased number of women and children at risk of violence, exploitation, and abuse.
- Registration (specifically the needed introduction of iris scans), and support for the Kurdistan Regional Government in issuing residency permits may be jeopardized.
- Organizations providing food aid may be forced to reduce rations and voucher amounts to a smaller number of beneficiaries.
- 14,000 school aged children will miss out on school.
- Reduced support to host communities in the provision of health services will reduce access to health services for refugees and host communities, at a time when health concerns loom large given last year’s first reported cases of polio in Syria since the year 2000.
- Construction of new refugee camps housing 16,000 people will be jeopardized, leaving crowded conditions at many of Iraq’s camps.
- Winterization assistance for some 120,000 people will not be delivered.
- Cash assistance for 4,000 of the most vulnerable urban refugee families will not be available, which could lead to eviction from rented houses.
Protection (UNHCR)
1. Access to territory and safety ensured.
2. Capacity and Quality of registration and profiling improved and maintained.
3. Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved.
4. Protection of children strengthened.
5. Community self-management and participation improved.

Food (WFP, Co-Lead UNHCR)
Food Security for all Syrian Refugees in need is ensured.

Education (UNICEF)
1. To increase access to inclusive and equitable education opportunities for Syrian refugees, boys and girls from pre-school to university education levels using formal and alternative approaches by December 2014.
2. To improve quality of education for Syrian refugees, boys and girls, accessing inclusive education from pre-school to secondary level by December 2014.

Health and Nutrition (WHO, Co-lead: UNHCR)
1. Improve equitable access, quality, use and coverage to essential health care services, including referral, to Syrian refugees in camp and non-camp settings while ensuring sustained coverage of preventive, promotive and curative interventions in Iraq by end of 2014.
2. Improve coverage of comprehensive health services to Syrian refugees through integrated community level interventions by end of 2014.
3. Support the capacity of the national health care system to provide health and nutrition services to Syrian refugees and vulnerable Iraqis in the most affected governorates by the end of 2014.

Shelter (UNHCR, Co-lead: NRC)
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained.

Basic Needs (Non-Food Items) (UNHCR, Co-lead: ACTED)
1. Provision of Core Relief Items (CRIs) to refugees upon arrival into Iraq.
2. Replacement of Core Relief Items.
3. Provision of Core Relief Items based on seasonal requirements.
4. The provision of logistics capacity and distribution modalities for Core Relief Items.

WASH (UNICEF)
1. WASH interventions targeted affected populations are effectively coordinated at the national and sub-national levels in close collaboration with other sectors.
2. Affected populations have timely, equitable and sustainable access to sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking and maintaining personal hygiene.
3. Affected populations have access to safe, sanitary and hygienic living environment through provision of sanitation services that are culturally appropriate, secure, sanitary, user-friendly and gender-appropriate.
4. Affected populations have reduced risk of WASH-related diseases through access to improved hygienic practices, effective community mobilisation to address harmful current practices, hygiene promotion, and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis.

Livelihoods (UNDP, Co-lead: DRC)
1. Provision of Individual Support through employment generation initiatives, public service provision and SME promotion.

Camp Management and Coordination (UNHCR)
1. Camp management and coordination refined and improved.
2. Coordination and partnerships strengthened.
May Highlights:

As at 31 May 2014, 226,174 Syrians were registered with UNHCR ([1,262 households]: a total of 4,6% of the population is pending registration at the end of the reporting period.

Multi-functional teams continued to monitor the situation at the border. Access to the territory, with the border being closed, and access to asylum for those individuals who entered on 10-15 days visas or entered the country illegally remains a major concern.

Advocacy for access to asylum for persons in need of international protection is ongoing, as well as interventions at various levels to prevent deportation of persons with international protection needs.

The release of the report on instances of SGBV affecting Syrian refugees in camps and urban environments by UN Women caused great concern amongst the refugees and actors in the refugee programme.

Refugees in Duhok and Erbil camps staged protests and several great concern amongst the refugees and actors in the refugee other stakeholders have taken place to maintain open channels of coordination meetings to ensure effective delivery of protection services and to address gaps.

Needs Analysis:

Safeguarding asylum space remains a key activity of UNHCR and its partners. Identifying persons in need of international protection amidst mixed migration movements in the camp area is ongoing as well as ensuring access to asylum for those new arrivals who initially enter as persons who seek medical assistance or for family visits, and at a later stage seek to submit asylum applications. Ensuring timely and accurate registration is also key. This includes ensuring reliable mechanisms are in place to update the data base on a regular basis with regard to specific needs that may have been identified at the registration stage or later in the process of asylum.

Overcrowding of the Erbil refugee camps has become a serious matter, discussions to expand the capacity of the camps and resolve the numerous unregistered persons in ongoing. Prevention of and ensuring appropriate responses to instances of SGBV remains a priority for the sector. The reporting of instances of SGBV, and a proper analysis of the data, will be facilitated once the GBV MMS system is fully operational in the camps and for the urban population. Identifying child protection needs and responses for all children at risk in the camp continue to require strengthening.

Ensuring the equal participation of communities’ self-identified male and female refugee representatives in camps and urban areas will strengthen refugees’ ability towards self-reliance in protection and assistance, including for the most vulnerable refugees, and facilitates access to information in a timely manner. Clear procedures, referral mechanisms, and human resources will be put in place to facilitate the identification of the most vulnerable refugees, including those in need of resettlement as a durable solution.

In Duhok and Erbil, urban environments by UN Women caused great concern amongst the refugees and actors in the refugee programme.

Refugees in Duhok and Erbil camps staged protests and several great concern amongst the refugees and actors in the refugee programme.

Refugees in Duhok and Erbil camps staged protests and several stakeholders have taken place to maintain open channels of communication on GBV issues prevalent in the community.

UNHCR and partners also offered various training and awareness sessions for example on early marriage, cultural and traditional roles of men and women, and continuous response services including legal aid, psycho-social support and other community based activities.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS:

May Highlights:

IRAQ:

RRP6 Monthly Update – MAY 2014
Out of 226,174 refugees 215,393 are registered and 10,781 are waiting for registration.

IRAQ:

RRP6 Monthly Update – MAY 2014
107,297 of Syrian refugees in camp settings are currently receiving food assistance. The number of beneficiaries is expected to grow to 233,500 (228,425 in camps, 105,075 in host communities) by the end of 2014.

May Highlights:

WFP and UNHCR completed the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) to determine the food security and nutrition needs of both camp and non-camp refugees. The preliminary findings of the JAM were presented at a briefing on 19 May. The draft report is expected in early June.

WFP signed a new Field Level Agreement with INTERSOS in May for the delivery of food assistance in Gawilan, Bismara and Quwhda camps.

Two retailers were selected to establish retail shops inside Derasarkhan and Kawergosk camps as part of WFP’s efforts to transition from in-kind food assistance to food voucher programme across the camps for Syrian refugees in Kurdistan. Discussions are in progress with relevant local authorities in order to agree on the legal framework before the retailers can commence their operations. In May 2014, WFP provided food assistance to 75,652 Syrian refugee men, women, boys and girls in Domiz camp through the provision of food vouchers. The This food voucher programme injected over US$2.3 million into the local economy. Since the start of the programme, WFP’s voucher programme has injected over US$28 million into the local economy. The participating retail shops continued to provide free transport between the camp and voucher redemption shops as well as inside Domiz camp.

WFP also provided in-kind food to 33,645 Syrian refugees in all ten Syrian refugee camps. Due to a pipeline break, high energy biscuits were provided only to students in Arbat transit camp.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS:

9,581 students currently receiving high energy biscuits in all primary camp schools in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (12 schools in 6 camps)

107,297 individuals in camps currently receiving in-kind, cash or voucher assistance to meet food needs

Needs Analysis:

As per the request of the Government, humanitarian assistance focuses on those living in camps. Based on WFP monitoring reports, refugees in the camps are dependent on food assistance.

The UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), which is scheduled to commence in late April 2014, will help to better inform the overall humanitarian needs of refugees in camps and in host communities. The overall objective of the JAM is to assess the food security and nutrition needs of both camp and non-camp refugees, their capacities and vulnerabilities, as well as to provide programmatic recommendations.

UNHCR’s contingency plan for Iraq points out that host communities’ capacities and structures to absorb refugees will reach its limits relatively quickly. Many have arrived with limited means to cover basic needs and are now increasingly in need of assistance. The massive and accelerating influx of refugees is placing enormous strain on existing Government resources and host communities.

As the number of Syrian refugees continues to increase, their needs ranging from protection, social services and food become evident. Hence, there is a critical need to provide food assistance to save lives for EVIs in the camps and non-camp settings.

Leading Agencies: WFP, Elizabeth Spencer, elizabeth.spencer@wfp.org, Nelly Opiyo, nelly.opiyo@wfp.org
Participating Agencies: ACTO, FAO (Iraq), UNICEF, WFP, NRC

Food security monthly updates are produced by the Food Security Unit.
May Highlights:

After opening in January, The Daratoo learning provided non formal education for 207 Child (6 to 14 years old) including literacy and numeracy support and recreational activities. A nurse and a psychologist are providing medical follow up and psychosocial care.

Save the Children has established ECD classes (including mother toddlers groups) in 4 urban CFS of Kaztsas, Shawes, Faya, Wadi City. Book banks are fully functional in the same CFS and facilitators run NFE classes based on demand.

UNICEF has supported the Ministry of Education to hold examinations and provide certification for all the children in the camp schools who have been studying the Syrian curriculum. This month 3219 children in 4 schools in the camps took exams with the remainder planned for June.

UNICEF is also supporting the MOE to procure a further 80,000 text books and curricula which will benefit and estimated 40,000 children (ratio 3:1). This will support an increase in quality of education especially for children in non-camp settings where the lack of resources has contributed to poor enrolment and retention.

Enrollment in formal education has increased by 66% since January. A rapid assessment of average enrolment and attendance in the camps shows a drop rate of 9% over all the camps. A priority for the next academic year is to improve the record keeping in the schools to ensure a more robust system to ensure not only enrolment is tracked but also drop out and retention.

The Education Working group developed a comprehensive work plan that will include development of a sector strategy to increase access in the urban areas and better in-sectoral coordination.

A number of focal people have been identified to ensure the education is represented in other sector coordination working groups. This was complemented by a planning workshop that brought together all education actors and the Government to identify way forward to address key gaps in education provision.

Needs Analysis:

The findings from a sector planning workshop identified access to quality education in non-camp settings, access to education for secondary and adolescents and teacher training as key gaps and needs. This will lead to the development of an urban strategy that will include representatives from both the humanitarian actors and the Government. Any planned interventions such as construction of ALS needs to be paired by DoE/MDG commitment to employ new teachers. Absence of emergency response planning and budgeting with Government impacts on planning for longer-term needs such as teacher salaries, textbooks and learning spaces and curricula.

The current budget crisis of KRK has created a decisive financial barrier to solving the problem with salaries, textbooks and learning spaces.

Weekly health care utilization rates 2014

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children Enrolled in Camps</th>
<th>Current Target</th>
<th>End 2014 Target</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arbat Camp</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basser Camp</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>328</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qatif Camp</td>
<td>1,677</td>
<td>2,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daraksh Camp</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alw Arbat Camp</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gawilan Camp</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domiz Camp</td>
<td>6,002</td>
<td>12,380</td>
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The primary objectives in the health sector response to the Syrian refugee crisis in Iraq is the provision of comprehensive primary health care services, ensuring adequate nutrition care, and maintaining access to essential secondary and tertiary health care for all refugees.

The threat of disease outbreak in the camps is real. Last year, measles cases were reported in all northern governorates and in 2012 cholera was reported in Sulaimaniya. In Syria, polio has now been confirmed in at least 4 governorates and 2 cases have been confirmed in Iraq. Mass polio and measles vaccinations of both refugees and local population need to be continued.

Considering the risk of outbreak of cholera, dysentery and other WASH related infectious diseases, the sector will continue monitoring EMMN and HIS data especially as the winter months begin. Outbreak response plans will need to be updated and availability of emergency stocks needs to be ensured.

Access to reproductive health services is ensured but additional health promotions campaigns are needed to ensure uptake of antenatal and postnatal care as well as facility based deliveries.

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Considering the risk of outbreak of cholera, dysentery and other WASH related infectious diseases, the sector will continue monitoring EMMN and HIS data especially as the winter months begin. Outbreak response plans will need to be updated and availability of emergency stocks needs to be ensured.

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IRAQ: RRP6 Monthly Update – MAY 2014

As of May 46,055 refugees benefited from improved shelter e.g. tent foundations and cooking areas; 16,922 refugees benefited from new/replacement tents.

May Highlights:

Kawergosk: Technical stakeholders met with the local authorities to discuss the progress in the preparation of the permanent site which once finished, will accommodate refugees currently living in very congested sectors. Areas of attention include: completion of several superstructures (latrines and showers), water networks, road resurfacing and electricity connections.

Construction of 512 tents foundation with kitchen has been completed. Construction of the latrine and shower remains on-going.

Gawilan: Relocation from the transit to the permanent site that was constructed by UNHCR-PWJ started on 26 May. Based on relocation criteria, each seven member family will be given two plots. The relocation criteria also include recommendations from community service members, to refer vulnerable cases that require specific placement or additional space.

Qushtapa: 374 tents construction have been completed at the UAE site. The construction of 224 plots has been completed. Phase 2 of water network and the sewage system completed.

A meeting has been arranged with Department of Electricity in Qushtapa to move and re-install the current electrical polls from the tented camp to the UAE site. Directorate of Electricity started moving the poles to connect the electricity to each family in the new UAE site.

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 camp.

All individuals arriving in transit centers and camps will be prioritized for emergency shelter provision, while those who have been settled longer than six months will be assisted with replacement tents and plastic sheeting as well as materials to further build up the cement walls around the tents.

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.

May Highlights:

UNHCR distributed rechargeable fans and water cans in Duhok Camps.

Save the Children covered the needs of 500hh with winter items of $290 vouchers (cooler boxes and fans) in non-camp.

IOM distributed Fans with lighter, cooler boxes and plastic mats in Gawilan (558 families, Aike (298 families and Domo 2,710 families).

Needs Analysis:

During the reporting period, UNHCR Al-Qaim field unit and it’s partners have identified the need to rechargeable fans, and requested the required quantity from UNHCR Iraq operation.

UNHCR Al-Qaim field unit and partners in collaboration with UNHCR Iraq operations are working closely to identify the need for CRIs for upcoming winter.

Discussion undergoing with the partners about the standardization of the NFI kit for winterization based around blankets, quilts, tent insulation kits, kerosene jerry cans, kerosene and clothes (if possible through cash grants).

NFI working group initiated to find out available warehouse spaces and available for support to other agencies in case of any emergency needs. The final document will be shared with all partners to be used for emergency planning purposes.

PWJ Plans to reach 8,500-9,000 Children (5-17 years) with summer clothes, in all camps by June/July based on needs.

IRAQ: RRP6 Monthly Update – MAY 2014

A total of 55,189 households assisted during May, 2014.

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IRAQ: RRP6 Monthly Update – MAY 2014

107,116 Syrian refugees living in camps in Iraq were reached with WASH services.

**May Highlights:**

- 48,661 are accessing water through permanent water systems while water trucking is required in some camps such as Basirma, Domiz and Qushtapa, while water networks are being designed/constructed.
- The tripartite agreement for the Sanitation, Drainage and Roads for Domiz camp has been finalized and signed by representatives of Government, UNICEF and UNHCR. The steering committee and project management unit have been established to ensure an effective roll out of the initiative.
- Moving into the warm summer months, and as part of the cholera preparedness/prevention, hygiene promotion activities are focusing on key messaging to minimize the likelihood of diarrheal disease outbreaks. Upwards of 101,314 people have been reached through hygiene promotion activities.

**WASH Coordination**

WASH partners meet, discuss and plan on an ongoing basis, with coordination meetings at the Governorate Levels and camp levels. In Erbil and Duhok technical working groups have been formed to streamline and manage the implementation of permanent infrastructure works. In Anbar, the WASH Coordination group led by UNICEF had a special meeting to strategize and resolve key WASH issues related to Al Obaidi Camp.

**WASH in schools in refugee camps in KR-I**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Boys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latrines Coverage</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Need Analysis:**

- The WASH response in the KRG has been focused on refugees residing in the camps throughout the region. Working with government counterparts, partners are seeking to determine and address the needs of the non-camp populations.
- Some hygiene promotion and distribution of hygiene items have been done. Working with the education sector, WASH in schools in one entry point being explored, with a rapid assessment of the WASH facilities in Arabic schools in the three governorates being conducted in the coming month.
- Government and partners are currently meeting the minimum guideline for water provision for KRG (50 liters per person per day). As temperatures increase, we are seeing a spike in water usage and camp residents are calling for an increase in the amount of water being provided.
- Due to high usage many residents are reporting water shortages and inadequate access.
- Camp administrators, WASH partners and government authorities are working together to reduce water waste, implement water conservation measures and collaborate with camp WASH committees to address these issues.
- Al Obaidi UNICEF through partner installs Water flow meters to count and manage the flow of water coming to Al Obaidi Camp.

**Technical Working Groups**

- In Erbil and Duhok technical working groups have been formed to streamline and manage the implementation of permanent infrastructure works. In Anbar, the WASH Coordination group led by UNICEF had a special meeting to strategize and resolve key WASH issues related to Al Obaidi Camp.
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- Al Obaidi UNICEF through partner installs Water flow meters to count and manage the flow of water coming to Al Obaidi Camp.

**Expected population end 2014**

- Refugees in Camps: 300,000
- Non-Camp: 200,000
- Total: 500,000

**Total targeted Population VS. Total Population End 2014**

- End 2014: 15,680
- Targeted Population: 195,000

**Progress Against Targets:**

- Refugees in Camps: 93,122
- Refugees outside camps: 95,000
- Refugees in total: 188,122

**Livelihoods**

- 1,973 refugees are accessing livelihood opportunities as of May.

**May Highlights:**

- DRC livelihood Team continued to register and select beneficiaries for its job placement programme.
- DRC concentrated its efforts in locations that have high concentration of Syrian refugees such as Kasnazan and Basnawa in Erbil.
- DRC approach is to target both Syrian refugees and vulnerable households from the host communities in order to mitigate potential tension around job opportunities.

**Needs Analysis:**

- An ability to secure sufficient income is one of the key needs, with assessments showing that Syrian refugees in Iraq are not financially self-reliant, and struggle to find sustainable livelihood opportunities.
- Up to 86 per cent of Syrian refugees say they have insufficient household income, 15 per cent report lacking food security, and up to 27 per cent saying they are unable to access sufficient food for their families through the local market.
- Although the Government and host communities in KR and Anbar extend their generosity in hosting Syrian refugees, the rising numbers in 2013 is negatively impacting services and economies in local communities.
- While Government policy allows registered refugees to work, difficulties in finding employment outside of the informal sector (where 80 per cent of refugee households reporting having someone employed) are a reality, as is competition within and between the host and refugee populations in the community.
- For refugees living outside of camps (more than 60 per cent of the population), financial difficulties are exacerbated by competition for rental housing potentially driving up costs and leading to overcrowding and occupancy of substandard accommodation like unfinished buildings, tents and crowded apartments.
- These difficulties in sustaining livelihoods mean that interventions that strengthen labor markets and increase vocational training opportunities, to the benefit of both refugee and host communities, should be a priority.

**An Age and Gender Diversity approach to these interventions is required to overcome some of the barriers, including cultural ones that might particularly restrict women’s access to livelihood and self-reliance activities.**
### List of Camps/ Registered and awaiting registration persons as of 31.05.2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Camp Name</th>
<th>Type of Camp</th>
<th>UNHCR Concern Office</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Opening Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Akre</td>
<td>Settlement</td>
<td>Duhok</td>
<td>1,398</td>
<td>28.08.2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Al-Obaidi</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>1,534</td>
<td>27.06.2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Arbat</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Sulaymaniyah</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(Under Construction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Arbat</td>
<td>Temporary</td>
<td>Sulaymaniyah</td>
<td>3,455</td>
<td>25.08.2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bahrka</td>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>First half of Aug. 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bajid Kandala</td>
<td>Transit</td>
<td>Duhok</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>05.01.2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Basirma</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>3,384</td>
<td>26.08.2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Darashakran</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>7,130</td>
<td>29.09.2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Domiz</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Duhok</td>
<td>69,033</td>
<td>01.04.2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Gawilan</td>
<td>Temporary</td>
<td>Duhok</td>
<td>2,559</td>
<td>29.09.2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kawergosk</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>13,646</td>
<td>15.08.2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Qushtapa</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>4,726</td>
<td>19.08.2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total: 107,166 persons in camps**
Who is doing What Where (3Ws)
Duhok Governorate/KR-Iraq

102,282 persons
4 Camps 73,300

Akre: 1,398
Bajid Kandala: 310
Domiz: 69,033
Gawilan: 2,559
Non-camp: 28,982

38 Agencies

Protection (x24):
ACF, ACTED, ACTED/REACH, Dolsa, DRC, DVAW, Friends of Education, HARIKAR, IMC, IRC, IRD, IRW, Kirkuk Center, KRG, Legal Aid Center (Harikar), MAG, MSF, MSF-CH, NRC, Save the Children, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF and UPP.

Food (x7):
Barzani Foundation, HARIKAR, IRW, KRG, Peace Winds Japan, UNHCR and WFP.

Education (x10):
HARIKAR, IOM, IRC, KRG, Peace Winds Japan, Save the Children, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP.

Health (x15):
HARIKAR, IMC, IRW, Kirkuk Center, KRG, MSF-CH, NRC, Peace Winds Japan, PU-AMI, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UPP, WFP and WHO.

Shelter (x8):
IOM, IRC, KRG, KURDS, NRC, Peace Winds Japan, UNHABITAT and UNHCR.

Basic Needs (x10):
ACF, Barzani Foundation, IOM, IRC, IRW, KRG, Peace Winds Japan, QANDIL, Save the Children and UNHCR.

WASH (x15):
ACF, French Red Cross, HARIKAR, IRW, KRG, KURDS, MSF-CH, NRC, Peace Winds Japan, PU-AMI, QANDIL, Save the Children, UNHCR, UNICEF and UPP.

Livelihoods (x11):
DRC, FRC, HARIKAR, IOM, IRC, KRG, Peace Winds Japan, REACH, UNDP, UNESCO and UNHCR.

For a detailed 3Ws per camps please consult: http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/admin/download.php?id=6384
Domiz Refugee Camp Profile

Geographic Snapshot and Contextual Background
GPS coordinates: 42.89142378, 36.7823231
Region and State: Duhok, KR - Iraq
Size of camp area: 1,142,500 m²

Pattern in Population Change: Closed for receiving new arrivals with the exception of family reunification.
Areas of Origin: Majority is from Kurdish areas in Syria.

Camp opened: 01.04.2012
Refugee Population: Approx 69,033 (Persons)
Planned capacity: 38,135 (Persons)

Age and Gender Breakdown as of 31 May 2014

- Population registered on individual basis.
- Adequate quality and quantity of food aid provided:
  - Received the full CRI kits upon arrival in the camp, including distribution of winterization and summer kits. UNHCR coordinated summer distributions by other agencies.
- Registration of non-camp caseload (urban Duhok) is ongoing, along with regular registration updates for camp population.
- Adequate quality and quantity of food aid provided through food vouchers redeemable in retail shops in Domiz.

Food: Extent food aid is appropriately distributed:
- KiloCalorie (Kcal) / person/day: 2100
- Received the full CRI kits upon arrival in the camp, including distribution of winterization and summer kits. UNHCR coordinated summer distributions by other agencies.

Education: 100% of children registered are enrolled in school:
- 48% enrolled in school.
- 100% receiving school supplies.

Health: Extent PoCs have access to primary health care:
- 1 health centre for 10,000 persons.
- 1 Comprehensive Primary Health Center.
- 24/7 consultation rates are within the expected range.

Shelter: Average camp area per person 30 sq m;
- 100% of households living in adequate dwellings.
- Currently in total 464 families are accommodated in 568 plotspace requirement. Single male remain in Transit site which will be upgraded and improved. Transit area is planned for upgrade and further use in case of influx. Infrastructure in permanent site is under development.

Basic Needs: 100% population received the full CRI kits:
- 100% of household needs are met.
- Refugees received Core Relief Items (CRIs) kits upon arrival in the camp.

WASH: Liters of water/person/day: 20
- Persons per latrine: <20
- Persons per shower: 15.8

Gawilan Refugee Camp Profile

Geographic Snapshot and Contextual Background
GPS coordinates: 43.61581064, 36.33849565
Region and State: Duhok, KR - Iraq
Size of camp area: 1,262,500 m² (out of which 122,500 m² is the transit area).

Pattern in Population Change: Relocation from temporary locations in Zakho and Bardarash as well as family reunifications from Domiz.
Areas of Origin: Majority is from from Allepo (Qamishli in Syria).

Camp opened: 29.09.2013
Refugee Population: Approx 2,559 (Persons)
Planned capacity: 21,750 (Persons)

Age and Gender Breakdown as of 31 May 2014

- Population registered on individual basis.
- Adequate quality and quantity of food aid provided:
  - Received the full CRI kits upon arrival in the camp, including distribution of winterization and summer kits. UNHCR coordinated summer distributions by other agencies.
- Registration of non-camp caseload (urban Duhok) is ongoing, along with regular registration updates for camp population.
- Adequate quality and quantity of food aid provided through food vouchers redeemable in retail shops in Domiz.

Food: Extent food aid is appropriately distributed:
- KiloCalorie (Kcal) / person/day: 2100
- Received the full CRI kits upon arrival in the camp, including distribution of winterization and summer kits. UNHCR coordinated summer distributions by other agencies.

Education: 100% of children registered are enrolled in school:
- 37% enrolled in school.
- 100% receiving school supplies.

Health: Extent PoCs have access to primary health care:
- 1 health post.
- 9.1 consultations/person/year

Shelter: Average camp area per person 30 sq m;
- 100% of households living in adequate dwellings.
- Currently in total 464 families are accommodated in 568 plotspace requirement. Single male remain in Transit site which will be upgraded and improved. Transit area is planned for upgrade and further use in case of influx. Infrastructure in permanent site is under development.

Basic Needs: 100% population received the full CRI kits:
- 100% of household needs are met.
- Refugees received Core Relief Items (CRIs) kits upon arrival in the camp.

WASH: Liters of water/person/day:
- 135.8
- Persons per latrine: 16.6
- Persons per showers: 32.5

WASH situation changes according to the movement of population in and out of the camp.
### Geographic Snapshot and Contextual Background

**GPS coordinates**: 43.87958938 36.73543659  
**Region and State**: Duhok, KR - Iraq  

**Pattern in Population Change**:

**Areas of Origin**: Majority originate from Qamishli town in north Syria  

Camp opened: 28.08.2013  

**Refugee Population**: Approx 1,398 (Persons)

### Age and Gender Breakdown as of 31 May 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sector Standards for Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Standard Met</th>
<th>Standards for Indicators</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Analysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>100 % of PoCs registered on individual basis.</td>
<td>Population registered on individual basis</td>
<td>proGres (UNHCR global database) registration is completed. Verifications and updates ongoing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>Extent food aid is appropriately distributed: Kilocalorie (Kcal) / person/day: 2100</td>
<td>Kcal person/day: 2100</td>
<td>Quality and quantity of food aid provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>100% of children registered are enrolled in school. 100% of children enrolled receive school supplies.</td>
<td>88% enrolled in school. 100% receiving school supplies.</td>
<td>Completion of the new construction on the permanent site means all children in the camp will have access to school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>Access to primary health care. 1 health centre for 10,000 persons.</td>
<td>1 permanent Health Post</td>
<td>Essential primary health care provided, health post is connected to a nearby hospital for the provision of comprehensive health services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>Average camp area per person 30 sq m; 100% of households living in adequate dwellings.</td>
<td>Works to improve conditions of the Akre castle are ongoing to improve privacy and air circulation in the rooms</td>
<td>No new arrivals are admitted to the Akre castle due to its capacity. The current space allocation is sufficient and repair works currently ongoing in Akre will further improve the shelter conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Needs</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>100% of households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met</td>
<td>100 % of households are met.</td>
<td>Refugees received Core Relief Items (CRIs) kits upon arrival in the camp, including distribution of winterization and summer kits. UNHCR coordinated summer distributions by other agencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>Liters of water/person/day: 20; Persons per latrine: &lt;20; Persons per shower: &lt;20</td>
<td>All population have access to WASH services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Areas of Origin**: Origin: Majority originate from Qamishli town in north Syria

**Refugee Population**: Approx 1,398 (Persons)
89,640 persons
4 Camps 28,886

- Basirma: 3,384
- Darashakran: 7,130
- Kawergosk: 13,646
- Qushtapa: 4,726

Non-camp: 60,754
39 Agencies

**Protection (x20):**
ACTED, Dolsa, DRC, HI, INTERSOS, KRG, NRC, PAO, QANDIL, REACH, RISE, RWANGA, Save the Children, TDH, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UPP and ZHYA.

**Food (x6):**
ACTED, Barzani Foundation, INTERSOS, RISE, UNHCR and WFP.

**Education (x9):**
Dar Beru, INTERSOS, KRG, PAO, REACH, Rwanga, UNESCO, UNHCR and UNICEF

**Health (x11):**
IMC, JIM-Net, KRG, MSF, Peace Wind Japan, REACH, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UPP and WHO.

**Shelter (x10):**
ACTED, DRC, IOM, IRW, KRG, KURDS, Qatar Red Crescent, UAE, UNHABITAT and UNHCR.

**Basic Needs (x9):**
ACTED, Barzani Foundation, DRC, IOM, KRG, QANDIL, UNHCR, UNICEF and UPP.

**WASH (x13):**
ACE, Barzani Foundation, DRC, KRG, KURDS, NRC, QANDIL, RI, THW, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF and UPP.

**Livelihoods (x8):**
DRC, IOM, KRG, REACH, UNDP, UNHCR, Zhin and ZHYA

### Kawergosk Refugee Camp Profile

**Geographic Snapshot and Contextual Background**

- **GPS coordinates**: 43.8112815 36.3460809
- **Region and State**: Khabat, Erbil, KR - Iraq
- **Size of camp area**: 419,000 m²

**Pattern in Population Change**: Organized large-scale relocation from the border with Syria at Peikhkabour and Sahela (Duhok governorate) began 15.08.2013. Relocation of population to other camps ongoing.

**Areas of Origin**: Majority is from Qamishli in Syria.

- **Persons per shower**: <20
- **Persons per latrine**: <20
- **Persons per day**: 20
- **WASH situation changes according to the movement of population in and out of the camp.**

**Access to Basic Needs**
- **Shelter**: Average camp area per person 30 sq m, 100% of households living in adequate dwellings.
- **Food**: Extent food aid is appropriately distributed - Kilocalorie (Kcal) / person/ day: 2,100
- **Health**: Extent PoCs have access to primary health care. 1 health centre for 10,000 persons/ year. 1 permanent Primary Health Center. Comprehensive PHC services are provided 24/7 covering all PoC.
- **Protection**: 100% of PoCs registered on individual basis. proGres (UNHCR global database) registration is completed. Verifications and updates ongoing.

**Consultation rates are within the expected range.**

**WASH situation changes according to the movement of population in and out of the camp.**

**Education**: 100% of children registered, enrolled in school. 48% enrolled in school. 100% receiving school supplies.

**Shelter and infrastructure in permanent area is established.** 500 shelters completed and waiting to finish wash part.

**Basic Needs**: 100% population received the full CRI kits. 100% of households are met. Refugees received Core Relief Items (CRIs) kits upon arrival in the camp, including distribution of winterization kits.

**Current Situation**

**Population registered on individual basis except those awaiting registration**

**Refugees received Core Relief Items (CRIs) kits**

**WASH situation changes according to the movement of population in and out of the camp.**

**Region**

- **Area of Origin**: Majority is from Qamishli in Syria.
- **Regions and States**: Majority is from Qamishli in Syria. Areas of Origin: Majority is from Qamishli in Syria.

**Population as of 31 May 2014**

- **Age and Gender Breakdown as of 31 May 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Standard Met</th>
<th>Standards for Indicators</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Analysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>100% of PoCs registered on individual basis. Population registered on individual basis except those awaiting registration</td>
<td>proGres (UNHCR global database) registration is completed.</td>
<td>Verifications and updates ongoing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>Extent food aid is appropriately distributed: Kilocalorie (Kcal) / person/ day: Kcal person /day: 2100</td>
<td>Adequate quality and quantity of food aid provided</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>100% of children registered, enrolled in school. 48% enrolled in school. 100% receiving school supplies.</td>
<td>The construction of the permanent school is ongoing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>Extent PoCs have access to primary health care. 1 health centre for 10,000 persons/ year.</td>
<td>Comprehensive PHC services are provided 24/7 covering all PoC.</td>
<td>Consultation rates are within the expected range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>Average camp area per person 30 sq m, 100% of households living in adequate dwellings.</td>
<td>Shelter and infrastructure in permanent area is established. 500 shelters completed and waiting to finish wash part.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Needs</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>100% of households are met. Refugees received Core Relief Items (CRIs) kits upon arrival in the camp, including distribution of winterization kits.</td>
<td>100% of households are met. Refugees received Core Relief Items (CRIs) kits upon arrival in the camp, including distribution of winterization kits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Darashakran Refugee Camp Profile

**Geographic Snapshot and Contextual Background**

- **GPS coordinates**: 43.888397 36.465401
- **Region and State**: Khabat, Erbil, KR - Iraq
- **Size of camp area**: 1,150,000 m²

**Pattern in Population Change**: Relocation from transit camps Bekhma, Baharka and Kawrgosk Camps.

**Areas of Origin**: Majority is from from Aleppo (Qamishli in Syria).

**Persons per shower**: 3.6

**Persons per latrine**: 3.6

**Liters of water/person/day**: 45,8

**Persons per latrine**: 3.6

**Persons per day**: 20

**WASH situation changes according to the movement of population in and out of the camp.**

**Basic Needs**: 100% of households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met. Refugees received Core Relief Items (CRIs) kits upon arrival in the camp, including distribution of winterization kits.

**Region**

- **Area of Origin**: Majority is from from Aleppo (Qamishli in Syria).
- **Regions and States**: Majority is from from Aleppo (Qamishli in Syria). Areas of Origin: Majority is from from Aleppo (Qamishli in Syria).

**Population as of 31 May 2014**

- **Age and Gender Breakdown as of 31 May 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Standard Met</th>
<th>Standards for Indicators</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Analysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>100% of PoCs registered on individual basis. Population registered on individual basis.</td>
<td>proGres (UNHCR global database) registration is completed.</td>
<td>Verifications and updates ongoing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>Extent food aid is appropriately distributed: Kilocalorie (Kcal) / person/ day: Kcal person /day: 2100</td>
<td>Adequate quality and quantity of food aid provided</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>100% of children registered, enrolled in school. 48% enrolled in school. 100% receiving school supplies.</td>
<td>The construction of the permanent school is ongoing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>Extent PoCs have access to primary health care. 1 health centre for 10,000 persons/ year.</td>
<td>Comprehensive PHC services are provided 24/7 covering all PoC.</td>
<td>Consultation rates are within the expected range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>Average camp area per person 30 sq m, 100% of households living in adequate dwellings.</td>
<td>Shelter and infrastructure in permanent area is established. 500 shelters completed and waiting to finish wash part.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Needs</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>100% of households are met. Refugees received Core Relief Items (CRIs) kits upon arrival in the camp, including distribution of winterization kits.</td>
<td>100% of households are met. Refugees received Core Relief Items (CRIs) kits upon arrival in the camp, including distribution of winterization kits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adequate quality and quantity of food aid provided.
Qushtapa Refugee Camp Profile

Geographic Snapshot and Contextual Background

GPS coordinates: 43.98089111 36.019313
Region and State: Qushtapa, Erbil, KR - Iraq
Size of camp area: 426,000 m²
Areas of Origin: Majority from Qamishli, Diralok, and Hassaka in Syria
Camp opened: 19.08.2013
Refugee Population: Approx 4,726 (Persons)
Planned capacity: 7,860 (Persons)

Age and Gender Breakdown as of 31 May 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Standards for Indicators</th>
<th>Analysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic Needs: 100% of</td>
<td>100 % of PoC's</td>
<td>adequacy and quality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>houses who have basic</td>
<td>registered on</td>
<td>of food aid is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and basic items are</td>
<td>individual basis</td>
<td>appropriately distributed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>met</td>
<td>except those</td>
<td>Kilocalorie (Kcal) /</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>who have not yet</td>
<td>awaiting</td>
<td>person/day: 2100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>approached for</td>
<td>registration</td>
<td>Adequate quality and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>completion of</td>
<td>completed.</td>
<td>quantity of food aid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>registration is</td>
<td>Verifications</td>
<td>provided.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proGres (UNHCR global</td>
<td>and updates</td>
<td>24/7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>database) registration</td>
<td>ongoing.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is completed. Verifications and updates ongoing.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Basirma Refugee Camp Profile

Geographic Snapshot and Contextual Background

GPS coordinates: 44.3667 36.4833
Region and State: Shaqlawa, Erbil, KR - Iraq
Size of camp area: 150,000 m²
Areas of Origin: Majority is from Qamishli and Hasaka in Syria
Camp opened: 26.08.2013
Refugee Population: Approx 3,384 (Persons)
Planned capacity: 4,580 (Persons)

Age and Gender Breakdown as of 31 May 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Standards for Indicators</th>
<th>Analysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic Needs: 100% of</td>
<td>100 % of PoC's</td>
<td>adequacy and quality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>houses who have basic</td>
<td>registered on</td>
<td>of food aid is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and basic items are</td>
<td>individual basis</td>
<td>appropriately distributed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>met</td>
<td>except those</td>
<td>Kilocalorie (Kcal) /</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>who have not yet</td>
<td>awaiting</td>
<td>person/day: 2100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>approached for</td>
<td>registration</td>
<td>Adequate quality and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>completion of</td>
<td>completed.</td>
<td>quantity of food aid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>registration is</td>
<td>Verifications</td>
<td>provided.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proGres (UNHCR global</td>
<td>and updates</td>
<td>24/7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>database) registration</td>
<td>ongoing.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is completed. Verifications and updates ongoing.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Who is doing What Where (3Ws)

Sulaymaniyah Governorate/KR-Iraq

25,974 persons
2 Camps
Arbat Transit: 3,455
Arbat Permanent: 0 (under construction - empty)
Non-camp: 22,519
31 Agencies

Protection (x14):
Asuda, CDO, Heartland Alliance, IRC, KRG, Kurdistan Save the Children, KURDS, Rehabilitation Center for Torture Victims, Samaritan’s Purse, Save the Children, STEP, UNDP, UNHCR and UNICEF.

Food (x7):
ACTED, Barzani Foundation, CDO, KRG, REACH, UNHCR and WFP.

Education (x7):
Barzani Foundation, KRG, Kurdistan Save the Children, Peace Winds Japan, STEP, UNHCR, UNICEF.

Health (x9):
Asuda, CDO, KRG, Kurdistan Save the Children, Save the Children, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF and WHO.

Shelter (x4):
KURDS, Peace Winds Japan, UNHABITAT and UNHCR.

Basic Needs (x13):
ACTED, Barzani Foundation, CDO, Hanza Group, IRC, KRG, Kurdistan Save the Children, RECAH, Samaritan’s Purse, Save the Children, UNHCR, UNICEF and YAO.

WASH (x8):
CDO, IRC, KURDS, Qatar Red Crescent, THW, UNHABITAT, UNHCR and UNICEF.

Livelihoods (x3):
CDO, Samaritan’s Purse and UNHCR.

For a detailed 3Ws per camps please consult: http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/admin/download.php?id=6386
Who is doing What Where (3Ws)
Anbar Governorate/KR-Iraq

4,534 persons
1 Camp
Al-Obaidi: 1,534
Non-camp: 3,000
10 Agencies

Protection (x4):
AFKAR, IRC, UNHCR and UNICEF

Food (x3):
Hosting Community/ Humanitarian Assistance, IRW and WFP.

Education (x3):
AFKAR, DoE and UNICEF.

Health (x3):
DoH, UIMS and UNHCR.

Shelter (x1):
UNHCR.

Basic Needs (x1):
ISHO and UNHCR.

WASH (x2):
AFKAR and UNHCR.

Livelihoods (x1):
UNHCR.

For a detailed 3Ws per camps please consult: http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/admin/download.php?id=6383
## List of Agencies Supporting RRP6 - Iraq

### Acronyms and Full Names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency Full Name</th>
<th>Agency Acronyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Contre La Faim</td>
<td>ACF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agence d’Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement</td>
<td>ACTED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Development Organization</td>
<td>CDO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directorate of Displacement and Migration / KR-I</td>
<td>DMC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danish Refugee Council</td>
<td>DRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Red Cross</td>
<td>FRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN-Habitat</td>
<td>Habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harirak NGO</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>INTERSOS Organizzazione Umanitaria</td>
<td>INTERSOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
<td>IOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Rescue Committee</td>
<td>IRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurdistan Regional Government - Erbil Refugee Council</td>
<td>KRG - ERC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurdistan Reconstruction &amp; Development Society</td>
<td>KURDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian Refugee Council</td>
<td>NRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale</td>
<td>PU-AMI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace Winds Japan</td>
<td>PWJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qandil Sweden</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation Education and Community Health</td>
<td>REACH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian NGO: Health</td>
<td>Emergency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save the Children International</td>
<td>SCI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
<td>UNESCO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN PONTE PER ORGANIZATION</td>
<td>UPP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Youth Activity Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFKAR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asuda</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barzani Foundation</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dar Beru</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Labor and Social Affairs</td>
<td>DOLSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Violence Against Women</td>
<td>DVAW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freunde der Erziehungskunst Rudolf Steiners</td>
<td>Friends of Education</td>
</tr>
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<td>Hana Group</td>
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<td>Heartland International</td>
<td>HI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humedica International Aid</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Medical Corps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Islamic Relief Worldwide</td>
<td>IRW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan Iraq Medical Network</td>
<td>JIM-Net</td>
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<td>Jiyan Foundation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkuk Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kurdistan Regional - Iraq</td>
<td>KR - I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurdistan Regional Government</td>
<td>KRG</td>
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<tr>
<td>KRG - Directorate of Displacement and Migration</td>
<td>KRG - DDM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRG - Deputy Mayor Office</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRG - Democracy and Human Rights development Center</td>
<td>KRG - DHRD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRG - Development and Modification Centre</td>
<td>KRG - DMC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRG - Directorate of Education</td>
<td>KRG - DoE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRG - Directorate of Health</td>
<td>KRG - DoH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRG - Kurdistan Student Development Organization</td>
<td>KRG - KSDO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRG - Ministry of Health</td>
<td>KRG - MoH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurdistan Save the Children</td>
<td>KSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mines Advisory Group</td>
<td>MAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercy Corps</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Médecins Sans Frontières (France)</td>
<td>MSF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Médecins Sans Frontières (Switzerland)</td>
<td>MSF-CH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Aid Organization</td>
<td>PAO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar Red Crescent</td>
<td>QRC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation Center for Torture Victims</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief International</td>
<td>RI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rise Foundation</td>
<td>Rise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samaritan’s Purse</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Syria Refugee Council</td>
<td>SRC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Transformation and Educational Prosperity</td>
<td>STEP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Terre des Hommes</td>
<td>THW</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>UAE</td>
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<tr>
<td>The United Iraqi Medical Society</td>
<td>UIIMS</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq</td>
<td>UNAMI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
<td>UNFPA</td>
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<tr>
<td>The United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
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<tr>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
<td>WFP</td>
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<td>World Health Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZHIN</td>
<td>ZHYA</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
For further information:
2014 Syrian Regional Response Plan/Iraq Mid-Year Update
Please consult Syria Regional Refugee Response
Inter-agency Information Sharing Portal-Iraq:
http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=6352

The current issue (No.6) of Information Kit is an expanding and updating of the previous issue (No. 5):
http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=6000

The above information products and many others on the humanitarian operation for Syrians are found on UNHCR web portal as per following steps:
www.data.unhcr.org>>Syria emergency>>location: Iraq>>view all documents>> Search>> In Search field using keywords such as Information Kit, dashboard, etc....