



OVERVIEW: 4323 Syrians entered the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) through Peshkhabour border crossing representing an increase of 15% from the previous month. Out of these 1,214 were admitted on 15 days entry visa mainly for medical and family visits and 2,674 readmitted after having previously been allowed to return to Syria by KR-I authorities. One individual was admitted as an asylum seeker on arrival on the basis of family reunification.

UNHCR registered 2,623 Syrian refugees including 682 new births. Out of whom 65% originated from Al Hassakeh, 18% from Aleppo and the others from the rest of the country.

UNHCR and partners conducted 3,355 household assessments for 13,668 Syrian refugees in KR-I. As a result of the assessment, 1,215 cases were referred for multi-purpose cash assistance and 359 cases for legal assistance.

UNHCR held a meeting with the General Assayish in Erbil against the backdrop of deportation of nine Syrian cases including three families of 15 individuals and threats of *refoulement* of three Syrian families from the Assayish of Zakho since March 2017. UNHCR underlined the importance of adherence to a fair and transparent legal process as well as being informed during the process.

UNHCR through its partner Gashbun conducted a two day community empowerment training for 25 refugee caregivers in Domiz-1 Camp on improving their capacity to deal with children with disabilities and to learn about their rights.

Resettlement : UNHCR submitted 24 cases of 79 individuals for resettlement consideration. UNHCR Resettlement staff in Erbil participated in two webinars organized by UNHCR Global Learning Centre on registration and identity management and SGBV. These trainings served as a refresher on identifying the causes of SGBV, contributing risks and possible consequences as well as building preventive and response actions based on key stages of the SGBV Protection Strategy in addition to registration procedures and existing anti-fraud mechanisms during registration.

Child Protection: The Child Protection sub-cluster together with UNHCR and UNICEF hosted a strategic workshop on sustainable programming for refugee response with child protection partners and government representatives from KR-I on 24 May 2017 aimed at identifying a common strategy to transition from an organization led response to a more sustainable community and government based approach. Participants shared good practices and jointly developed a common strategic framework.

Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) UNHCR has made significant progress in building the capacity of the Directorate of Combating Violence against Women (DCVAW) mobile teams covering refugee and IDP camp as well as urban locations in KR-I through mentoring and coaching as well as strengthening its SGBV prevention and response capacity through the deployment of a SGBV consultant.

UNHCR and SGBV partners participated in a four day workshop on community based complaints mechanism in Erbil. The participants developed an interagency work plan for addressing Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) in refugee settings in Iraq.

UNHCR SGBV consultant along with a DCVAW legal advisor conducted a four-day training for 39 DCVAW staff from KR-I on case management and a refresher on GBV core concepts guiding principles and referrals.



Child friendly space Akre camp, Duhok, UNHCR, R. Rasheed

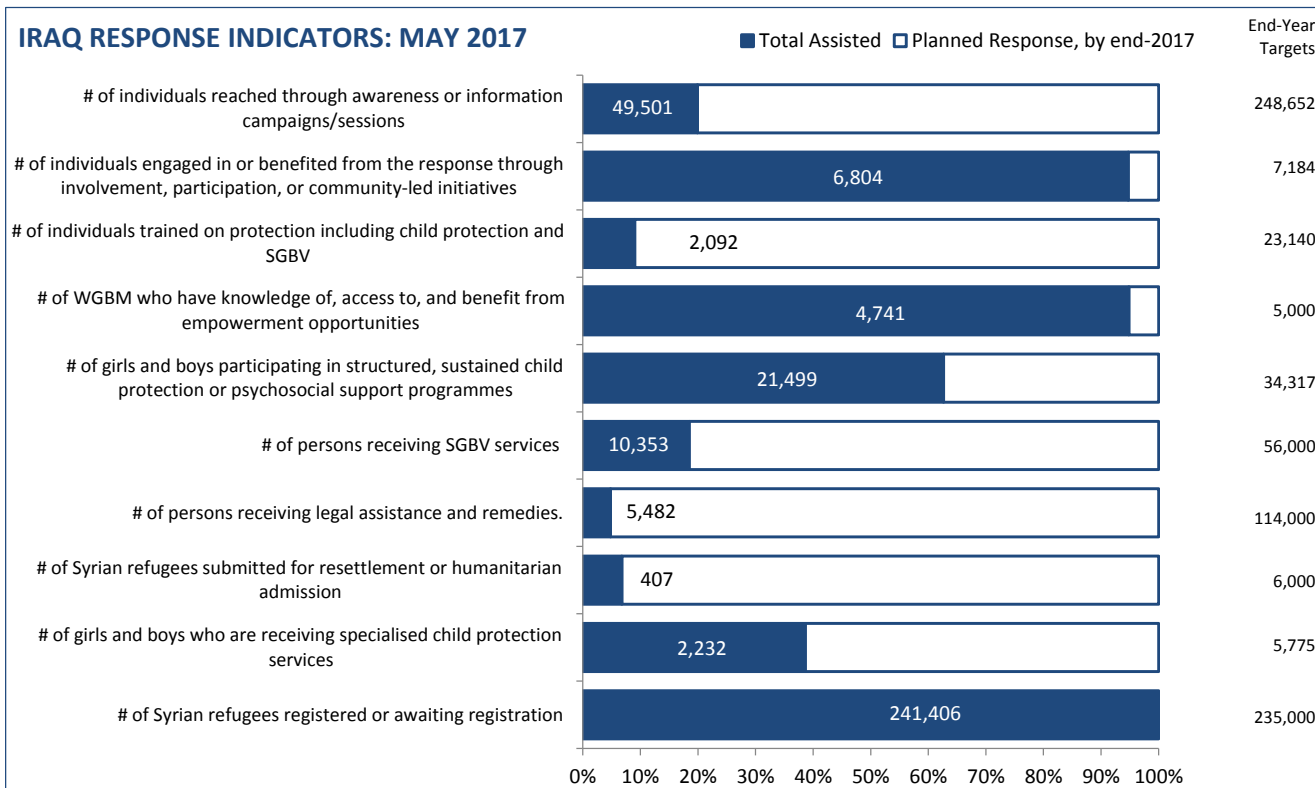
Needs Analysis

There is still a challenge in transforming Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) into community-owned and managed services in the refugee and IDP response in view of reduced funding and has led to closure of some facilities while others are unattended.

By 31 May 2017, 241,406 Syrian refugees (79,171 households) live in Iraq:

- 97% = 233,120 live in Kurdistan Region-Iraq (KR-I): Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah.
- 3% = 8,286 Live in other locations in Iraq.
- 62% = 150,024 live in non-camp/urban areas.
- 38% = 91,382 live in 9 camps in KR-I: 4 camps in Erbil (Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk, Qushtapa), 4 camps in Duhok (Domiz I and II, Akre, Gawilan and 1 camp in Sulaymaniyah(Arbat).

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: MAY 2017



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





55,360 Syrian refugees in 9 camps received food assistance
Modalities of food distribution: Food vouchers in 8 camps (Domiz 1&2, Arbat, Basirma, Darashakran, Gawilan, Kawergosk and Qushtapa) and unrestricted cash distributions at Akre Castle camp.

May Highlights

A total of 55,360 Syrian refugees received assistance from WFP in May 2017 under the regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO).

All beneficiaries received IQD 22,000 (USD 19) per beneficiary, per month.

The Joint Vulnerability Assessment (JVA) will be conducted by WFP, UNHCR and KRISO. The JVA is due to start by the end of July 2017 and will cover refugees inside and outside of camps. The results of the survey will produce a set of targeting indicators, which will further enable a needs-based refinement of the current caseload.

According to the April process monitoring report, the three governorates in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (Erbil, Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah) reported that all refugee distribution processes were 100 percent satisfactory.

World Vision International - Kurdistan Region of Iraq continues to be WFP's only partner for the provision of cash-based transfers to Syrian refugees.

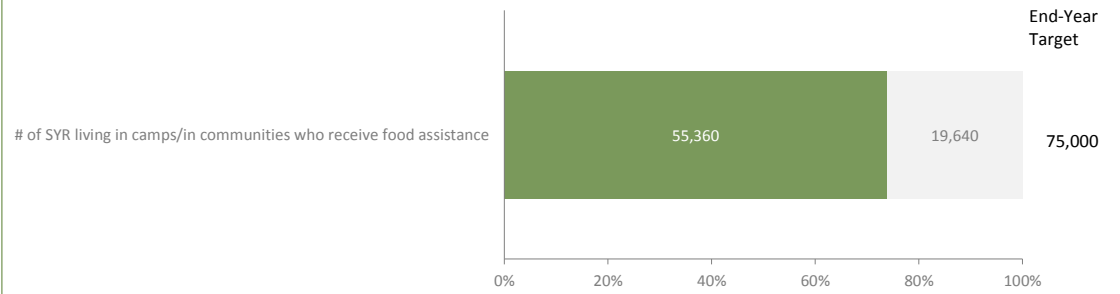
Needs Analysis

WFP faces a net funding requirement of USD 14.2 million for the refugee operation in Iraq over the next six months.



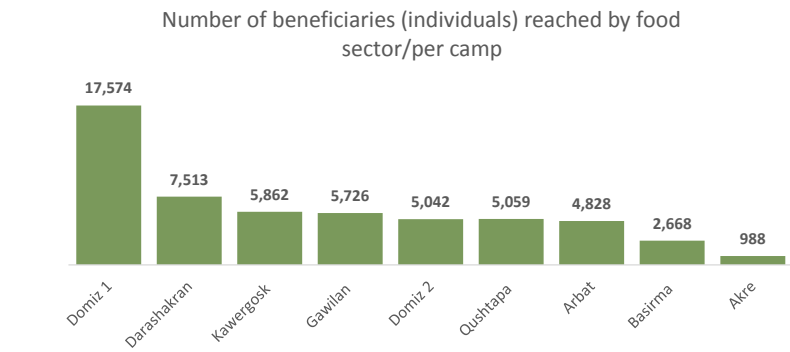
Syrian families in Sulaymaniyah use their SCOPECARDS to buy items from the camp shop, WFP, Shwan Mahlood

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: May 2017



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





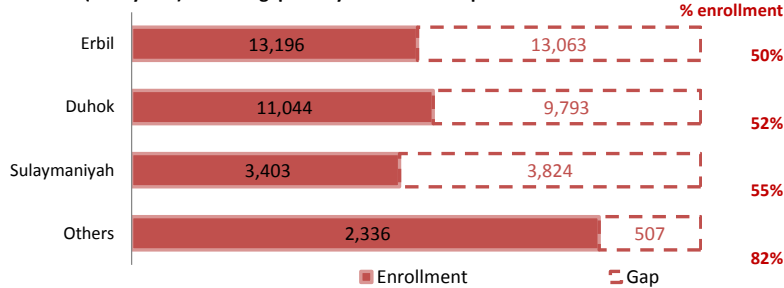
OVERVIEW:

78,988 Refugee Children are aged 3-17 years as of May, 2017. Of these, **57,243** are school aged (6-17 years). Currently 29,979 are so far enrolled in formal education and 9,822 in non-formal education

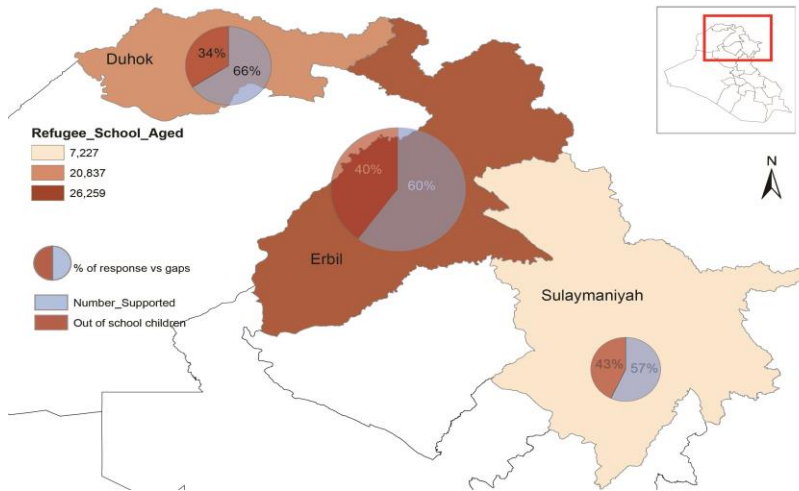
HIGHLIGHTS:

57,243 Syrian school aged refugee children (6-17 years) are residing in Iraq, 98% in the KRI. 32,799 are spread into urban, peri-urban and rural communities, while 24,444 are in camps. Of these 29,979 children enrolled in formal both in primary and secondary education as of May while 9,822 are participating in non-formal education camps and non-camp settings across the Iraq.

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



Refugee School Aged Children against Sector Achievements and Gaps

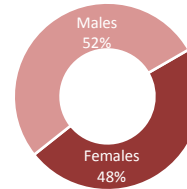


*Planned response is based on full funding of 3RP for all the school aged refugee children, spread out in the camp and non-camp settings majorly in the Kurdistan Region. Out of the total number of the Syrian refugees (240,0000, there are 78,988 children between 3-17 years, and only 57,243 aged between 6-17 years.



Children returning from school in Akre Camp in Akre District. Photo credit: UNICEF, Feb/2017

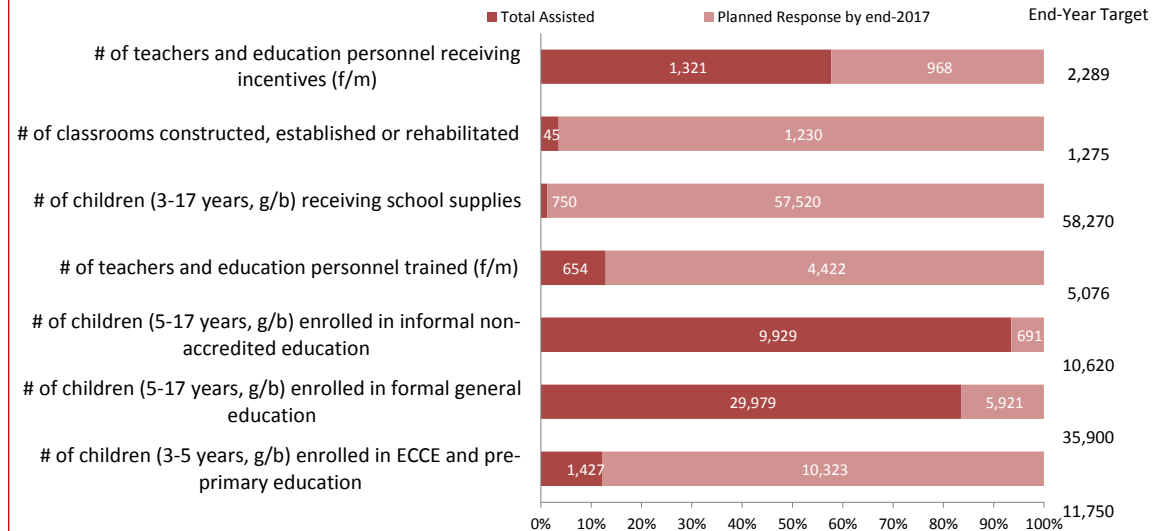
Gender Disaggregation of Refugee School aged Children Supported



NEEDS ANALYSIS: Gaps and Constraints

- The ongoing financial crisis of KRI Government has limited the assistance that MoE can provide to refugee students in Iraq. hence Refugee Teacher Incentive Taskforce trying to finalize the decision on payment of refugee teacher incentives who are threatening to go on strike.
- Discussions still ongoing about the possibility to scale up of Iraq's tertiary education scholarship programme (DAFI) for 2017-2018 intake of students. Finally the ministry agreed to waive original documents from Syrian refugees youth who can no go back to Syria to be able to continue their studies in universities, the time frame for this waive is four years, and until the end of their studies.
- Refugee Education planning meeting held in Dohuk to plan the Back to School campaign which will start in the coming weeks.
- English online diploma developed by Colorado University is now available for refugees based in Erbil governorate.
- Summer education response is starting in schools and camps hosting refugee children, including remedial catch-up education, psychosocial support, sports competitions, language

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: MAY 2017*



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

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OVERVIEW:

- During May, a total of 22,704 patient consultations were conducted in Primary Health Care Centers in refugee camps. Health utilization rate (visit/person/year) was 3.2 which lies within the expected range of 1-4. In the same period, 514 patient attended mental health services.
- 1,220 patients were referred from camp based PHCC to secondary and tertiary facilities for further investigations and/or hospitalization.
- In Sulaymaniyah governorate, Arbat camp, EMERGENCY conducted Oral Health and Dental Hygiene campaign. In addition, integration of MHPSS services within PHCC using Mental Health Gap Action Program (MH GAP) started.
- In Duhok governorate, the handover process of Mental Health Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services in Gawilan and Akre camps from UPP to DoH-Duhok has started. The process will be completed by end of June and UNHCR will support DoH-Duhok to continue providing MHPSS services in Gawilan and Akre.
- The capacity building activities for PHC and MHPSS staff working in refugee camps is still ongoing through UNHCR partners. Training on community-based psychosocial support has been conducted by UPP. In addition, DoH-Duhok provided training to PHCC staff on primary health care component.
- Cholera high committee was established in each governorate in order to respond to possible cholera outbreak. The committee is chaired by the governor and



A medical doctor from DoH-Erbil is examining a child, Darashakran refugee camp PHCC, Erbil

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

- With the onset of summer, control of communicable diseases needs to be strengthened in close cooperation with other sectors in order to prevent disease outbreaks, especially cholera. A health awareness campaign on prevention of cholera is needed as well as strengthening the surveillance system.
- Shortage of medicines remains a key concern in public health facilities, particularly for patients with chronic diseases.

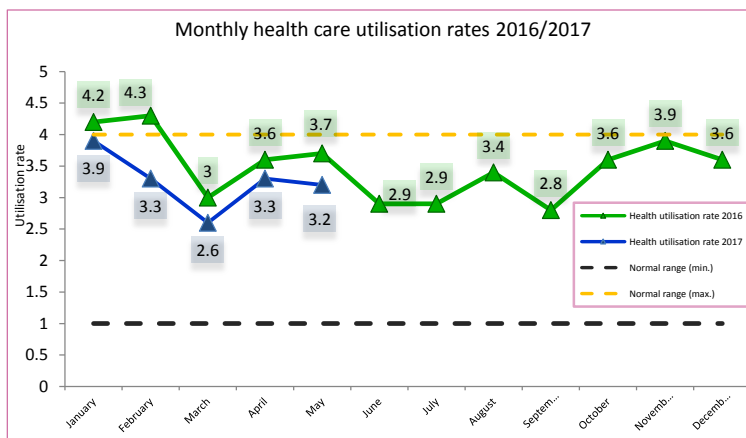
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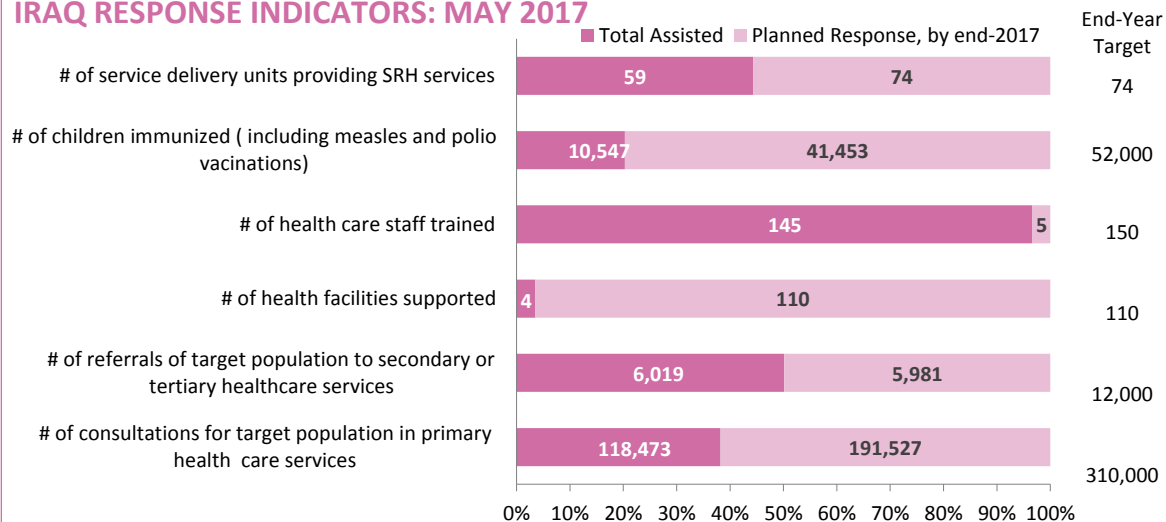
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Leading Agencies:
Ministry of Health (MoH - KRI)
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WHO, Dr. Muhammad Fawad Khan, khanmu@who.int

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: MAY 2017





OVERVIEW: From the total of **241,406** Syrian refugees (**79,171 households**), **38% (91,382 persons / 23,339 households)** live in **17,780** shelter units in 9 camps in the Kurdistan Region-Iraq (KR-I): in Duhok (4 camps), Erbil (4 camps) and Sulaymaniyah (1 camp). The remaining **62%** of the Syrian refugees (**150,024 persons / 55,832 households**) rent accommodation in urban areas (out of camps). Shelter interventions have taken place mainly in camps, with improvement made to more than **96% (17,224)** of the shelter units*.

Sector partners are working towards improving the remaining **636** shelter units. Funds currently available with UNHCR allow for the improvement of **395** shelter units in 2017.

May 2017 highlights

Improvement works are ongoing for 395 shelter units: **80** units will be completed in Qushtapa camp (Erbil) in July 2017 and the remaining **315** shelter units will be completed in Kawergosk camp (Erbil) by September 2017.

Upgrading of 160 shelter units is planned. Work started in view of the upgrading of **118** shelter units (32 shelter units completed) in Darashakran camp, and 58 shelter units (28 completed) has started in Qushtapa. **Total upgraded by May 2017 is 60 shelter units.**

- **Domiz 1 and Domiz 2 camps (Duhok)** : After the completion of the warranty period of six months, shelter sector actors have handed over **552** improved shelter units and recreational area projects to the camp managers. The shelters were assigned to families having been identified in light of vulnerability criteria, contributing to enhanced protection and improved living conditions.
- **Gawilan camp (Duhok):** **76** new tented shelters have been allocated to newly arrived families and refugees from Duhok urban areas due to the unaffordability of rent in urban areas.
- **Arbat Camp (Sulaymaniyah):** Regular care and maintenance activities were conducted for some **200** shelter units.



Shelter upgrading process with participation of refugees. Domiz 2 camp, Duhok, UNHCR, R. Rasheed.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Camps: To ensure camp populations continue to live in dignity and safety, continuous maintenance work will be carried out in all 9 camps, in respect of both shelter units and camp infrastructures

Shelter improvement will be pursued, as well as better exploitation of available space in some camps, to allow for decongestion of other ones. In Kawergosk for instance, some 500 households live under the minimum standard space per person (37.5 sqm), while Domiz 1, the largest Syrian refugee camp in Iraq, was built in an emergency mode and has to undergo drastic improvement.

Shelter upgrading: All the improved shelter needs upgrade.

Infrastructure: Roads improvement/paving works are required in Kawergosk and Qushtapa camps to mitigate damages caused by rains.

Non-camps (urban areas): The provision of adequate and targeted shelter support to refugees residing out of camps requires increased attention as needs remain very high. Interventions generally include upgrading of dwellings, rental support and support to community infrastructure. Assistance should be provided in close consultation with local authorities as well as with the landlords. Refugee households should be identified based on a set of vulnerability criteria. A more comprehensive and systematic response entails enhanced outreach and referral mechanisms and an effective prioritization of such interventions.

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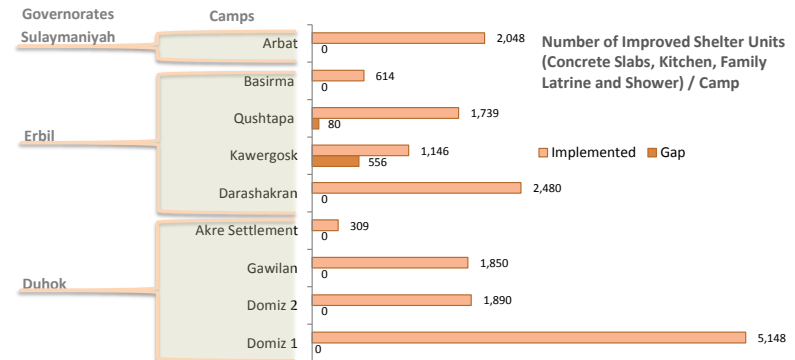
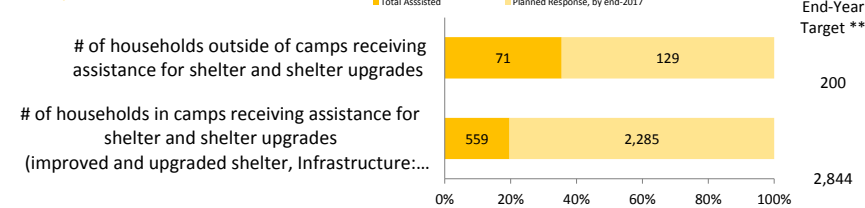
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* An improved shelter unit is a dwelling where the shelter unit is semi-upgraded. It includes concrete slabs, kitchen, family latrine, shower, with a tent on as the roof and walls of 60 cm high.

* An upgraded shelter unit is a fully upgraded shelter that includes concrete slabs, kitchen, family latrine, shower, with a Sandwich panel roof and walls of 2.8. m high).

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: MAY 2017



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





HIGHLIGHTS

Complaint boxes as well as the UNHCR hotline and Zain customer service number (the cash partner) are made available for the refugees in Sulaymaniyah. Suggestions and individual problems regarding multi-purpose cash assistance can be raised through the complaint boxes, e.g. about collection of the assistance by a third person. Refugees also often use the complaint boxes as a channel for self-referrals. They are opened by UNHCR and forwarded to the Protection Monitoring Team for the assessment and interventions as necessary.

Water jerrycans and hygiene kits will be distributed to assist the refugees to cope with the summer heat and as a replacement supply in Sulaymaniah.

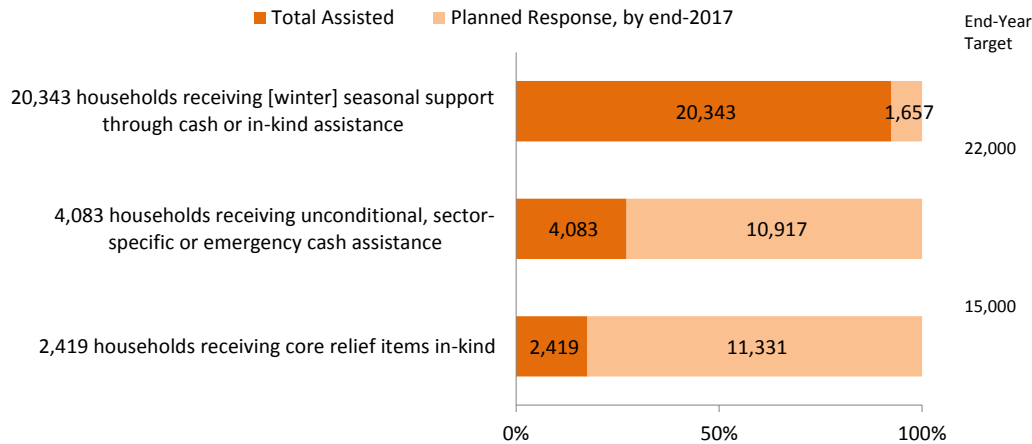
NEEDS ANALYSIS

While competing for limited job opportunities to make a living amidst the slow economy, many refugee families cannot readily afford to meet their basic needs in the market. A common coping mechanism when earnings run low is to exhaust their savings to cover the daily expenses such as rent and food. A list of refugee families signing up to move into the Erbil camps to save on the rent is an indirect indicator of the general challenges many refugee families face.



Core-relief items distribution in Qushatapa camp, Erbil Governorate. Photo courtesy of Islamic Relief.

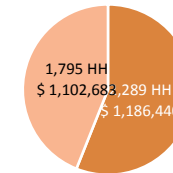
IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: MAY 2017



Leading Agency: UNHCR, Bola HAN, hanb@unhcr.org

Basic Needs through Cash Assistance by Month

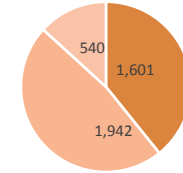
Number of beneficiaries (Households) from January to May 2017



■ January-April ■ May

Basic Needs through Cash Assistance by Governorate

Number of beneficiaries (Households) from January to May 2017



■ Erbil ■ Duhok ■ Sulaymaniyah

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MAY HIGHLIGHTS:

Erbil (Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk, Qushtapa): Routine provision of safe drinking water (averaging 102 litter/person/day), operation and maintenance (O&M) of water networks, including water quality monitoring continued by UNICEF through its government counterpart – Erbil Directorate of Surrounding Water (DESW).

To support host communities hosting refugees and IDPs, UNHCR through its partner KURDS has completed the construction of well/operation room and replaced the old damaged submersible pump in one borehole of Shawase collective town.

The construction of individual family WASH facilities for 395 families (80 families in Qushtapa camp and 315 families in Kawergosk camp) by UNHCR through its partners KURDS and EJCC is in progress. The facilities include toilet, shower with roof tank/each family and connections to sewerage systems (Septic tanks & Cesspools) and separate grey lines.

To ensure that refugees do not live in squalid condition in all the refugee camps, UNHCR continues to support garbage collection, desludging activities, undertake daily maintenance and cleaning of the existing WASH facilities in all the 4 refugee camps through its partner EJCC.

The solar-powered water pumps in Qushtapa and Kawergosk have continued to successfully operate and since the solar systems were commissioned, the diesel powered generator never had to be resorted to.

Duhok (Domiz I and II, Akre, Gawilan): Routine O&M of WASH facilities, including dislodging of wastewater, garbage collection and disposal continued. In Domiz water trucking continued for 765 families (3,825 individuals) in part due to inadequate pressure on the network as well as due to reduced quantity of water to the camp. Inadequate supply of water to Domiz 1 & 2 was largely a result of closing down of 6 deep wells in part due to low water table a result of prolonged drought as well as high turbidity and contamination of sulphates and nitrites contamination. In order to eliminate the issue (as short term action) UNICEF in partnership with Directorate of Water (DOW) is increasing the storage capacity through construction/installation of 2 elevated tanks with a capacity of 30 cubic meters each with extending feeding pipelines as technical solution for low pressure.

Water quality monitoring, especially of free residual chlorine, continued by Directorate of Water Outskirts in all camps at the water sources, from the water tankers and at the points of use. Of the 1,159 samples, only 1.8% did not meet the standard, and remedial actions have been taken to ensure compliance with the quality standard.

WASH awareness and hygiene promotion have been stepped up through the Directorate of Health (DoH) to ensure communities have better preparedness to risks of diseases outbreaks especially during the summer period. Care and maintenance of WASH facilities continued in Domiz 1 & 2, with a total of 150 water cases reported responded, repair of 7 bathing shelters, 274 toilets, and emptying of 43 cesspools. Three cleaning campaign conducted in Domiz.

Sulaymaniyah (Arbat): Continuous provision of drinking water for 2,143 refugee families (about 8,274 individuals) with 90 L/P/D. Directorate of surrounding water in Sulaymaniyah with support of UNHCR continue maintain and run the water system inside the camp. Meanwhile the municipality continues the waste management with support of UNHCR/QANDIL.

UNHCR/ QANDIL started door to door sessions on preservation of water. Focus group discussions started on two subjects; scabies and waste collection with distribution of 52 plastic bags. Continuous cleaning of the open channel on daily basis. Distribution of 248 garbage bins of 100 liters capacity for all families (each 03 families/01 garbage bins).



Gawilan Refugee Camp, Providing WASH facilities in the upgraded shelter units, Duhok. R. Rasheed/UNHCR

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Due to high contamination specifically high turbidity, nitrates and sulphate in the groundwater around Domiz 1 & 2 camps have led to closure of 6 out of 15 boreholes. Even the functional existing boreholes are not operating at full capacity due to lower water table due to excessive abstraction.

UNICEF and partners continue to review the situation in consultation with Directorate of Water Outskirts and Directorate of Ground Water in Duhok, and to search for a short-term solution to alleviate the potential acute shortage of water ahead of the summer period. However, for the longer term, there will be need to provide a more sustainable solution by relying on surface water source from Mosul dam rather than groundwater source.

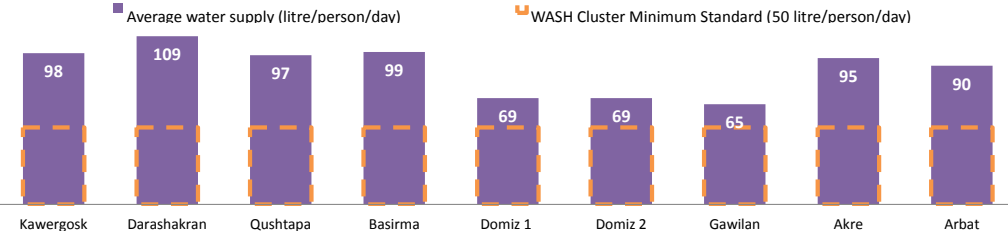
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IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: MAY 2017

	Total Assisted	Planned Response, by end-2017	End-Year Targets
74,743 people with access to adequate quantity of safe water through temporary provision	74,743	25,257	100,000
113,982 people benefiting from access to adequate quantity of safe water through improved longer-term water systems	113,982		58,879
8,048 people with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	8,048	189,952	198,000
34,278 people who have experienced a hygiene promotion/ community mobilization session	34,278	163,722	198,000
1,540 people attending public spaces and institutions have access to safe, gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities and services and hygiene...	1,540	196,460	198,000

ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY IN CAMPS: MAY 2017



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