IRAQ

INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE – SYRIAN REFUGEES IN IRAQ

1-15 May 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

In the reporting period:

- 307 Syrians entered the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) via the Peshkabour border crossing point and were transferred to Gawilan camp for registration and assistance. The overwhelming majority of new arrivals were large families of Kurdish ethnicity, who have been displaced from Aleppo sub-districts such as Tel-Hasil, Tel-Arn and Kobane.

- A total of 758 Syrians returned from KR-I to Syria via the Peshkabour crossing, bringing the total number of spontaneous returnees to 6,305 since the beginning of the year. The majority of returnees reported their intention to return to Qamishli, Al Malkeyia and Kobane as their final destination.

- The challenging economic situation in the KR-I continues to affect refugees in urban and semi-urban locations. Returnees to Syria reported limited employment prospects and high rents among the reasons for their spontaneous return. They reported that new IDP arrivals are compounding rental increases in urban locations.

New arrivals from Syria through the Peshkabour border crossing are assisted and registered at Gawilan refugee camp, Ninewa Governorate (UNHCR/R. Rasheed).

POPULATION OF CONCERN

248,203 Syrian refugees

KEY FIGURES

307
Syrians entered the KR-I via the Peshkabour border crossing

770
Children under 5 vaccinated against polio

1,047
Teachers in four Erbil Governorate refugee camps received training

2,800
Families visited in KR-I camps by trained Syrian nurses, as part of a newborn home visit program

31,295
Health consultations conducted in Syrian refugee camps in April

FUNDING

USD 426,041,332
requested by agencies for the operation (Source: 2015 3RP - Iraq, as at 21/05/2015)

PRIORITIES

- Protection services to newly arrived Syrian refugees and minors
- Continuous improvements in shelter and WASH
UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

During the reporting period, the issue of arrears in budgetary transfers from the Iraqi Central Government to the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) remained high on the political agenda.

The security situation remained tense across the country, particularly since ISIL militants occupied Ramadi, the capital of Anbar Governorate, previously under control of the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF). In Salahadin Governorate, intense fighting continued between the ISF and ISIL militants around Tikrit.

In the north of the country, fighting continued between ISIL militants and Peshmerga forces on the northern and eastern fronts, in Sinjar and in Makhmour in Erbil Governorate.

The economic situation remains precarious due to the security challenges and budgetary situations, notwithstanding civil servants in most of the KR-I institutions were paid their salaries up to April.

The humanitarian situation further deteriorated with new waves of displacement within and outside Anbar Governorate due to the ongoing conflict in Ramadi and surrounding towns since the ISIL-led offensive launched on 15 May.

Achievements

Protection

CAMP

Achievements and Impact

- 307 Syrians entered the KRI from the Peshkabour crossing point. The overwhelming majority of new-arrivals were large families of Kurdish ethnicity, who have been displaced from Aleppo sub-districts such as Tel-Hasil, Tel-Arn and Kobane. A total of eight unaccompanied and separated children and 20 persons with specific needs were among the arrivals.

- Nine newly arrived families from Kobane informed that they fled Syria because their houses had been destroyed or surrounded by ISIS. All but one family decided not to stay in Gawilan camp, opting for reunification with family members living in the KR-I.

- In coordination with Peshkabour border officials, a total of 37 registered unaccompanied minors (19 boys and 18 girls) were successfully reunited with their families in Syria via the Semalka border point.

- In all four Erbil Governorate camps, the residency departments continued issued 1,096 individual residency cards to eligible refugees. The residency cards have a one year validity, which facilitates refugees’ access to employment and key social services such as health and education.

- As part of an on-going campaign on the importance of birth registration, UNHCR, in partnership with INTERSOS started a survey on birth registration in all Erbil refugee camps, following the Focus Group Discussions (FGD) on the subject that took place in the previous reporting period. The survey has so reached 200 families in Darashakran camp, 74 families in Qushtapa camp and 43 in Basirma camp.

- As part of the “Disability Inclusiveness Programme” aimed at promoting the inclusion of children with disabilities in Child Friendly Space (CFS) and Youth Friendly Space (YFS) activities in Darashakran Camp, UNICEF partner, ACTED conducted a training on the use of music therapy in the provision of psychosocial services. The activity targeted ACTED’s CFS/YFS staff and 20 childcare givers residing in the camp.

- In Basirma camp, UNICEF partner, Terre des Hommes (TdH), conducted a training on Child Protection Minimum Standards in Emergencies, the provision of psychosocial support and child protection case management, targeting
15 CFS and protection staff. In Kawergosk camp, UNICEF partner PAO conducted a two-day train-the-trainer on resilience for 21 CFS and protection staff working in Kawergosk and Darashakran camps.

- UNHCR undertook a SGBV monitoring visit to Gawilan camp and provided guidance on seven complex SGBV cases.
- In Arbat camp, Dohuk Governorate, 16 Asylum Seeker Certificates, including renewals, were issued, 19 cases were referred to PARC and 194 refugees received consultation and guidance related to registration and residency.
- UNHCR set up a complaint mechanism in Arbat camp.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- 758 Syrians returned from the KR-I to Syria via the Peshkabour crossing. The individuals were counselled at the Bajet Kandala Registration Centre to ensure the voluntary nature of their return. These new returns bring the total number of spontaneous returnees to 6,305 individuals since the beginning of 2015. The majority of returnees have reported their intentions to return to non-conflict zones controlled by Kurdish forces, including Qamishly, Al Malkeyia and Kobane. Various reasons for return have been provided, including family reunification, the high cost of living and lack of job opportunities in the KR-I, or the need to return to attend family events.

- In Suleimaniyah, FGDs with Syrians from Kobane revealed that although participants did not want to return to Kobane due to the volatile security situation, they may be forced to return as they are unable to provide for their basic needs in Iraq, also in light of the new arrivals of IDPs in the area causing an increase rental prices.

- In Kawergosk camp, UNICEF partner PAO conducted an assessment to understand the reasons behind the drop in children’s attendance at Child Friendly Space (CFS/YFS) activities. It was found that due to a proliferation of shops selling electronic games in the camp, many children preferred to spend long hours playing video games instead of attending CFS/YFS activities, with consequences on children’s behaviour. PAO negotiated a change in working hours of the gaming shops so as to avoid conflict with school hours and CFS/YFS activities; and will increase awareness-raising activities among children, parents and the community on the negative effects of abusing electronic games - especially with violent content - on children’s development and wellbeing.

**NON-CAMP**

**Achievements and Impact**

- In Erbil Governorate, 266 newly registered families (606 individuals) were provided by UNHCR with asylum seeker certificates through the PARC centre. The Residency Department in Erbil issued 825 residency cards whilst 450 residency cards were renewed.

- PARC community services in Erbil Governorate identified 33 separated children, including seven who experienced military recruitment. The majority of these children had come to KR-I to seek employment to support their families in Syria and none of the children were attending school. They were provided counselling on schooling opportunities in KR-I and encouraged to continue their education as well as to contact PARC in case they faced abuse or exploitation in their living and working environments.

- A PARC team in Erbil identified 2 cases of SGBV. The survivors were provided with counselling and assistance.

- In Erbil Governorate, a UNHCR community services team led a community mobilization data collection process in Koya and Taqtaq towns in order to assess the registration status and residency situation of Syrian refugees so as to help fill documentation gaps. The activity was conducted by UNHCR in collaboration with a Qandil and PARC multifunctional team; and in coordination with the mayors of Koya and Taqtaq and the Higher Committee for Refugees and IDPs.

- A total of 123 non-camp Syrian refugees were identified for cash assistance in Duhok Governorate. UNHCR partner Harikar begun identification and assessment of vulnerable Syrian refugees for cash assistance in Zakho.

- The Directorate of Labour and Social Affairs (DoLSA) in Suleimaniyah conducted awareness sessions for a total of 37 refugee and IDP families to inform them about children’s rights and the consequences of violence against children. During these awareness raising sessions, DoLSA identified 2 child labour cases. Their families were provided with small-scale income generation opportunities.

- In Suleimaniyah Governorate, UNHCR issued 371 registration certificates, including renewals. Another 1,369 cases were referred to the Residency Department for the issuance or renewal of residency permits. 122 cases were
transferred from Erbil and Duhok to Suleimaniyah. 1,812 refugees also received consultation and guidance related to registration and residency issues. Currently, 10,636 families (25,040 individuals) are registered in urban areas of Suleimaniyah Governorate.

Protection monitoring visits were conducted in Suleimaniyah Governorate in Chamchamal, Bazian and Tasluja. In Chamchamal and Tasluja, refugees raised concerns about the lack of food items and non-food items and the difficulties to pay for medication. In Bazian, Syrian refugees lamented the lack of sufficient medication and raised the need for ration cards for monthly food distributions.

### Durable Solutions

#### Achievements and Impact

- Resettlement pre-assessment screening was undertaken for 17 cases, 16 of which were prioritized. The main referral profile continues to be refugees with medical needs and disabilities (eight cases), followed by linked cases (seven cases) and refugees with family links in resettlement countries.
- Interviews were carried out in camp and non-camp locations in the Governorates of Erbil and Suleimaniyah. Identification interviews were conducted in 18 cases, whilst 20 cases were reviewed, of which nine were prioritized and 11 deprioritized. The teams also undertook seven RSD/RST interviews.
- Five cases (16 individuals) were referred to the MENA Regional Hub in Amman for submission for resettlement. Ten cases (44 individuals) were accepted by Sweden and three cases (nine individuals) were accepted under the UK Vulnerable Persons Relocation (VPR) Programme.

### Education

#### CAMP

#### Achievements and Impact

- In the four Erbil refugee camps (Kawergosk, Darashakran, Qushtapa and Basirma), following teacher’s announcement of going on strike due to long delays in the payment of salaries, UNHCR, the Ministry of Education and other relevant education partners met and negotiated with teachers to continue their duties. UNHCR together with authorities and education partners are continuing discussions in order to find a sustainable solution to the issue.
- As part of its skill and capacity building programme for teachers in Syrian refugee camps in the KR-, UNICEF and its partner NRC provided 3 teachers in Darashakran and Qushtapa camps with training on the fundamentals of good teaching practice. Since the beginning of the year, a total of 1,047 teachers in the four Erbil Governorate camps have participated in train-the-trainer programme.
- In Darashakran camp, a newly constructed school for secondary-level students has been formally handed over by UNESCO to the Directorate of Education of Khabat through the Ministry of Education.
- In Domiz 1 and 2 camps, UNICEF in collaboration its partner War Child UK, trained 192 teachers on psychosocial support; and facilitated six awareness raising events for 3,698 students in six camp schools.
- Eight Syrian refugee students were admitted to the University of Duhok for the academic year 2015-2016.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The issue of unpaid teacher salaries is of concern despite efforts to find a solution by relevant authorities.
- Approximately 300 children dropped out of school due to the lack of capacity in primary schools in Gawilan camp. UNICEF and the Department of Education are planning to build new schools to ensure access for all newly arriving refugee children.
- The Directorate of Education closed the Barkhudan secondary school in Arbat camp, due to lack of resources to pay teacher salaries. Secondary school children have now moved into the Amoda primary school where all refugee students are currently accommodated.
Health

CAMP

Achievements and Impact

- A total of 31,295 consultations were conducted in Primary Health Care (PHC) centres in Syrian refugee camps during the month of April. The utilisation rate was 3.8 consultations per person per year, in line with the expected range of 1-4 consultations (see graph below). The main reasons were upper and lower respiratory tract infections, skin infections and urinary tract infections. 959 patients were referred to secondary and tertiary hospitals for further investigations and/or hospitalization. In the same time period a total of 1,194 patients benefitted from mental health services.

- UNICEF and its implementing partners provided psychosocial services to a total of 325 newly registered refugee children across KR-I refugee camps, bringing the total number of serviced refugee children to 4,612 since January. 45 newly registered children were provided with specialized services in relation to psychosocial distress and disorders, non-attendance at school, child labour, early marriage, SGBV and disability, bringing the total number of children provided with specialized services to 448 since January.

- In 2015, 14 neonatal deaths have been reported across KR-I camps (4 in Gawilan, 6 in Darashakran, 2 in Akre and 2 in Kawergosk), creating the need for a small taskforce of health actors to examine such cases, in cooperation with the Directorate of Health. UNHCR has held meetings with refugee health partners to standardize reporting and investigation and a draft standard tool has been developed and is currently piloted for investigation. The results of the pilot will feed into the planning and adjustment of the health sector response.

- In Kawergosk camp, an investigation found no increase in miscarriage rates or unexpected medical causes related to pregnancies, following concerns expressed by health partners and the women’s council.

- Fumigation has commenced in all refugee camps to address infestations against insects and snakes.

- In Qusthata Camp, Jiyan foundation has begun the provision of two medical doctors for twice a week.

- Trained Syrian refugee nurses visited 2,800 families in their tents across refugee camps in KR-I as part of the UNICEF-supported new born home visit program. A total of 300 new born babies received health support services.

- UNICEF continued to support local and governmental health authorities for routine immunization of encamped Syrian refugees. A total of 770 children under five years old (U5) were immunized against polio, 117 infants under one year of age were vaccinated against measles, 176 U5 children received the MMR vaccine, and 215 U5 children received vitamin A supplements.
Following the re-opening of the Peshkhabour border crossing point for new Syrian refugees, with the support of UNICEF, the Directorate of Health Dohuk vaccinated 138 U15 children against polio and 135 children received the measles vaccine. UNICEF and health partners activate mobile vaccination teams to meet the need for measles and polio vaccinations for newly arrived U15 children.

In UNICEF-supported Baby Huts, 1,338 U5 children were screened in all refugee camps in the KR-I. Information-sharing and counselling on maternal and child health continued: 110 seminars were held in refugee camps during the reporting period, reaching 790 pregnant women and new mothers with information on infant and young child feeding and nutrition.

In the Al Obaidy camp in Anbar Governorate, 59 families were reached by the health promotion program.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

In the Qushtapa and Basirma refugee camps in Erbil Governorate, the Community Health Worker programmes needs expansion as the prevention of communicable disease outbreaks remains a key priority. The health cluster and sector group will jointly work on updating the cholera preparedness plan.

**NON-CAMP**

**Achievements and Impact**

- PU-AMI provided consumables, furniture and medical equipment to 49 public health centres in Dohuk Governorate.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- Mental health and psychosocial care services in urban areas continues to be limited across KR-I Governorates for and needs to be further expanded.
- Information gaps on service availability and referral pathways hinder non-camp refugees' opportunities to access assistance and social services.
- Drug shortages remain a key concern in public health facilities.

**Food Security and Nutrition**

**CAMP**

**Achievements and Impact**

- WFP, in partnership with INTERSOS, ACTED and Islamic Relief Worldwide – Iraq, completed food distributions in all Syrian refugee camps, with the exception of Al Obaidy camp.
- In Al Obaidy Camp, UNHCR through its partner Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organisation distributed two pieces of bread per refugee per day for the entire camp population.
- In Qushtapa camp, food vouchers were distributed, following the opening of a WFP-sponsored supermarket. In camps assisted with vouchers (Akre, Basirma, Domiz, Darashakran, Kawergosk and Qushtapa camps), the voucher value remained at USD 19 per person, reduced from January's value of USD 28.20 due to funding constraints.
- The joint UNHCR/WFP targeting process continued in May with the launch of a Call for Proposals to identify a partner for the upcoming Food Security Vulnerability Assessment.
Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- WFP was unable to deliver food commodities to Al Obaidy camp in Anbar Governorate, where ongoing military operations are hindering access to the camp. WFP is closely monitoring the situation in consultation with its Logistics and Security units, UNHCR and Islamic Relief Worldwide with the aim of resuming deliveries as soon as security conditions permit.

Water and Sanitation

CAMP

Achievements and Impact

- UNICEF and partners continue to provide operational and maintenance services across all KR-I Syrian refugee camps. In Kawergosk camp, sanitation facilities for refugees were improved through the rehabilitation of 28 latrines and 16 shower units. Sewerage was also improved through the installation of ventilation pipes for cesspools in the camp. A topographical survey was also carried out to ensure a correct connection of individual sewerage lines to the wider sewerage network.

- UNICEF and NRC continue to monitor the quality of water in Syrian refugee camps. Water boreholes’ test results in Domiz 1 and 2 camps confirmed the water is potable.

- In Domiz camp, UNHCR in cooperation with the Directorate of Environment, completed the second waste-water sampling in Media, Shahidan and Sarhilden Quarters. The sampling data will serve as the basis for the design of a waste water treatment facility whose construction is under consideration.

- In Domiz 1 and 2 camps, UNICEF and NRC’s hygiene promotion reached 1,500 individuals. Messages focused on the prevention and spread of scabies within the community. Two large murals with key hygiene messages were also painted at the Rojava school, and five on latrines, water facilities and other public places. The campaign was complemented with a two-day training for hygiene promoters.

- In Gawilan camp, UNHCR partner PU-AMI has completed 252 WASH Care and Maintenance interventions and cleaned 17,900 meters of drainage channels.

- In Kawergosk camp, KURDS started the rehabilitation of drainage works for 212 shelter plots.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The provision of safe drinking water in Basirma camp is challenged by the presence of saline water in the bore wells.

- In Arbat camp, UNICEF is working to support the Water Directorate to ensuring it can effectively operate and maintain the camp water system.

- Water trucking continues to fill water supply gaps in Domiz camps, where water supply networks suffer from low pressure, likely resulting from an uneven distribution of water in the camp from the main network. In certain zones of the camps, high frequency desludging of holding tanks is still required due to the high volume of grey and black water overflowing. Environmental pollution caused by the overflowing of these tanks, due to delayed emptying, is a recurrent problem. Grey and storm water drainage behind households and along roadsides are still not adequate. UNICEF, NRC, and other concerned actors are seeking a solution to improve the drainage.

- A permanent guard is required at the gate leading to the sewage disposal site in Domiz 1 camp.

- In Akre camp, there is a need for refugee sensitisation programmes in solid waste management and water usage, also because two sectors of the camp are not served with sufficient water. Furthermore, the implementation of a fumigation campaign against mosquitos and rodents is required.

- In Gawilan and Akre camps, there is a shortage of hygiene kits and cleaning tools.

- To address the running water problem affecting several shelters during water delivering in Gawilan camp, floating valves are needed in water tanks.
Shelter and NFIs

CAMP

Achievements and Impact

- The construction of 680 plots in Domiz 1 and 2 camps and in Gawilan camp by UNHCR is on-going.
- In Gawilan camp, BCF distributed 112 baby cradles for new-borns.
- The new extension in Arbat refugee camp has been completed and is ready to host over 300 families.
- In Al Obaidy camp, UNHCR through ISHO distributed core relief item kits to seven newly arrived families. Additionally, 1,718 soap bars, 4,400 sanitary napkins, 1,680 adult diapers, 6,900 baby diapers and 11,350 liters of kerosene were distributed among the refugee population.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The number of refugees transferred to Gawilan camp from non-camp locations increased. At current rate of occupancy, it is expected the camp will be full by the end of May.

NON-CAMP

Achievements and Impact

- A computer training center in Domiz 1 camp was completed and is now providing computer courses for refugees. Seven vulnerable Syrian refugees have also been recommended by UNHCR to DRC for employment at the centre as receptionists and guards.
- A total of 359 individuals (128 in Domiz 1 camp, 72 in Domiz 2 camp, 114 in Sumel district and 47 from different areas in Duhok city) were selected to benefit from life skills training by UNHCR’s partner DRC, including 37 extremely vulnerable refugees.
DONOR INFORMATION

Agencies are very grateful for the financial support provided by donors who have contributed to their activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed directly to the operation.

Donors who have contributed to the operation:

- Australia
- Canada
- CERF
- European Union
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Iraq
- Italy
- Japan
- Kuwait
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Switzerland
- Sweden
- United Kingdom
- United States of America
- Private Donors

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AOG	Armed opposition group
ANC	Antenatal care
BIA/BID	Best Interests Assessment/Best Interests Determination
CRI	Core Relief Items (formerly known as non-food items/NFIs)
DoE	Department of Education
DoH	Department of Health
KR-I	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
IDP	Internally displaced people
KR-I	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
MoDM	Ministry of Migration and Displacement
PARC	Protection Assistance Reintegration Centre
PHC	Primary Health Care
RSD	Refugee status determination
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
UASC	Unaccompanied and separated children
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
STORIES FROM THE FIELD

Mondays at Peshkabour Crossing Point

Peshkabour, Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), 18 May 2015 (UNHCR) – Open every Monday for Syrian asylum seekers, the Peshkabour crossing point is a bridge to safety for Syrians fleeing to the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) who are in need of international protection. A typical Monday can see up to 150 Syrians entering through this border crossing.

Since March 2015, KR-I authorities designated Monday as the day for which the crossing would be open for Syrian asylum seekers. During the rest of the week, the border remains open for crossings pertaining to family, medical or commercial purposes.

UNHCR maintains a presence at the crossing point to monitor border movement, to provide support whenever requested by authorities and to assist and intervene in the resolution of complex issues. “We give more attention to vulnerable groups such as the elderly, the physically challenged and female headed households,” says Mustafa Elhejaji, UNHCR’s Associate Repatriation Officer during a Monday shift at the border.

As the Syrian conflict enters its 5th year, Syrians continue to make their way to the KR-I. Most are of Kurdish ethnicity and have been previously displaced within Syria. Many come from the Aleppo district and sub-districts including Kobane, Afrin, Tel-Hasil, Tel-Arn and Al Bab. Others come from areas such as Al Raqqa, under the control of armed insurgents groups.

At Peshkabour, new arrivals receive essential and basic items such as water, hygiene kits and baby diapers; and children receive vaccinations. They are then transferred, in coordination between UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration, to Gawilan camp where UNHCR registers and provides them with asylum seeker certificates.

Accompanied by her son and two daughters, 49 year-old Sanam Osman fled the Al-Bab area passing through three check points controlled by armed insurgent groups before reaching Qamshli. “My husband stayed at our house back in the village; otherwise the militant we left it empty the militants would have taken our home,” tells Sanam. “We are lucky to be here.”

Also among the new arrivals is 18 year old Shama Khaled. With her twin infants she fled Tel-Arn to Qamishli, waiting until the following Monday to catch a taxi to the Peshkabour border crossing point. Upon arrival, Shama and her children were transferred to UNHCR’s Gawilan camp. Upon registration, the children and Shama were finally able to reunite with her husband who already resides in Erbil city.

The Tigris River makes a natural border between Syria and Iraq and the Peshkabour crossing remains the main point of entry for Syrians wishing to enter the KR-I. A total of 51,431 individuals have made this crossing since 2014.

By Eldin Mustafa
ANNEXES

Refugees by Areas of Origin in Syria

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

Announcements of all sector meetings along with respective agendas and minutes, and other information on sector-wide progress such as 3Ws, dashboards and camp profiles, are available on the inter-agency information sharing portal at:

For more information on the work of UNHCR and our partners in Iraq, please follow us on Twitter at @unhcriq and on Facebook at “UNHCRinIraq”
UNHCR Registration Trends for Syrian Persons of Concern

**Registration Trends**

![Graph showing registration trends for Syrian persons of concern](image)

**Age and Gender Breakdown**

- **Gender Breakdown**:
  - Female: 21.33%
  - Male: 78.67%

- **Age Groups**:
  - 0-4 years: 0.56%
  - 5-11 years: 17.67%
  - 12-17 years: 21.18%
  - 18-29 years: 21.59%
  - 30-49 years: 33.94%
  - 50-69 years: 1.88%
  - 70+ years: 0.12%

**Place of Origin**

- **Syria**:
  - Damascus: 1.35%
  - Aleppo: 15.65%
  - Dera’a: 0.09%
  - Other: 1.90%

- **Iraq**:
  - Erbil: 2.39%
  - Sulaymaniyah: 2.69%
  - Kirkuk: 0.22%
  - Other: 0.22%

**Camp and Non-Camp Population Comparison**

- Urban: 62.43%
- Camp: 37.57%

**Camp Registered Population**

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<th>Camp</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
<th>Households</th>
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<td>1,818</td>
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<td>1,463</td>
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<td>Domiz Camp 1</td>
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<td>Domiz Camp 2</td>
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