

No 10

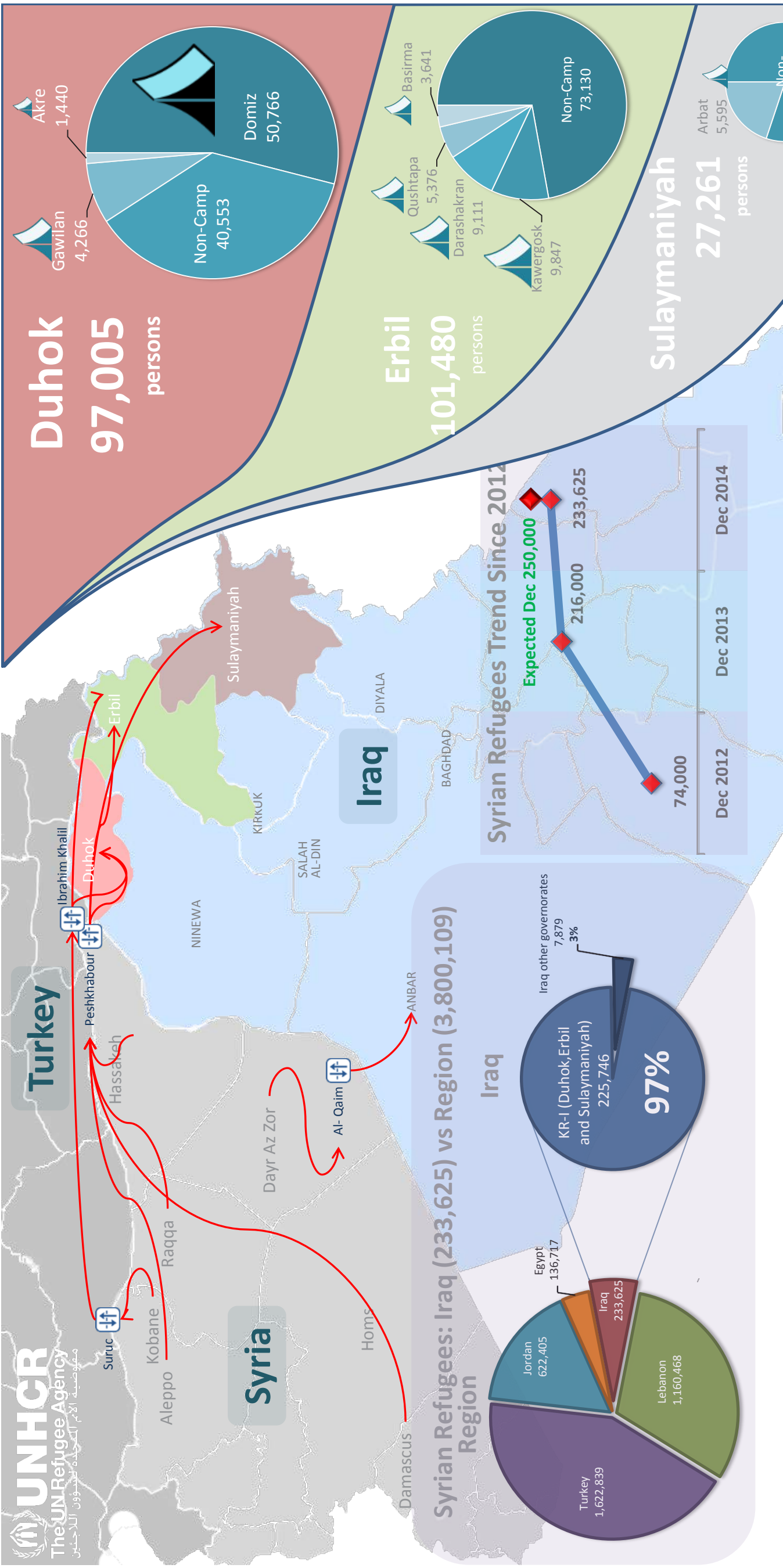
2014 end-year report

Information Kit

Syrian Refugees - Iraq
Towards Stabilization

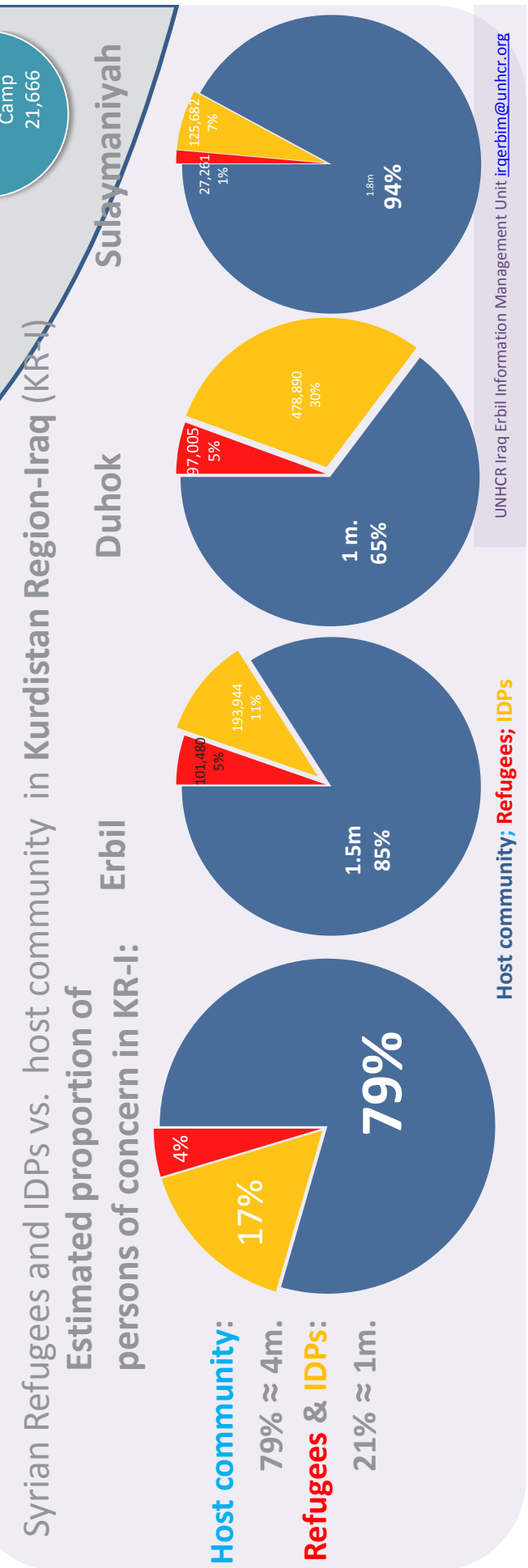
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Iraq: Syrian Refugees (stats, movements, places of origin and current locations)

End-December 2014



This map was produced as a reference aid only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used do not imply any official endorsement by the United Nations.

Foreword: Syrian Refugee Response

Information Kit No. 10

The 2011 Syrian conflict is entering into its fifth year and there is little hope for a rapid resolution. In Iraq, in 2014, a sharp deterioration of the security situation in Anbar, Salaheddin, Diyala and Ninewa governorates has led to a massive movement of population fleeing conflict and persecution.

The consequences of these ongoing human-made disasters are alarming from a humanitarian point of view; more than 13 million persons have been displaced by the conflicts in Syria and Iraq:

- Syrians: more than 10 million whose families have been torn apart (7-8 million internally displaced and a further 3.7 million persons have sought safety in neighboring countries: Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Egypt and Iraq). More than 50% of the total Syrian population (22 millions) is now directly affected by the conflict.
- Iraqis: an estimated 2.12 million persons have been forced out of their homes in 2014 in search for safety. Estimates indicate that 23% (7.3 million) of the total Iraqi population (32 million) are directly affected by the conflict and in need of humanitarian assistance.

Or, as recently said by Mr. Antonio Guterres, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees: "The Syria and Iraq mega-crises, the multiplication of new crises and the old crises that seem never to die, have created the worst displacement situation in the world since World War II".

In Iraq, by the end of December 2014, UNHCR has registered 233,625 Syrians (41% = 90,000 children).

In 2014 alone, about 65,423 Syrians have been registered; out of these 13,380 are refugees from Kobane who started to arrive since September 2014.

The vast majority of the Syrians (96%) 220,000 live in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) in Duhok, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah governorates. About 40 percent of the refugees are living in 9 camps mostly constructed after the influx of August 2013.

The remaining 56 percent reside with the host community, while 4% live in other locations in Iraq, mainly in Al-Obaidy camp in Anbar governorate.

In Memory of Edward "Ned" Colt: Senior Communications/Public Information - UNHCR Iraq. Ned took the below photo in December 2014 during one of his field visits to Basirma Camp near Erbil Governorate, Iraq.

Ned passed away on 10 February 2015 in Boston, Massachusetts surrounded by his loving family. Ned brought his experience from the world of journalism to UNHCR. He seamlessly weaved his long career as a journalist into the humanitarian community. We learned from him every day, he was a mentor and a friend.

Ned will be sorely missed but never forgotten.



Rawan is kept warm by his father's winter jacket at Basirma camp near Erbil, Iraq UNHCR / N.Colt December 2014.

The new crises in Iraq led to two major waves of populations displacement (in January and June 2014). Out of the estimated 2.12 million persons displaced inside Iraq, over 800,000 came to KR-I as the armed groups took control of Mosul and Ninewa plains and parts of Salahaddin and Diyala governorates where fighting are still ongoing. In the KR-I, the number of refugees and IDPs together is representing over 20% of the population.

To relieve the sufferings and provide life saving support to these populations, more than 70 partners including Government institutions, UN agencies, international and national NGOs, collaborate closely with each other. Their aim is to prioritize the humanitarian response as reflected in the Refugee Response Plan (RRP6) for Syrians and the Iraq Strategic Response Plan (SRP) focusing on IDPs. UNHCR's humanitarian interventions, as part of the inter-agency response, followed these priorities:

1. Life-saving and/or prevention of 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 priorities were operationalized through two coordination working groups: the Inter-Sectoral Working Group for Syrian refugees led by UNHCR and the Inter-Cluster Working Group led by OCHA with a view to coordinate activities in the areas of Protection, Food Security, Education, Shelter, Basic Needs, Health, WASH, Livelihoods, Camp Coordination and Camp Management.

Whilst the large-scale IDP response has absorbed much time and resources, the refugee response continues within an integrated, aligned Cluster/Sector system particular to Iraq and designed to maintain a pragmatic approach to the coordination of what has become a country-wide massive, complex and protracted emergency.

Simultaneously to the developing humanitarian crisis response, a new refugee plan for 2015 was rolled-out: the Refugee Response and Resilience Plan (3RP). The plan represents a shift from relief to resilience-based activities leading to greater sustainability. The introduction of a Resilience component is aimed at assisting both refugee and host communities and strengthening their own capacity to meet the challenges created by displacement.

This Information Kit (iKit No. 10), expanding and updating previous editions, is designed to provide an overview of the Syrian refugee operation end year report of 2014. It contains operational information such as Refugee Facts and Figures, maps of the geographical distribution of the refugees, Sector Dashboards, 3W tables (who is doing what, where) and camp profiles.

I wish this information package will enable decision-makers to make prompt, evidence-based and more predictable decisions hopefully contributing to a more effective response to those suffering by the crisis.



Emmanuel Gignac
Coordinator (Kurdistan Region-Iraq)
24 February 2015

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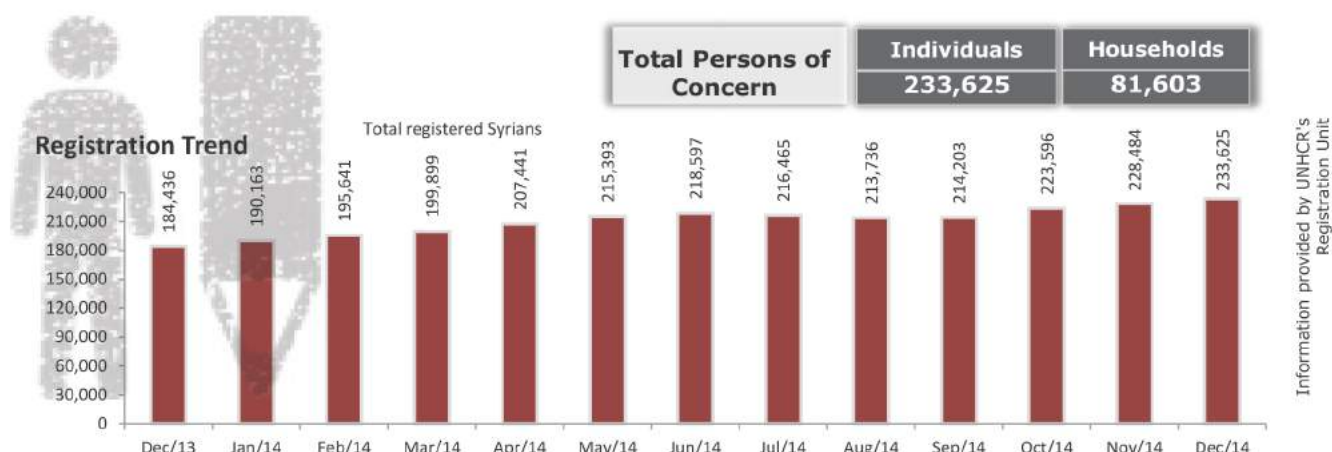
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Annex: list of agencies supporting Syrian Refugee Response/Iraq.

"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. For further details about work in progress, please contact UNHCR Erbil office, the responsible sector working groups and the agencies".

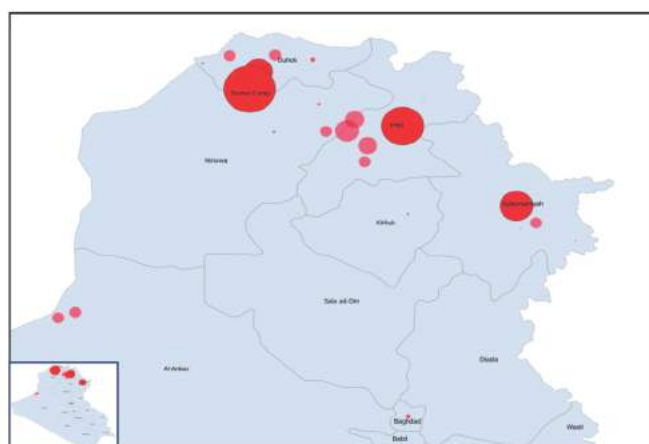
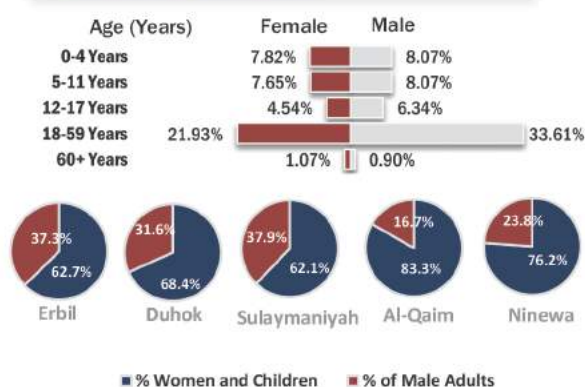
Cover painting (Of Art and Resilience) By Ako Goran: www.bit.ly/akollageartandresilience
Living in new dense cities towards stabilization. "Goats shelter themselves even for a night" a Kurdish proverb.

1. UNHCR Registration Trends for Syrians as of 31 December 2014

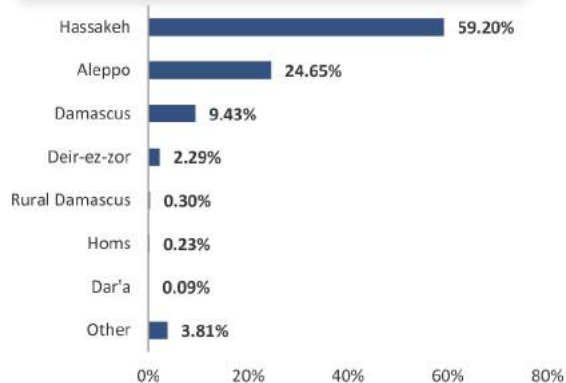


This profile is based on **233,625** proGres registered individuals

Age and Gender Breakdown



Place of Origin



Governorate	Individuals	Households	% Total
Duhok	97,005	29,663	41.52%
Erbil	101,480	38,424	43.44%
Sulaymaniyah	27,261	11,032	11.67%
Anbar	4,521	1,149	1.94%
Ninewa	1,343	435	0.57%
Kirkuk	707	239	0.30%
Baghdad	406	229	0.17%
Other	902	432	0.39%
Total Iraq	233,625	81,603	100%

Camp and non-camp population comparison



Camps Registered Population			
Camp	Individuals	Households	% Total
Al-Obaidi Camp	1,529	321	1.66%
Akre Settlement	1,440	331	1.57%
Domiz Camp	50,766	15,748	55.21%
Gawilan Camp	4,266	947	4.64%
Basirma Camp	3,641	873	3.96%
Darashakran Camp	9,111	1,943	9.91%
Kawergosk Camp	9,847	2,641	10.71%
Qushtapa Camp	5,751	1,497	6.25%
Arbat Camp	5,595	1,474	6.09%
Total	91,946	25,775	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.

Transition from RRP6 to 3RP and reporting tool in 2015

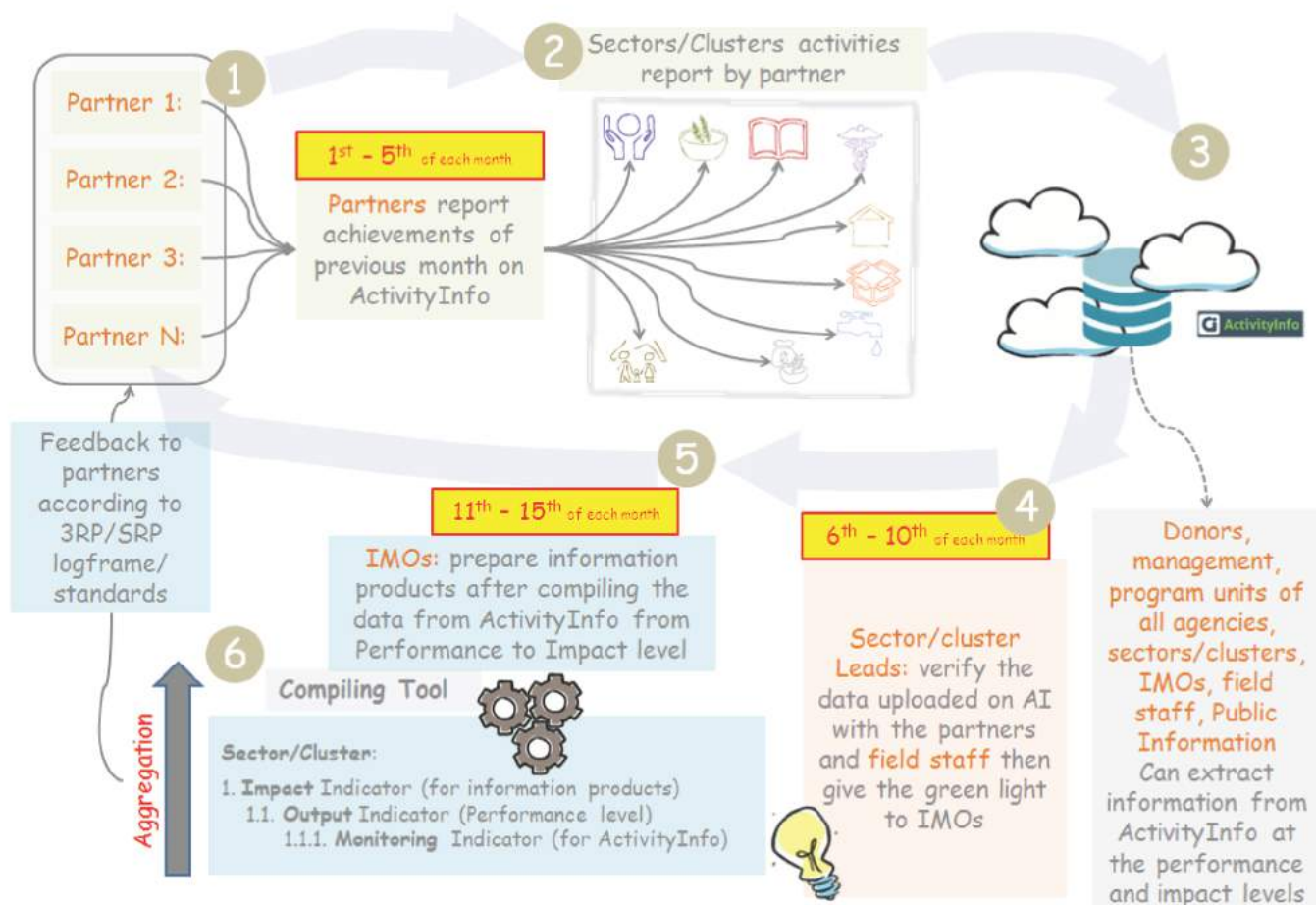
RRP 2014 was focusing mainly on life-saving assistance. From 2015 3RP includes resilience component in parallel to the refugee component. 3RP would allow building coping capacities for refugees and longer term integration while considering the impacted host communities for assistance.

Also, the first Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNAs) for the refugee community was conducted in April-May 2014. MSNA, supported by other surveys and assessments, formed the evidence-base for the RRP6 update in June 2014 and the drafting of the 3RP. Follow-on MSNAs (MSNA2) for both camp and non-camp refugee populations are being conducted. Since the indicators in MSNA2 are almost identical to those of the first round, we will expect to see the trends amongst the population across all Sectors. MSNA2 also has an enhanced number of indicators for the host population and significantly many of the indicators link directly to the Multi-Cluster Needs Assessments (MCNA) being conducted for the internally displaced population. Again with aim of monitoring trends, a further MSNA (MSNA3) is planned in 2015.


Thus 2015 plans would improve the capacities of the refugees, host community but also to monitor and report on activities, to design and adjust the activities to target international assistance where it is most needed.


Reporting on the activities of 3RP in 2015 will reflect progress towards the targets and indicators. Not only will the 3RP bring with it innovation in terms of Resilience activities but also innovation in terms of the monitoring and reporting of the projects and programmes carried out by the 3RP partners. The 3RP will be supported by a multifaceted logical framework linking all Sectors' objectives to outputs and activities and the budgets required to support them. The indicators agreed at the Sector level have been designed to link as far as possible with those of the OCHA-led Strategic Response Plan (SRP) for Internally Displaced and will be reflected in an on-line database called **ActivityInfo**.


Situating **ActivityInfo** in Information Flow: roles and responsibilities /time frames for monthly reporting









2. Sector’s Refugee Response Summary as of 31 December 2014

Sectors	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Targets	Gap
 Protection	Syrians registered as refugees or awaiting registration with UNHCR													
	217,144	225,548	219,579	223,113	226,174	220,210	218,040	215,303	215,387	223,923	228,484	233,625	250,000	26,077
	2	11	25	32	80	143	151	251	251	276	317	429	1,000	724
	2,762	5,705	14,443	22,437	40,633	55,538	66,378	76,283	86,550	92,203	99,989	103,969	48,300	N/A
	84	130	130	158	256	407	438	496	496	516	1,031	1,353	1,500	984
	74	129	152	185	267	360	417	454	575	797	908	1,048	N/A	N/A

 Food	101,863	102,352	106,795	107,004	107,297	105,423	78,561	99,047	99,602	102,815	89,862	103,931	112,500	9,685
	8,156	8,643	11,043	9,024	9,581	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10,000	N/A

 Education	N/A	3,500	9,100	12,540	17,965	20,580	22,229	22,229	22,229	22,229	22,229	22,229	107,500	85,271
	500	1,690	3,380	13,160	13,357	15,989	16,739	16,739	26,739	26,739	28,745	28,745	101,840	75,101
	13,902	18,609	19,566	20,436	20,916	20,916	20,916	20,916	14,976	16,121	18,486	35,146	101,840	85,719

 Health	28,696	24,367	24,367	110,630	137,088	168,144	197,268	218,047	248,403	274,574	307,275	345,673	250,000	N/A
	1,037	1,187	1,187	6,117	7,481	8,876	9,839	10,615	11,238	11,993	13,072	14,407	12,500	507
	8,884	14,152	14,152	26,792	29,066	33,778	36,087	38,861	43,067	46,553	51,403	55,903	41,129	N/A
	649,105	235,366	5,372,156	5,840,387	5,851,230	5,851,230	5,851,230	3,727,911	5,694,120	5,684,810	5,851,230	5,851,230	5,851,230	N/A
	395	650	1,492	3,991	8,622	9,761	10,585	11,730	12,640	13,948	12,843	13,521	12,000	N/A
	20	56	298	374	398	538	541	636	659	659	694	739	950	291
	122	467	1,034	1,267	1,603	2,047	2,779	3,217	4,274	4,900	5,648	6,931	2,500	N/A
	488	854	1,388	1,827	2,328	2,718	2,925	3,340	3,765	4,236	4,696	5,076	3,000	N/A

Sectors	Indicators	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Targets	Gap
	Individuals benefited from improved shelter (tent foundation and kitchen)	42,425	42,665	43,465	45,465	46,055	47,415	48,340	48,340	48,340	48,340	49,905	49,905	93,000	44,660
	Refugees in camps benefited from new or replacement tents	6,000	11,500	14,625	15,125	16,525	16,925	17,125	17,125	17,125	17,815	18,065	18,715	62,000	44,185
	Refugees in camps provided with temporary emergency shelter	81,074	80,966	81,225	81,361	81,361	81,361	81,361	81,361	81,361	81,517	88,919	91,465	112,500	30,983
	Newly arrived individuals who have been provided with core relief items to meet basic needs	6,425	16,330	20,455	25,510	28,693	33,556	35,590	38,986	42,697	57,219	61,778	70,620	51,529	N/A
	Individuals who have been assisted with seasonal relief items	49,640	53,765	66,265	80,265	95,315	103,858	130,689	131,609	132,064	161,914	215,964	213,309	195,029	33,115
	Individuals who received replacement of core relief items	N/A	16,905	24,022	34,708	71,664	74,195	83,107	92,319	92,319	94,539	95,586	95,972	121,489	26,950
	Syrian refugees in camps currently having access to safe drinking water, latrines, bathing facilities and waste/sanitation services	82,934	95,361	95,877	113,981	107,166	96,443	91,961	90,574	89,679	93,610	95,336	91,946	112,500	18,890
	Individuals benefiting from the promotion of safe hygiene practices	82,934	95,361	95,877	113,981	101,314	96,443	91,961	90,574	89,679	93,610	95,336	91,946	195,000	101,390
	Individuals whose family has received a hygiene kit	55,540	69,000	69,000	56,097	79,799	12,655	44,560	46,060	46,060	46,060	46,060	54,010	195,000	148,940
	Children currently benefiting from WASH in schools	19,410	17,810	17,810	18,550	18,450	18,450	18,450	18,450	18,450	18,450	18,450	18,450	60,938	42,488
	Individuals with adequate solid and liquid waste disposal	57,310	82,583	82,583	68,975	79,799	78,804	88,133	88,133	88,133	93,610	95,336	91,946	195,000	101,390
	Persons participating in vocational training or skills development programs	N/A	99	198	534	534	634	654	789	1,118	3,666	4,015	5,778	15,680	12,014
	Persons participating in employment assistance, income generation activities or business development projects	N/A	493	850	1,371	1,439	2,138	2,324	2,375	2,718	2,124	2,330	3,455	15,630	13,506
	Monitoring visits conducted and recorded	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20	25	27	30	30	30	30	30	250	220
	Roles and responsibilities for camp managers and camp service providers have been defined, agreed and documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50%	70%	70%	72%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	N/A
	% of camps using common needs assessments systems	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10%	10%	20%	25%	25%	25%	50%	70%	80%	55%
	Extent camp coordination mechanisms working effectively	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50%	80%	85%	85%	85%	85%	90%	90%	95%	10%
														Accumulative	Monthly

2014 all sectors (RRP6) Funding Status

Details of each sector funding status (Requested and Funded) and consequences of underfunding are mentioned in each sector's 2014 end-year report in the following pages.

Total Fund Required: \$ 474,040,781



Funded, 43%
\$205,402,631



Gap, 57%
\$268,637,781

100% of the population (233,625 persons) is registered on individual basis in UNHCR database (proGres).
Recording of Iris scan continues for all eligible family members.

December Highlights:

Verification and biometric registration of Syrian refugees is being implemented in KR-I. Iris scanning of 72,558 individuals was uploaded, verified and updated in proGres.

Out of 26,057 asylum-seekers from Kobane, 14,196 individuals have been registered in various camp and non-camp locations.

Border monitoring: Peshkhabour and Ibrahim Khalil border crossing points remained with restricted access for asylum-seekers. Syrians from Kobane were allowed to cross into KR-I following an agreement between KRI and Turkey: In December, 4,775 Syrians crossed into KR-I through Peshkhabour and Ibrahim Khalil. A total of 1,398 UNHCR-registered Syrian asylum seekers have returned to Syria bringing the total number of returnees in 2014 to 25,293 individuals.

The validity of the residency cards in Erbil camps has been extended from six months to one year. The similar regime is expected to be introduced for Erbil non-camp refugees, pending the formal endorsement of the Director General of the Residency Department. In **Erbil** a round-table discussion was held between UNHCR (Protection) and the KR-I Judiciary Council to discuss legal challenges facing refugees and IDPs in the region as well as identify areas of future collaboration for the purpose of finding practical solutions to the existing gaps. In **Duhok** UNHCR and its partners conducted participatory assessment with camp and non-camp refugees. The findings will inform priority areas for protection interventions and assistance in 2015.

Child Protection (CP): partners provided psychosocial services to 3,980 children in KR-I camps. To ensure timely identification, registration and referral of children for specialized services, a CP team has been engaged in coordination activities in Ibrahim Khalil. 322 children received specialized services from front line workers through (CP Units) in camps.

Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Working-Group is developing a Peer to Peer Quality Assurance tool aiming to improve capacity to analyze the quality of response and reporting. Capacity building activities were carried out for SGBV partners.



Needs Analysis:

26,057 refugees from Kobane were hosted in KRI (72% in Erbil, 22% in Duhok and 6% in Sulaymaniyah). Due to lack of space in Erbil camp, from January 2015 onwards the new refugee arrivals from Kobane would be received at Gawilan camp in Duhok. Around 12% of newly arrived refugees remained in the camps while 88% opted to move to Erbil city and other areas. The **issue of space** for the newly arriving refugees remains a key challenge in case the influx from Kobane continues. This requires continued advocacy with the KRI authorities on the identification of additional site(s).

CP sector is scaling up a response in Gawilan camp in light of the expected arrivals. Gawilan has so far been hosting around 1400 Syrians from Kobane, among whom 31 % are children (24% of these are below 4 years of age).

Despite increased efforts of the SGBV actors to outreach to the communities, there is still a serious challenge of under-reporting. Lack of awareness among populations of concern, as well as fear of stigma and retaliation for reporting SGBV are among the contributing factors.

UNHCR continued to follow up on the deportation cases of 5 Syrian refugees from Erbil. The formal response received from the KR-I authorities reiterates position stated earlier, namely that the concerned individuals have been deported due to security considerations and would not be allowed to re-enter KR-I.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS*:

233,625 (5,885 in December) Syrians registered as refugees or awaiting registration with UNHCR*	233,625	16,375	250,000
429 (109 in December) Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission to third countries	429	571	1,000
103,969 (3,980 in December) children with access to psychosocial services (Through child and youth friendly spaces only)	103,969		48,300
1,353 (322 in December) child protection cases receiving specialized support	1,353	147	1,500
1,048 (140 in December) SGBV cases receiving specialized support	1,048	1,050	2,098

*Due to situation in Al-Qaim, the data collection pertaining the indicators

Leading Agencies: UNHCR Jacqueline Parlevliet, parlevli@unhcr.org.





2014 Achievements and Impact

Registration: 233,625 refugees were registered on an individual basis in the UNHCR database (proGres) of whom 72,558 (31%) have been biometrically (iris) verified. 31,951 refugees returned to Syria, of whom 25,293 (79%) were registered. Among registered refugees, 14 unaccompanied minors were successfully reunited with their families in Syria. To ensure the voluntary nature of their return, all returnees were counseled and advised on the non-admission criteria applied by the KR-I.

- Capacity building activities with the local authorities were undertaken to improve country-wide protection space.
- Advocacy actions resulted in Syrian refugees of 12 years and above being issued residency cards with a validity of 12 months in Erbil and Duhok.
- The merged refugee status determination and resettlement procedures for the Syrian caseload resulted in the submission of 96 cases/429 persons to resettlement countries. 34 cases/125 persons were accepted for resettlement to six resettlement countries, and 8 cases/31 persons departed.
- Psychosocial support was provided to 23,346 children through child and youth friendly spaces (103k attendances).
- 682 unaccompanied or separated children were provided identification and case management services.
- 1,242 children received or were referred to special protection assistance including family support, legal services, specialized mental health/psychosocial support. The extent of child labour has been assessed, and multi-sector response are required to mitigate the protection risks for children.
- **SGBV:** Support was provided to strengthen the capacity of national institutions and service providers to deliver quality assistance (legal, psychosocial, safety and security, and medical) to SGBV survivors. Community-based protection mechanisms became an important tool for prevention of SGBV in Basirma, Darashakran, Domiz, Duhok and Kawergosk camps. SOPs and referral mechanisms for SGBV were fully developed and implemented, providing guidance on coordinated and quality SGBV- Inter sector response services among SGBV survivors, refugees and the host community. Awareness-raising campaigns were conducted reaching more than 54,000 community members (WGMB *). 1,048 SGBV survivors were supported with specialized services.

*Women, Girls, Men and Boys.

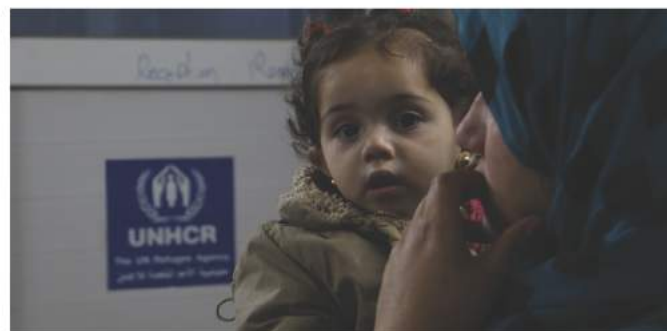
Kurdistan Region of Iraq/ Syrian Refugees/ Syrian refugees, mainly from Kobane, Aleppo and Afrin, crossing to KR-I and after being stranded for 5 days at the Iraqi- Turkish border of Ibrahim Khalil as the border authorities closed the border during the New Year holiday. A total of 535 Syrian refugees were transported to Gawilan camp by mini busses that were provided by International Organization for Migration (IOM). Upon their arrival to the camp, they were registered with UNHCR and received NFIs./ UNHCR/ R. Rasheed/ January 2015.

Consequences of the underfunding

- Limited interventions for refugees in urban areas and inability to implement the urban refugee policy.
- Only 48 % of targeted children were reached through psychosocial interventions.
- The delivery of appropriate responses to instances of SGBV was limited in relation to safe shelter and quality of services (legal, medical and psychosocial).
- Capacity building of authorities and partners was deprioritized in favor of service provision for refugees in camps.

Challenges

- The operational protection strategy for refugees in urban areas is insufficiently developed affecting the response provided.
- Intermittent access at border crossings for persons with international protection concerns.
- Overcrowding of refugee camps, compounded by the Kobane influx (some 23K arrivals between Oct and Dec 2014).
- Changes in the operational environment, including new displacements and security concerns, have reduced protection space for refugees and hampered protection activities.
- The delay of formal submissions to the USA and the lack of available places for alternative resettlement countries rendered the operation unable to reach target submissions for the year.
- Child protection systems are not yet fully operational, hampering the ability to effectively address concerns of children at risk including separated and unaccompanied children and adolescents.
- Limited access to education exacerbates protection concerns such as child marriage and child labor.
- SGBV cases remain underreported, and the quality of services is inconsistent thereby limiting effective responses. Access to quality legal services is deemed insufficient.
- Lack of effective mechanisms to engage with the refugee community in urban areas has limited awareness raising activities on SGBV.



103,931 Syrian refugees in camp settings received food assistance



December Highlights:

- WFP provided in-kind food assistance to 29,752 beneficiaries in six camps including Al Obaidi, Arbat, Basirma, Gawilan, Kawergosk and Qushtapa camps through the distribution of monthly individual food parcels. The increase in the total number of beneficiaries assisted through in December is due to ongoing arrival of Syrian refugees from Kobane.
- 64,999 beneficiaries were reached in December with food vouchers in Domiz camp. Food assistance was also transition from in-kind food distribution to food vouchers in Akre and Darashakran camps in December. As a result, the total number of beneficiaries who received food vouchers in December was 74,179 valued at US\$2.3 million. Since the start of the voucher programme, over US\$48 million has been injected into the local economy.
- Following the announcement on 10 October by Kurdistan Regional authorities of the border opening at Ibrahim Khalil on 10 October, Syrian refugees fleeing the fighting in Kobane and neighboring parts of Syria arrived in the KRI. Save the Children continued to provide food assistance to the newly arrived families with the provision of immediate response rations for those who opted to settle in camps. WFP included the remaining newly arrived families in the regular monthly food distributions in various camps after consultation with UNHCR and the relevant camp administrators.

- UNHCR implementing partner ISHO continued its support to two bakeries in Al Obaidi camp. The bakeries provide each Syrian refugee a daily ration of at least four pieces of bread.
- Construction of voucher redemption shops inside Domiz camp and in Kawergosk is almost completed. The shops will be ready for the January voucher distribution cycle.
- The retailer for the voucher redemption shop in Qushtapa and Basirma has been selected. Construction of the retail shop in the two camps will begin in January 2015.

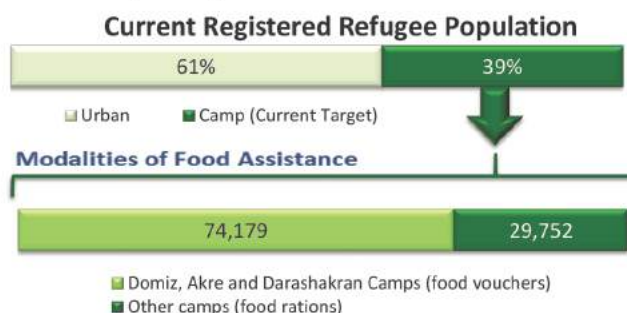
Further discussions have been held between UNHCR and WFP to enhance food assistance beneficiary data management. WFP also briefed its cooperating partners and agreed on the procedures to channel any complaints from beneficiaries regarding their food entitlements which are provided based on verification of their certificate of asylum seeker, issued by UNHCR.

Needs Analysis:

As per the request of the Government, humanitarian assistance focuses on those living in camps.

UNHCR's contingency plan for Iraq highlights that host communities' capacities and structures to absorb refugees will reach its limits given the on-going influx. Many have arrived with little to cover basic needs and are now increasingly in need of assistance.

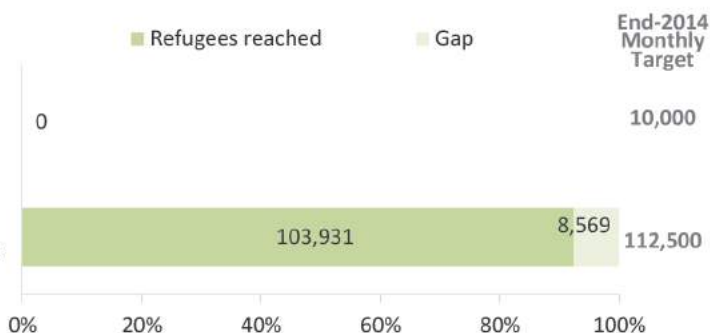
There continues to be a need to provide critical food assistance to extremely vulnerable individuals (EVI) residing in both camp and non-camp settings.



MONTHLY PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS:

Due to lack of funding, there are no students currently receiving high-energy biscuits in all primary camp schools in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq

103,931 men, women, boys and girls in camps currently receiving in-kind, cash or voucher assistance to meet food needs



Leading Agencies: WFP, Matteo Perrone, matteo.perrone@wfp.org, Nelly Opiyo, nelly.opiyo@wfp.org



INTERSS





2014 Achievements and Impact

In 2014, WFP, UNHCR and food security partners assisted Syrian refugees in eight camps in Kurdistan region of Iraq and one camp in Al Obaidi in Anbar province, through food parcel and voucher distribution, which ensured access to the daily needed of 2,100 kcal per person. An average of 100,379 beneficiaries per month were reached through food and vouchers, whereas the highest number of beneficiaries of 107,297 was achieved in May. An average of 9,829 students received high-energy biscuits as part of the school feeding programme to encourage school enrolment while also improving their nutritional status.

According to the Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessments (MSNA) conducted in April and December 2014 indicated that the Food Consumption Score in Domiz was higher at 89% for males and 84 for females versus an average of 79% in the other camps where beneficiaries received in kind food. While this is attributable to the availability of more livelihood opportunities compared to other camps, it also points to the success of the voucher programme. An average of 51% of households reported that WFP assistance is their primary source of food. 98% of surveyed households reported an acceptable food consumption score.

Challenges

Since the beginning of the crisis in Syria, some 233,000 Syrian refugees have sought refuge in Iraq. The humanitarian situation in Iraq is further compounded by a growing IDP crisis resulting from insecurity across the country. As IDPs continue to flee areas of Iraq, mainly to the Kurdistan Region – which already hosts over 97 percent of all Syrian refugees in Iraq – the Iraqi and Kurdistan Regional governments' capacity to respond to both crises is becoming increasingly stretched.

While some 42 percent of all refugees are hosted in camps, almost 58 percent reside in host communities, mainly in the three Kurdistan Region governorates of Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah. Many refugees who fled the fighting in Syria have depleted their resources and increasingly need assistance from humanitarian organizations, part. In addition, due to the prolonged crisis, the number of Syrian refugees seeking employment in formal and informal sectors in host communities has surpassed the offer of employment, thereby limiting refugees' access to livelihoods and income generating activities to meet their food needs.

Refugees, both in camps and host communities, are here to stay in Iraq as long as the Syria war goes unresolved. As most refugees have come from agricultural areas in Syria, there is a need and opportunity in engaging these refugees, whether at the camp level in assistance with agricultural production (backyard agriculture) and income generating activities (cash for work – rehabilitating agriculture infrastructure), or at the host community level via livelihoods assistance in food production, processing and marketing (agribusiness).



Consequences of the underfunding

Many respondents in Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), conducted in May 2014, cited food as one of their top priority needs. Furthermore, these assessments found that female heads of household, the elderly and persons with disability have less access to informal/casual employment, livelihood and income generating activities compared to male heads of households, thereby increasing their vulnerability and posing a risk to their food security status. To cope with this situation, most have changed their consumption patterns, with lower intake of meat and fresh foods and, in some cases, reduction of the number of meals to one or two per day. Other negative coping strategies reported include incurring debt to buy complementary food or to pay rent in non-camp settings.

Despite positive response to funding appeals, routine food distribution by WFP in some of the camps could not be conducted in June and November 2014 due to late receipt of funds and procurement of food commodities. This resulted in an increase in negative coping strategies which affect especially highly vulnerable households. In addition, the school feeding programme for Syrian refugees was suspended in September due to lack of funding.

35,315 refugee children enrolled in formal education:
16,423 in camps and 18,893 in non-camp schools

December Highlights:

Non-formal education activities are being provided to 6,166 children in Erbil and Duhok. Activities include the provision of alternative education, early childhood care and development (ECCD), and recreational activities for refugee children.

Ministry of Education (MoE) of the KRI confirmed that the contracts of for Syrian refugee teachers will be extended and their salaries paid.

In close cooperation with the MoE in KRI and the DoE of Duhok, partners are conducting teacher training in 4 refugee camp schools (namely Domiz, Akre, Baradash and Gawilan) for 355 teachers. The training included how to prepare lesson planning and conduct learning assessments, implement child-centered methodology, and provide psychosocial support.

A further 8 Ministry of Education (MoE) master teachers from Duhok and Erbil took part in a training of trainers (ToT) training on positive discipline, psychosocial support, active learning and participation. Another 269 teachers also were trained in Healing Classrooms modules in KRI.

To enhance community participation and School-Based Management (SBM) of camp and urban school Parent Teacher Associations (PTA) in Erbil were also trained on how to plan and implement School Improvement Plans (SIP). An Education partner transferred the first of the fixed grants (cash support) to 14 PTAs to support the cleaning and maintenance of school buildings.

The construction of 8 prefabricated schools (2 in non-camp areas of Duhok, 3 in camps of Erbil and another 3 in host communities of Erbil) was completed and the schools handed over to the relevant Departments of Education. Each school has 13 classrooms including computer lab that can accommodate 30 students for each session, separate WASH facilities for boys and girls, playground and garden.

The 8 schools provided education for more than 7,200 children.

Additional educational supplies (student kits and bags, recreation kits, first aid kits, ECD kits, school in cartons, teacher's kit and sanitation kits) were distributed to all camp and non-camp schools. Helgord School in Duhok provided new uniforms for 76 primary school Syrian students and 130 repaired desks.



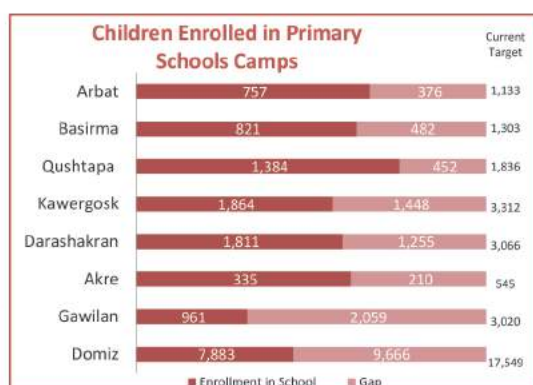
Needs Analysis:

There are an estimated over 66,260 school age children (6 - 17) among the refugee population.

The lack of Arabic textbooks remains a challenge in the majority of the camps. Sector partners are working with the Ministry of Education to receive electronic copies and the rights to print for distribution.

There are limited service providers for ECCD for children aged 3-6 in the refugee camps resulting in overcrowded classe.

Additional financial support and space is required to expand ECCD programming. There is a shortage of the Syrian teachers and education space in both camp and non-camp schools



due to the influx of new students from Kobane. Additional schools and pre-fabricated classrooms are being constructed to accommodate more children.

There is also an on-going need for bridging/catch-up classes for new arrivals to integrate back into the formal education system.

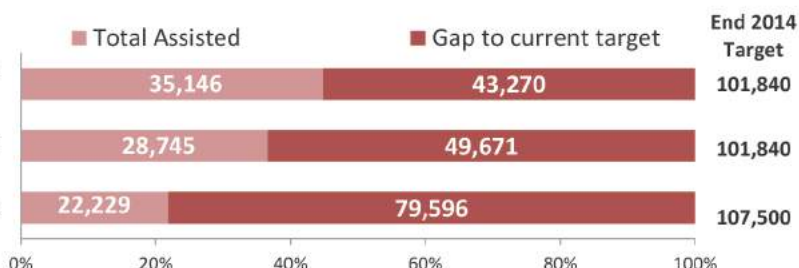
Finally, community participation in camp schools needs to be strengthened to ensure that the communities engage with the education of their children.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS*:

35,146 Syrian refugee children enrolled in formal education (primary & secondary)*

28,745 children received school supplies

22,229 children received psychosocial support



*Schools in refugee camps are currently open and operational. Non-camp schools are open in Erbil and Sulaymaniya and Duhok registration still on-going. Targets based on expected population of 250,000 Syrian refugees in Iraq by end-2014. There are currently 233,625 Syrian refugees in Iraq.

Leading Agencies: UNICEF Ikem Chiejine, ichiejine@unicef.org; Yeshi Haile, yhaile@unicef.org





2014 Achievements and Impact

Enrolment and overall attendance have significantly improved in 2014. A total number of 29,471 children were enrolled in formal education for the school year 2014/15, and 6,166 children were enrolled in non-formal education. The attendance rates at primary education for children in camps as per the REACH 2014 Multi-sector Needs Assessment of Syrian Refugees for in camps stand at 95 percent (93 % for boys and 97% for girls)*.

632 teachers have been trained in various areas of pedagogy such as lesson planning, child centred and participatory approaches, psychosocial care and support and positive discipline. 10 Parent Teachers Association (PTAs) in Erbil were also trained on how to plan and implement School Improvement Plans (SIP).

Eight prefabricated schools with 13 classrooms each have been constructed this year. Educational supplies that included student kits and bags, recreation kits, first aid kits, early childhood development kits, school in a carton, teacher's kit and sanitation kits were distributed to all camp and non-camp schools.

*2014 REACH, Multi-Sector Needs Assessment of Syrian Refugees Outside Camps

Challenges

Attendance at the secondary level attendance rates remains very low with 5 percent for boys and 18 percent for girls. According to a 2014 Multi-sector Needs Assessment of Syrian Refugees Outside camps², a number of barriers have restricted their full participation; including unavailability of schools, indirect costs to education, difference in curriculum, distance to those schools in urban contexts, limited work opportunities and language barriers as there are few Arabic speaking schools in Kurdistan. Girls in particular are likely not to be enrolled in secondary education due to factors such as early marriage.

Consequences of the underfunding

Education sector received only 42 percent of the requested funds. Some of the interventions planned to expand education opportunities for children in both the basic and the secondary education in camps and out of camps could not take place. Evidences show that the longer children stay out of school the harder it is for them to get back to school. Continued underfunding will further deteriorate the situation of the refugee children seeking education opportunities. Enrolment will continue to decline and drop-out rates will rise. Unless there is education to heal the young minds' wounds as a result of the war and bring them hope and resilience for the future, an entire generation will be lost with dire consequences on the country and the whole region.



Iraq/KR-I/Erbil/ Children in class at Basirma refugee camp. UNHCR/N.Colt November 2014



A new science lab for the Amaj School. UNHCR/T.Tool

100% of Syrian Refugees (233,625) have access to health care



December Highlights:

- More than 39,000 refugees utilized available primary, secondary and tertiary health care services provided by the Directorate of Health (DoH) and NGO partners with the support of UN agencies. The overall health care utilization rate is increasing with the onset of winter; no outbreaks of communicable diseases occurred.
- Since 25 September more than 26,000 new refugees arrived in KRI. DoH Duhok has set up mobile units at the border crossing to vaccinate against measles and polio and to conduct triage. Partners in the various refugee camps have stepped up their response to respond to the health needs of the newly arriving refugees.
- Monthly health coordination meetings started in each PHC in Erbil camps and in Sulaymaniyah. Key discussion topics were shortages of selected essential drugs, access to safe delivery and improvement of referral system.
- The health post construction for Domiz 2 was completed in November; the full package of services including preventive and promotive care is now available in the camp. Renovation works for the PHC in Arbat were completed during December.

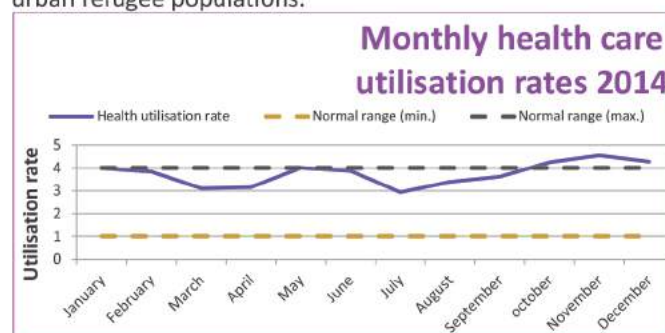
Needs Analysis:

Access to comprehensive primary health care services including maternal and child health has improved, however, it remains constrained for specialized services including among others mental health, chronic diseases management and secondary/tertiary health care. The continued support for health care services provided by the Ministry of Health and humanitarian actors is a key priority to prevent excess morbidity and mortality among the displaced Syrian populations.

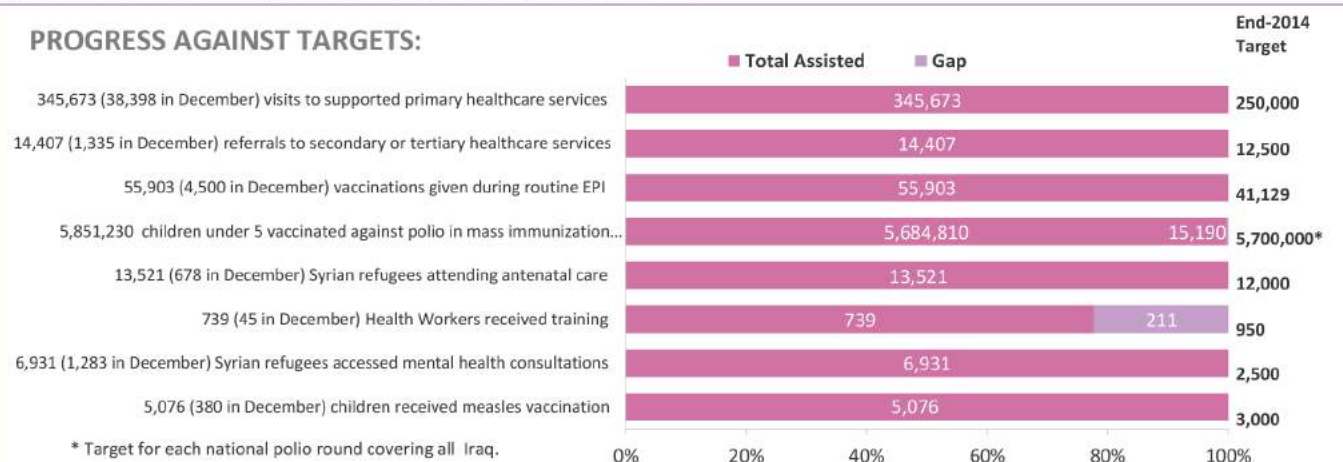
Control of communicable diseases remains another key priority and needs to be strengthened further. After the confirmation of the first Polio cases in Iraq since 2000, national and subnational polio immunization campaigns will need to be conducted throughout the year to contain the spread of the virus. Stretched hygiene and sanitation services in refugee camps result in the risk of outbreaks of cholera, dysentery and other WASH-related infectious diseases. Outbreak preparedness plans are under preparation, emergency stocks need to be established to ensure swift response.

Access to health care services for non-camp populations needs to be further strengthened. Preliminary results of the MSNA indicate that 20% of the non-camp population encounter difficulties in accessing health services. Key obstacles include costs for health services and medicines as well as perceived availability of relevant services.

Access to mental health and psychosocial care services remains an area in need of further support for both camp and urban refugee populations.



PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS:



Leading Agencies: UNHCR, Sandra Harlass, harlass@unhcr.org / WHO, Dr. Alaa Abou Zeid, abouzeida@who.int and Ministry of Health (MoH - KRI).





2014 Achievements and Impact

Despite the increasingly difficult working environment access to health care services has significantly improved during 2014 through the combined efforts of the government of KRI and humanitarian partners.

More than 345,000 consultations were carried out in refugee camps where Primary Health Centres (PHC) are providing free-of-charge packages of essential health services, including maternal and child health as well as mental health. Over 14,000 patients were referred to secondary and tertiary hospitals where free-of-charge services are provided by the Directorates of Health.

Pregnant women attended more than 13,000 antenatal care visits and are followed up by volunteers who provide neonatal care. In response to the polio outbreak national vaccination campaigns were carried out and reached over 5.8 million children. During 2014 partners expanded services to refugees in host communities with health promotion and establishing of referral pathways to urban PHCs. Furthermore 22 urban health facilities were rehabilitated and equipped and more than 700 health workers trained.

Coordination platforms at national, governorate and camp levels have been strengthened and resulted in a coherent response in coordination with other sectors.



International Medical Corps operates the health clinic in Darashakran Refugee Camp. UNHCR/T.Tool

Challenges

The increasing numbers of refugees in camps and in impacted communities, the unexpected influx of 850,000 IDPS to KRG since June 2014 and the additional displacement in Anbar, affected and overstretched the health sector in Iraq. The inability to pass a budget from the Iraqi government to the KRG significantly reduced available funds for the Ministry of Health, which impacted refugees, IDPs and host communities. The combination of these factors has stretched the health sector response capacity further, in some areas beyond coping capacity. As a result, the health sector has suffered from shortages, such as human resources, interruption in supply chains, limited funds to maintain and expand health facilities.



Consequences of the underfunding

During 2014 the health sector partners received only 60% of the needed funding. As a direct consequence the response focused on lifesaving activities with special emphasis on refugee camps while the needs of refugees living in host communities could only be partly addressed. Already before the recent IDP crisis, an estimated 20 per cent of the non-camp population and 24 per cent of the refugees living in camps encountered difficulties in accessing health services before the onset of the recent IDP crisis (MSNA 2014). Key obstacles including the lack of medicines in public health facilities could not be addressed due to inadequate funding, rehabilitation and provision of medical equipment focused on high priority facilities only. With no funding for mental health care in urban areas refugees rely on overstretched services in 3 urban areas, leaving refugees defacto with very limited access to mental health services.

Similarly, preventive and promotive health services reached only a small portion of the refugees in need in the host communities. The lack of health awareness and the limited understanding of the Iraqi health system continue to result in delays in care seeking, additional costs and a lack of knowledge on disease prevention and cost-effective methods to improve family health.



Immunization unit/ Arbat camp/Sulaimanyah/ Photocredit :Falah Wadi

• 91,465 refugees in camps have been provided with emergency shelter out of which 49,905 are benefiting from improved shelter facilities (tent foundation and cooking areas).

December Highlights:

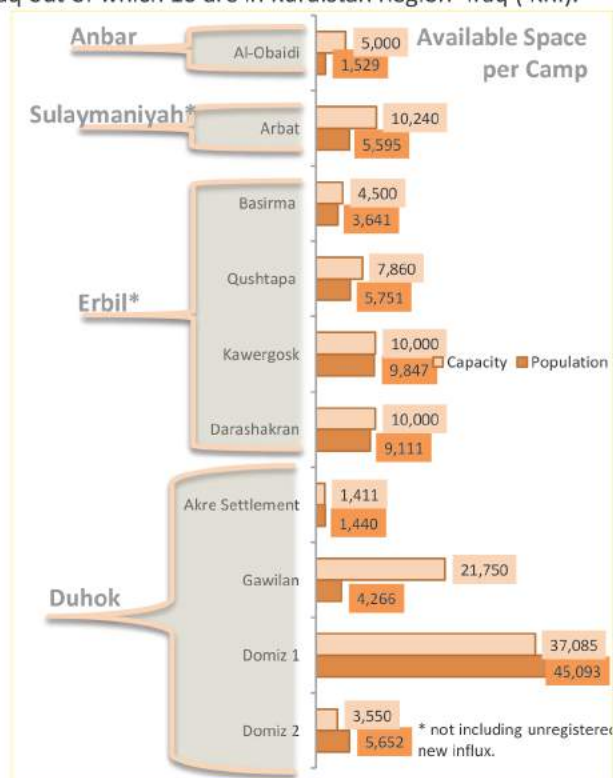
Shelter sector continues its activities in providing shelter for newly arrived refugees from Kobane (started since September 2014) and in improvement of shelter situation in the camps. During the month, improvements made in 4 camps in Erbil and Duhok governorates.

Erbil Camps: Darashakran: Four large tents for reception center for Kobane refugees have been set up including site development works. An additional 20 tents have been erected for Kobane refugees. Also, 33 latrines and 7 showers have been installed.

Qushtapa: Eight additional tents have been erected for refugees from Kobane. WASH improvement works at PHC have been completed. **Basirma:** WASH improvement works at PHC have been completed. Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) continues working to finish the second phase of the camp development, 225 families will benefit from the shelter facilities including tent foundation with kitchen.

Duhok Camps: Domiz 1: UNHCR renovated the Registration office for refugees in Domiz. **Gawilan:** To make movement between the camp blocks easily, road construction to connect block A and block B of the camp is completed. In Block A, new concrete open channel was implemented. This channel will help to discharge storm water and gray water from the block. Also, an open channel covered by steel grid to protect refugees from fall down.

Below table shows the shelter situation of the 10 camps in Iraq out of which 10 are in Kurdistan Region- Iraq (KRI).



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 camps.

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.

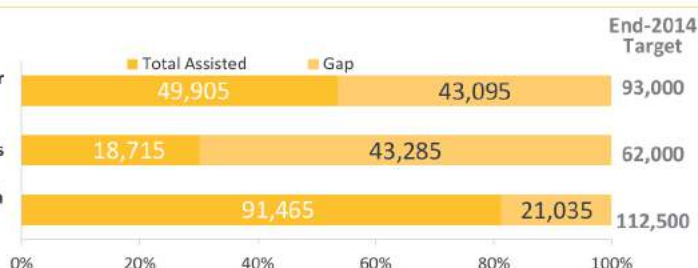
In Domiz camp, Duhok, the area of the camp remains not enough to accommodate the existing refugee population (54,534 persons). The available space per person remains less than UNHCR standard (30 sq. m per person). Shelter improvement is required for 6,000 tents (place for 30,000 persons).

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS:

49,905 (0 in December) individuals have benefited from improved shelter (tent foundation and kitchen)

18,715 (650 in December) new or replacement of tents

91,465 (2,546 in December) refugees in camps have been provided with temporary emergency shelter





2014 Achievements and Impact

Shelter actors in KR-I, at refugee camp level, constructed 1,494 floor slabs for tents and 373 kitchen units (each kitchen unit has 4 kitchens) and installed 1,663 tents including 553 tents for Kobane refugees. Furthermore in refugee camps, shelter actors constructed roads with cross drainage structures and constructed/rehabilitated several service buildings such as offices for police, registration, PHC and Assayesh.

A total of 362 shelters were upgraded in Domiz camp specifically to increase accessibility and mobility in the shelters for people with disabilities. Outside of the camps, shelter actors rehabilitated private houses where Syrian refugees have been living that benefitted 2,852 refugee families.

The construction/rehabilitation of above-mentioned structures improved the overall living conditions of refugees protecting them from climatic factors such as rain and heat as well as provided privacy. Moreover construction/rehabilitation of service buildings helped to improve the provision of different services to Syrian refugees.



Gawilan Refugee Camp, Duhok. UNHCR/R. Rasheed

Challenges

Although many refugees have been provided with tent slab and individual kitchen with electric connections in camps, still there are over 3,000 refugee families living in transit area of the camp waiting to be moved to permanent area (with individual tent slab, kitchen and WASH facilities). In 2014, even though some 896 shelter plots were ready in permanent area of camp with shelter, because WASH services were not available, refugees were not able to move.

Moreover, there remain a significant number of vulnerable refugees who have not had the resources or capacities to maintain their shelters to a standard which provides sufficient security or dignity. As more attention has been given to the IDP response, funding has been reduced also for the basic maintenance and repair of camp infrastructure in general, with public and shared areas, areas designated for various service providers in the camps, and security installations showing much wear and tear in some cases. Outside of the camps, the shelter support provided has not been equal to the increasing number of refugees (including those from the Kobane influx), the mobility of that population, and the need to balance support for refugees and for host communities.



Newly placed tents in response to the Syrian refugee influx from Kobani. UNHCR/T.Tool

Consequences of the underfunding

Whilst the shelter sector was able to ensure sufficient emergency shelter for all refugees in camps, the underfunding meant that those living in tents distributed during the first phases of influx and who have not been able to upgrade those shelters with their own resources since, are now often living in dilapidated and deteriorating shelters which offer little protection from the climate, and little personal security. Outside of the camps, only one INGO and one UN agency implemented shelter projects for refugees in 2014, leaving large percentages of refugees and of their host communities without support in the shelter sector.



Building concrete bases with walls to protection tents from weather elements, kitchens and washing facilities for families in Arbat Refugee Camp, Sulaymaniyah. UNHCR/T.Tool

December Highlights:

The new arrivals to KR-I (4,087 persons) are mainly from Kobane. All of the new arrivals have received Core Relief Items (CRIs) and winterization kits in camps and non-camps.

Distribution of winterization kits and kerosene remained a key priority.

Basic needs assistance were mainly as following:

In **Dohuk** due to the limited resources, the winterization distribution was limited to the four camps (Domiz 1; Domiz 2; Gawilan and Akre) and to the targeted vulnerable groups. The available kits met 35% of the total needs (9,009 families) in the 4 camps. Insulating Kits and Panels were distributed to families staying in the tents and who did not receive winter assistance during the last winter distribution: total number of families reached with assistance is 733 families. Kerosene distribution covered all families in the four camps with 200 liters/ family.

Distribution was systematically done by DMC with door to door distribution. IRC, PWJ, Save the Children supported with winterization items some of the non-camp refugees. This assistance included clothes for the children, kerosene, stoves and other winterization items.

In **Erbil** camps, distribution of various winterization items including insulation kits, kerosene, stoves, and additional blankets has been continuing.

In Kawergosk camp, each family received 100 liters of kerosene; in Qushtapa and Darashakran camps, the newly arrived 238 refugee families from Kobani received a UNHCR tent and a standard CRI kit.

In **Sulaymaniyah**, Arbat camp, distribution of 455 insulation kits, 150 winterization CRI kits to the newly arrived refugees, 87 heating stoves, 104,800 litres of kerosene to 1,084 refugee families in the camp was completed. Also 17,400 litres of kerosene to 147 Syrian urban refugee families in Said Sadiq, 58 km east of Sulaymaniyah city was done.

In **Anbar**, Al-Obaidi camp, despite the security challenges, distribution of kerosene was done by ISHO, the UNHCR partner. A total of 27,200 liters of kerosene was distributed in the camp: 100 liters to small families (till 6 members in each) and 200 liters to big families (with 7 members or more).



UNHCR Winterization Kit Contents:

- Tent Insulating 3rd Layer
- Thermal Blanket
- Plastic Sheets 20 sq.m
- XSP Insulating Layer 23 sq.m
- Kerosene Heater
- Kerosene 100 liter/family/month



Needs Analysis:

Limited response to the camp population only (around 38% of refugees have been covered with the winterization assistance) caused many problems, especially among non-camp/urban refugee population.

In Erbil, distribution of winter items needs to continue for winter shelter kits - tent insulation, thermal mattresses polystyrene boards and replacement of some 2339 deteriorated tents. Due to heavy rains during the distribution period, some parts/roads in the camps became inaccessible; this caused delays in distribution.

Refugees complained about the quality of the kerosene heaters as they attribute the fire accidents to the poor quality.

In AL-Obaidy refugee camp there are very limited chances to have detailed information and provide proper assistance. Access to the camp for the UNHCR staff is restricted, all activities, including monitoring, distributions, can be implemented by partners only.

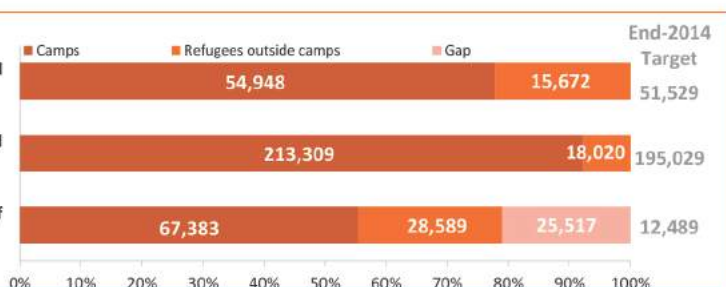
PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS:

70,620 (8,842 in December) newly arrived persons who have been provided with core relief items to meet basic needs

231,329 (15,365 in December) persons who have been assisted with seasonal relief items*

95,972 (386 in December) persons who received replacement of core relief items

* Excluding kerosene



Leading Agencies: UNHCR Sophia Glazunova, glazunov@unhcr.org;

Co-leading agency: ACTED.





Syrian refugees at Erbil Governorate's Dareshakran Refugee Camp wait for their bimonthly kerosene ration. Families receive 100 liters of kerosene monthly to help them keep warm in the winter. UNHCR/N.Colt December 2014

2014 Achievements and Impact

The activities on distribution of Core Relief Items (CRIs) have been implemented according to the priorities set and included provision of CRIs upon new arrivals, replacement of CRIs depending on the needs, and provision of seasonal items.

During the 2014 all refugee camps in KRI (Domiz, Akre, Gawilan in Duhok, Basirma, Kawergosk, Darashakran and Qushtapa in Erbil Governorate and Arbat in Sulaymaniyah) became fully operational and inhabited with the newly arrived and relocated families. As such 70,620 newly arrived refugees have been assisted with the CRI kits upon arrival, 231,329 individuals have been provided with different seasonal kits, which included provision of winterization items and kerosene in the winter periods (in January-February and October-December, 2014), during the summer times the distribution of fans, cool-boxes, additional water jerry cans were ongoing mainly in the camps. 95,972 individuals benefited from replacement of core relief items, which included replacement of the tents in the camps.

Being a sector lead for CRI distributions, UNHCR put certain efforts to coordinate activities of the partners in the CRI distributions, trying to avoid duplications and/or overlapping of activities. During the 2014, two MSNA's rounds for camps and non-camps have been made and distribution lists have been cross-checked by the partners. To facilitate distribution activities by the partners, NFI working group initiated to find out available warehouse spaces, which could be available to support partners in case of emergency; prior to winter season the discussion with the partners on standardization of winterization kits have been supported. As a result standard winterization kit vs family size has been accepted by all participating agencies. The standard kit included blankets, quilts, tent insulation kit, kerosene jerry can, kerosene and clothes (which could be implemented through cash grants).

This Syrian refugee woman is caring for her four grandchildren at Basirma refugee camp in Erbil. The tent is cold but the kerosene heater helps, and later that day, UNHCR will provide a tent insulation kit to this and other families at Basirma. UNHCR/N.Colt Dec 2014

Challenges

Response to the needs of Syrian refugees was significantly affected by the huge IDP crisis, which Iraq faced throughout 2014. A lot of resources in terms logistics, staffing, etc. were re-directed to the IDP response. Partners turned their attention to the IDP issues as well. Due to limited resources, most of the assistance was focused on the camp refugees, but non-camp refugees constitute majority of the Syrian refugee population. Latest winterization campaign covered only 38% of the refugees, mainly in the camps, which raised numerous concerns among non-camp population.

Prices for kerosene were not subsidized by the Iraqi Government in 2014, which increased prices significantly.

As a result in some months, kerosene for cooking has not been provided. For the last winter seasonal support, kerosene for heating was available at 100 l/per family in Al-Obaidi camp and 200l/per family in KRI, which is very small amount, especially for Duhok governorate, where winter temperatures go below zero (just to compare, an average local family consumes 800-1000 liters of kerosene during the winter).

Due to harsh weather conditions, tents and CRIs turn-over is high and require replacements quite often. At the end of the year, still more than 3,000 tents needs to be replaced, as well as the CRI kits.

Quite often the quality of items provided to the refugees, raise many complaints and concerns.

Consequences of the underfunding

Underfunded latest winterization support for the refugees, clearly indicated that harsh weather conditions and lack of support put refugees in a very challenging situation. Additionally it created a critical security situation for UNHCR staff and its partners, who experienced threats during the distributions due to 'targeted approach,

Lack of funding is pushing agencies to reduce number of assistance provided, decrease number of people which we can support with the CRIs, and the need of the creation of additional selection criteria rather than a the provided by needs and field assessments, this phenomena, creates clashes in between populations of concern as well as a sensation of discrimination for certain groups in locations with high numbers of population in high levels of vulnerability where full attention and distribution cannot be provided.





MONTHLY PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS:

Category	Refugees in Camps	Gap to Current Target	End 2014 Target
91,946 individuals with adequate solid and liquid waste disposal	91,946	103,054	195,000
18,450 children currently benefiting from WASH in schools	18,450	42,488	60,938
54,010 individuals whose family has received a hygiene kit	54,010	140,990	195,000
91,946 individuals currently benefiting from hygiene promotion activities	91,946	103,054	195,000
91,946 of Syrian refugees in camps currently have access to safe drinking water, latrines, and bathing facilities	91,946	20,554	112,500



2014 Achievements and Impact

The WASH Sector continued its efforts to maintain and upgrade water supply and sanitation facilities, solid wastes and wastewater management, and hygiene promotion activities to the targeted 195,000 Syrian refugees in 2014.

So far, 91,946 Syrian Refugees in camps have access to safe drinking water, adequate latrines and bathing facilities; improved solid wastes and wastewater management systems; and hygiene promotion messages.

More than 54,000 individuals received hygiene kits; and 18,450 Syrian refugee children benefited from WASH facilities and supplies in their schools.

Consequences of the underfunding

About 18 per cent of targeted 112,500 refugees for water supply were not provided with safe water. This also includes the non-start of the water supply system from Mosul dam for Domiz camps in Duhok, that requires about 10 million USD, and there are funds available.

More than 53 per cent (103,054 refugees) of targeted 195,000 refugees for solid wastes and wastewater management, and hygiene promotion activities were not met.

More than 72 per cent (140,990 refugees) of targeted 195,000 refugees did not receive hygiene kits, and more than 70 per cent (42,488 Syrian refugee children) of targeted 60,938 had no access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene activities.



Iraq/Erbil/Qushtapa/Workers lay pipe at the Qushtapa camp. UNHCR/N.ColtSeptember 2014

Challenges

As at the end of 2014, the Sector had only received 23 percent of its total funding requirements (19 million of the 85 million USD required).

The carrying capacity of refugee camps in Erbil is exhausted; all new arrivals from Kobane were re-directed to Gawilan new camp in Duhok Governorate, and therefore required new WASH facilities altogether.

Access to a private land for wastes disposal in Basirma camp was particularly difficult as it raised some tensions with the Harir local communities before a solution was finally found.

Additional challenges included solving technical problems in Darashakran Camp, related to grey water management, and water taste in Basirma camp (both in Erbil Governorate). The technical teams from UNHCR, UNICEF, Government's Technical Directorates, and NGOs are in the process of finding solutions.



UNICEF coordinates the water and sanitation inside Darashakran Refugee Camp. UNHCR/T.Tool

December Highlights:

DRC has been conducting livelihoods activities in both Erbil and Duhok Governorates of KRI, with activities focusing on small business development and vocational training for refugees. 311 (202 in Erbil and 109 in Duhok) Syrian refugees received grants and established businesses.

Also, 405 Syrian refugees received small business grants in camps and urban areas in Erbil and Duhok.

In Duhok, 40 businesses previously established through similar trainings and grants were identified as capable of scaling up activities, and the owners were provided with an additional day of business training and provided with a small grant to support improvements in their businesses.

Regarding vocational trainings, DRC identified and registered 100 beneficiaries in Erbil Governorate and 59 in Duhok governorates. Trainings have been contracted through the KRI Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, which operates a vocational training center. All vocational training should be completed in early 2015.

Mercy Corps completed an initial cash transfer to 720 refugee and host community households in Sulaymaniyah Governorate. Subsequent tranches will follow over the coming months. Budget allocated: 500,000 EUR.

IOM provided Vocational Training to 349 beneficiaries and 9 beneficiaries with On Job Training in Domiz, Qushtapa, Basirma, Kawergosk and Darashakran and Business development

service training to 620 beneficiaries in Gawilan and Qushtapa. 315 beneficiaries were provided with access to internet in Domiz camp through the Community Technology Access centers.



33 year old chef, business owner, and Syrian refugee Jacob Omar Yousif makes a pizza base at his restaurant in Darashakran camp near Erbil. UNHCR/N.Colt December 2014



Needs Analysis:

According to the Needs Assessment conducted for camp-refugees in April 2014, 47 per cent of the respondents among camp residing refugees reported no source of cash/income for their household. Refugees living in remote areas are in a disadvantageous position relative to other camps due to distance from urban areas and the additional burden of transportation costs.

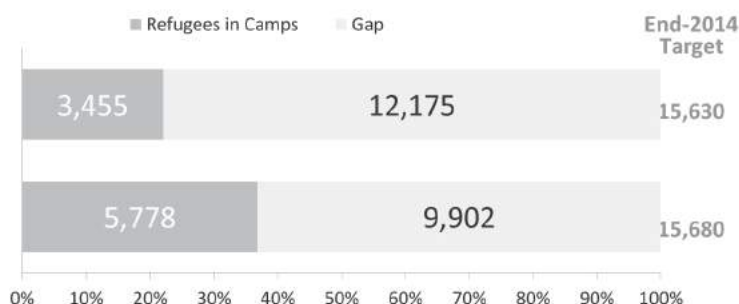
To ensure access to sustainable employment, it is vital to equip refugees and vulnerable local populations, including women, people with disabilities, the poor and the youth, with the skills that the markets demand. According to the same study, only 6% of refugee households across all camps indicated having benefited from vocational trainings.

Special attention needs to be paid to the refugees with vulnerability and special needs, such as women, youth, and people with disability. The MSNA study indicated that only 18 per cent of female members of non-camp households are earning an income. The Rapid Needs Assessment on refugees with disabilities in Domiz camp conducted by Handicap International in support of UNICEF indicates 99 per cent of refugees with disabilities were not working in comparison to 86 per cent of the non-disable control group.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS:

3,455 (1,125 in December) persons participating in employment assistance, income generation activities or business development projects

5,778 (1,763 in December) persons participating in vocational training or skills development programs



Leading Agencies: UNDP, Mizuho Yokoi, mizuho.yokoi@undp.org. Co-leading agency: DRC





2014 Achievements and Impact

Economy in the Kurdistan Region (KR) where 97% of Syrian refugees were hosted remains relatively stable. Continuing KRG's policy to grant the right to work and freedom of movement of refugees greatly contributed to provide means of income-earning among refugees. The Livelihoods Sector was officially launched in January 2014. The sector has prioritized interventions aimed at providing individual support through employment generation initiatives, including business development support, and expending access to sustainable livelihoods through vocational training or skills development activities. Despite a large funding gaps (only 24% of the appealed amount funded), total 3,455 refugees and local community members participated in vocational or skills development trainings and 5,778 people received employment assistance, income-generation assistance or business development support.



Arbat Refugee Camp - Sulaymaniyah. UNHCR/N. Colt

Challenges

Livelihoods' remains one of the most underfunded sectors in the response with only 24% of the target for 2014 reached.

As the refugee response in Iraq moves into its' 5th year, a focus on livelihoods is critical to promoting household and community level sustainable displacement solutions. It is observed that transition from in-kind assistance to meet basic needs, such as food, water and shelter, to more sustainable employment opportunities is difficult even though they lead to a reduction in the dependency on external assistance in the long-run. Within the camp settings coordination between Small Businesses Development programs and camp planning proved to be a challenge with relocation of tents and shops in order to accommodate new arrivals.

There is a growing conflict between the principle of equal access to income opportunities and the varying capacities/ skills of each household. Also, high transportation cost between the camp and the city center where most job opportunities available is often cited a barrier job access. As found in the labor market EMMA study for KRI, opportunities to enter the labor market were strained. Following the start of the IDP crisis in mid-2014 the construction and hospitality sector stalled, limiting opportunities for new entries to the labor market. It is also reported that average wage particularly for unskilled or casual labor was declined despite cost of living, such as food prices and rent, become more expensive. The challenge stays to secure sustainable livelihoods for Syrian refugees and ensure social cohesion among the persons of concern.

Consequences of the underfunding

Due to limited resources available for livelihood support, the coverage of the target population in 2014 was much less than the optimal. Partners were compelled to be extremely selective on beneficiary targeting, which increased a risk of heightening tension among beneficiary populations. As armed conflicts continue to escalate in Iraq and its neighboring countries and negative economic and security impacts are inevitable, a lack of funding to meet the increasing needs for sustainable livelihoods will have a detrimental effect on the resilience of displaced populations. This includes strengthening social cohesion, scaling-up livelihood interventions, and capacity building of local institutions to provide services to refugees and local populations. If the insufficient funding availability continues, further deterioration of socio-economic wellbeing of the displaced and local populations become more likely to occur, intensifying social tensions and people's discontent in the society, which may result in widespread social unrest and violence.

With lack of sustainable livelihoods in both camp and non-camp settings, refugees have no choice but continue to rely on external assistance, which may incur more costs to the humanitarian community and local service providers than livelihood support over the extended period. In the worst case scenario, a large number of Syrian refugees who are living outside of camps become unable to sustain themselves and start relying again on humanitarian assistance.





2014 Achievements and Impact

- Throughout 2014 a strong focus was placed on coordination. The government authorities continued to play a key role in the overall coordination process, alongside with UNHCR and its implementing partners:
- Through the bi-weekly coordination meetings at the governorate level and weekly meetings at camp level the roles and responsibilities for camp managers and camp service providers have been defined, agreed and documented as well as information sharing tools compiled and disseminated among all actors operational in the camp.
- An emphasis was also placed on maximizing coordination through sector specific coordination meetings (health, education, wash, Protection etc.) with the main actors in the camps, thus ensuring that key issues are solved in a timely manner.
- The training sessions provided by UNHCR to the government authorities and partners have strengthened the understanding of the division of labor and eased the information flow amongst actors working in camps.
- Camp management tools were developed harmonized across camps which has enhanced coordination among partners.
- 2 Multi Sector Needs Assessments were conducted for camps and non-camps based refugee populations. Through coordination agreements with UNDP and OCHA additional Needs assessments were conducted for IDPs and Host Communities under the same categories of analysis, what will allow to establish common trends as well as cross cutting intervention possibilities.
- Through the Inter Sector Coordination Working Group, several improvements in terms of programming and planning were implemented, allowing and adjustment on the scope of the intervention into a most Result Based Management approach that includes better quality of the monitoring system as well as the implementation of an on-line platform for reporting that can be used directly from the field. Information tools like Sector Dashboards, 3Ws sheets, camp profiles and Information Kits were monthly updated and widely distributed.

Challenges

Darashakran Refugee Camp Profile: UNHCR/T.Tool

- Following the influx of refugees with the re-opening of the Ibrahim el-Khalil border at the end of October new arrivals from Kobane in Syria were bused into refugee camps across the three KRI Governorates. Coordination through camp management was even more vital to ensure that the new arrivals were provided with basic items, including access to WASH facilities, food, shelter, health facilities and CRIs.
- Relocating families to the permanent phases of some of the camps in governorates and upgrading of the camps
- The registration of NGOs and service providers working in the camps.
- Community engagement especially women in camp governance and leadership
- Saturated camp capacities in accommodating new arrivals in Erbil and Dohuk governorates and scarcity of land for expansion.



Akre Refugee Camp. UNHCR/R. Rasheed

Consequences of the underfunding

As mentioned across all sectors, the lack of funds resulted in a reduced capacity to provide services and relief items, what created a difficult situation during winterization process and an important delay on the provision of NFIs and shelter isolation by the end of the year. The combination of lack of funding from Humanitarian side and the difficulty of KRI Government to access to the budget to be provided by central government have had serious impacts in the capacity of response for protection, health and education issues for refugees (and IDPs) outside the camps, what increase the pressure into the camps of arrivals looking for a safe place to protect their families and provide them with basic levels of welfare.

Winterization Program in 2014: an overview

The objective of the Winterization Strategy is to protect refugees living mainly in the 10 camps (9 in the 3 governorates in KRI and 1 in Anbar) from harsh climatic conditions in winter. Due to limited resources and overwhelming of internally displaced persons (IDPs), the winterization program targeted only vulnerable families of Syrian refugees.

The winterization process included distribution of:

- **Winterization kit per family contains (Core Relief Items (CRIs) + Kerosene):**

- 5 thermal blankets/quilts
- 1 plastic sheeting
- 1 jerry can for water
- 1 jerry can for kerosene
- 1 stove (for heating)
- kerosene(100liters/per family/month for four months)

- **Winter shelter kit:** 1 set of insulation kit (inner liner for a family tent with 1 partition 1 pack (8pcs) of polystyrene boards for flooring, 1 set of locally procured insulation panels, and 1 piece of plastic sheet additional to winterized relief items to protect the external layer of the tent.

UNHCR Winterization Kit Contents:

- Tent Insulating 3rd Layer
- Thermal Blanket
- Plastic Sheets 20 sq.m
- XSP Insulating Layer 23 sq.m
- Kerosene Heater
- Kerosene 100 liter/family/month



In the three governorates of KR-I, 5,970 families were identified as vulnerable families according to the need assessment results. 100% of the assessed vulnerable refugee population has received winterization kits: Duhok 3,123 families (63%), Erbil 2,170 families (20%) and Sulaymaniyah, 677 families (17%).

In the 9 camps in KRI, 6,620,100 liters of kerosene were procured to cover the needs for heating for 14,913 refugee families.

Winterization process is being implemented together with regular CRI distributions for new arrivals (26,057 refugees from Kobane) and for those who needed replacements of tents and CRIs (4,653 persons benefited, with more than 1,000 tents), which was quite a serious problem due to few heavy rain storms.

In Anbar governorate (Al-Obaidy camp), 244 families have been targeted. Since June 2014, due to security situation, the distribution activities were organized through local partners. Distribution of kerosene was implemented, 100 l/family/month. From October to December 2014, 74,550 liters of Kerosene were distributed.



Winter in refugee camp in Duhok, KR-I,

Challenges: This year the situation was more challenging than last year, as the Government could not subsidize kerosene procurement as in previous winter, therefore, the procurement was undertaken based on market prices.

Also, due to limited number of CRI kits available - 35% of the total needs in KR-I camps was met. The "Targeting approach" and the quality of the stoves rose many complains among the refugees.

In Al Obaidy camp, all CRI items were provided from the emergency warehouse stock. No additional items were delivered to the camp due to accessibility issues.

Cash Assistance program in 2014: an overview

The cash assistance program **objective** (services for persons with specific needs strengthened) plan is operationalized through the following outputs; 1. Sectoral cash grants or vouchers provided 2. Specific services to older persons of concern provided 3. Specific services for persons of concern with psychosocial needs provided.

Planning and identification of persons of concern:

Three units of UNHCR have planned the program: Community Services (CS) team, Cash Expert and Program Unit to provide Cash Assistance to Non-Camp Syrian Refugee in the three governorates of Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) in partnership with UNHCR partner organizations (Qandil in Erbil; Harikar in Duhok; and CDO in Sulaymaniyah).

Assessments were prepared to identify the vulnerable households according to: 1. Condition of the Head of Household 2. Structure of the household 3. Eligibility criteria: Disability (mental/ physical), serious medical condition, elderly (60+) at risk, income insufficient to meet daily expenses, single-parent (children under 15), Female head of Household, Women at Risk SGBV, children under 2 years of age, unaccompanied or separated children, living in non-serviced public buildings and unfinished structures, living with inadequate sanitation, legal documents are missing, family member missing or detained, and not receiving assistance; and 4. Monthly expenditure of the Household.

Implementation:

Within the limits of the allocated budget (1,157,250,000 Iraqi Dinars = 989,000 USD), 2,131 cases (1,429 families) were assisted in the three governorates in KR-I.

The targeted vulnerable households who met the vulnerability criteria included 654 families (1,097 cases/payments) in Erbil, 580 families (839 cases/payments) in Duhok and 195 families (195 cases/payments) in Sulaymaniyah.



Cash Assistance, Erbil KR-I 2014. QANDIL

Consequences of underfunding and unmet Needs

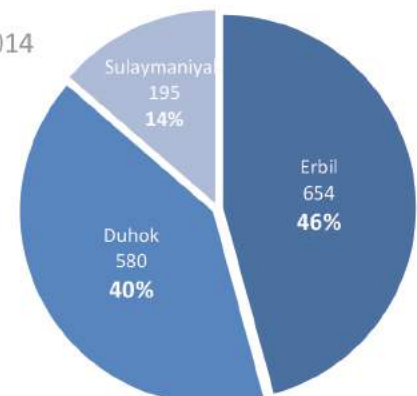
Only a small percentage of extremely vulnerable Syrian families were supported, leaving out some other Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVI) with specific needs not provided with any form of support.

In addition, no psychosocial support was provided to non-camp refugees. Moreover, no cash assistance program was implemented in refugee camps. Some families living in refugee camps in need cannot benefit from cash assistance.

Beneficiaries of Cash Assistance program 2014

1,429 families in
3 governorates \$ 988,978

- Erbil: QANDIL (\$512,700)
- Duhok: Harikar (\$ 400,000)
- Sulaymaniyah: CDO (\$ 76,282)



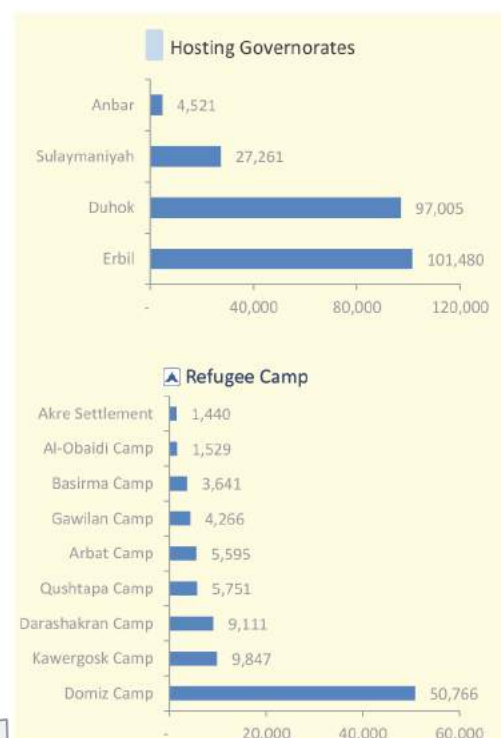
3. Locations: 3Ws and camp profiles

General Overview

Syrian Refugees Camps in Iraq



This map was produced as a reference aid only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used do not imply any official endorsement by the United Nations.



List of Camps/Registered Persons as of end December 2014

No.	Camp Name	Type of Camp	UNHCR Concern Office	Persons	Opening Date
1	Akre	Settlement	Duhok	1,440	28.08.2013
2	Al-Obaidi	Permanent	Anbar	1,529	27.06.2013
3	Arbat	Permanent	Sulaymaniyah	5,595	08.2014
4	Basirma	Permanent	Erbil	3,641	26.08.2013
5	Darashakran	Permanent	Erbil	9,111	29.09.2013
6	Domiz 1	Permanent	Duhok	45,093	01.04.2012
7	Domiz 2	Permanent	Duhok	5,652	28.12.2013
8	Gawilan	Permanent	Duhok	4,266	29.09.2013
9	Kawergosk	Permanent	Erbil	9,847	15.08.2013
10	Qushtapa	Permanent	Erbil	5,751	19.08.2013

Total number of persons **91,946** in 10 camps

Who is doing What Where (3Ws)

Duhok Governorate/KR-Iraq



97,005 persons

4 Camps **56,472**

Akre: **1,440**

Domiz 1: **45,093**

Domiz2 : **5,652**

Gawilan: **4,266**

Non-camp: **40,533**

32 Agencies



Protection (x20):

ACF, ACTED, DRC, HARIKAR, IMC, IRC, IRD, Jiyan Foundation Center, Kirkuk Center, KRG, MAG, MSF, MSF-CH, NRC, Save the Children, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR and UNICEF, UPP.



Food (x5):

Barzani Charity Foundation, IRW, KRG, UNHCR and WFP.



Education (x10):

HARIKAR, IOM, IRC, KRG, Peace Winds Japan, Save the Children, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP.



Health (x12):

HARIKAR, IMC, Jiyan Foundation Center, Kirkuk Center, KRG, MSF-CH, Peace Winds Japan, PU-AMI, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF and WHO.



Shelter (x6):

KRG, NRC, Peace Winds Japan, Save the Children, UNHABITAT and UNHCR.



Basic Needs (x13):

ACF, Barzani Foundation, IFRC, IMC, IOM, IRC, KRG, NRC, Peace Winds Japan, QANDIL, Save the Children, UNHCR and UNICEF.



WASH (x14):

ACF, French Red Cross, KRG, KURDS, NCA, NRC, Peace Winds Japan, PU-AMI, QANDIL REACH, Save the Children, UNHABITAT, UNHCR and UNICEF.



Livelihoods (x8):

DRC, FRC, IOM, IRC, KRG, REACH, UNDP and UNHCR.

For a detailed 3Ws per camps please consult: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=8216>



Domiz 1 Refugee Camp Profile, 31 Dec. 14

Geographic Snapshot and Contextual Background

GPS coordinates : 42.89142378 36.78232231

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: 45,093 persons

Planned capacity: 37,085 persons

Age and Gender Breakdown



Sector	Standard Met	Standards for Indicators	Current Situation	Analysis
		Protection: 100 % of PoCs registered on individual basis.	100% of the population is registered on individual basis in UNHCR database (proGres). Recording of Iris scan continues.	To ensure protection and access to services including issuance of residency permits, UNHCR provided Asylum Seeker certificate with photos and details of family member. Verifications and updates ongoing. Registration of Duhok urban asylum seekers is also taken place in the camp.
		Food: Extent food aid is appropriately distributed: Kilocalorie (Kcal) / person/ day: 2,100	2,100 Kilocalories per person per day. Each household was provided with two food vouchers valued at US\$31 per person per month	Adequate quality and quantity of food assistance provided through food vouchers redeemable in retail shops in Domiz.
		Education: 100% of children registered are enrolled in school. 100% of children enrolled receive school supplies.	7,883 / 45% of children enrolled 6,448 / 96% received supplies	The largest barrier to school attendance has been reported by REACH as lack of appropriate school level for the child, especially in the higher secondary grades, and the requirement for older children to work
		Health: Extent PoCs have access to primary health care. 1 health centre for 10,000 persons. 1-4 consultations/person/year	1 Comprehensive Primary Health Center; 2 health posts 2.6 consultations/ person/ year	One expanded primary health care is established with one Primary Health Centre. Two satellite health posts are established. In addition a maternity ward was established, offering 24/7 services for safe delivery. Consultation rates are within the expected range
		Shelter: Average camp area per person 37.5 sq m; 100% of households living in adequate dwellings.	The current average area per person: 26 sq. m. 80% of households live in adequate dwellings	Due to the proximity of the camp from Syrian border, the camp is the first Syria camp established in KR-I in 2012 and the most populated. It cannot accommodate new arrivals.
		Basic Needs: 100% population received the full CRI kits	Due to IDP influx, only the most vulnerable population needs are met	Refugees received Core Relief Items kits upon arrival, including distribution of winterization items (all population received kerosene for heating).
		WASH: Liters of water/person/day: 20; Persons per latrine: <20; Persons per shower: <20	Liters of water/person /day:60 4 Families per latrine: 15-20 4 Families per showers: 15-20	Households have private latrines and showers





Domiz 2 Refugee Camp Profile, 31 Dec. 14

Geographic Snapshot and Contextual Background

GPS coordinates : 36.76435 42.89603

Region and State : Duhok, KR - Iraq

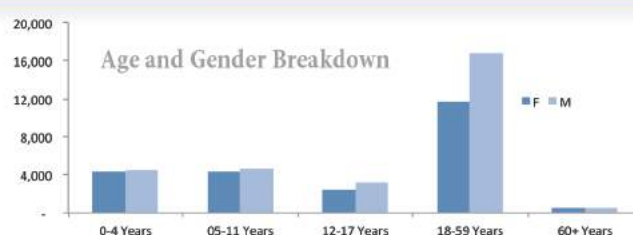
Size of camp area : 300,000 sq. m















Pattern in Population Change : Closed for receiving new arrivals from the border but will accommodate around 150 single groups in 2015

Areas of Origin : Majority is from Kurdish areas in Syria.

Camp opened: 28.12.2013

Refugee Population: 5,652 persons



Sector	Standard Met	Standards for Indicators	Current Situation	Analysis
		Protection: 100 % of PoCs registered on individual basis.	100% of the population is registered on individual basis in UNHCR database (proGres). Recording of Iris scan continues.	To ensure protection and access to services including issuance of residency permits, UNHCR provided Asylum Seeker certificate with photos and details of family member. Verifications and updates ongoing.
		Food: Extent food aid is appropriately distributed: Kilocalorie (Kcal) / person/ day: 2,100	2,100 Kilocalories per person per day. Each beneficiary was provided with an individual food parcel (16.29 KG/month)	Adequate quality and quantity of food assistance provided through food vouchers redeemable in retail shops in Domiz.
		Education: 100% of children registered are enrolled in school. 100% of children enrolled receive school supplies.	6,761 (39%) of children enrolled 6,448 / 96% received supplies	The largest barrier to school attendance: lack of appropriate school level and the requirement for older children to work. Additional school supplies are planned to be distributed as the new school year has just begun.
		Health: Extent PoCs have access to primary health care. 1 health centre for 10,000 persons. 1-4 consultations/person/year	1 Comprehensive Primary Health Center; 2 health posts 2.6 consultations/person/year	One expanded primary health care is established with one Primary Health Centre. Two satellite health posts are established. In addition a maternity ward was established, offering 24/7 services for safe delivery. Consultation rates are within the expected range.
		Shelter: Average camp area per person 37.5 sq m; 100% of households living in adequate dwellings.	The current average per person: 38 sq. m/person. 100% of households live in adequate dwellings.	Due to lack of space, Domiz 2 (about 5 Km from Domiz 1) was opened beginning 2014 providing space for 1210 tents with improved services (concrete slab and kitchen, family latrine and shower).
		Basic Needs: 100% population received the full CRI kits	Due to IDP influx, only the most vulnerable population needs are met	Refugees received Core Relief Items kits upon arrival, including distribution of winterization items (all population received kerosene for heating).
		WASH: Liters of water/person/day: 20; Persons per latrine: <20; Persons per shower: <20	Liters of water/person /day:60 4 Families per latrine: 15-20 4 Families per showers: 15-20	Population has access to WASH services. Households have private latrines and showers





Gawilan Refugee Camp Profile, 31 Dec. 14

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 : In October, November 2014 the camp hosted new arrivals from Kobane.

Areas of Origin : Majority is from Aleppo and Qamishli in Syria.

Camp opened: 29.09.2013

Refugee Population: Approx 4,266 (Persons)

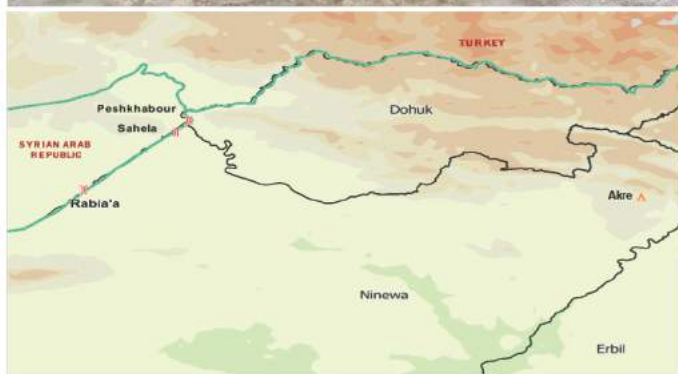
Planned capacity: 21,750 (Persons)



Sector	Standard Met	Standards for Indicators	Current Situation	Analysis
		Protection: 100 % of PoCs registered on individual basis.	100% of the population is registered on individual basis in UNHCR database (proGres). Recording of Iris scan continues.	To ensure protection and access to services including issuance of residency permits, UNHCR provided Asylum Seeker certificate with photos and details of family member. Verifications and updates ongoing.
		Food: Extent food aid is appropriately distributed: Kilocalorie (Kcal) / person/ day: 2,100	2,100 Kilocalories per person per day. Each beneficiary was provided with an individual food parcel (16.29 KG/month)	Adequate quality and quantity of food assistance provided.
		Education: 100% of children registered, enrolled in school. 100% of children enrolled receive school supplies.	961 / 32% of children enrolled 873/ 89% of children received supplies	A reduction in school attendance was noted. Further investigation will be made by cluster partners to ensure that children maintain enrolment in the camps schools.
		Health: Extent PoCs have access to primary health care. 1 health centre for 10,000 persons. 1-4 consultations/ person/ year	1 permanent Primary Health Center 5.3 consultations/ person/ year	Comprehensive PHC services are provided 24/7 through the newly opened PHC, covering all PoC. Consultation rates are within the expected range for the season
		Shelter: Average camp area per person 37.5 sq m; 100% of households living in adequate dwellings.	Average camp area per person 41 sq. m 100 % of households living in adequate dwellings. The total camp capacity (containing a transit and permanent sites) is for 4400 tents.	The population lives in tents with improved services (concrete slab and kitchen, family latrine and shower). Total space available is for 3478 tents as per following specifications: -600 tent spaces only the transit part. -2878 tents in the permanent area (900 tents with improved services and 1978 without improved services).
		Basic Needs: 100% population received the full CRI kits	Due to IDP influx, only the most vulnerable population needs are met	Refugees received Core Relief Items kits upon arrival, including distribution of winterization items (all population received kerosene for heating).
		WASH: Liters of water/ person/day: 20; Persons per latrine: <20; Persons per shower: <20	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.



UNHCR/R. Rasheed



Akre Refugee Camp Profile, 31 Dec. 14

Geographic Snapshot and Contextual Background

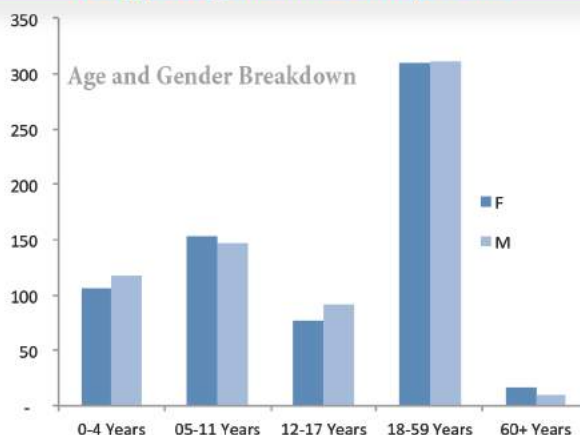
GPS coordinates : 43.87958938 36.73543659

Region and State : Duhok, KR - Iraq

Areas of Origin : Origin: Majority from Qamishli in Syria

Camp opened: 28.08.2013

Refugee Population: 1,440 persons



Sector	Standard Met	Standards for Indicators	Current Situation	Analysis
		Protection: 100 % of PoCs registered on individual basis.	100% of the population is registered on individual basis by UNHCR. Iris recording continues.	To ensure protection and access to services including issuance of residency permits, UNHCR provided Asylum Seeker certificate with photos and details of family member. Verifications and updates ongoing.
		Food: Extent food aid is appropriately distributed: Kilocalorie (Kcal) / person/ day: 2,100	2,100 Kilocalories per person per day. Each household was provided with two food vouchers valued at US\$31 per person per month	Adequate quality and quantity of food assistance provided through food vouchers redeemable in retail shops in Akre.
		Education: 100% of children registered are enrolled in school. 100% of children enrolled receive school supplies.	1 permanent Health Post 9.2 consultations/ person/ year	Essential primary health care provided, health post is connected to a nearby hospital for the provision of comprehensive health services
		Health: Extent PoCs have access to primary health care. 1 health centre for 10,000 persons.	1 permanent Health Post 9.2 consultations/person/year	Essential primary health care provided, health post is connected to a nearby hospital for the provision of comprehensive health services
		Shelter: Average camp area per person 37.5 sq m; 100% of households living in adequate dwellings.	Average camp area per person 37.5 sq. m. 100 % of households living in adequate dwellings	Population live in old buildings (castle) provided by host community. The refugees are living in rooms and not in tents.
		Basic Needs: 100% of households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met	Due to IDP influx, only the most vulnerable population needs are met	For winterization, all population received kerosene for heating.
		WASH: Liters of water/ person/day: 20; Persons per latrine: <20; Persons per shower: <20	Liters of water / person / day: 50 Persons per latrine: 10 Persons per showers: 10	All population have access to WASH services



Who is doing What Where (3Ws) Erbil Governorate/KR-Iraq



101,480 persons
4 Camps **28,350**
 Basirma: **3,641**
 Darashakran: **9,111**
 Kawergosk: **9,847**
 Qushtapa: **5,751**
 Non-camp: **73,130**
41 Agencies



Protection (x18):

ACTED, DRC, HI, INTERSOS, KRG, NRC, PARC, QANDIL, REACH, RWANGA, Save the Children, TDH, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UPP and ZHYA.



Food (x5):

ACTED, Barzani Foundation, INTERSOS, Save the Children and WFP.



Education (x9):

Barzani Foundation, INTERSOS, KORAW, KRG, REACH, RWANGA, UNESCO, UNHCR and UNICEF.



Health (x10):

IMC, JIM-Net, KRG, MSF, Peace Winds Japan, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UPP and WHO.



Shelter (x10):

ACTED, DRC, HI, IOM, IRW, KRG, KURDS, UAE Red Crescent, UNHABITAT and UNHCR.



Basic Needs (x7):

ACTED, Barzani Foundation, DRC, IOM, QANDIL, UNHCR and UNICEF.



WASH (x13):

ACF, Barzani Foundation, DRC, KRG, KURDS, NRC, Qatar Red Crescent, RI, THW, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF and UPP.



Livelihoods (x10):

DRC, IOM, KRG, REACH, THW, UN Women, UNHCR, UAE, Zhin and ZHYA.

For a detailed 3Ws per camps please consult: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=8217>

Kawergosk Refugee Camp Profile, 31 Dec. 14



Geographic Snapshot and Contextual Background

GPS coordinates : 43.8112815 36.3460809

Region and State : Khabat, Erbil. KR - Iraq

Size of camp area : 419.000m²

Pattern in Population Change : In October, November 2014 the camp hosted new arrivals from Kobane.

Areas of Origin : Majority is from Qamishli in Syria.

Camp opened: 15.08.2013

Refugee Population: 9,847 persons

Planned capacity: 10,000



Sector	Standard Met	Standards for Indicators	Current Situation	Analysis
	✓	Protection: 100 % of PoCs registered on individual basis.	100% of the population is registered on individual basis in UNHCR database (proGres). Recording of Iris scan continues.	To ensure protection and access to services including issuance of residency permits, UNHCR provided Asylum Seeker certificate with photos and details of family member. Verifications and updates ongoing.
	✓	Food: Extent food aid is appropriately distributed: Kilocalorie (Kcal) / person/ day: 2,100	2,100 Kilocalories per person per day. Each beneficiary was provided with an individual food parcel (16.29 KG/month)	Adequate quality and quantity of food assistance provided
	✗	Education: 100% of children registered, enrolled in school. 100% of children enrolled receive school supplies.	1,864 / 56% of children enrolled 980 / 52% received supplies	The largest barrier to school attendance has been reported by REACH as lack of appropriate school level for the child, especially in the higher secondary grades, and the requirement for older children to work
	✓	Health: Extent PoCs have access to primary health care. 1 health centre for 10,000 persons. 1-4 consultations/ person/ year	1 permanent Primary Health Center 4.5 consultations/ person/ year	Comprehensive PHC services are provided 24/7 covering all PoC. Consultation rates are within an acceptable range
	✗	Shelter: Average camp area per person 37.5 sq m; 100% of households living in adequate dwellings.	Average camp area per person 34 sq. m 60 % of households live in adequate dwellings.	With the new arrivals in during Oct. and Nov. 2014, there are about 2500 tents in the camp whereas the camp capacity is for 2000 tents (1500 tents with improved services and 512 without improved services).
	✗	Basic Needs: 100% population received the full CRI kits	Due to IDP influx, only the most vulnerable population needs are met	Refugees received Core Relief Items kits upon arrival, including distribution of winterization kits. 200 L. of Kerosene will be provided by end winter.
	✓	WASH: Liters of water / person/day: 20; Persons per latrine: <20; Persons per shower: <20	Liters of water/person /day: 50-75 4 Family per latrine: 20 4 Family per showers: 20	The area where water supply network reached water supply is higher while in the area without water supply network water is supplied by trucks with 50 liter/ person/day.





Darashakran Refugee Camp Profile, 31 Dec. 14

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

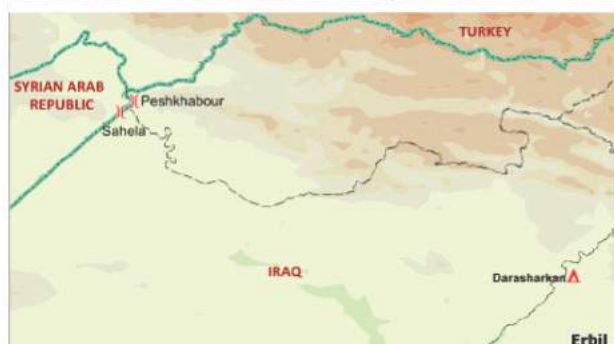
Pattern in Population Change : In October, November 2014 the camp hosted new arrivals from Kobane.

Areas of Origin : Majority is from from Aleppo and Qamishli in Syria.

Camp opened: 29.09.2013

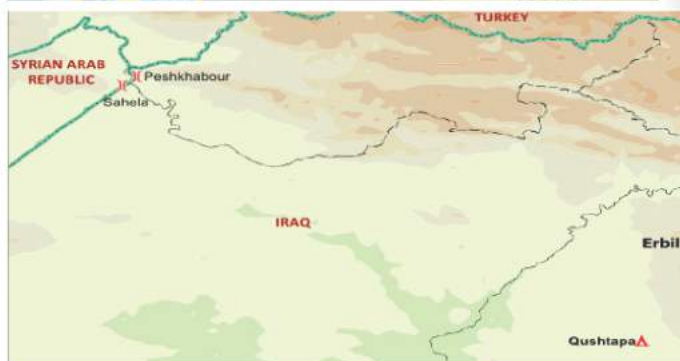
Refugee Population: 9,111 persons

Planned capacity: 10,000 persons



Sector	Standard Met	Standards for Indicators	Current Situation	Analysis
		Protection: 100 % of PoCs registered on individual basis	100% of the population is registered on individual basis in UNHCR database (proGres). Recording of Iris scan continues.	To ensure protection and access to services including issuance of residency permits, UNHCR provided Asylum Seeker certificate with photos and details of family member. Verifications and updates ongoing.
		Food: Extent food aid is appropriately distributed: Kilocalorie (Kcal) / person/ day: 2,100	2,100 Kilocalories per person per day. Each household was provided with two food vouchers valued at US\$31 per person per month	Adequate quality and quantity of food assistance provided through food vouchers redeemable in retail shops in Darashakran.
		Education: 100% of children registered are enrolled in school. 100% of children enrolled receive school supplies.	1,811/ 58% of children enrolled 760 / 43% received supplies	The reduction in school enrolment is due to pressure from families to send children to work. Despite efforts of sector partners to encourage children to stay in school, enrolment children continue to decline. There is a need for better engagement of parents with the school and the Parent Teacher Association.
		Health: Extent PoCs have access to primary health care. 1 health centre for 10,000 persons. 1-4 consultations/ person/ year	Permanent Primary Health Center 6.4 consultations/ person/ year	Comprehensive PHC services are provided 24/7 covering all PoC. Consultation rates are within the expected range for the season
		Shelter: Average camp area per person 37.5 sq m; 100% of households living in adequate dwellings.	100% of the camp population enjoys a large space in the camp: 58 sq. m. /person.	There are 2,000 tents with improved services (concrete slab and kitchen, family latrine and shower). The camp could shelter about 201 newly arrived families in October, November and December 2014.
		Basic Needs: 100% of households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met	Due to IDP influx, only the most vulnerable population needs are met	Refugees received Core Relief Items kits upon arrival, including distribution of winterization kits. 200 L. of Kerosene will be provided by end winter.
		WASH: Liters of water/ person/day: 20; Persons per latrine: <20; Persons per shower: <20	Liters of water/person /day: 70-85 1family per latrine: 5 1 Family per showers: 5	Water consumption depend on season's variation i.e atmospheric temperature and humidity.





Qushtapa Refugee Camp Profile, 31 Dec. 14

Geographic Snapshot and Contextual Background

GPS coordinates : 44.036722 35.983832

Region and State : Qushtapa, Erbil. KR - Iraq

Size of camp area : 426,000 m²

Pattern in Population Change : In October, November 2014 the camp hosted new arrivals from Kobane.

Areas of Origin : Majority from Qamishli, Diralok and Hassaka in Syria

Camp opened: 19.08.2013

Refugee Population: 5,595 persons

Planned capacity: 7,860 persons



Sector	Standard Met	Standards for Indicators	Current Situation	Analysis
	✓	Protection: 100 % of PoCs registered on individual basis.	100% of the population is registered on individual basis in UNHCR database (proGres). Recording of Iris scan continues.	To ensure protection and access to services including issuance of residency permits, UNHCR provided Asylum Seeker certificate with photos and details of family member. Verifications and updates ongoing.
	✓	Food: Extent food aid is appropriately distributed: Kilocalorie (Kcal) / person/ day: 2,100	2,100 Kilocalories per person per day. Each beneficiary was provided with an individual food parcel (16.29 KG/month)	Adequate quality and quantity of food assistance provided
	✗	Education: 100% of children registered are enrolled in school. 100% of children enrolled receive school supplies.	1,384 / 75% of children enrolled 250 / 18% received supplies	The current school cannot provide education space for all children in the camp with the recent influx of refugees from Kobane. The school is being expanded to allow more children to enroll. There is also a need for better engagement of parents with the school and the Parent Teacher Association.
	✓	Health: Extent PoCs have access to primary health care. 1 health centre for 10,000 persons. 1-4 consultations/ person/ year	1 permanent Primary Health Center 7.7 consultations/ person/ year	Comprehensive PHC services are provided 24/7 covering all PoC. Consultation rates are within the expected range for the season
	✓	Average camp area per person 37.5 sq m; 100% of households living in adequate dwellings.	The current average area per person: 60 sq. m. 100% of households live in adequate dwellings Average	There are 1250 tents: 374 tents with improved services (concrete slab and kitchen, family latrine and shower), improvement is ongoing for 492 tents, and the remaining 866 need tents need improvement services.
	✗	Basic Needs: 100% of households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met	Due to IDP influx, only the most vulnerable population needs are met	Refugees received Core Relief Items kits upon arrival, including distribution of winterization kits. 200 L. of Kerosene will be provided by end winter.
	✓	WASH: Liters of water/ person/day: 20; Persons per latrine: <20; Persons per shower: <20	Liters of water/person /day: 50-70 4 Families per latrine: 20 4 families per showers: 20	The area where water supply network reached water supply is higher while in the area without water supply network water is supplied by trucks with 50 liter/ person/day.





Basirma Refugee Camp Profile, 31 Dec. 14

Geographic Snapshot and Contextual Background

GPS coordinates : 44.340316 36.495447

Region and State : Shaqlawa, Erbil. KR - Iraq

Size of camp area : 150,000 m²

Pattern in Population Change : In October, November 2014 the camp hosted new arrivals from Kobane.

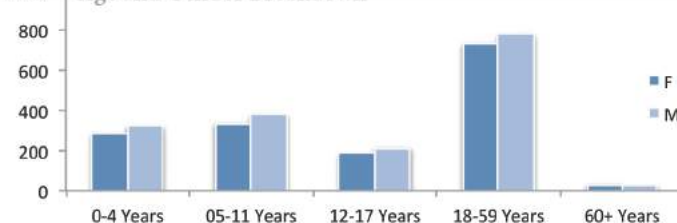
Areas of Origin : Majority is from Qamishli and Hasaka in Syria

Camp opened: 26.08.2013

Refugee Population: 3,641 persons

Planned capacity: 4,500 persons

Age and Gender Breakdown



Sector	Standard Met	Standards for Indicators	Current Situation	Analysis
		Protection: 100 % of PoCs registered on individual basis.	100% of the population is registered on individual basis in UNHCR database (proGres). Recording of Iris scan continues.	To ensure protection and access to services including issuance of residency permits, UNHCR provided Asylum Seeker certificate with photos and details of family member. Verifications and updates ongoing.
		Food: Extent food aid is appropriately distributed: Kilocalorie (Kcal) / person/ day: 2,100	2,100 Kilocalories per person per day. Each beneficiary was provided with an individual food parcel (16.29 KG/month)	Adequate quality and quantity of food assistance provided
		Education: 100% of children registered are enrolled in school. 100% of children enrolled receive school supplies.	821 / 63% of children enrolled 370 / 45% received supplies	There are plans for the establishment of a pre-school for Early Childhood Education in the camp
		Health: Extent PoCs have access to primary health care. 1 health centre for 10,000 persons. 1-4 consultations/ person/ year	1 permanent Primary Health Center 10.3 consultations/ person/ year	Comprehensive PHC services are provided 24/7 covering all PoC. Consultation rates are above the expected average, additional health education is needed to ensure appropriate use of health services
		Shelter: Average camp area per person 37.5 sq m; 100% of households living in adequate dwellings.	The land available for the camp allows only 35 sq. m/ person planning. 100% of households living in almost adequate dwellings.	552 families live in 276 prefabricated houses (1 for 2 families). Need for replacement of most of the prefabricated houses as they became old. The rest of the populations live in 358 tents.
		Basic Needs: 100% of households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met	Due to IDP influx, only the most vulnerable population needs are met	Refugees received Core Relief Items kits upon arrival, including winterization kits. 200 L. of Kerosene will be provided by end winter.
		WASH: Liters of water/ person/day: 20; Persons per latrine: <20; Persons per shower: <20	Liters of water/person /day: (20+40) 4 Families per latrine: 20 4 families per showers: 20	Population has access to WASH services. 40-50 liter/person/day water is supplied for washing and bathing, while 20 liter/person/day safe drinking water is supplied by trucks.



Who is doing What Where (3Ws)

Sulaymaniyah Governorate/KR-Iraq

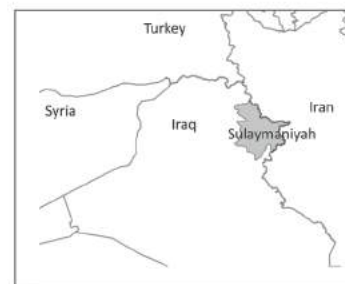
27,261 persons

1 Camp

Arbat: **5,595**

Non-camp: **21,666**

25 Agencies



Protection (x13):

Asuda, CDO, PARC, Heartland Alliance, IRC, KRG, Kurdistan Save the Children, REACH, Rehabilitation Center for Torture Victims, Save the Children, STEP, UNHCR and UNICEF.



Food (x5):

Barzani Charity Foundation, CDO, REACH, UNHCR and WFP.



Education (x6):

Barzani Charity Foundation, KRG, Save the Children, STEP, UNHCR and UNICEF.



Health (x7):

Asuda, CDO, EMEREGNCY NGO, KRG, Kurdistan Save the Children, Save the Children and UNHCR.



Shelter (x4):

KURDS, THW, UNHABITAT and UNHCR.



Basic Needs (x11):

Barzani Charity Foundation, CDO, Hana Group, IRC, KRG, Kurdistan Save the Children, REACH, Save the Children, UNHCR, UNICEF and YAO.



WASH (x7):

CDO, KURDS, Qatar Red Crescent, THW, UNHABITAT, UNHCR and UNICEF.



Livelihoods (x3):

CDO, REACH and UNHCR.

For a detailed 3Ws per camps please consult: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=8218>



Arbat Refugee Camp Profile, 31 Dec 14 Geographic Snapshot and Contextual Bckground

GPS coordinates : 45.60941029 35.37659238

Region and State : Sulaymaniyah. KR - Iraq

Size of camp area : 300,000 m²

Pattern in Population Change : Relocation from old Arbat transit camp. In October, November 2014 the camp hosted new arrivals from Kobane.

Areas of Origin : Majority is from Qamishli, Syria.

Camp opened: 25.08.2013

Refugee Population: Approx 5,595 persons
Planned capacity: 10,200 persons



Sector	Standard Met	Standards for Indicators	Current Situation	Analysis
	✓	Protection: 100 % of PoCs registered on individual basis.	100% of the population is registered on individual basis in UNHCR database (proGres). Recording of Iris scan continues.	To ensure protection and access to services including issuance of residency permits, UNHCR provided Asylum Seeker certificate with photos and details of family member. Verifications and updates ongoing.
	✗	Food: Extent food aid is appropriately distributed: Kilocalorie (Kcal) / person/ day: 2,100	2,100 Kilocalories per person per day provided through the distribution of the individual food parcels	Adequate quality and quantity of food assistance provided
	✗	Education: 100% of children registered are enrolled in school. 100% of children enrolled receive school supplies.	757/ 67% of children enrolled 757 / 100% received supplies	10 new voluntary teachers are supporting the existing teaching staff in the camp school. There is
	✓	Health: Extent PoCs have access to primary health care. 1 health centre for 10,000 persons. 1-4 consultations/ person/ year	1 temporary health post 5.3 consultations/ person/ year	Comprehensive PHC services are provided 24/7 covering all PoC. Consultation rates are within the expected range for the season
	✓	Shelter: Average camp area per person 37.5 sq m; 100% of households living in adequate dwellings.	100% of the refugees are benefiting from more than the slandered space (38.4 sq. m/person). They all live in adequate dwellings.	2,040 tents are provided with improved services (concrete slab and kitchen, family latrine and shower). Only 1,272 tents are used, the rest 768 tents are free for contingency situation.
	✗	Basic Needs: 100% of households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met	Due to IDP influx, only the most vulnerable population needs are met	Population received basic needs upon arrival. Winter kits distribution continue, 200 L. of Kerosene was distributed for Nov. and Dec.
	✓	WASH: Liters of water/ person/day: 20; Persons per latrine: <20; Persons per shower: <20	Liters of water/person /day: 70 1 Family per latrine: 5 1 family per showers: 5	WASH situation changes according to the movement of population in and out of the camp

Who is doing What Where (3Ws) Anbar Governorate/Iraq

4,528 persons

1 Camp

Al-Obaidi: **1,536**

Non-camp: **2,992**

7 Agencies*



Protection (x1):
ISHO.



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



Education (x2):
DoE and UNHCR.



Health (x3):
DoH, UIMS and UNHCR Remotely.



Shelter (x1)
ISHO.



Basic Needs (x1):
ISHO.



WASH (x0)



Livelihoods (x0)

* From 16 June 2014, Al-Obaidi camp became inaccessible to UN agencies and other humanitarian staff. Nevertheless, UNHCR's partner, ISHO, continues to provide basic services to the refugees. UNHCR operates remotely.

For a detailed 3Ws per camps please consult: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=7658>

Al-Obaidi Refugee Camp Profile, Dec. 14



Geographic Snapshot and Contextual Background

GPS coordinates : 41.219072 E , 34.417309 N

Region and State : Al-Obaidi, Al -Qaim, Anbar, Iraq

Size of camp area : 33,000 m²













Pattern in Population Change :
Relocation from Camp 1 and Camp 2

Areas of Origin :
Majority is from Al Bu Kamal and Der Al-Zor

Camp opened: 27.06.2013

Refugee Population: Approx 1,536 (Persons)
Planned capacity: 5,000 (Persons)



Sector	Standard Met	Standards for Indicators	Current Situation	Analysis
		Protection: 100 % of PoCs registered on individual basis.	From 16 June 2014, Al-Obaidi camp became inaccessible to UN agencies.	Registration activities are suspended until further notice
		Food: Extent food aid is appropriately distributed: Kilocalorie (Kcal)/ person/ day: 2,100	2,100 Kilocalories per person per day. Each beneficiary was provided with an individual food parcel (16.29 KG/month)	Adequate quality and quantity of food assistance provided
		Health: Extent PoCs have access to primary health care. 1 health centre for 10,000 persons. 1-4 consultations/ person/ year	1 permanent Primary Health Centre 3.0 consultations/ person/ year	Comprehensive PHC services are continuously provided 24/7 covering all PoC
		Shelter: Average camp area per person 37.5 sq m; 100% of households living in adequate dwellings.	Average camp area per person 37.5 sq. m. 100 % of households living in adequate dwellings	From June 2014, the camp has become inaccessible due to security reasons, thus the information is not up-to-date.
		Basic Needs: 100% of households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met	100 % of household needs are met from the emergency stock.	The camp emergency warehouse is out of stock as delivery cannot be provided to the camp for security reasons.
		WASH: Liters of water/ person/day: 20; Persons per latrine: <20; Persons per shower: <20	Liters of water/person/day: 20 Persons per latrine: 5 Persons per showers: 5	1,536 People in camps are getting water from two different sources and also using the communal latrine and shower. Maintenance is ongoing by Camp management (ISHO)



* From 16 June 2014, Al-Obaidi camp became inaccessible to UN agencies and other humanitarian staff. Nevertheless, UNHCR's partner, ISHO, continues to provide basic services to the refugees.

List of Agencies



RRP6 2014

Supporting Agencies

UNHCR Partners

Agency Full Name	Agency Acronyms
1 Action Contre La Faim	ACF
2 Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement	ACTED
3 Civil Development Organization	CDO
4 Danish Refugee Council	DRC
5 Directorate of Displacement and Migration / KR-I	DMC
6 Emergency	N/A
7 FRENCH RED CROSS	FRC
8 Harikar NGO	N/A
9 International Organization for Migration	IOM
10 International Rescue Committee	IRC
11 INTERSOS Organizzazione Umanitaria	INTERSONS
12 Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian organisation	ISHO
13 Kurdistan Reconstruction & Development Society	KURDS
14 Kurdistan Region Government - Erbil Refugee Council	KRG - ERC
15 Mercy Corps	N/A
16 Norwegian Refugee Council	NRC
17 Peace Winds Japan	PWJ
18 Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale	PU-AMI
19 Qandil Sweden	N/A
20 Rehabilitation Education and Community Health	REACH
21 Save the Children International	SCI
22 Social Transformation and Educational Prosperity	STEP
23 UN PONTE PER ORGANIZATION	UPP
24 UN-Habitat	Habitat
25 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	UNESCO
26 Women Empowerment Organization	WEO
27 Youth Activity Organization	YAO

Operational Partners

Agency Full Name	Agency Acronyms
28 AFKAR	N/A
29 Asuda	N/A
30 Barzani Charity Foundation	N/A
31 Dar Beru	N/A
32 KRG - Department of Labor and Social Affairs	DOLSA
33 KRG - Department of Violence Against Women	DVAW
34 Freunde der Erziehungskunst Rudolf Steiners	Friends of Waldorf Education
35 Hana Group	N/A
36 Handicap International	HI
37 Heartland Alliance	HA
38 Humedica International Aid	N/A
39 International Medical Corps	IMC
40 Islamic Relief Worldwide	IRW
41 Japan Iraq Medical Network	JIM-Net
42 Kirkuk Center	N/A
43 KRG - Democracy and Human Rights development Center	KRG - DHRD
44 KRG - Directorate of Displacement and Migration	KRG - DDM
45 KRG - Directorate of Education	KRG - DoE
46 KRG - Directorate of Health	KRG - DoH
47 KRG - Kurdistan Student Development Organization	KRG - KSDO
48 KRG - Ministry of Health	KRG - MoH
49 Kurdistan Regional - Iraq	KR - I
50 Kurdistan Regional Government	KRG
51 Kurdistan Save the Children	KSC
52 Médecins Sans Frontières (France)	MSF
53 Médecins Sans Frontières (Switzerland)	MSF-CH
54 Mines Advisory Group	MAG
55 Public Aid Organization	PAO
56 Relief International	RI
57 Qatar Red Crescent	QRC
58 Rehabilitation Center for Torture Victims	N/A
59 Rise Foundation	Rise
60 Social Transformation and Educational Prosperity	STEP
61 Sulaymaniyah Refugee Council	SRC
62 Technisches Hilfswerk	THW
63 Terre des Hommes-Italy	TDH
64 The United Iraqi Medical Society	UIMS
65 The United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF
66 United Arab Emirates	UAE
67 United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq	UNAMI
68 United Nations Development Programme	UNDP
69 United Nations Fund for Population Activities	UNFPA
70 World Food Programme	WFP
71 World Health Organization	WHO
72 Zhin	Zhin
73 ZHYA	ZHYA



3RP
REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE
PLAN 2015-2016
IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS

3RP 2015

Appealing Agencies

Agency Full Name	Agency Acronyms
1 Action Contre La Faim	ACF
2 Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement	ACTED
3 Civil Development Organization	CDO
4 Danish Refugee Council	DRC
5 EMERGENCY - Italian NGO	EMERGENCY
6 Federazione Organismi Cristiani di Servizio Internazionale Volontario	FOCSIV
7 Handicap International	HI
8 International Medical Corps	IMC
9 International Organization for Migration	IOM
10 International Rescue Committee	IRC
11 INTERSOS Organizzazione Umanitaria	INTERSONS
12 Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian organisation	ISHO
13 Kurdistan Center for Strengthening Administrative and Managerial Abilities	KCSAMA
14 Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society	KURDS
15 Mercy Corps	N/A
16 Norwegian Refugee Council	NRC
17 PEACE WINDS JAPAN	PWJ
18 Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale	PU-AMI
19 Public Aid Organization	PAO
20 Qandil Swedish	Qandil
21 Relief International	RI
22 Save the Children	SCI
23 Social Transformation and Educational Prosperity	STEP
24 Terres des Hommes Italy	TdH
25 The United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF
26 UN PONTE PER ORGANIZATION	UPP
27 UN Women	N/A
28 UN-Food and Agriculture Organization	FAO
29 UN-Habitat	Habitat
30 United Iraqi Medical Society for relief and development	UIMS
31 United Nations Development Programme	UNDP
32 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	UNESCO
33 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR
34 United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA
35 War Child UK	N/A
36 World Food Programme	WFP
37 World Health Organization	WHO
38 YOUTH ACTIVITY ORGANIZATION	YAO



Kurdistan Region of Iraq/ Syrian Refugees/Children enjoying their first snow of the winter in Akre refugee camp/UNHCR/ R. Rasheed/ January 2015.

These lists are not exhaustive as other actors and/or host community members contribute to support both RRP6 and 3RP.

With thanks to all those contributing to the humanitarian response and who made this booklet possible.

For further information:



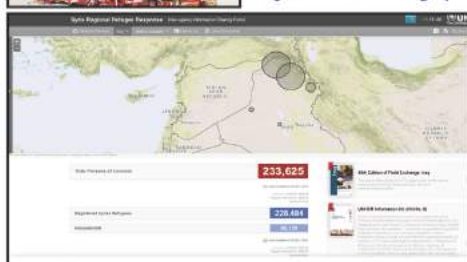
Please consult Syria Regional Refugee Response
2014 Syrian Regional Response Plan/Iraq Mid-Year Update
Inter-agency Information Sharing Portal-Iraq:
<http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=6352>



Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2015-16 IRAQ:
<http://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/3RP-Report-IRAQ-final-low-res.pdf>



The current issue (No.10) of Information Kit is an expanding and updating of the previous issue (No. 9):
<http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=7707>



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, Camp Profile, etc... .



For 2015, ActivityInfo is being rolled-out to help humanitarian agencies have access, manage, analyze and geo-locate their activities: <https://www.activityinfo.org>

Prepared by Information Management Unit: irqerbim@unhcr.org
Supporting the Inter-Sector Coordination Working Group, Syrian Refugees UNHCR Erbil, KR- I

