



JANUARY HIGHLIGHTS:

Newly arrived refugees from Kobane have all been transferred to Gawilan for registration by UNHCR and the authorities. Many refugee travel onward after the registration process is completed to join relatives in other camps or urban areas across the KR (I). Many male adults reported fear for recruitment by armed forces as the main reason for their plight.

The Syrian refugee population at Al Obaidi camp stands at 958, including 120 unregistered individuals. The city of Al Qaim, including the refugee camp, remains under control of ISIL-led armed opposition groups.

Engaging children of new arrivals in activities of CFS is challenging as many are still traumatized by the recent conflict. 97 UASCs have been identified and registered during the reporting month and are provided with care.

Enhancing access to SGBV related services is seen to be a key activity leading to improved reporting, response and prevention of instances of SGBV. The quality assurances task force has incorporated the assessment of the quality of the inter-agency referral mechanism, and rolled out an improved referral form in Erbil urban areas for testing.

The vulnerability mapping in Erbil camps and urban areas continues; 204 vulnerable Syrian refugees in urban areas have received cash grants.

Relocation of urban refugees to already over-crowded camps continues due to ever increasing rents in urban areas. Discussions with the livelihood sector have been initiated to increase support for urban refugees and enable refugees accessing continued protection and assistance in out of camp areas.

- **238,688** Syrians are registered by UNHCR:
 - 96.7% live in KR-I (in 9 camps) and in urban areas.
 - 3.3% live in Anbar (1 Camp) and rest of Iraq urban areas.
- **38%** (89,817) of the Syrians are with updated registration records including iris scan enrolment in KR-I



Children enjoying their first snow in Akre Camp, KR-Iraq - Duhok, UNHCR/ R. Rasheed

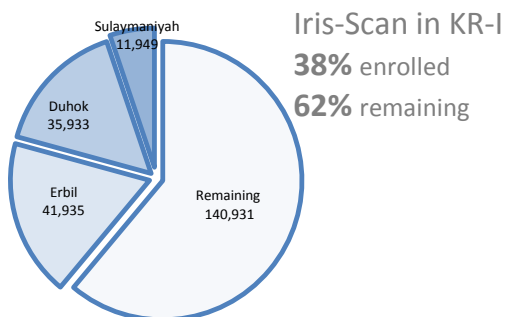
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The plan for the verification and biometric registration of Syrian refugees in out of camp locations will be reviewed to address scheduling challenges and as a result, falling behind the target for the exercise.

There are limited services available for disabled children; especially the absence of specialized medical care is of concern. Youth programming and access to education are gaps that need to be addressed across camps and non-camp areas in a bid to reduce negative coping mechanisms such as child marriage and child labour.

The quality of SGBV response services remains of concern, the roll out of the quality assurances tool is expected to address in particular gaps in the provision of psycho-social support services. The legal response needs to be improved for SGBV cases, and thus the capacity building of legal representatives is an urgent need.

Targeted livelihood responses, linked to the expansion of community based protection networks and enhanced participation of refugee communities, are critical to improve the protection situation for refugees out of camps and will support resilience for those refugees. Protection and livelihood priorities need to be further aligned.



Leading Agencies: UNHCR Jacqueline Parleviet, parleviet@unhcr.org.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY 2015

