

POPULATION OF CONCERN

246,589 Syrians refugees

KEY FIGURES

2

Only two Syrian families admitted to the KR-I as asylum seekers at Peshkhabour Border Crossing in April

1,327

Family visits in Erbil Governorate using the new Protection Monitoring Tool in April.

15,777

improved shelter units (provided with concrete slab, kitchen, family latrine and shower)

FUNDING

USD 298,323,635

Requested by agencies for the operation



PRIORITIES

- Counter the fragile protection environment for children and women
- Enhance livelihoods opportunities
- Improve long term shelter options
- Support education sector

IRAQ

INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE - SYRIAN REFUGEES IN IRAQ

April 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- Officials at Peshkhabour border confirm that the new regulation on registration and regularization of Syrians registered as asylum seekers has been applied since the beginning of April. Syrian asylum-seekers need to apply for authorization to temporarily return to Syria from KR-I at the Relations Office at Peshkhabour border.
- A total of 2,389 Syrians were admitted into KR-I through Peshkhabour border point, under a 15-day visa issued for either visiting or medical reasons. The total number of border crossings from Syria into KR-I has decreased by 23 % compared to March. The total number of arrivals from Syria into KR-I since January 2016 is 12,439 individuals.
- UNHCR and its partners launched a mass information campaign on the regularization process for Syrian refugees returning to KR-I, unregistered Syrian refugees, and Syrian refugees whose asylum seekers certificates are expired or lost. UNHCR has been receiving weekly reports of new registrations and reactivations since the beginning of the campaign.



A Syrian refugee girl looks after her little sister in Domiz 1 refugee camp, December 2015.

©UNHCR/Rasheed Hussein Rasheed

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

The humanitarian situation remains critical as the conflict continues in many parts of central and northern Iraq, causing fresh displacement in the process. As the summer season approaches temperatures are soon expected to reach above 45 Celsius degrees in many parts of the country, an additional challenge for vulnerable refugees and displaced Iraqis.

Budgetary issues as well as drop in oil prices continue to restrain the provision of basic services to refugees, displaced Iraqis, and the host population. All public sector services have been affected including: the shortage of medicines and staff in public hospitals, putting the health of serious medical cases at risk; delays in paying teachers' salaries, which has resulted in the departure and absence of teachers from schools; and, shortages in the provision of electricity. In addition to the enormous challenges on public sectors, the reconstruction and rehabilitation of areas liberated from the armed militant groups require significant resources and funds to permit conditions for return.

The Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) continue fighting armed groups in parts of Anbar province, including Fallujah town that remains under the control of armed militants. In the north, the Kurdish forces with the assistance of the international coalition continue to clash with militants on the Makhmour and Sinjar fronts. The deterioration of the security situation has led to further displacement from villages in between the frontlines in Makhmour and Ninewa plains.

In Tuz Khurmato, Sal-ah-Adin Governorate, tensions rose between the Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF) and the Kurdish armed forces resulting in casualties from both sides. During the reporting period Baghdad also witnessed a wave of violence and demonstrations stormed the Iraqi Parliament. The demonstrations came after the Shi'ite cleric Muqtada Sadr demanded that Iraqi Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi should replace the current party affiliated cabinet with a technocratic cabinet.

Protection

OVERVIEW

- Admission of Syrians into KR-I as asylum seekers is now permissible on four criteria i.e. those originating from areas within war zones and under security threats, those escaping mandatory military services or forced recruitment, those married to residents of KR-I and family reunification.
- **Officials at Peshkhabour border confirmed that the new regulation on re-admissions of Syrians registered as persons of concern has been applied since the beginning of April.** Syrian asylum-seekers need to apply for authorization to temporarily return to Syria from KR-I at the Relations Office in Peshkhabour border. The authorization permits asylum seekers to keep the asylum seeker certificate and residency card in order to facilitate re-entry into KR-I after the visit. Syrians who return to Syria without permission are not permitted to re-activate their asylum applications upon return to the KR-I as they are re-admitted on a 15-day visitor visa.
- With the establishment of the new border procedure, asylum seekers are not any longer required to report their temporary return to Syria at the Derabon Return center. As a result, UNHCR has much less understanding of the movement patterns of Syrian asylum seekers, and is also less able to follow up on vulnerable individuals who may remain behind in the KR-I.
- The re-admission of Syrians through the Peshkhabour border is in practice limited to the following categories of asylum seekers: (i) medical cases in need of further follow-up in Syria (based on proof of medical appointment), or specialized medical services which are not available in KR-I (statement by a KR-I public hospital required); (ii) visits for education purposes, such as enrolment and participation in examination or certificates issued (documental evidence required from the educational institutions in Syria); (iii) attendance of funeral and/or repatriation of deceased Syrians; (iv) settling any disputes related to the property (assets); and (v) regularization of documentation in Syria.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

Focus on the “Protection Monitoring Tool”

While UNHCR has been conducting household-level protection monitoring in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) from the onset of the refugee crisis, a new protection monitoring tool (PMT) is now being used which allows **data collection via hand-held electronic tablets**. The PMT provides a much more efficient method of recording protection monitoring data than through traditional paper forms and thus has allowed UNHCR to expand its protection activities. Teams of protection monitors working with UNHCR and its partner organizations visit refugee households across the region and fill out a standard protection monitoring questionnaire that helps partners identify vulnerable families in need of referrals for protection services (e.g., legal aid to restore missing documents, family tracing) and material assistance. The data is uploaded into UNHCR’s Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS) for referrals, follow up and analysis. Information collected through the PMT at the household level is complemented by the data collected on the general protection environment and by specific protection concerns gathered through community interviews and meetings with relevant stakeholders. The data from protection monitoring is also used to analyze trends and prioritize issues requiring interventions in terms of advocacy or services.

At the start of 2016 UNHCR’s Field Response Unit in Erbil piloted the tool and since then, 2,233 family visits have been conducted using the new tool (1,327 during April) in Erbil. At the start of April it was launched in Sulaymaniyah and 282 family visits have already been conducted. The PMT is expected to be rolled out in Dohuk in the coming months.

- Following successful UNHCR advocacy with Assayesh in Gawilan, renewals of UNHCR Certificates will be done at camp level. This bypasses the lengthy process of sending all requests to Akre Assayesh for clearance, which caused a 2-week delay for the renewal Asylum Seeking Certificate, limiting refugees’ freedom of movement in the meanwhile and hindering their access to assistance.

IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS

- A total of 806 Syrians (730 registered, 76 non-registered) were recorded returning to Syria, a drop of 17% compared to March. They were counselled by UNHCR team at Derabon Return Centre, ensuring the voluntary nature of their return to Syria. This brings the total number of returns recorded since January 2016 to 3,393 individuals.
- According to KR-I Peshkabour border officials, a total of 32 registered unaccompanied minors (29 males and 3 females) were successfully reunited with their families in Syria via the Peshkabour border crossing.
- In Erbil Governorate, Syrians who entered the country with entry visa and passport, are no longer eligible to obtain residency documents through the exceptional procedures that are set for Syrians that arrive without proper documentation. Instead, they have to go through the standard procedures that are mandatory for other foreign nationals. The standard procedures include an Iraqi sponsor, fees (around 150 USD) and payment of any outstanding fines for irregular stay.
- The Zhin Organization has ceased the issuance of passports to Syrian nationals in the KR-I following denial of some European countries, including Germany, to recognize their legitimacy. Zhin was the only organization in the KR-I providing this service to Syrians, who now face a perilous return to Syria in order to obtain valid travel documents.
- In Erbil governorate, 60 cases of child labour were identified by UNHCR partner Qandil in April. This has been connected to the continuing deterioration of the economic situation in KR-I.

Education

OVERVIEW

The financial constraints on the Directorate of Education caused by the economic crisis continues to affect the education sector with teachers not receiving their salaries since September 2015. This has significantly affected the commitment and attendance of teachers in all schools.

UNHCR and operational partners DAAD and the British Council have commenced discussions with the MOE and MOHE for the roll out of the DAFI and HOPES tertiary education scholarships for Syrians.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

- During April a new secondary school was opened in Basirma camp. The Roj Awa Secondary School will be open for multiple shifts, catering for more than 500 students. A Secondary school has existed in Basirma camp since 2014 but

the previous structure could only host up to 60 students. This has now been replaced by a new pre-fabricated building with six classrooms, constructed by UNESCO with funding from the Government of Japan.

- UNICEF has completed construction of three prefabricated schools in host communities (two in Erbil & one in Dohuk). Each school includes 13 classrooms, a playground, garden, and a computer lab. The three schools can accommodate up to 3,000 children in total.
- Technical committee meeting for the roll out of the tertiary education scholarship system in the KR-I.

IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS

- In Darashakran camp, teachers went on strike over the non-payment of salaries and non-renewal of contracts.
- In Dohuk Governorate, textbook shortages have been reported for both host and displaced communities. UNHCR is in discussion with DoE to explore whether this need can be addressed through a QIP.
- Catch up classes during the summer break for students in Grades 10 and 11.



Health

OVERVIEW

Despite the financial crisis in KR-I, refugees' access to primary health care facilities is satisfactory, especially in camps. Curative services in camps were implemented in line with national and international standards with the support of humanitarian actors. Nonetheless, a shortage of medicines and staff in public health facilities is still a grave concern, and continued support to DoH is necessary to ensure the availability of essential services. Furthermore, the funding constraints of the government have meant that handovers of Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities to DoH have been adversely affected.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

- In April 2016, a total of 27,001 patient consultations were conducted in PHC facilities in refugee camps (source UNHCR HIS-Health Information System). 1,246 patients were referred to secondary and tertiary hospitals for further investigations and/ or hospitalization. During the same period, 1,301 patients attended mental healthcare services.
- From 1 April, UNHCR started to support Erbil DoH to run the curative services of the PHCC in Basirma and Qushtapa refugee camps. Erbil DoH will continue to provide preventive services with support from other UN agencies.

IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS

- Due to financial crisis, continued support is needed for DoH to provide continued health services. Medicines shortage is a key concern in public health facilities. Furthermore, access to mental health psychosocial support services remains limited for non-camp refugees.
- The on-going health care workers' strike in Sulaymaniyah Governorate over non-payment of salaries is affecting the provision of health services in public health facilities.
- The PHCC in Al-Obaidi camp, Anbar province, remains closed (since 31 January) after partner NGO UIMS was instructed by militant groups not to open until further notice. The only options available to refugees are Al-Obaidi public hospital, located 600 meters from the camp, which suffers from acute shortage of medicine and medical staff or private clinics in Al-Qaim city but then they have to pay for transportation, medical treatment and medicines.



Food Security and Nutrition

OVERVIEW

Thanks to an important contribution from the German government in April, food assistance to Syrian refugees will be increased, with voucher rates restored to USD 28 for the extremely food insecure and USD 19 for the moderately food insecure starting in May.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

- A total of 45,893 Syrian refugees received assistance from WFP in April.

- Assessments of newly arrived refugees, and families who were not previously assessed in the refugee camps, have been completed in all KR-I governorates. WFP are currently analyzing the data and identifying vulnerable families eligible for food assistance.
- World Vision (WV) has shared the first draft of a report on the food security and vulnerability of Syrian refugees living outside of camps in communities.

IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS

- Due to ongoing safety concerns, WFP remains unable to provide assistance in Al-Obaidi camp, Anbar Governorate. UNHCR through ISHO continued to bake and distribute 2 pieces of bread per refugee per day for 1,456 refugees including the unregistered refugees. However, ISHO couldn't distribute complementary food assistance and cash for food due to security related cash transfer difficulties.

Water and Sanitation

OVERVIEW

Entering the summer months, efficient use and conservation of water remains an area in which community advocacy is required. This is particularly important within the context of increased water demand, due to the summer season and reduced capacity for sustained water supply due to the ongoing financial crisis. The crisis has resulted in electricity shortages and reduced capacity for the Government to sustain the fuel costs of increased generator use. Water conservation campaigns are being launched all across the KR-I involving UNICEF, UNHCR and other WASH actors.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

- In Domiz 1 and 2 camps (Dohuk Governorate), the handover of dislodging activities to BRHA was completed in April 2016, facilitated by three capacity building workshops conducted by UNICEF and FRC for over 60 BRHA staff. These workshops covered various objectives including knowledge and skills for operations and maintenance of WASH facilities, WASH awareness and Hygiene promotion activities.

IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS

- Water and sanitation activities still lack sufficient funding to initiate WASH activities at sufficient scale to address the needs of the refugee population living in the community. An increased focus on assisting this group, and the hosting population, remains a priority for 2016.



New Shelter plots in phase 3 of Darashakran refugee camp, December 2015 © UNHCR/Chloe Coves

 Shelter and NFIs
OVERVIEW

Within camps, the shelter sector is focusing on the improvement of existing shelter plots. For the out of camp refugee population, there are a number of urgent needs which are not being met due to a lack of funds, such as: upgrading of dwellings, rental support and support for community infrastructure.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

- A total of 15,777 (81%) shelters in camps have been improved, and provided with concrete slab, kitchen, family latrine and shower. Of those 14,241 are already occupied.

IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS

- There is a need to construct 3,733 new improved shelter plots in Gawilan, Kawergosk, Basirma and Qushtapa. A total of 2,640 extra shelter units are planned as part of 3RP 2016, subject to availability of funds. However, even after completing the construction of the improved shelter units for which there is space, an additional 568 shelter units will be required just to accommodate all refugee families that currently live in Erbil camps. These extra units are on hold due to a lack of space in the Erbil Governorate camps.

 Community Empowerment and self Reliance
Focus on Community Outreach Volunteers

Outreach Volunteers (OV) help to bind the communities together, as part of **UNHCR's area based approach**. They ensure that UNHCR's work, messages and campaigns connect and resonate with both displaced and host communities. In addition, Outreach Volunteer teams are being increasingly used by UNHCR as a means of connecting with communities. They are composed of IDPs, Refugees and host community members; members often come from women's groups, youth groups and other active community-based organizations meaning that they are in touch with the pulse of their communities.

- During April, in Erbil Governorate, Qandil and UNHCR finalized the recruitment process of 30 Outreach Volunteers in three urban locations, namely, Koisnjaq, Shawes and Kasnazan. After recruitment, these volunteers will receive protection training before commencing their activities, as part of UNHCR's network of OV, within local communities in the KR-I.
- In Sulaymaniyah, Outreach Volunteers from the community centre conducted awareness raising sessions for refugees in the camp about key issues including nutrition, hygiene promotion, early marriage, and daily problems in the camp. They also assisted the awareness raising campaign on vandalism within the camp, led by camp management and THW. In addition, as part of the Registration Regularization Campaign UNHCR partner ACTED and CDO Outreach Volunteers reached a total of 2,612 families (of 10,247 Individuals) in 42 locations across Sulaymaniyah. The OV identified a number of families with expired registration certificates which include elderly refugees who were not able to access the PARC as well as illiterate refugees who did not know certificates expired.
- In Dohuk, UNHCR and partners manage an extensive network of Community Outreach Volunteers or refugees and IDPs. Training and capacity building of these volunteers is ongoing.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

- UNHCR delivered toys to psychiatric care and registration centers in Gawilan camp, and to two children care centres in Dohuk city. The toys were collected by French children and donated by the Quay Branly Museum, Paris in cooperation with the French organization Aviation Sans Frontières.
- A proposal developed by the Erbil field response unit for the 2016 Youth Initiative Fund was selected as one of four in the MENA region. The project aims at providing free internet services for the Basirma camp population and empowering youths to participate more in community activities. The Youth Committee members in the camp will implement the project with the support of UNHCR and INTERSOS.

- A UNHCR field team conducted 11 missions to different locations in Erbil Governorate to assess the potential Quick Impact Projects or “QIPs.” : in 2015, 20 QIPs were implemented in Erbil Governorate, benefiting 105,892 individuals. QIPs are rapidly implemented projects which bolster the capacity of key local infrastructure such as schools, community centres or hospitals; they are part of UNHCR’s area based approach and are aimed at easing the burden of displacement on the community and enhancing social cohesion among refugees, IDPs and the local communities.
- In mid-April, UNHCR in collaboration with its partner CDO opened a community center re-located inside the CDO compound alongside the PARC in Sulaymaniyah city centre adjacent to Azadi Park. The new location will better serve refugees, IDPs and members of the host community who will benefit from social and learning activities, internet access, and a library. The centre is also linked to an outdoor play area which has been created for children. Parents will be able to drop their children at the playground, where there will be trained staff to look after them while parents are attending classes or activities provided at the centre.

IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS

- The lack of viable livelihood opportunities remains a significant gap, especially in the urban areas. Refugees face major challenges to pay rent, cover food, transportation and medication fees.
- Proper community mobilization remains a challenge across the refugee camps as elections have not been held in most of the camps, or refugee leaders may have left on mixed migration. The population in the camp claims they do not feel represented by the committees that are currently in place and thus the pursuit of elections is essential for the well-functioning of these camps.



Refugee camp cleaning day campaign in action at Gawilan camp, Dohuk Governorate. BRHA/Karzan

Durable Solutions

OVERVIEW

As resettlement activities increase in the region and the operation, with resettlement countries pledging more resettlement spaces, UNHCR has had to increase its capacity to process cases as well as improve its communications strategy with persons of concern to provide accurate information about the programme. This is particularly important as there have been reports of resettlement exploitation schemes targeting persons of concern by unknown external third parties in all three governorates. To counter this, UNHCR has enhanced its anti-fraud messaging and engaged partners in spreading the message that all UNHCR services are free.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

- Resettlement country selection interviews and missions continue to take place with pilot video conference interviews for Australia successfully implemented in both Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah during April. In total, 205

UNHCR Syrians (85 during April) have had their cases adjudicated via video conferencing technology. In addition, Australia also undertook its first selection mission to Erbil where it conducted in person interviews for 200 Syrian refugees privately sponsored under its Special Humanitarian Programme (SHP). Under the SHP, Australia offers 13,750 resettlement places to refugees from around the world, annually.

- Resettlement case identification and assessment interviews were undertaken for 107 cases following which 37 cases were prioritized for further consideration. Of these 27 cases of 115 persons were submitted for resettlement consideration to Canada (54 persons), France (eight persons), Sweden (six persons) and the USA (45 persons). These persons include survivors of violence and torture, women at risk, and persons with serious medical conditions.
- Some 53 persons departed on resettlement (36 to the UK, 16 to Sweden and one to the USA). 80 persons accepted for resettlement in 2015 remain pending departure and it is anticipated that most of these will depart in the next two months.

IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS

- Despite the increase in resettlement country selection interviews and steady rate of departures, no decisions from resettlement countries were received during April. A total of 265 persons are still waiting for decisions by resettlement countries following their submission for resettlement consideration in 2015.

Working in partnership

Nine sector working groups are responding to the needs of the affected population. The Regional Refugee Resilience Plan (3RP) programme is a collaborative effort between the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government, 11 UN agencies and over 70 national and international NGOs with various levels of engagement (listed below), as well as the refugee and host communities, in close coordination with the donor community.

ACF Action contre la faim | Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement (ACTED) | AFKAR | Al-AHIBA | Alpha Organisation for Expanding Capacity | Alehya'a Scientific Association (ASA) | Al-Masala Assistance for Refugee Children Organization (ARCO) | Asuda | Barzani Charity Foundation (BCF) | Bojeen Organization for Human Development | Board of Relief and humanitarian Affairs (BRHA) | Civil Development Organization (CDO) | Danish Refugee Council (DRC) | Dar Baru | EMERGENCY | The Engineering Association for Development & Environment (E.A.D.E) | Erbil Refugee Council | FAO Food and Agricultural Organization | Federazione Organismi Cristiani Servizio Internazionale Volontario (FOCSIV) | French Red Cross (FRC) | Freunde Der Erziehungskunst Rudolf Steiners | GIZ | Hana Group | Handicap International | Harikar NGO | Heartland Alliance (HA) | Humedica International Aid | International Media Support (IMS) | International Medical Corps (IMC) | IOM International Organization for Migration | International Rescue Committee (IRC) | INTERSOS | Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization (ISHO) | Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW) | Japan Iraq Medical Network (JIM-NET) | Jiyan Foundation for Human Rights (Jiyan) | Koraw | Kurdistan Center for Strengthening Administrative and Managerial Abilities (KCSAMA) | Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society (KURDS) | Kurdistan Save the Children (KSC) | Kurdistan Student Development Organization (KSDO) | Médecins Sans Frontières (France) (MSF) | Médecins Sans Frontières (Switzerland) | Medica International Aid | Mercy Corps | Mines Advisory Group (MAG) | Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) | Orchard Association for Children Protection and Education | Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) | People in Need | Public Aid Organization (PAO) | Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI) | QANDIL | Qatar Red Crescent (QRC) | Rehabilitation Center for Torture Victims | Rise Foundation | Rwanda Foundation | Rehabilitation Education and Community Health (REACH) | Save the Children International (SCI) | Seeking to Equip People (STEP) | Start | Technisches Hilfswerk (THW) | TDHI Terre des Hommes Italia | Triangle GH | UNDP United Nations Development Programme | UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization | UNFPA United Nations Population Fund | UN-Habitat | UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees | UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund | The United Iraqi Medical Society (UIMS) | Un Ponte Per Organization (UPP) | United Arab Emirates Red Crescent (UAE Red Crescent) | United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) | UN Women | War Child UK | Women Empowerment Organization (WEO) | Womens Rehabilitation Organisation (WRO) | WFP World Food Programme | WHO World Health Organization | YOUTH Activity Organization (YAO) | Zhin

STORIES FROM THE FIELD

“Painting - more than eating or breathing for me”

Daily life in Qushtapa refugee camp in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) is never easy. But Syrian father of four, Islam Muhammad Botanee, uses painting as a way of expressing his individuality as well as depicting the experiences and challenges of what it is like to be a refugee.

Islam Muhammad Botanee is a self-taught painter. His images are haunting, often dark and painful. While he continues to look for daily work to feed his family, he is also a man driven by his need to paint every day, if he can. “Through my painting, I want to express that I am alive here; I’m an active person, I am still doing something”, he said. “I can relax when I paint; it is more than eating or breathing for me.

The 45-year-old father of four, who left Malkiaa, in Hassakeh governorate, Syria, three years ago, is finding refugee life difficult. Back home, he worked as a carpenter and had his own shop. But he laments that there is no market for hand crafted furniture in Erbil, with most of it imported from Turkey, and he can only find casual construction work or temporary work, for example as a camp monitor during a recent garbage clean-up.

Painting is his way of dealing with all the pressures. Islam paints in a small shelter next to his family’s tent in the camp, as the smells of his oil paints are quite strong. The first public exhibition of his paintings was at a UNHCR-supported event marking International Women’s Day. And Islam was excited to show his work to the public.



Islam and his family at the first exhibition of his paintings © UNHCR/Caroline Gluck

Many of Islam’s works have as their theme violence against women and children. One refers to Yazidi women who were sold in slave markets by extremist groups. Another highlights domestic violence in the camp. Another group of paintings have as their subject attempts by refugees to make the risky journey by sea to Europe, paying illegal smugglers money to try to start another life.

“I like to use painting to show how difficult life is for refugees. I want to show the challenges that refugees face inside the camp”, said the artist. “I’m also trying to do something to change’s peoples minds in this camp community, like tackling gender-based violence, illegal immigration and other problems facing the community.” His dream is to be known more widely and to formally study painting somewhere in Europe. His artistic hero is Picasso. “I would love to be a famous painter,” he mused. “But, in any case, I cannot stop painting; I have no choice. I have to paint.”

By Caroline Gluck

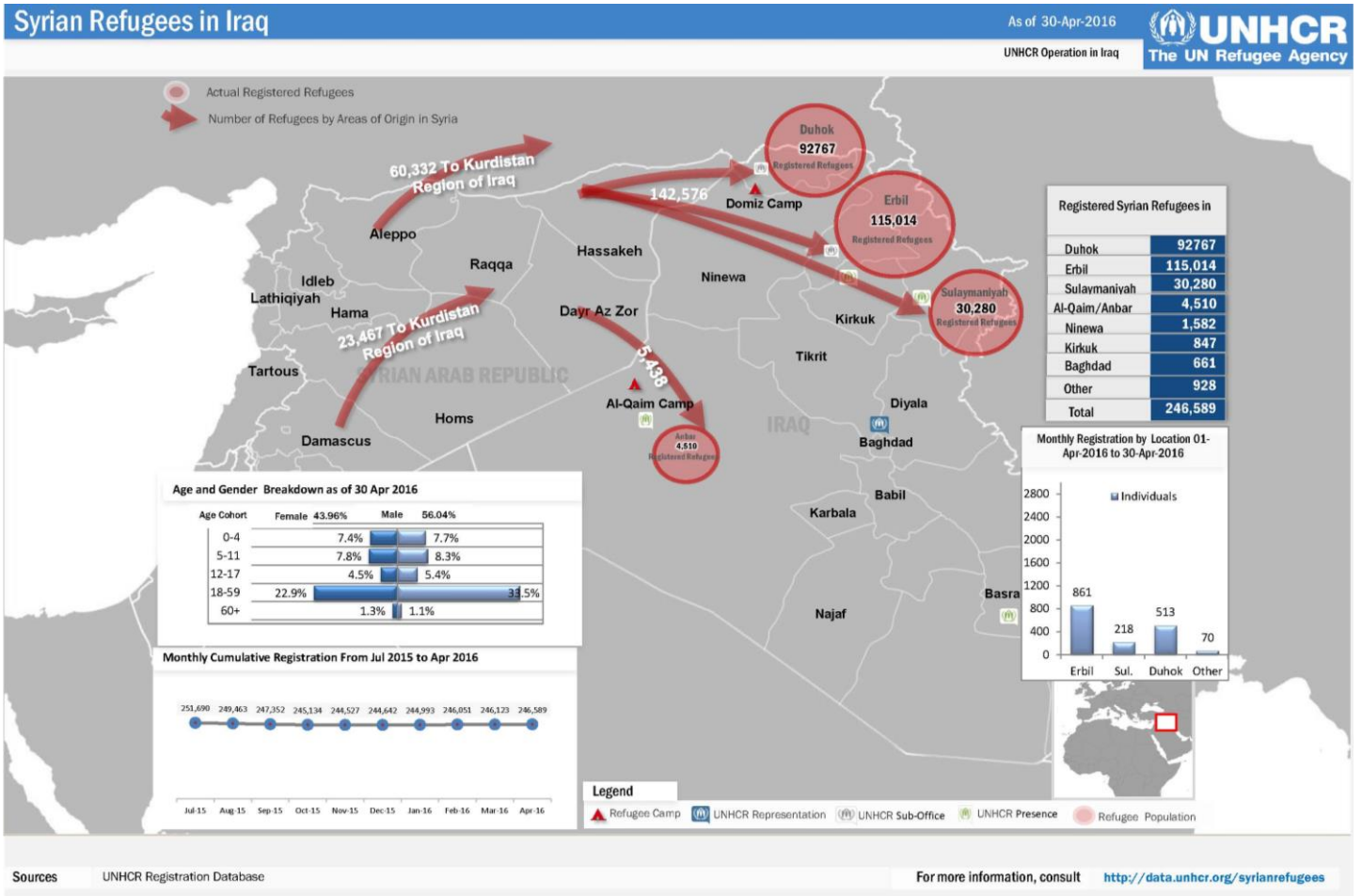
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Agencies are very grateful for the financial support provided by donors who have contributed to their activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed directly to the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) in 2015 and so far in 2016:

- Australia
- Canada
- CERF
- Denmark
- European Union
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- IKEA Foundation
- Italy
- Japan
- Kuwait
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Private Donors
- Romania
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- The Big Heart Foundation
- United Kingdom
- United States of America

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AOG	Armed opposition group
ANC	Antenatal care
BIA/BID	Best Interests Assessment/Best Interests Determination
CRI	Core Relief Items (formerly known as non-food items/NFIs)
DDM	Department of Displacement and Migration
DoE	Department of Education
DoH	Department of Health
DVAW	Directorate for Combatting Violence Against Women
EVI	Extremely Vulnerable Individual
HH	Households
IDP	Internally displaced people
ISHO	Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organisation
KDP	Kurdistan Democratic Party
KR-I	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
MoDM	Ministry of Migration and Displacement
MoE	Ministry of Education
PARC	Protection Assistance Reintegration Centre
PHC	Primary Health Care
RSD	Refugee status determination
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SWG	Sector Working Group
UASC	Unaccompanied and separated children
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene



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Links:

For information on the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) please click on <http://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org/>.

Announcements of all sector meetings along with respective agendas and minutes, and other information reporting sector-wide progress such as 3Ws, dashboards and camp profiles, are available on the inter-agency information sharing portal at <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>

For more information on the work of UNHCR and our partners in Iraq, please follow us on Twitter at [@unhcriraq](https://twitter.com/unhcriraq) and on Facebook at [UNHCRinIraq](https://www.facebook.com/UNHCRinIraq)

UNHCR Registration Trends for Syrian Persons of Concern

30 Apr 2016



Registration Unit

Total Persons of Concern

Individuals

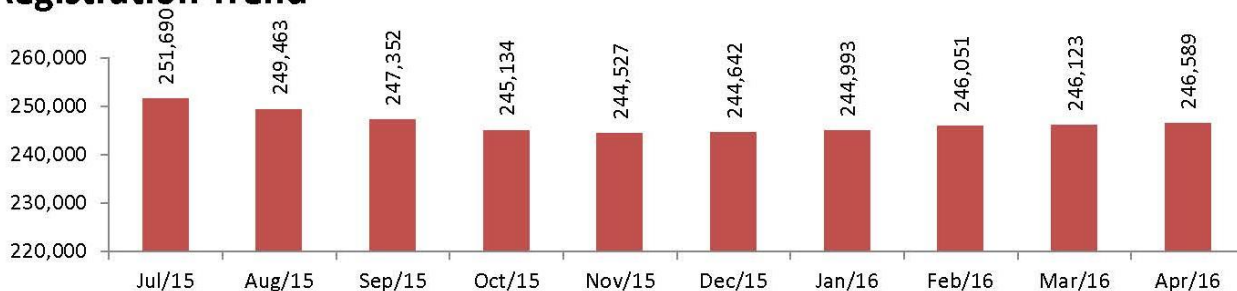
246,589

Households

87,581

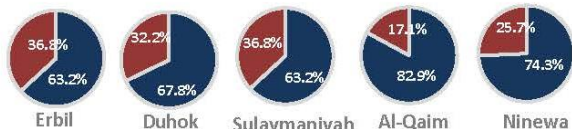
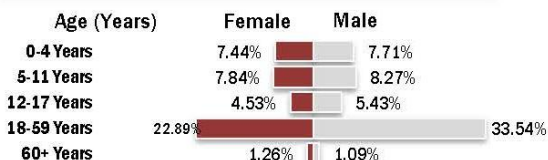
Registration Trend

Total registered Syrians

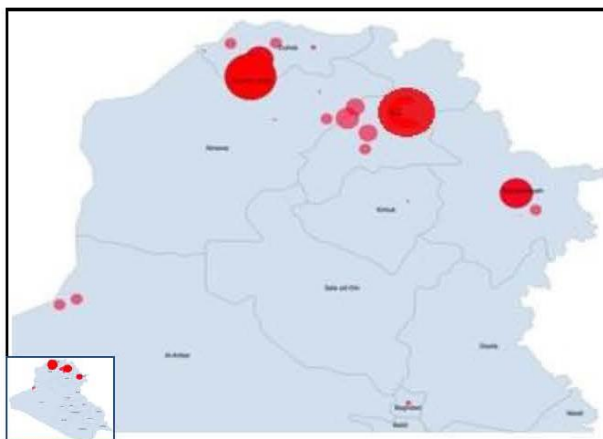


This profile is based on **246,589** proGres registered individuals

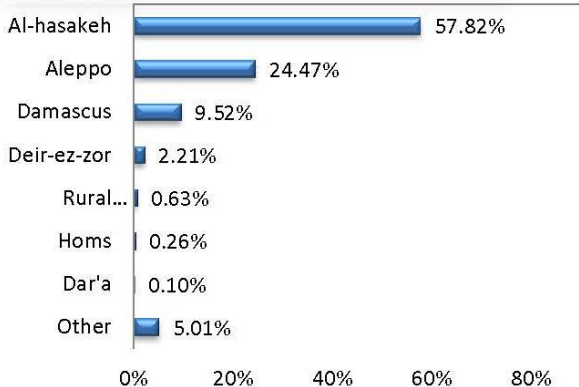
Age and Gender Breakdown



■ % Women and Children ■ % of Male Adults

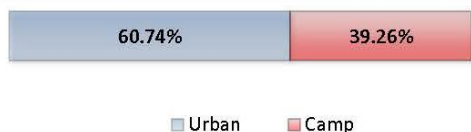


Place of Origin



Governorate	Individuals	Households	% Total
Duhok	92,767	29,188	37.62%
Erbil	115,014	43,752	46.64%
Sulaymaniyah	30,280	11,836	12.28%
Anbar	4,510	1,150	1.83%
Ninewa	1,582	524	0.64%
Kirkuk	847	292	0.34%
Baghdad	661	339	0.27%
Other	928	500	0.38%
Total Iraq	246,589	87,581	100%

Camp and non-camp population comparison



Camps Registered Population			
Camp	Individuals	Households	% Total
Al-Obaidi Camp	1,519	319	1.57%
Akre Settlement	1,255	319	1.30%
Domiz Camp 1	40,400	13,210	41.73%
Domiz Camp 2	7,520	1,757	7.77%
Gawilan Camp	7,500	1,822	7.75%
Basirma Camp	3,532	864	3.65%
Darashakran Camp	10,922	2,546	11.28%
Kawergosk Camp	10,082	2,787	10.41%
Qushtapa Camp	6,681	1,847	6.90%
Arbat Camp	7,403	1,971	7.65%
Total	96,814	27,442	100%

From 16 June 2014, as Al-Obaidi Camp became inaccessible to UN agencies and other humanitarian staff, the camp registered population figure is not updated.