Basic Needs Assistance during May 2016:

- 78 households, new arrival in camp (previously urban) and newly married received packages of Basic Needs Assistance (Core Relief Items). Additionally 31 households newly arrived in urban areas were assisted with Basic Needs Assistance.
- 19 households received replacement CRI
- 285 households received various none food items and shelter support.
- 1198 households outside of camp received USD 200 for summer assistance.
- 857 households received multi-purpose cash payments.

MAY HIGHLIGHTS:

78 families received their initial distribution of core relief items. These households are either newly registered or newly married but increasingly are households which have relocated to camps from urban areas.

19 families received core relief items as replacement mainly due to fire damage.

A further 285 households received various replacement none food items.

857 households received multi-purpose cash payments, 835 in Sulaymaniyah, 10 in Dohuk and 12 in Erbil.

REACH Iraq distributed NFI vouchers to 380 families. Each voucher valued at IQD 60,000 (40,000 for food and 20,000 for Hygiene).

On behalf of UNHCR YAO provided 2 wheelchairs to individuals living in Sulaymaniyah.

Barzani Charity Foundation (BCF) distributed clothing to 15 families with members living with disability.

German Red Cross distributed USD 200 per household to 1198 families in Sumel district of Dohuk for summer assistance.

UNICEF through Harikar distributed hygiene kits to 1660 families, 1330 Gawilan, 255 in Akre and 75 to urban families in the Akre district.

Extra kerosene distribution for vulnerable families in Darashakran refugee camp, Erbil. March 2016, UNHCR/ O.Zhdanov

however this still means that the ration of households to fire extinguisher is 13:1. The team also continues to report the requirement for hygiene kits and sanitary napkins. There is also the outstanding need for fire extinguisher replacement and maintenance in all other camps.

There is a requirement to conduct a comprehensive needs assessment to identify vulnerable families for cash assistance.

Improvements should be made in movement tracking to better establish and maintain knowledge of trends for planning purposes.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Sulaymaniyah:
Refugees in Arbat refugee camp are requesting additional CRI particularly plastic sheets in order to prepare for summer.

Dohuk:
Despite UNICEF’s one off distribution of hygiene kits in Gawilan and Akre there needs to be a regular supply identified.

German Red Cross distributed 388 re-filled fire extinguishers in Domiz 1.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: MAY 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Assisted</th>
<th>Planned Response, by end-2016</th>
<th>End-Year Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29,335</td>
<td>29,335</td>
<td>32,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>983</td>
<td>983</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,705</td>
<td>9,295</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 31 May 2016, 247,339 Syrians are registered by UNHCR: 39% live in 10 camps and 61% out of camps:

About 97% = 238,844 Syrians live in Kurdistan Region-Iraq (KRI): in Erbil (115,289), Duhok (92,831) and Sulaymaniyah (30,724) and about 3% = 8,495 live in other places in Iraq.