



Duhok Governorate
Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs
B.R.H.A – Executive Directorate



IDPs and Refugees in Duhok Governorate

Profile and General Information



Feb 2016

1. Foreword:

BRHA (Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs) is a governmental body within Duhok government structure, established in Duhok-Iraqi Kurdistan in 2015.

BRHA is the main operational counterpart of UN agencies, humanitarian actors, service providers and government relevant departments in providing assistance to people of concern in camps and urban areas.

BRHA's people of concern are IDPs, Refugees, Returnees and vulnerable host community

BRHA's Mission is to:

- Provide and run Relief and humanitarian assistance to refugees, IDPs, returnees and host Community.
- Run Humanitarian and development co-operations with UN agencies, Humanitarian actors and Governmental partners
- Ensure efficient and transparent utilization of government budget for the crucial, basic, and urgent needed services for the camp and Non-camp beneficiaries
- Operationalize the camps management strategy especially the community mobilization by community based activities, and community empowerment concept.



There are many actors providing crucial intervention to IDPs and Syrian refugees in and outside the camps in Duhok governorate. These include UN agencies, representative of the host population, Government departments, international and national NGOs, private sectors or individual donors coming with irregular assistance. There is therefore the need for clear camp management responsibilities to be carried out by a designated stakeholder to ensure proper, responsible coordination in service delivery.

So, in order to meet this need, BRHA was formed by Duhok government. Accordingly, BRHA in pursue with its mandate, clear management roles and responsibilities has worked together with all governmental and non-governmental partners to ensure that IDPs and Refugees in and outside the camps have been hosted, provided with accommodation, access to basic humanitarian services, consistency and common standards applied in all camps and follow up on the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues including protection, environment, HIV/AIDS and age, gender and diversity.

BRHA has been fully involved in the response to the emergency related to IDPs and Syrian refugees in Duhok Governorate; taking into consideration security, shelter, Wash, health, education and all human basic needs. BRHA as the main UNHCR's governmental counterpart for operational issues focusing on IDPs and Syrian refugees is considered as both suitably placed and sufficiently capacitated, based on its remarkable contributions, to handle the responsibilities of a camp managing agency.

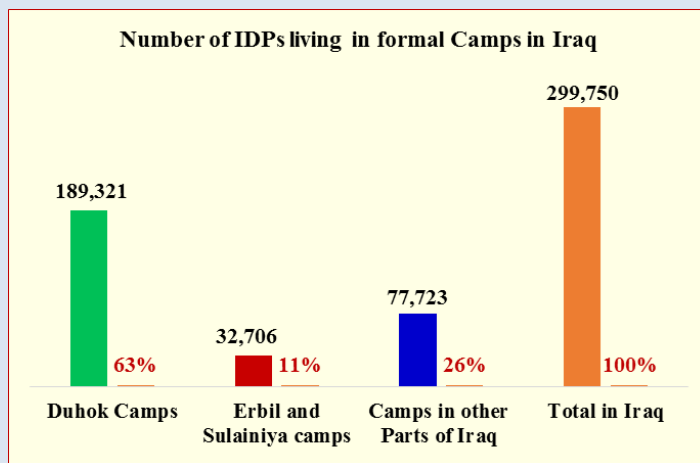
IDPs:

During June – August 2014, more than 500,000 people have been displaced from Ninewa governorate (Mosul city, Ninewa plain, Zummar and Sinjar areas) toward Duhok governorate because of the conflict, violence and area occupation by ISIS. This could be considered as one of the largest internally displacement in the world. This massive displacement has created a severe humanitarian crisis exceeded the capabilities of Local Government, UN agencies and other humanitarian actors to cover the basic needs of the displaced people. It is worth to mention that the majority of the displaced people lives in cities, towns and residential complexes in Duhok province, where they enjoy all the municipal and social services of water, electricity, housing, security, fuel, traffic,



Shops, cleaning services and garbage collection same as the citizens of the province.

Despite the very challenging financial resources, Duhok government with close coordination and efficient cooperation with UNHCR, other UN agencies, International NGOs, Baghdad government and other humanitarian actors has been able to cover the humanitarian needs of IDPs in all the areas from Sinjar to Bashiqa. According to CCCM Settlement Status Report of UNHCR in Dec 2015, the number of IDPs camps in Kurdistan Region and Iraq are 26 and 51 camps respectively. Out of these figures; 18 camps are in Duhok. So, the percentage of camps in Duhok = 70% and 35% of the total IDPs camps in the Kurdistan and Iraq respectively.



Total number of IDPs living in all camps in Kurdistan Region = 222,027 person and in Iraq = 299,750 while the number of IDPs in Duhok living in camps = 189,321 person.

So, the ratio of those who dwell in the camps in Duhok = 85% and 63% of the total number of individuals living in IDPs camps in the Kurdistan and Iraq respectively. The percentages mentioned above clarify the amount of burden and pressure on Duhok governorate compared to other governorates in Kurdistan and Iraq with regard to all municipal service, economic, security and infrastructure projects in addition to the efforts and resources required to manage such a large number of camps.

Syrian Refugees:

More than 2.5 million Syrians have fled their homes since the outbreak of civil war in March 2011, taking refuge in the neighboring countries Iraq, Lebanon, Turkey, and Jordan. Among the total refugees population, there was more than 248,000 Syrian refugees registered in Iraq, with 97 per cent in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

At the beginning of Syria crisis, KRG has provided a great support to Refugees in ensuring the residency permits, facilitating the right to the work and the freedom of movement. Despite serious budget limitation, KRG and people of Kurdistan remain providing assistance and response to Syrian Refugees.

Since the 3rd of April 2012, Duhok governorate welcomed generously Syrian individuals, and families in what called later as Domiz camp with a daily average rate of around 300 persons; which created a heavy burden and hard responsibility for the government and active NGOs in the camp in providing basic and essential daily life needs for the refugees. Duhok government has allocated enough budget for infrastructure and basic services in Refugees camps like shelter, water, health, sanitation, education...etc. In addition the refugees who live out of camps benefit from services available to host community.

The generosity and hospitality offered to Syrian refugees has become the launching pad for international protection and humanitarian aid. Total of 77,101 refugees individuals are residing in 9 camps in 3 Governorates in the Kurdistan region. Out of this number total of 39,735 individuals are living in 4 camps in Duhok which represent 52%. Recently, and due to the voluntary return to Syria and as well the secondary migration to Europe, the number of Syrian has significantly decreased in Kurdistan and currently the total number of Refugees is estimated to be 175,000 individuals, out of them total of 70,228 individuals are living in Duhok governorate which represent 40% of the total refugees in Kurdistan.

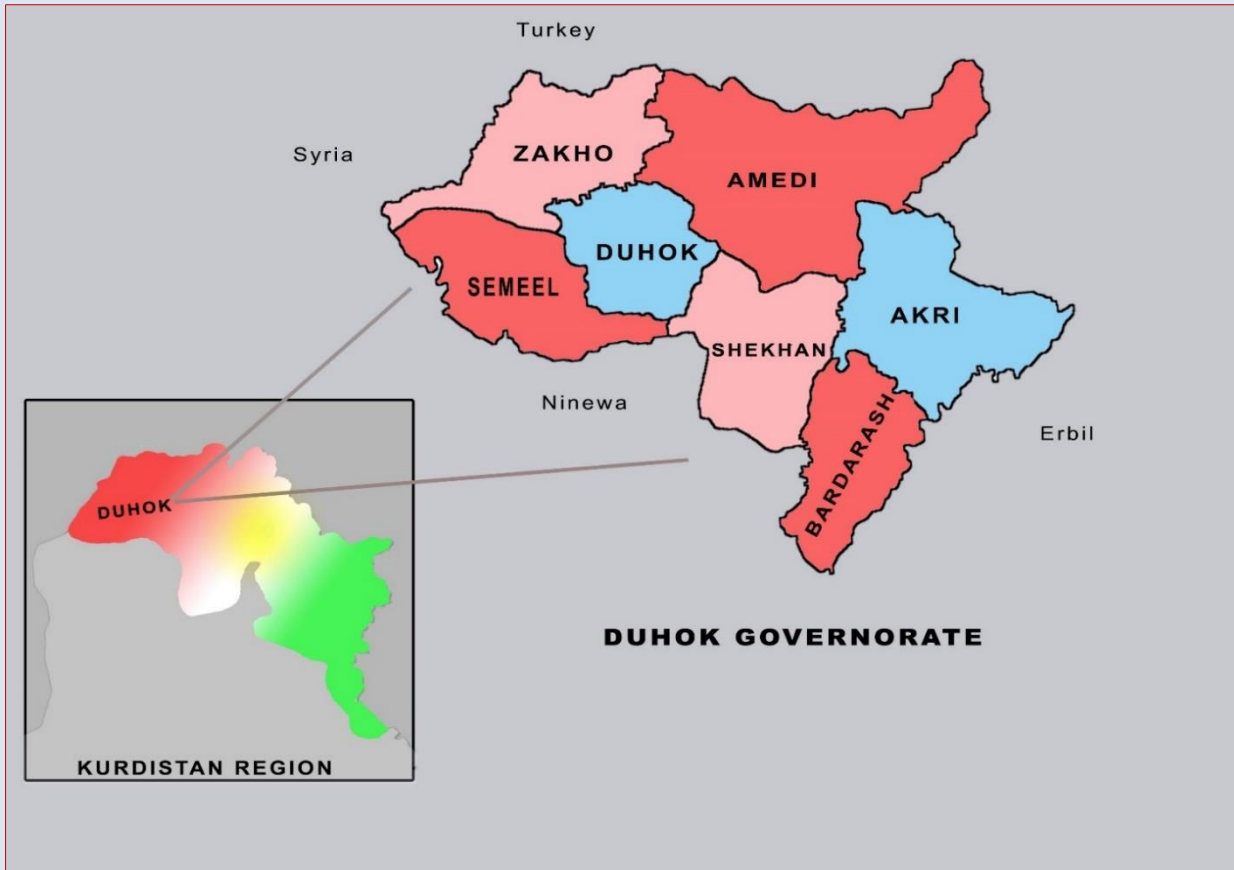
Hosting this number of refugees and receiving more new arrivals, have resulted fragility in services; such as providing shelters or the lack of appropriate accommodation especially in winter season, food, water, electricity kerosene, heaters and health related needs. As the critical security situation in Syria continues, there is more migration of Syrians towards safe place to live in neighborhood countries surrounding Syria; as one of these countries which receiving them and provided camp to settle in is Kurdistan.

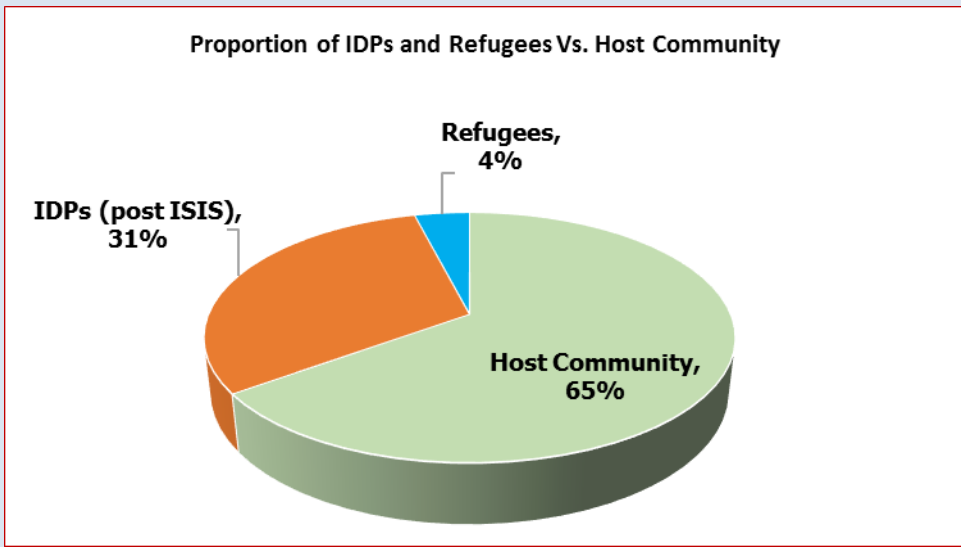
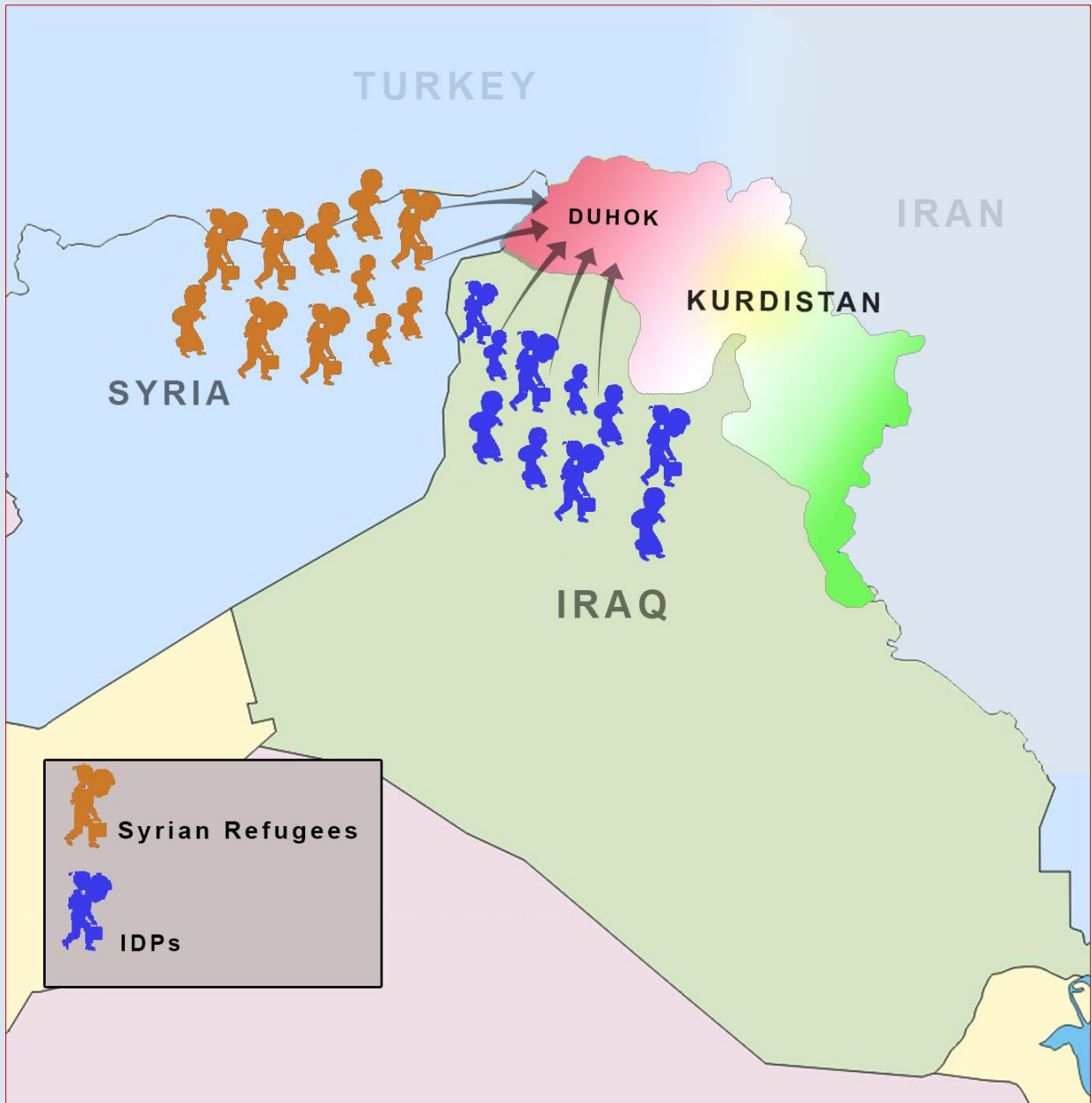


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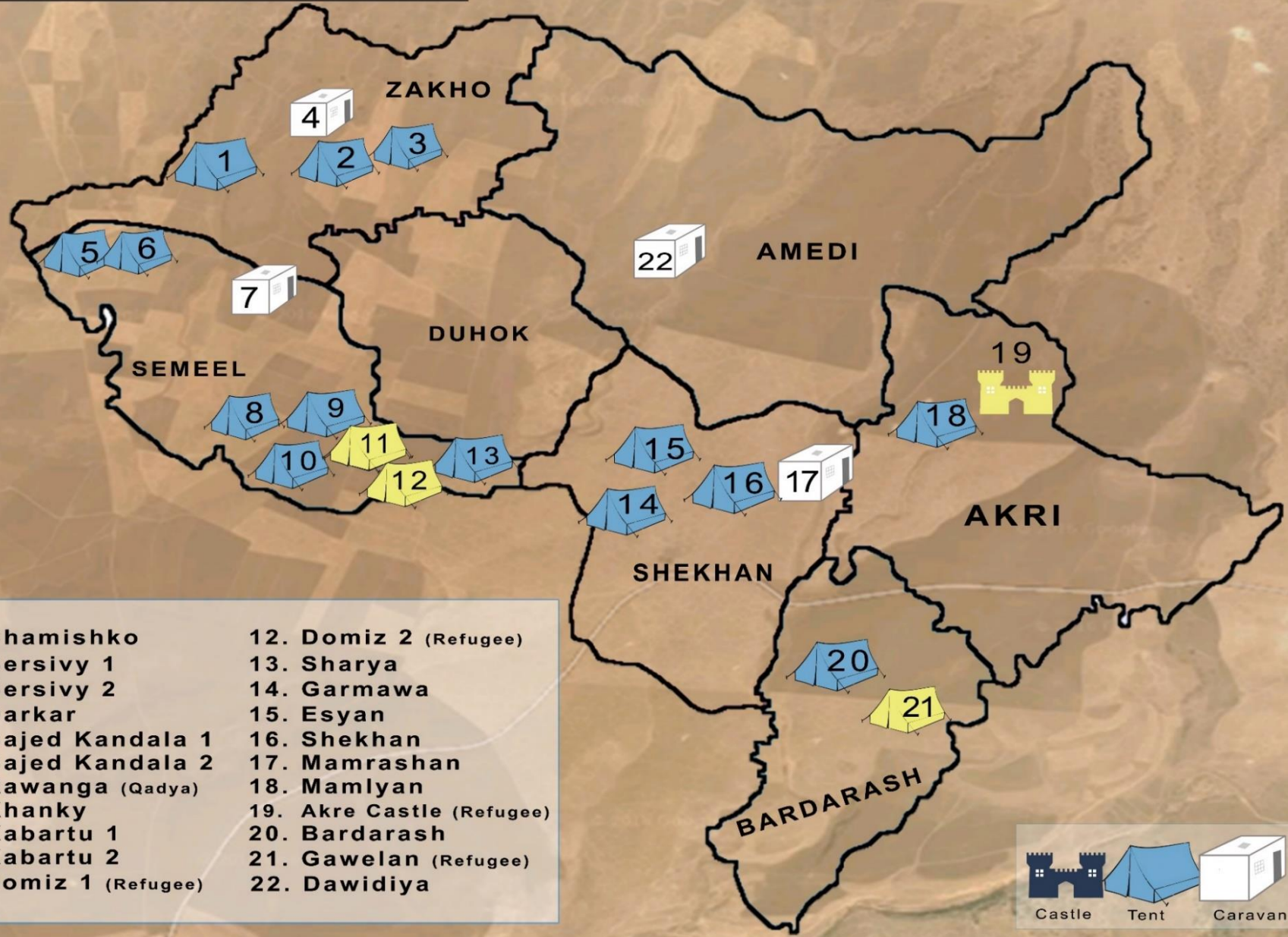
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Locations of IDPs and Refugees Camps





2. General Information and Important



2.2. General Information

Camps

- Number of IDPs Camps = **18**
- Number of Refugees Camps = **4**
- Total Number of Camps in Duhok = **22**

Shelter Units

- No of shelter units in all IDPs Camps = **40,523**
- No of shelter units in all Refugees Camps = **8,715**
- Total No of Shelters in all Duhok Camps = **49,238**

Families

- No of families in all IDPs Camps = **34,547**
- No of families in all Refugees Camps = **8,421**
- Total No of Families in all Duhok Camps = **42,968**

Individuals

- No of Individuals in all IDPs Camps = **189,321**
- No of Individuals in all Refugees Camps = **39,735**
- Total No of Individuals in all Duhok Camps = **229,056**

Non-Camps Refugees and IDPs

- No of Non- Camp Families (IDPs) = **59,339**
- No of Non- Camp Individuals (IDPs) = **325,178**
- Total No of Non-Camp families (Refugees) = **6,646**
- Total No of Non-Camp Individuals (Refugees) = **30,493**

Total (IDPs)

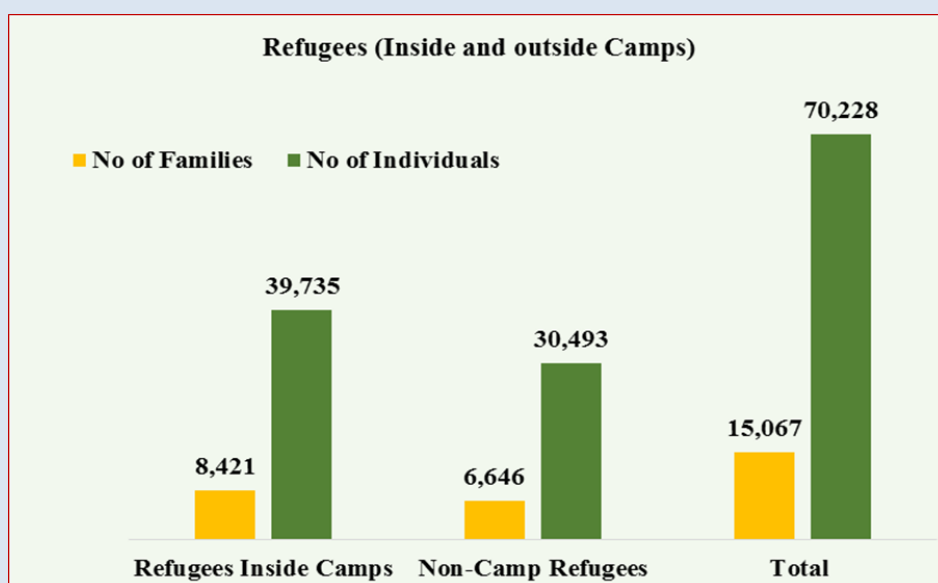
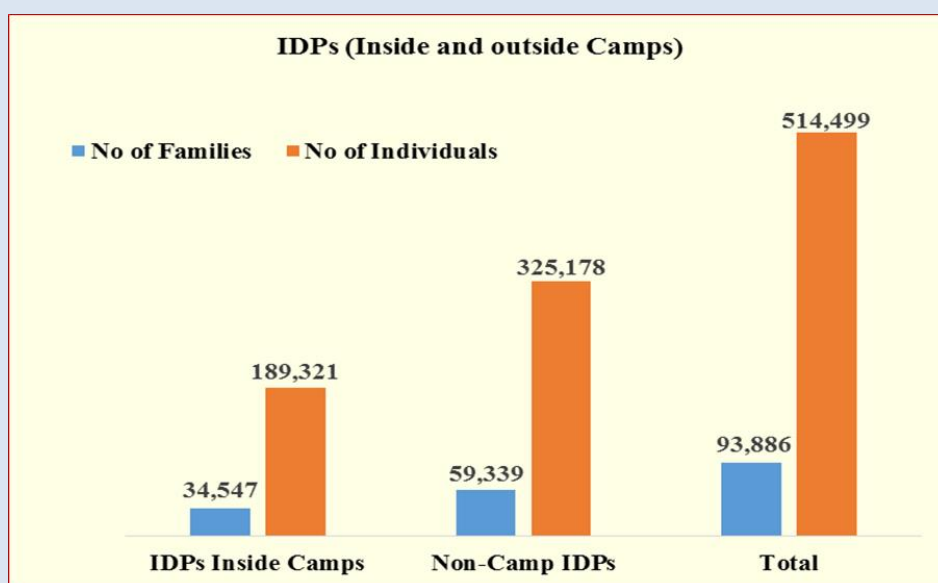
- Total Number of IDPs Families (in and outside Camps) in Duhok = **93,886**
- Total Number of IDPs Individuals (in and outside Camps) in Duhok = **514,499**
- Average family size for IDPs = **5.5**

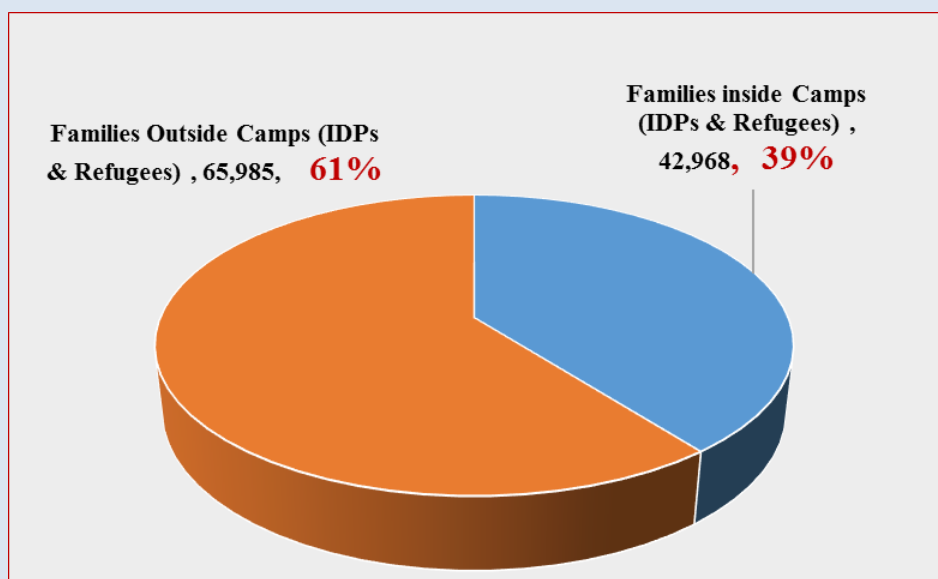
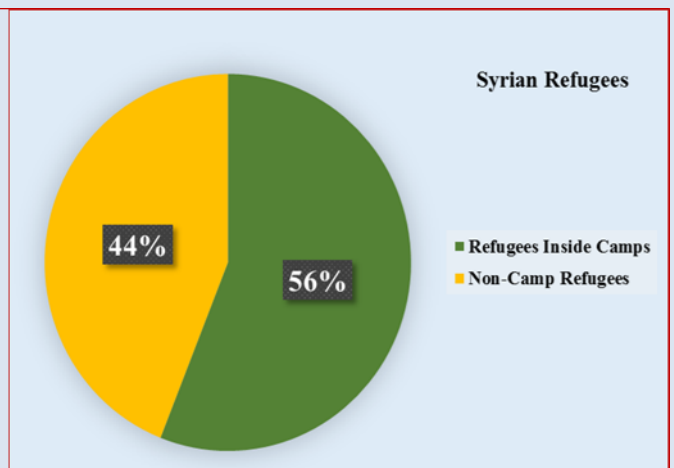
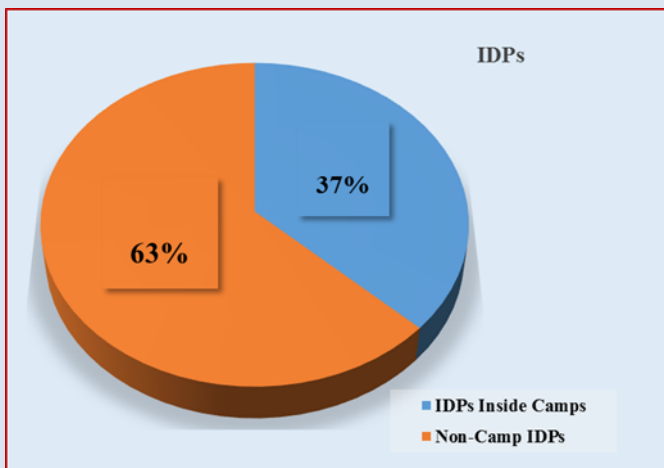
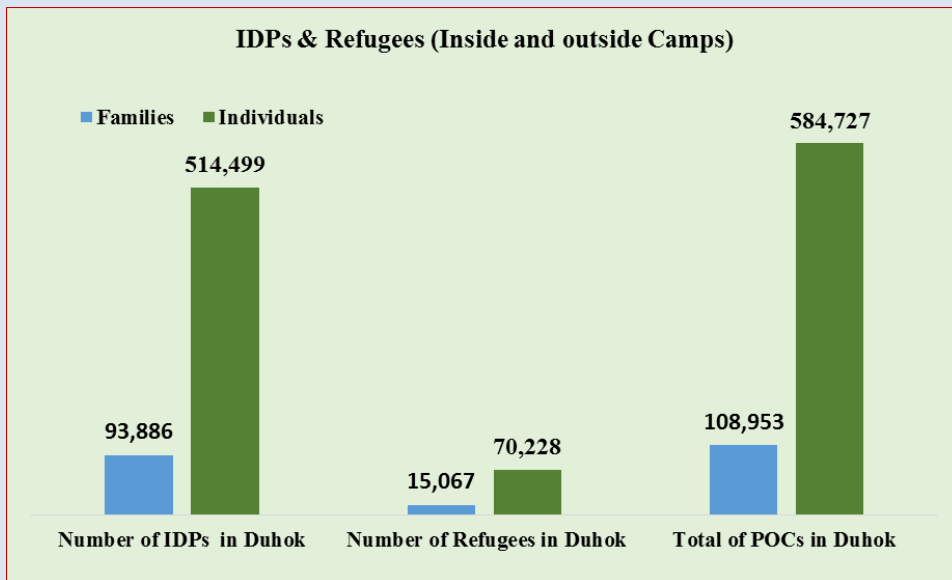
Total (Refugees)

- Total Number of Refugees Families (in and outside Camps) in Duhok = **15,067**
- Total Number of Refugees Individuals (in and outside Camps) in Duhok = **70,228**
- Average family size for Refugees = **4.7**

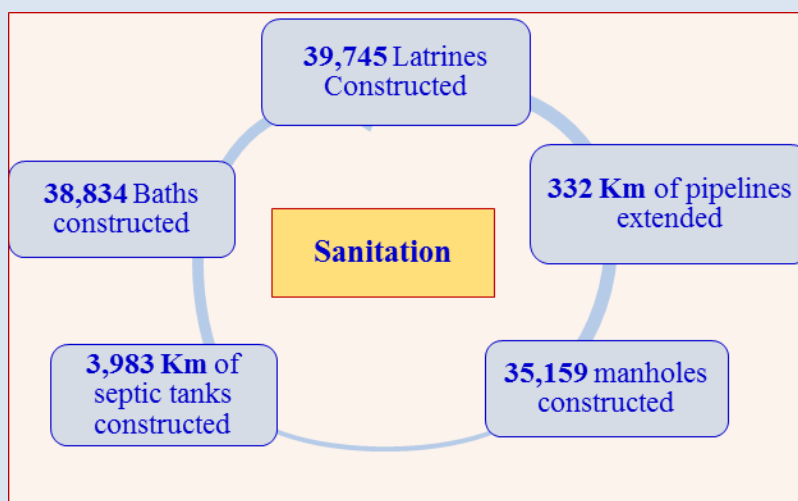
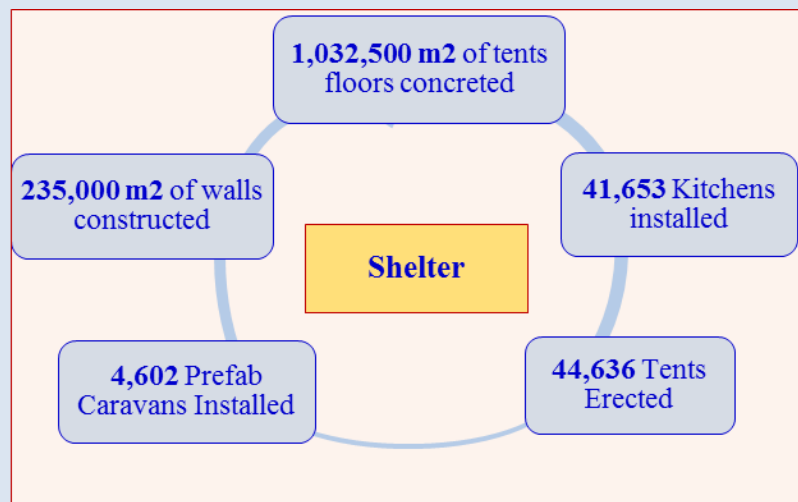
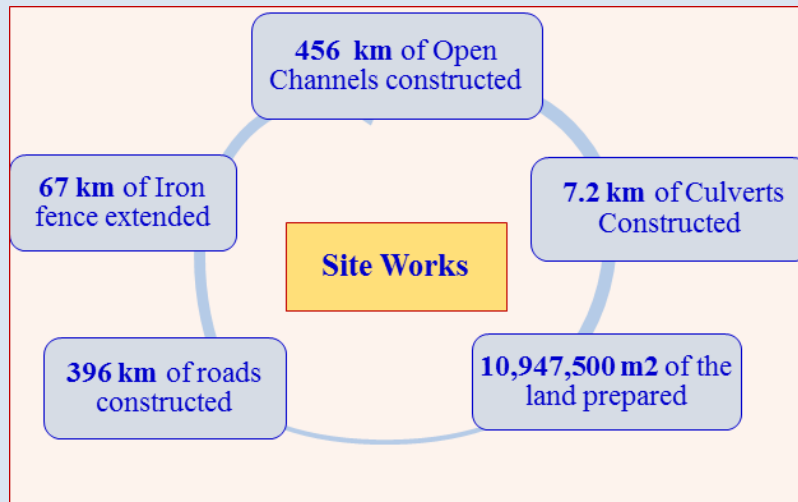
Population Summary (IDPs and Refugees)

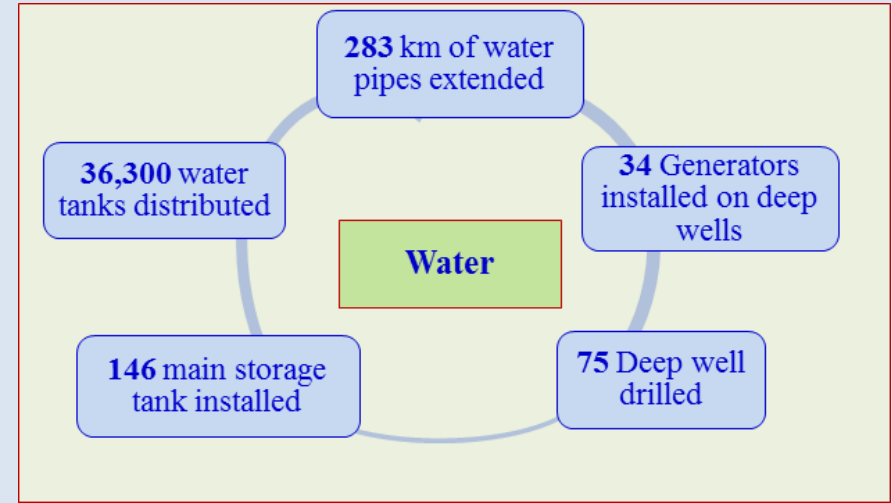
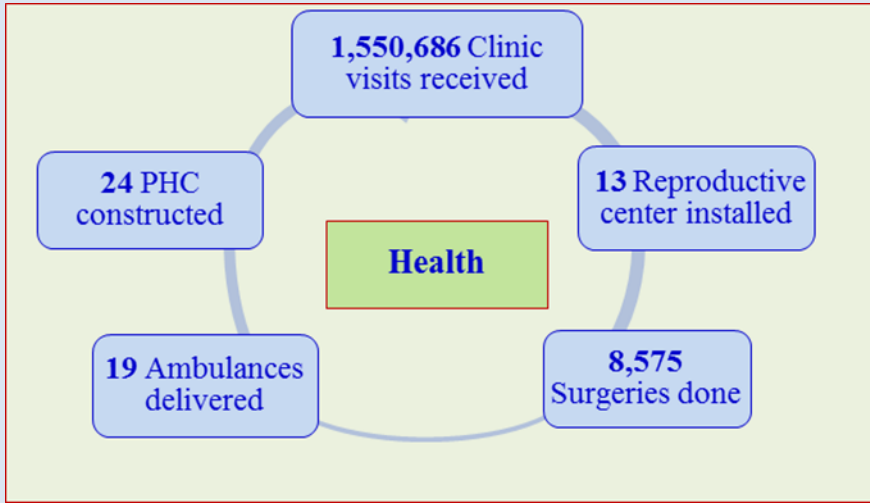
Group	No of Families	No of Individuals	% of Families
IDPs Inside Camps	34,547	189,321	37%
Non-Camp IDPs	59,339	325,178	63%
Sub-Total	93,886	514,499	
Refugees Inside Camps	8,421	39,735	56%
Non-Camp Refugees	6,646	30,493	44%
Sub-Total	15,067	70,228	
Total in Duhok	108,953	584,727	



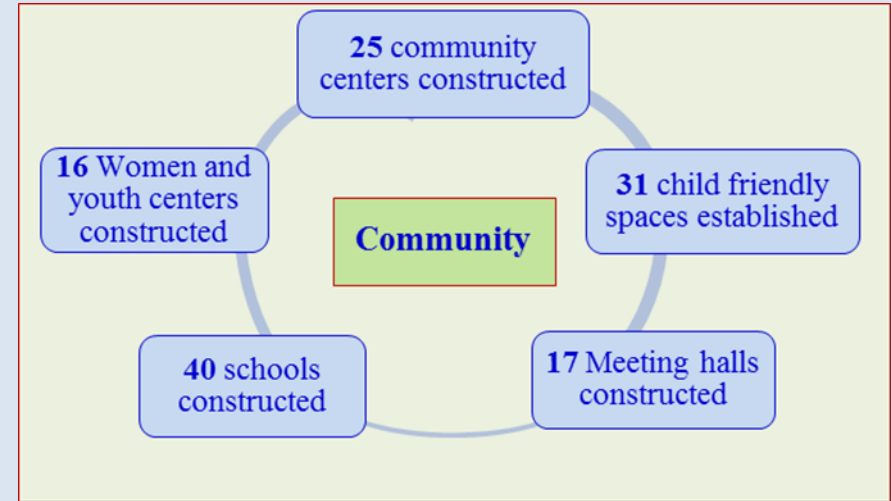
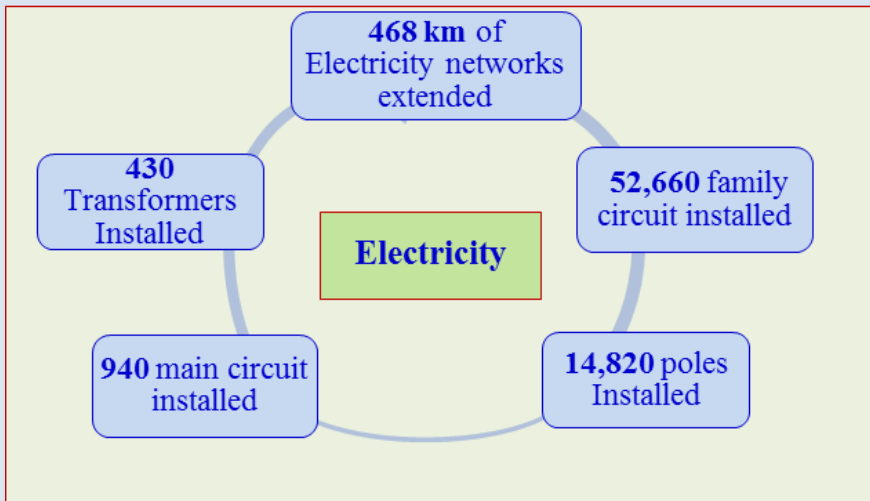


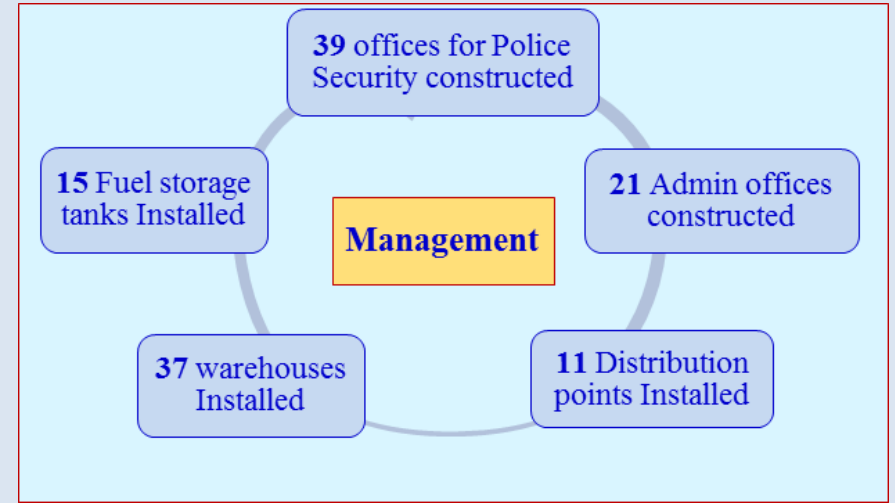
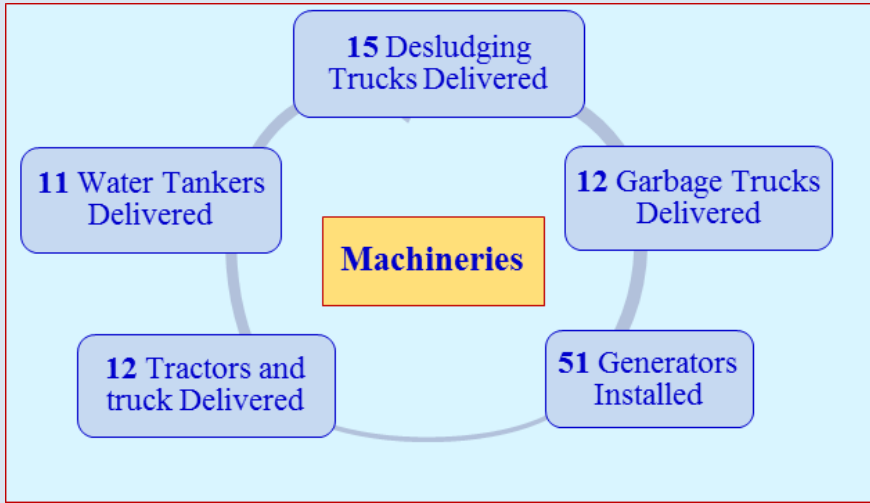
2.2. Important Figures on Performances



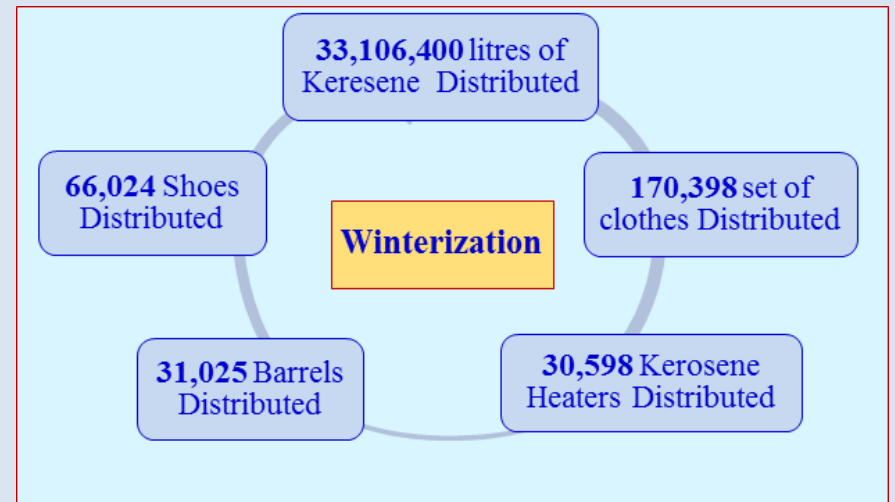
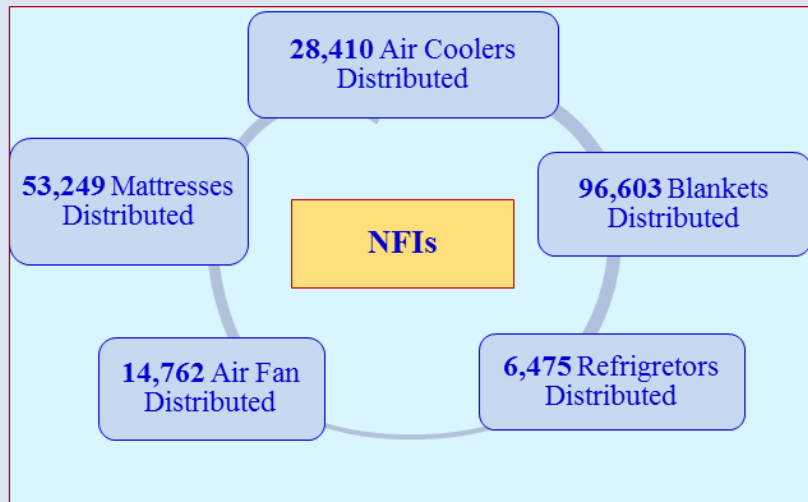


Performances





Performances



2.3. Government Contribution:

• Emergency Response and Relief

- ✓ KRG has allocated 20,000,000 USD for humanitarian response and provision of basic services to Syrian refugees in Duhok governorate. This amount was spent on different sectors of assistance like Food, NFIs, Shelter, Electricity, Internal roads, Water, Sanitation, Education, Health, and camps management.
- ✓ The government has spent 35,000,000 USD for emergency response to IDPs crisis. This amount includes the expenditures at mayor's offices and local departments for provision of hot meals, dry food, NFIs, construction of 1st stage of Qadya camp (1,000 caravans) and temporary camps in urban areas.



Total for Emergency Response and Relief activities = 55,000,000 USD

• Construction of the camps:

- ✓ Annually, the government pays 1,500,000 USD to the farmers and landlords who own the land allocated for the IDPs and Refugees camps.
- ✓ The government has spent 83,750,000 USD for the construction of 6 camps (Chamishko, Kabartu1, Kabartu2, Eryan, Mamilyan and Bardarash).

Total for Camps Construction = 85,250,000 USD

• Health:

- ✓ Clinic visits = 1,550,686 cases
- ✓ Hospital admissions = 39,317 patients
- ✓ Deliveries = 13,268 cases
- ✓ Surgeries = 8,575

Total cost of the services mentioned above are estimated to be = 62,500,000 USD

• Electricity:

- ✓ Total consumption of electricity by IDPs and Refugees: 113 MW

Total cost of electricity: 15,000,000 USD

• Water:

- ✓ Average quantity of water consumed = 50 liter per capita per day.
- ✓ Total number of Individuals (Refugees +IDPs) = 584,727 persons
- ✓ Total quantity of consumed water by IDPs in camps and urban areas (20 months) =
= (50 x 584,727 x 20 months x 30 days)/1000 = 17,541,810 M3
- ✓ The cost of operation and maintenance of water schemes = 0.6 USD per cubic meter

Total cost of water used by the IDPs = 10,525,086 USD

• Sanitation:

- ✓ Total quantity of solid waste (garbage) generated by IDPs in camps and urban areas: 370,000 Ton
- ✓ Cost per ton = 36 USD this includes collection, transportation and recycling

Total Cost of Sanitation = 13,320,000 USD

- **Food and NFIs**

Food:

Duhok government is covering 105,103 IDPs families (604,874 individuals) and 71,500 families living in liberated areas (408,436 individuals) with Public Distribution system of Food. Total number of covered Individuals = 1,013,310 persons

Estimated cost of food basket for each person per month = 10 USD

Total Cost of Food baskets distributed = 1,013,310 x 20 months x 10 = 202,662,000 USD

Details	Unit	Quantity	Unit price in USD	Total cost in USD
• NFIs distributed by the Government				
Blanket	No	53,250	10	532,500
Mattresses	No	96,603	12	1,159,236
Air Cooler	No	20,092	85	1,707,820
Tent	No	5,961	450	2,682,450
Refrigerator	No	1,979	120	237,480
Water Tank	No	6,383	95	606,385
Heater	No	10,050	80	804,000
Barrel	No	11,120	23	255,760
Clothes	Set	42,500	13	552,500
Shoes	Pair	11680,	9	105,120
Total for NFIs				8,643,251

Details	Unit	Quantity	Unit price in USD	Total cost in USD
Kerosene	Liter	22,470,000	0.4	8,988,000
Total for Kerosene in USD				8,988,000

- **Management and Security:**

- ✓ Mayor offices:

An average of 12 staff per district have been assigning to work (full time) with IDPs

Total number of the staff = 7 x 12 =84

Average monthly salary = 650 USD

Total cost of staff working with IDPs issues (20 months) = 650 x 84 x 20 month = 1,092,000 USD

- ✓ BRHA

Total of 42 governmental employee are working full time with BRHA

Average monthly Salary = 1100 USD

Total Cost = 1100 x 42 x 20 month = 924,000 USD

- ✓ Security and police services

396 staff from different departments (Police, Asayish, Civil defense, DEVAW, Residency) are working full time in providing services to IDPs and Syrian refugees

Average monthly Salary = 800 USD

Total cost of staff (20 months) = 950 x 396 x 20 = 7,524,000 USD

- Transportation

40 government field cars are used for filed transportation and managing the IDPs and refugees in and outside the camps. The estimated monthly cost = 900 USD

Total cost for field transportation = 900 x 20 months x 40 cars = 720,000 USD

- Warehouses:

The main warehouse in Aloka allocated for IDPs and Refugees. The monthly rent is 4,000 USD

The second warehouse in Fayida allocated for the same purpose. The monthly rent is 1,500 USD

7 warehouse (one per district) allocated for IDPs and refugees. The monthly rent is 7,000 USD

Total monthly cost for all the warehouses = 12,500 USD

Total cost = 12,500 x 20 month = 250,000 USD

• Operation cost for government offices working for IDPs and Refugees = 350,000 USD per month

Total cost = 350,000 x 20 months = 7,000,000 USD

Total for Management and Security = 17,510,000 USD

Summary of Government Contribution

Details	Total Amount in USD	Remarks
Emergency Response and Relief activities	55,000,000	
Total for Camps Construction	85,250,000	
Health Services	62,500,000	
Electricity	15,000,000	
Water	10,525,086	
Sanitation	13,320,000	
Food	202,662,000	
NFIs	8,643,251	
Kerosene	8,988,000	
Management and Security	17,510,400	
Total Government Contribution in USD	479,398,737	

Total Government Contribution for 20 months= 479,398,737 USD

Number of Targeted Beneficiaries (IDPs and Refugees) = 584,727 persons

Total monthly cost per person = 479,398,737/20 months/584,727 = 41 USD





3. IDPs and Refugees Camps in Duhok Governorate



3.1. Camps Population

S.N	Name of the camp	District	Number of families	No of Individuals
IDPs camps				
1	Bajid Kandala 1	Semel	1,070	5,962
2	Bajid Kandala 2	Semel	1,090	6,170
3	Rawanga	Semel	2,628	14,184
4	Khanky	Semel	2,902	16,511
5	Sharya	Semel	3,348	17,547
6	Kabartu1	Semel	2,399	14,047
7	Kabartu2	Semel	2,417	13,685
8	Chamishko	Zakho	4,679	26,314
9	Bersivy 1	Zakho	1,994	11,050
10	Bersivy2	Zakho	1,674	9,504
11	Esyan	Shekhan	2,664	14,701
12	Germawa	Shekhan	1,069	5,242
13	Shekhan	Shekhan	1,003	5,533
14	Mamrashan	Shekhan	655	3459
15	Dawidiya	Amedy	783	4,170
16	Mamilyan	Aqra	2,192	11,543
17	Bardarash	Bardarash	1,980	9,699
18	Darkar	Zakho	0	0
Total for IDPs inside Camps			34,547	189,321
Refugees camps				
19	Domiz 1	Semel	5402	25690
20	Domiz 2	Semel	1426	6688
21	Gawelan	Bardarash	1339	6221
22	Aqra Castle	Aqra	254	1136
Total for Refugees inside Camps			8,421	39,735
Total in All Camps in Duhok			42,968	229,056



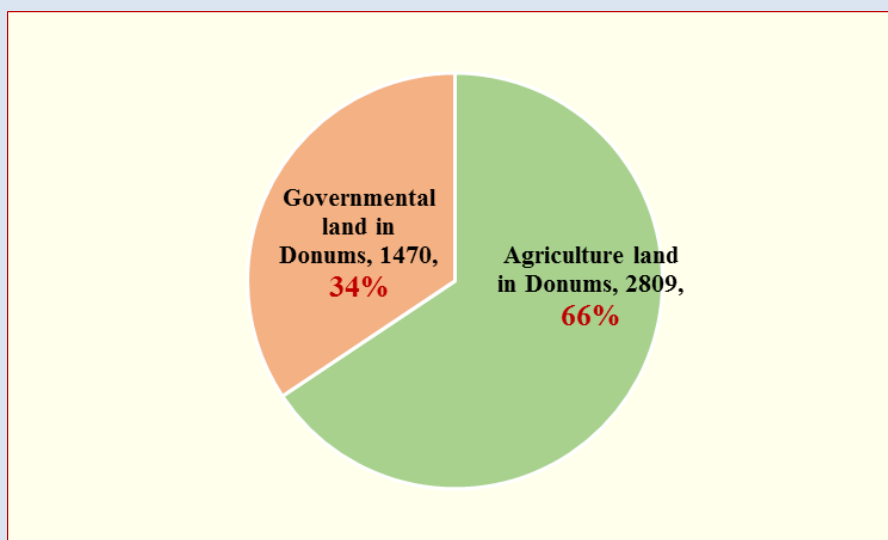
3.2. Area and Type of land

Total of 4,279 Donums (10,697,500 m²) of land was identified and allocated by the Duhok government for establishing IDPs and refugees camps. With regards to ownership, two types of land are allocated for establishing the camps which are:

- ✓ Area of Governmental land allocated = 1470 Donums (3,675,000 m²)
- ✓ Area of Agriculture land allocated (rented) = 2809 Donums (7,022,500 m²)

All refugees' camps except Gawelan have built on governmental land. But the case became different with IDPs as all the camps except (Chamishko, Bardarash and Shekhan) have been established on rented private land owned by farmers in various areas. Each year the government of Duhok pays a huge amount of money to the farmers as rental fees. The area of each camp is shown in the table below:

Name of the camp		Area of the camp in Donums	Governmental land in Donums	Agriculture land in Donums
IDPs camps				
1	Bajid Kandala1	72	0	72
2	Bajid Kandala 2	104	0	104
3	Rawanga (Qadya)	400	0	400
4	Khanky	310	110	200
5	Sharya	224	120	104
6	Kabartu1	200	0	200
7	Kabartu2	200	0	200
8	Chamishko	300	300	0
9	Bersivy 1	150	0	150
10	Bersivy2	187	0	187
11	Darkar	72	0	72
12	Esyan	180	0	180
13	Germawa	100	0	100
14	Shekhan	100	100	0
15	Mamrashan	200	0	200
16	Dawidiya	140	0	140
17	Mamilyan	200	0	200
18	Bardarash	200	200	0
Total area for IDPs camps		3339	830	2509
Refugees camps				
19	Domiz 1	500	500	0
20	Domiz 2	130	130	0
21	Gawelan	300	0	300
22	Aqra Castle	10	10	0
Total for Refugees camps		940	640	300
Total area for all camps		4279	1470	2809



3.3. Camps Locations and Distribution per districts

The selection of camps sites was difficult and critical because of the following reasons:

- The size and nature of the displacement
- Ownership of the land
- Availability of infrastructure and basic services
- Security related issues
- Acceptance and satisfaction of the local communities

The identification and selection of camps sites was based on three main factors:

❖ Availability of the land

It is well known that extensive agricultural land is available in the districts of Zakho, Semel and Shekhan and much more than what is available in other districts, which is characterized by being mountainous areas like Duhok, Amedy and Aqra.

So, out of 22 camps in Duhok, 17 camps which equal to 77% of the total number are established in these three districts. But with regards to the camps capacity (number of housing units), out of 52,887 shelters (capacity of all camps) total of 42,904 shelters which equal to 81% of the total capacity are in the three districts of Semel, Zakho and Shekhan.

❖ Concentration of IDPs in various areas in the province of Duhok

According to available statistics through the displacement crisis, the concentration of displaced people in the districts of Duhok, Zakho, Semel and Shekhan was more than 84% and the proportion of their concentration in the districts of Amedy, Aqra, and Bardarash was less than 16%.

Therefore, 15 out of 18 IDPs camps in Duhok were constructed in these overcrowded IDP areas as shown in the table below.

❖ The desire of IDPs, solidarity and social Districts of Semel and Shekhan characterized as containing since ancient villages and communities for the Yazidis Kurds, such as Khanky, Mahad and Sharya collective towns, many other Yazidis villages in Batel Sub-district, Baadra, Shekhan center, and many other villages in both Semel and Shekhan districts.



It is clear that most of the displaced people who fled to Duhok governorate are Yazidis Kurds and those associated with the bonds of kinship and strong social relationship with their peers from the same community who are already integrated part of the population of the districts of Semel and Shekhan.

Therefore, it was natural that the desire of IDPs is stability and accommodation in nearby camps of gatherings peers by virtue of social cohesion. This factor was taken into consideration by allocating 11 of the total 18 camp in Semel and Shekhan districts (62% of the capacity of all the camps in Duhok), as shown in the table below.

Syrian refugee's camps:

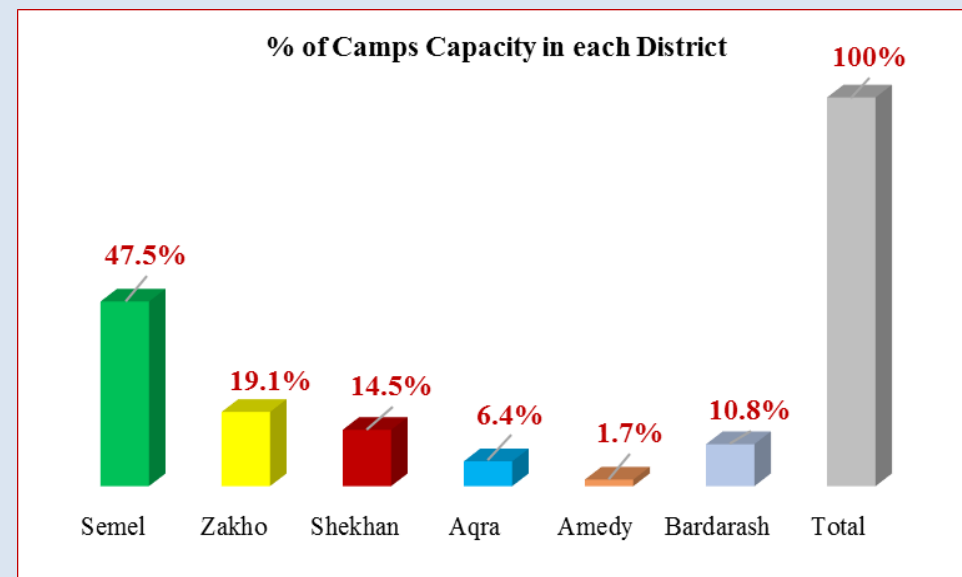
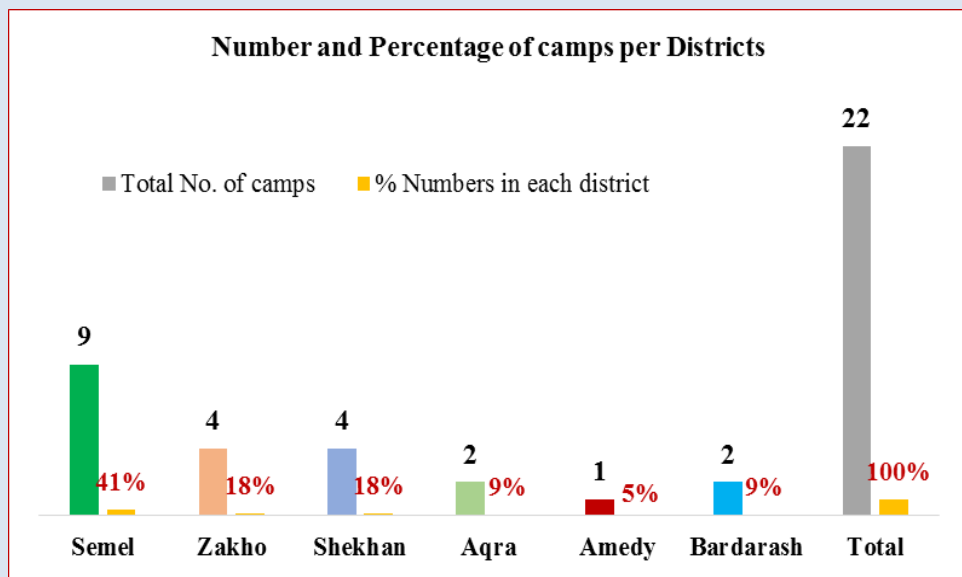
At the beginning of refugee's influx from Syria to Duhok governorate in 2012, Domiz area in Semel district was selected for establishing the camps of Domiz 1 and Domiz 2 because of:

- ✓ Availability of governmental land
- ✓ Availability of infrastructure and basic services
- ✓ The area is close to cities of Duhok and Semel
- ✓ The site is close to Syria border in Feshkhabur.

After the second influx of the refugees in August 2013, Gawelan area in Bardarash district was selected for establishing the camp of Gawelan. Also a small number of refugee families settled in Aqra castle.

Camps Distribution per Districts

District	No of IDPs camps	No of Refugees camps	Total No. of camps	% Numbers in each district	Camps Capacity (No of Shelters)	% Capacity in each district	Name of the camps
Semel	7	2	9	41%	25,110	47.5%	Domiz 1 and 2 for refugees. Rawanga, Bajid Kandala 1 and 2, Khanky, Sharya, Kabartu1 and 2
Zakho	4	0	4	18%	10,122	19.1%	Chamishko, Bersivy 1 and 2, Darkar
Shekhan	4	0	4	18%	7,672	14.5%	Germawa, Esysan, Shekhan and Mamrashan
Aqra	1	1	2	9%	3,383	6.4%	Aqra castle for refugees and Mamilyan for IDPs
Amedy	1	0	1	5%	900	1.7%	Dawidiya
Bardarash	1	1	2	9%	5,700	10.8%	Gawelan for refugees and Bardarash for IDPs
Total	18	4	22	100%	52,887	100 %	



3.4. Camps Construction (Work Progress, Accommodation and Occupancy rates)

In order to ensure safe and secure environment and space for all IDPs and Refugees, Duhok government through BRHA and in coordination with UNHCR ensured a safe environment and space for somehow 50,000 families. It is worth to mention that this number is sufficient to cover the need to shelter for all families who are willing to live in the camps. This included the allocation of land and space required for establishing 18 camps for IDPs and 4 camps for refugees. BRHA has worked closely with the relevant governmental departments, UNHCR and other Humanitarian actors to guarantee and secure the suitable land for establishing the camps and as well to ensure efficient and proper camps construction through below activities:

- ✓ Coordination with municipalities for land allocation, plan and design
- ✓ Work together with all authority departments to monitor and provide needed services like electricity, water, roads
- ✓ Locate the camps at a safe distance from the border, and in a conflict-free area.
- ✓ Secure camp inhabitants from surrounded hosting community.
- ✓ Ensure improvement and maintenance of camp infrastructure.
- ✓ Monitor performance of construction and service delivery by all actors and service providers in accordance to agreed standards in the camps, to avoid any breach that can put the risk to the beneficiaries' life.
- ✓ Facilitate the land allocation for activities planned by partners
- ✓ Supervise the quality of construction works
- ✓ Support the partners in handing over the performed projects to relevant governmental departments to ensuring exit strategy and provision of care and maintenance for completed structures/buildings

The government of Duhok through BRHA and camps construction committee has paid enough attention to ensure a solid infrastructure projects in IDPs and Refugees camps with knowledge of proper infrastructure efficient e delivery of basic services to the residents of the camps. In this regard, the governorate administration has worked in four directions:

- ❖ The camps construction committee has designed and implemented a solid infrastructure of basic services for the seven camps that established by the government (Mamilyan, Chamishko, Bardarash, Eryan, Kabartu1, Mamrashan and Kabartu2).
- ❖ BRHA (DMC in that time) has coordinated with UN agencies and international Organizations regarding the implementation of infrastructure projects in the ten camps that established by UN agencies (Bajid Kandala 1 & Bajid Kandala 2, Khanky, Bersivy2, Dawidiya, Germawa and Darkar, Domiz1, Gawelan and Domiz 2). The UN agencies have implemented several infrastructure projects in these camps, but still there are some gaps in wash facilities. Also the existed infrastructure projects need to be improved. Recently, UNICEF has started with the improvement of Wash facilities in the camps of Bajid Kandala, Khanky and Bersivy 2. In addition, GIZ has constructed a schools and community center in Bajid Kandala 1. UNHCR has constructed sewerage channels and retaining wall in Bajid Kandala.
- ❖ Duhok administration has coordinated with the Turkish Relief agency (AFAD) regarding the infrastructure projects in both camps of Sharya and Bersivy1. AFAD has implemented the infrastructure projects for water, electricity and sanitation but no infrastructure projects implemented for education, health, administration and even the water taps, latrines and baths are communal. Therefore, the administration has approached the other partners to fill the gaps in these two camps. The international organization of save the children has constructed additional wash facilities in Sharya camp and as well constructed a number of wash units for disabled persons. GIZ the German organization has constructed a school, health center and community center. Also the (CARE) has started implementing additional wash facilities in Bersivy 1.
- ❖ BRHA has coordinated with Rawanga- National NGO in establishing the second stage of Qadya camp will all infrastructure. In addition GIZ has constructed a school, health center and community center in the camp. In addition the government has coordinated with IHP, ACF, THW and IOM constructing infrastructure in Shekhan camp.



Refugees Camps:

The first group of Syrian refugees who fled their homes due to the internal civil war in Syria has arrived to Duhok on early March 2012. Immediately; the coordination started between UNHCR and Duhok government represented by directorate of migration and displacement (DM D) to provide emergency response and relief to the families. Later on; the government has identified and allocated enough governmental land in Domiz area to establish the first camp for Syrian which later named Domiz camp.

UNHCR together with government has started with the construction of shelter units, basic services and other facilities. So, the families been housed in the camp on April 2012.

The construction process in Domiz is a continuous process and the last group of shelter has been finalized on December 2015.

The establishment of Domiz camp was done in many stages based on the need and gaps. As Domiz camp was attractive and preferable to Syrian refugees, many irregular shelters were found inside the camp without enough basic services especially after the huge influx of Syrians on February 2013, so the government and UNHCR has decided to establish a new camp 3 km south to the first camp to absorb the new arrivals and those living in irregular shelters. This new camp was named as Domiz 2.

After the second huge influx of Syrians on August 2013, the government has decided to establish a new camp in Gawelan – Bardarash district and as well rehabilitation of Aqra castle to receive the scattered families.

Generally, all the infrastructure facilities and basic services in Refugees camps have been provided by the government and UNHCR with slight contribution from other partners.

All the shelters in Refugees camps except Aqra Castle are tents (UNHCR standards only). Due to the long-stay of refugees, the government has given the permission to camps inhabitants to upgrade and improve their shelters. The shelter upgrading includes building walls by concrete blocks, sandwich panels and prefabricated caravan, proper doors and windows but without having concrete slabs.

This has contributed a lot to ensuring better and safer living condition in refugee's camps. In addition, UNHCR and other humanitarian actors have supported the refugees to upgrade their shelters. Currently, more than 80% of the tents have been replaced by other construction materials.

Work progress (Refugees camps):

4 camps have been established and prepared for Syrian refugees in Duhok governorate during the period from March 2012 till now. The camps of Domiz1, Gawelan and Domiz 2 are still not reached its full planned capacity.

The table below shows that the planned capacity of the four refugees caps is 10,183 shelters while the number of installed shelters is 8,715.

Work progress = Number o

f installed shelters/ Capacity (No of shelters) = $8715/10,183 = 86\%$

This rate indicates the availability of the land in refugee's camps (Gawelan and Domiz 2) for building new shelters.

There is enough land and space for constructing 1000 and 500 shelters in camps of Gawelan and Domiz 2 respectively. UNHCR has planned to construct new shelters in Domiz 2 in 2016 so the work progress will be significantly increased to reach 91%. The 9% will remain unreachable as Gawelan camp is not so attractive location for Syrians to live in.

Occupancy rate (Refugees camps):

All the installed shelters in Refugees camps are fully occupied (100%) except Gawelan in which total of 302 shelters are still vacant i.e. the occupancy rate in Gawelan is 84%.

The average occupancy rate in refugees camps = Number of Occupied shelters / Number of installed shelters = $8,413/8,715 = 97\%$

This means that 3% of the shelters are still vacant (have not yet occupied). Most of the unoccupied shelters are in Gawelan camp.



Accommodation rate (Refugees camps):

The accommodation rate is mostly related to the size of families living in the camps. It was agreed by UNHCR and BRHA to allocated two shelters for the families of 7 or more members and three shelters for those with 14 and more persons. Generally, Syrians families are considered small in size in comparison to IDPs families, so the accommodation rate in refugee's camps is high.

The average accommodation rate in refugees camps = $\frac{\text{Number of families living in camps}}{\text{Number of occupied shelters}} = \frac{8,421}{8,413} = 100\%$

This means that each family actually occupies 1 shelter. This percentage is very high in comparison to the accommodation rate in IDPs camps. The accommodation rate in Domiz 1 camp is 107%, this means that there more than one family living in one shelter unit. The extra families are called (guest families). This resulted from the preferable location of Domiz and as well the availability of basic services and job opportunities. In other hand the occupancy rate in Gawelan camp is 86% which means that each group of 100 shelter units are occupied by 86 families.

IDPs Camps:

Generally, the establishment of the camps is the last option for local authorities, but often be the only option to provide humanitarian support and protection to the IDPs and refugees. The main factors that encouraged the establishment of the camps in Duhok governorate are:

- ✓ The presence of IDPs in schools (684 school building) and high density of population in these schools was not possible to be absorbed in other places only through the establishment of camps
- ✓ Presence of huge numbers of displaced people in a multi-story unfinished structures which poses a threat to the lives of the IDPs, especially children
- ✓ The lack of adequate number of government properties vacant to accommodate the large number of IDPs
- ✓ There was no sufficient number of private properties and housing complexes such as Hotels, Motels, Apartments and houses for rent as most of these facilities were rented and occupied by IDPs from Mosul city fled to Duhok at early June 2014
- ✓ Investors and property owners' requests to vacate their properties that occupied by IDPs
- ✓ Security and protection can be provided to IDPs in better way during their stay in the camps
- ✓ The delivery of humanitarian aid and assistance to IDPs in the camps is easier and more streamlined



Since the early days of the displacement and after the occupation of Mosul on June 10, 2014, Duhok governorate has initiated in identifying three locations for establishing camps for internally displaced people particularly in areas covered by Article 140 of Iraqi constitution i.e. areas located on the border between the governorates of Duhok and Ninewa.

It was decided to establish three camps in Germawa, Tilsen and Bardiya in sub districts of Alqush, Telkef and Zummar respectively. In coordination with UNHCR, The work has commenced in establishing Germawa camp in June 11, 2014 in which families were housed in the same day. It is worth to mention that the work in establishing Tilsen and Bardiya was stopped because of expansion of ISIS and the attack on Ninewa Plain and Sinjar in August 2014. After the huge influx of IDPs from Ninewa Plain and Sinjar on early August 2014, Duhok governorate began in coordination with the UNHCR to allocate lands for establishing more camps for displaced people as shown hereinafter:

- ✓ On the first day of the displacement, the displaced families have been received and housed in the reception center of Syrian refugees in Bajid Kandala, which was later renamed as Bajid Kendala1 camp, and IDPs families were housed in this camp on August 2, 2014.
- ✓ The work started in establishing the camps of Bajid Kandala 2 and Khanky by UNHCR in early August 2014 and the displaced families were housed in August 26, 2014.
- ✓ The work has started in establishing the camps of Sharya and Bersivy1 by the Turkish Relief agency (Afad) somehow in mid-September 2014 in which families were housed in 11 and 19 November 2014 respectively.

- ✓ The work has started in establishing Bersvy2 camp by UNHCR in Sep 2014 and was completed in 16 Nov 2014
- ✓ The work was started in Dawidiya camp by different agencies such as UNDP, Habitat and IOM in November 2014 and the families were housed in the January 6, 2015
- ✓ The work has started in establishing Shekhan camp by IHP, IOM, THW and ACF in late November 2014. There was somehow delay in establishing this camp, so the IDPs were housed in this camp in April 23, 2015.
- ✓ The work was started in establishing the first stage of Qadya camp by government of Duhok (1000 cabinets with all infrastructure services) in October 2014 and the displaced families were housed in December 1, 2014. On Dec 2014, Rawanga foundation has started working in the second stage of this camp (2000 cabinets with all infrastructure services).
- ✓ The work has started in establishing the camps of Mamilyan, Bardarash and Kabartu 1 & 2, Eryan Chamishko) by the government through the camps construction committee in Duhok governorate in November 2014 in which families were housed during the month of December 2014. The six governmental camps have been completed within a short period (40 days). These camps have received more than 18,000 of IDPs families; this efficient process of Accommodation has helped the local authorities in Duhok to evacuate the schools and given a chance for the continuation of the educational process in Duhok governorate before the end of 2014, which was in doubt to many.

Work Progress (IDPs camps):

18 camps have been established and prepared for displaced people in Duhok governorate during the period from June 11, 2014 until now. The camps of Darkar and Mamrashan are still under construction.

Average work progress of all IDPs camps= Number of installed shelters/ Capacity (No of shelters)
 = 40,523/42,704 = **95%**

Total of 16 out of 18 IDPs camps has reached its designed capacity and all the shelters being installed, so the work progress of 16 camps is 100% while both camps of Darkar and Mamrashan are under construction of which the work progress is 10% and 35% respectively.



Occupancy rate (IDPs camps):

Occupancy rate = Number of Occupied shelters / Number of installed shelters = 40,331/40,523
 = **99.5%**

This means that 0.5% of the shelters are still vacant (have not yet occupied). Most of the unoccupied shelters (192 shelters) are in in the camps of Mamilyan and Bardarash
 Percentage of unoccupied shelters =
 192/40,523 = 0.5%

Accommodation rate (IDPs camps):

= Number of families living in camps / Number of shelters occupied by these families
 = 34,547/40,331 = **86%**

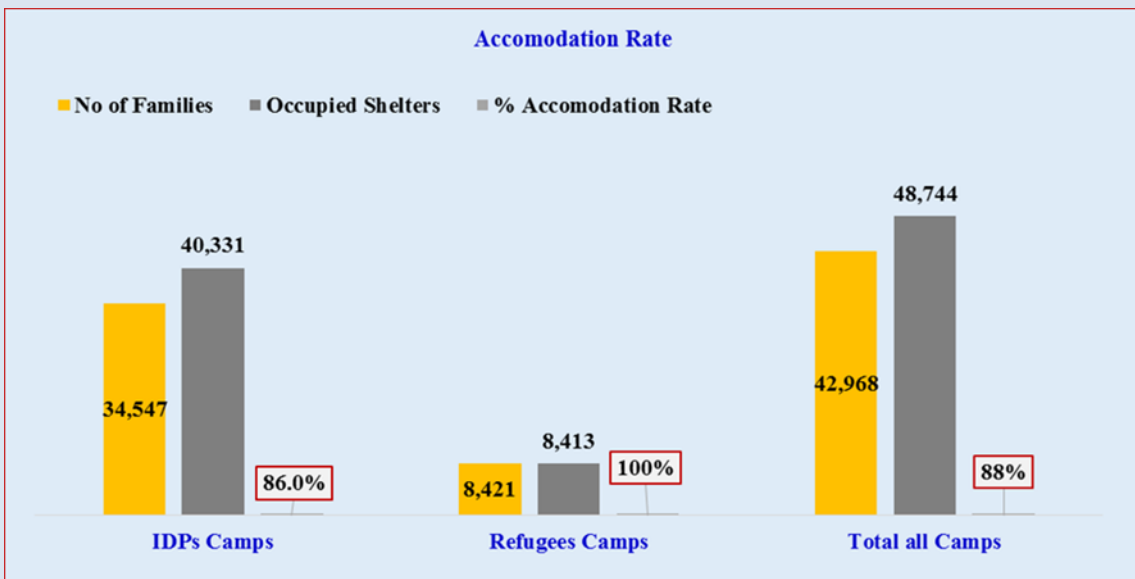
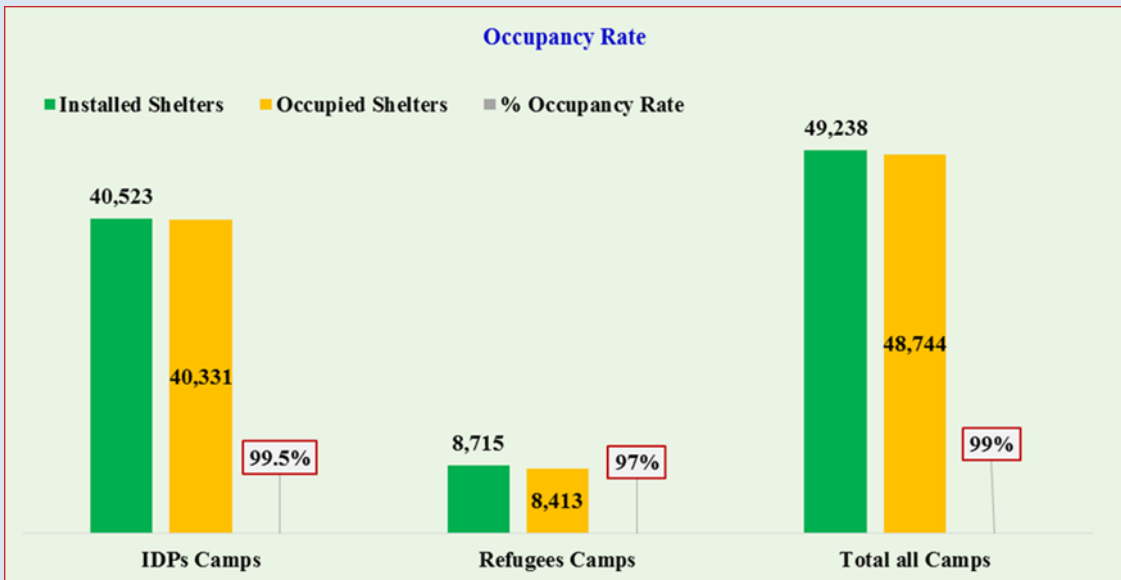
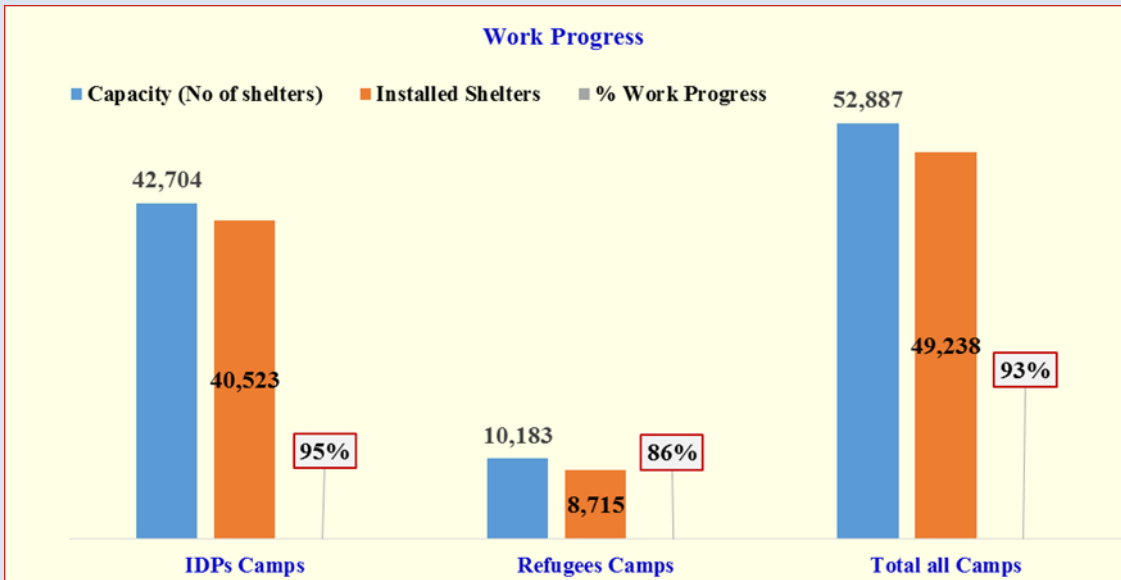
This means that every 100 shelters in the camps are occupied by 86 families because of the large size of some families and small area of some shelters. The highest accommodation rate is in Bajid Kandala 1 and 2 because, the location is close to the border and as well close to IDPs place of origin while the lowest rate is in Shekhan camp in which many tents of small size were erected 3x3m by IHP.

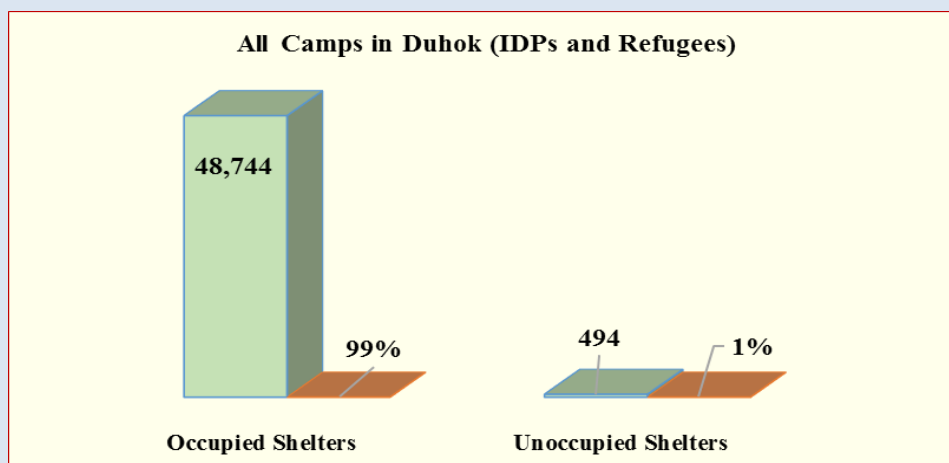
The average rates for overall camps in Duhok governorate are:

Work progress= **93%**, Occupancy rate = **99%**, Accommodation rate = **88%**

These percentages vary from a camp to another depending on the nature of housing units and the number of large families in the camp. The table below shows a clear picture on the work progress, Accommodation rate and Occupancy rate of all IDPs and Refugees camps in Duhok governorate:

Work Progress, Accommodation and Occupancy rates											
S.N	Name of the camp	District	Type of Shelter	Capacity No of shelters	Installed Shelters	Occupied Shelters	No of Families	Unoccupied Shelters	Work Progress %	Occupancy Rate %	Accommodation Rate %
IDPs camps											
1	Bajid Kandala 1	Semel	Family Tents	930	930	930	1,070	0	100%	100%	100%
2	Bajid Kandala 2	Semel	Family Tents	960	960	960	1,090	0	100%	100%	100%
3	Rawanga	Semel	Cabinets	3000	2998	2998	2,628	0	100%	100%	88%
4	Khanky	Semel	Family Tents	3120	3120	3120	2,902	0	100%	100%	93%
5	Sharya	Semel	Family Tents	4000	4000	4000	3,348	0	100%	100%	84%
6	Kabartu1	Semel	Family Tents	3000	3000	3000	2,399	0	100%	100%	80%
7	Kabartu2	Semel	Family Tents	3000	3000	3000	2,417	0	100%	100%	81%
8	Chamishko	Zakho	Family Tents	5000	4993	4993	4,679	0	100%	100%	94%
9	Bersivy 1	Zakho	Family Tents	2500	2500	2500	1,994	0	100%	100%	80%
10	Bersivy2	Zakho	Family Tents	1820	1820	1820	1,674	0	100%	100%	92%
11	Esyan	Shekhan	Family Tents	3000	3003	3003	2,664	0	100%	100%	89%
12	Germawa	Shekhan	Family Tents	1200	1225	1219	1,069	0	100%	100%	88%
13	Shekhan	Shekhan	Family Tents	1,472	1472	1472	1,003	0	100%	100%	68%
14	Mamrashan	Shekhan	Cabinets	2000	704	704	655	0	35%	35%	93%
15	Dawidiya	Amedy	Cabinets	900	900	900	783	0	100%	100%	87%
16	Mamilyan	Aqra	Family Tents	3000	3000	2824	2,192	176	100%	94%	78%
17	Bardarash	Bardarash	Family Tents	3000	2898	2888	1,980	10	100%	100%	69%
18	Darkar	Zakho	Cabinets	802	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
	Total			42,704	40,523	40,331	34,547	192	95%	99.5%	86%
Refugees camps											
19	Domiz 1	Semel	Family Tents	5200	5056	5056	5,402	0	97%	100%	107%
20	Domiz 2	Semel	Family Tents	1900	1426	1426	1,426	0	75%	100%	100%
21	Gawelan	Bardarash	Family Tents	2700	1850	1548	1,339	302	69%	84%	86%
22	Aqra Castle	Aqra	Rooms	383	383	383	254	0	100%	100%	66%
	Total			10,183	8,715	8,413	8,421	302	86%	97%	100%
Total for Camps (IDPs + Refugees)				52,887	49,238	48,744	42,968	494	93%	99%	88%





3.5. The Implementing agencies of the camps

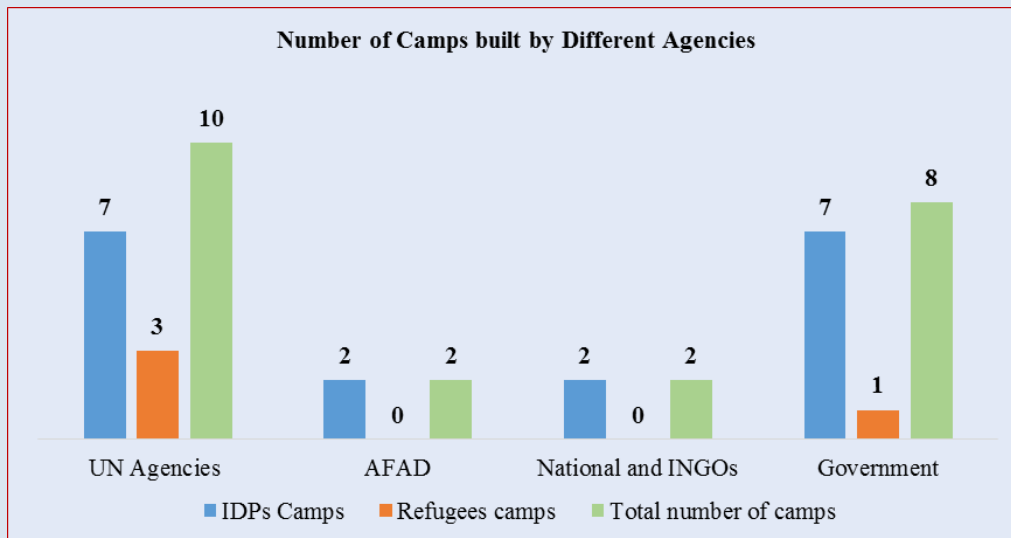
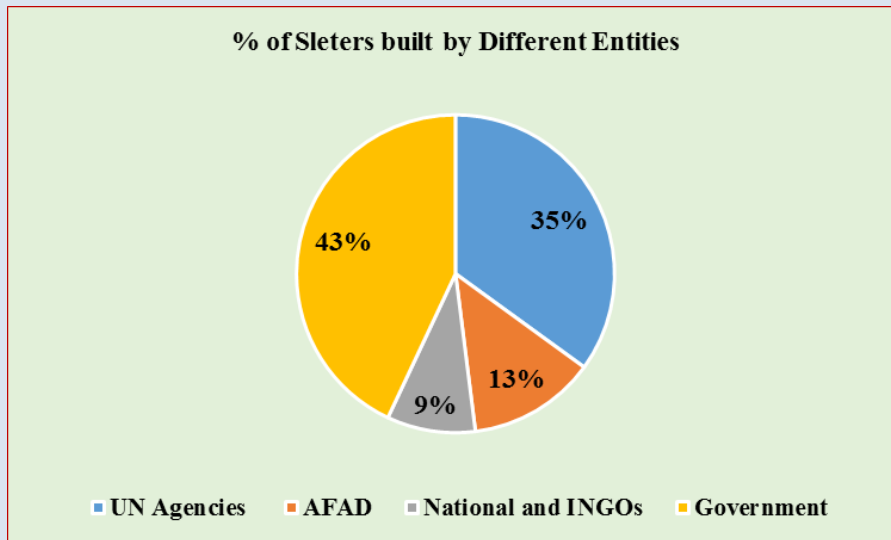
Different entities have constructed the IDPs camps with different type of services and basic facilities and with different technical specification. So, this will require more attention to camps administration, care and maintenance process to keep all the services at acceptable level.

The different nature of these camps has led to have problems and challenges differ from camp to another. For example, in governmental camps each family owns its sanitation units and kitchen while in UN camps 4 -8 families are sharing one sanitation unit and even more in AFAD camps. The most widely accepted camp IDPs is Qadya camp (Rawanga community), which was established by Rawanga Foundation and Duhok governorate, where cabins have been set up for families with the same standard infrastructure and basic services of governmental camps. Although there are some positive aspects in the camps of Sharya and Bersivy1 which were established by Turkish Relief agency (Afad), but problems still exist with regard to sanitation units and the lack of family kitchens as well as overcrowded housing units. Initially, there was no enough and solid infrastructure in the so called UN camps but this issue was recently handled by UNHCR and UNICEF by improving electricity projects, internal roads, open channels and sanitation units.

The total installed shelter units in all camps in Duhok is 49,238 shelters which is divided to 8,715 in refugee's camps and 40,523 in IDPs camps. This includes (4,602 Prefab Caravans 9% and 44,636 family tents 91%).

Mainly four entities have initiated and implemented the IDPs camps in Duhok Governorate as shown in the table below:

Implementing Agency	Total number of camps	Total Installed Shelters	% of Shelters by each Agency	Name of the camps
UN Agencies	10	17,287	35%	Bajid Kandala1, Bajid Kandala2, Dawidiya, Khanky, Bersivy2, Germawa, Darkar, Gawelan, Domiz1 and 2
AFAD	2	6,500	13%	Sharya, Bersivy 1
National and INGOs	2	4,470	9%	Rawanga, Shekhan
Government	8	20,981	43%	Kabartu1, Kabartu2, Chamishko, Esysan, Bardarash, Mamilyan, Mamrashan and Aqra Castle
Total	22	49,238	100 %	



3.6. Demographic composition in Duhok Camps

In the first displacement influx from Ninewa that happened on 10 June 2014, the displaced people were mainly from Mosul and Telafar cities.

The majority of IDPs was Muslims (Arab, Turkmen and Kurds) with few Christian families. While in the second displacement influx that happened on early August 2014, the displaced families were mainly from Sinjar, Zummar and Ninewa plain (Telkef and Hamdaniya districts). Therefore, the majority of IDPs was Yazidis Kurds and Christian families with less numbers of Muslims (Arab, Turkmen and Kurds). The table below shows the current demographic situation inside camps:

- Majority of Camps inhabitants are Yazidis Kurds which make 82.3%.
- The percentage of Yazidis Kurds inside camps was 86% in June 2015 but has been decreased to 82.3% not because they have left the camps but because there was significant increase of Sunni Arab percentage after their movement to Germawa camp.
- There is no desire by Christians to live in the camps where the percentage does not exceed 0.3% in spite of the huge numbers of Christians who fled Mosul city and Ninewa plain to Duhok governorate.
- Recently, the percentage of Sunni Arab has significantly increased to 2.8% as many Arab families moved to Germawa camp.
- The concentration of Yazidis is obvious in the camps located in or close to the Yazidis villages and complexes in the districts of Shekhan and Semel like camps of Sharya, Khanky, Eryan, and Bajid Kandala1 & 2 in which the percentage of Yazidis families is somehow 100% in these camps because of social and religious cohesion.
- Groups of IDPs families, which are from different ethnicity, religion and sector living together in several camps without any tension or problem like Bersivy 1, Chamishko, Dawidiya, Qadya, Bersivy 2 and Kabartu1 and 2, and Mamilyan
- The percentage of Sunni Kurds has decreased to 6.6% as many of them has returned to new liberated areas in Zummar.
- The percentage of Shia Kurds (mostly Shabak) has increased to 7.4% as many Shabak families have returned from south of Iraq to Duhok camps. The majority of them is living in Bardarash and Mamilyan camps
- It is very obvious that Bardarash camp is fully occupied (100%) by Shia Kurds (Shabak) as Bardarash area is the closest camp to their places of origin.
- There are many tents are still unoccupied in several camps, this means that most of the Non-camp families has managed their life in the locations where they currently are.

- Only Sunni Kurds are living in all Refugees camps with only 13 Arab families in Domiz 1 camp.

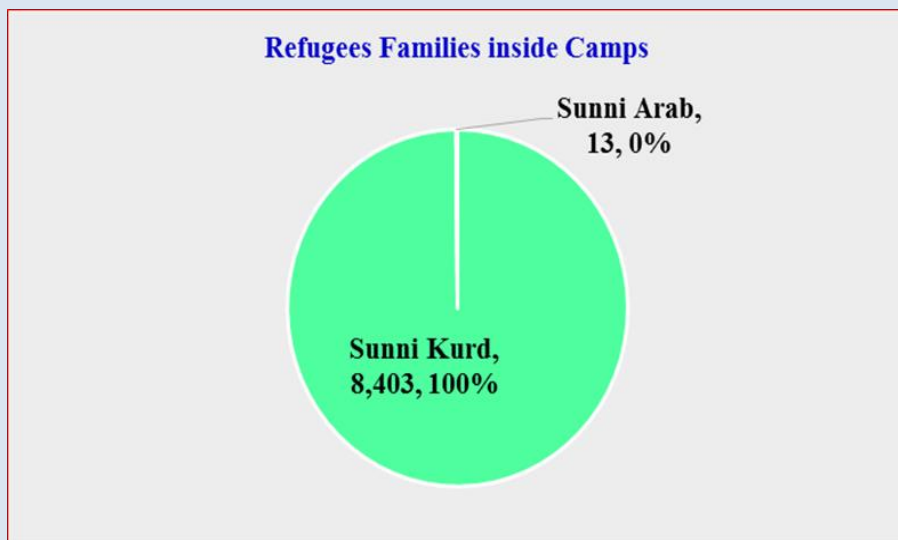
The number of Syrian refugees has significantly decreased during 2015 as many of them has left the country either return to Syria or migration to Europe through Turkey.

No significant change expected in 2016 with regard to the demography of IDPs population in Duhok governorate unless the military operation of liberating Mosul takes place during 2016. Based on the population growth rate, the IDPs population could be increased by 2.8 – 3% as a normal annual population increase.

The IDPs families who feel safe enough to return have begun to do so especially the Muslims (Arab and Kurds) who return to Zummar and Rabea'a but there is no indication that the Yazidis families have any willingness to return. So, it is expected that all IDPs camps in Duhok will remain fully inhabited at least till the end of 2016.

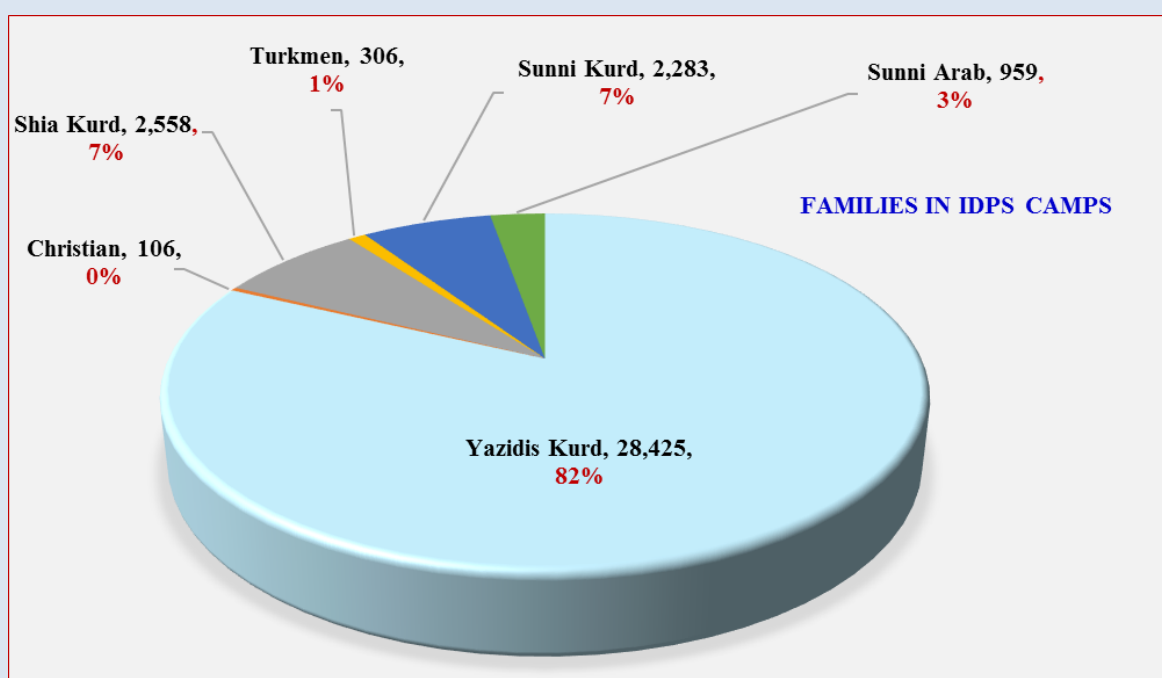
Some IDPs are spontaneously returning to their areas of origin when they are re-taken by Peshmerga. UNHCR and the UN humanitarian country team do not encourage organized voluntary returns of IDPs yet. However, protection and assistance are being provided for spontaneous IDP returnees.

The removal of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and the reconstruction of homes and infrastructure is necessary before IDPs can make viable returns to their homes in many areas



Demography

S.N	Name of the camp	No of Families	Yazidis Kurd	Christian	Sunni Kurd	Sunni Turkmen	Sunni Arab	Shia Kurd	Shia Turkmen	Shia Arab
IDPs Camps										
1	Bajid Kandala 1	1,070	1,070	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Bajid Kandala 2	1,090	1,090	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Rawanga	2,628	2,495	0	125	0	8	0	0	0
4	Khanky	2,902	2,902	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Sharya	3,348	3,343	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
6	Kabartu1	2,399	1,617	0	561	3	14	201	3	0
7	Kabartu2	2,417	2,173	0	244	0	0	0	0	0
8	Chamishko	4,679	4,143	0	477	0	0	59	0	0
9	Bersivy 1	1,994	1,487	2	321	145	11	20	8	0
10	Bersivy2	1,674	1,579	0	94	0	0	1	0	0
11	Esyan	2,664	2664	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Germawa	1,069	0	0	107	42	920	0	0	0
13	Shekhan	1,003	1,003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Mamrashan	655	655	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Dawidiya	783	653	104	7	13	6	0	0	0
16	Mamilyan	2,192	1,551	0	344	0	0	297	0	0
17	Bardarash	1,980	0	0	0	0	0	1980	0	0
18	Darkar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total for IDPs		34,547	28,425	106	2,283	205	959	2,558	11	0
Percentage % in IDPs camps			82.3%	0.3%	6.6%	0.6%	2.8%	7.4%	0	0
Refugees Camps										
19	Domiz 1	5402	0	1	5388	0	13	0	0	0
20	Domiz 2	1426	1	0	1425	0	0	0	0	0
21	Gawelan	1339	3	0	1336	0	0	0	0	0
22	Aqra Castle	254	0	0	254	0	0	0	0	0
Total for Refugees		8,421	4	1	8,403	0	13	0	0	0
Percentage % in Refugees camps			0	0	99.8%		0.2%	0	0	0
Total for all camps		42,968	28,429	107	10,686	205	972	2,558	11	0
Percentage % for all camps			66%	0.2%	25%	0.5	2.3	6%	0	0



Vulnerable Groups in Duhok Camps

Principally, women, men, girls and boys, have the same entitlement to humanitarian assistance; to respect for their human dignity. But in order to make the humanitarian responses more effective, the differences in the interest, needs and expectations between various groups and vulnerability should be taken into account.

There are some factors such as age, gender, disability and specific diseases affect the vulnerability and the ability to survive. Generally, women, children, older people, disabled people, and ethnic minorities are recognized as vulnerable. In addition any person or group found to be more at risk will be recognized as vulnerable case.

Always, the vulnerable groups and cases suffer specific barriers in access to humanitarian assistance. These barriers might be physical, cultural, social, ethnic or religious.

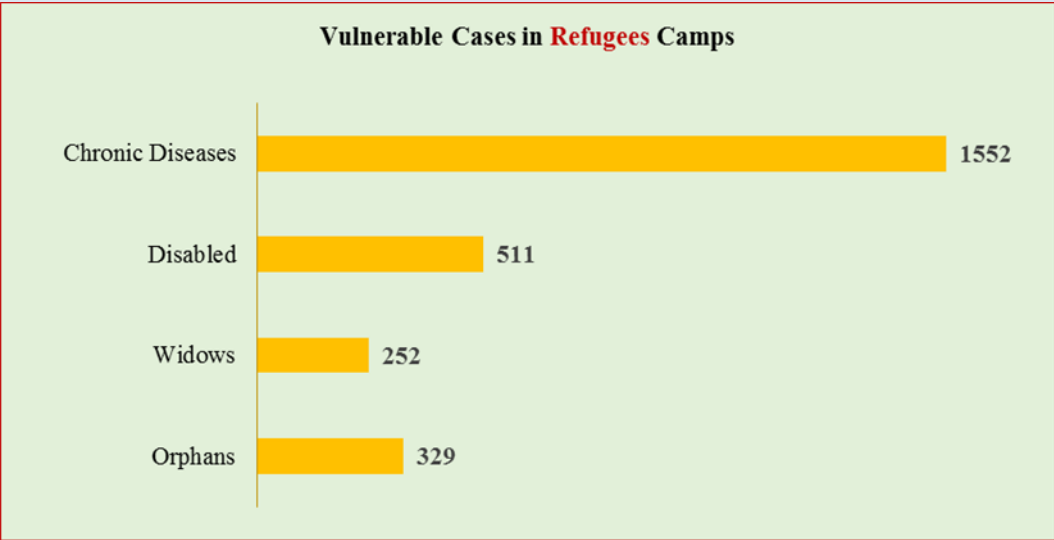
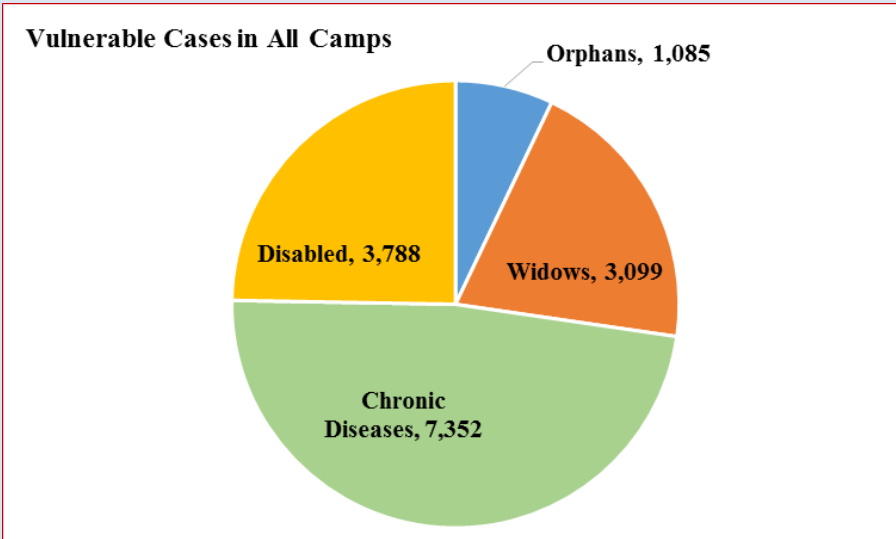
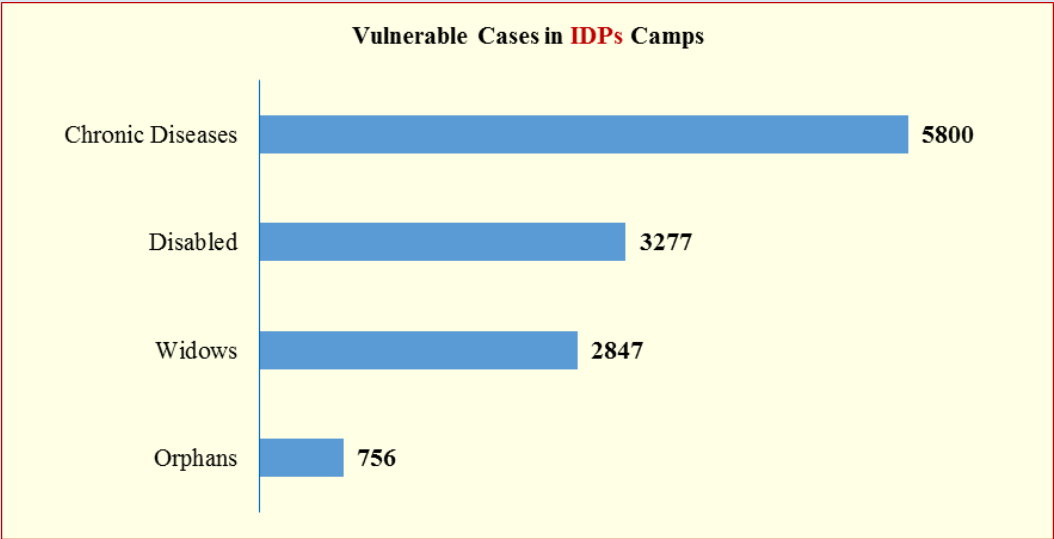
Vulnerable groups need to be protected and supported with special care during the displacement. For example the disabled people need standard facilities to be accessible for their needs as much as possible and they also need to be supported socially by the family and community.

The sexual violence is the most harmful impact felt by women especially widows. They also suffer from lack of opportunities to enjoy their normal life because of social barriers.

Elderly people who suffers from chronic disease are considered as the major component of vulnerable groups especially those who are with limited financial capacity to get sufficient drug and medication care.



S.N	Name of the camp	Demographic Composition (Numbers and percentage of IDPs Families)			
		Orphan	Widows	Disabled	Patients with Chronic Diseases
IDPs Camps					
1	Bajid Kandala 1	17	116	67	184
2	Bajid Kandala 2	21	129	88	256
3	Rawanga	20	30	389	324
4	Khanky	31	146	301	204
5	Sharya	58	335	283	800
6	Kabartu1	48	229	238	724
7	Kabartu2	41	189	274	321
8	Chamishko	38	536	397	200
9	Bersivy 1	42	136	190	200
10	Bersivy2	25	155	107	339
11	Esyan	54	147	155	388
12	Germawa	5	102	93	270
13	Shekhan	16	60	170	400
14	Mamrashan	55	47	67	144
15	Dawidiya	12	102	74	99
16	Mamilyan	7	183	81	517
17	Bardarash	266	205	303	430
18	Darkar	0	0	0	0
Total for IDPs		756	2847	3277	5800
Refugees Camps					
19	Domiz 1	16	51	211	935
20	Domiz 2	201	77	143	295
21	Gawelan	107	90	91	294
22	Aqra Castle	5	34	66	28
Total for Refugees		329	252	511	1552
Total for all camp		1,085	3,099	3,788	7,352

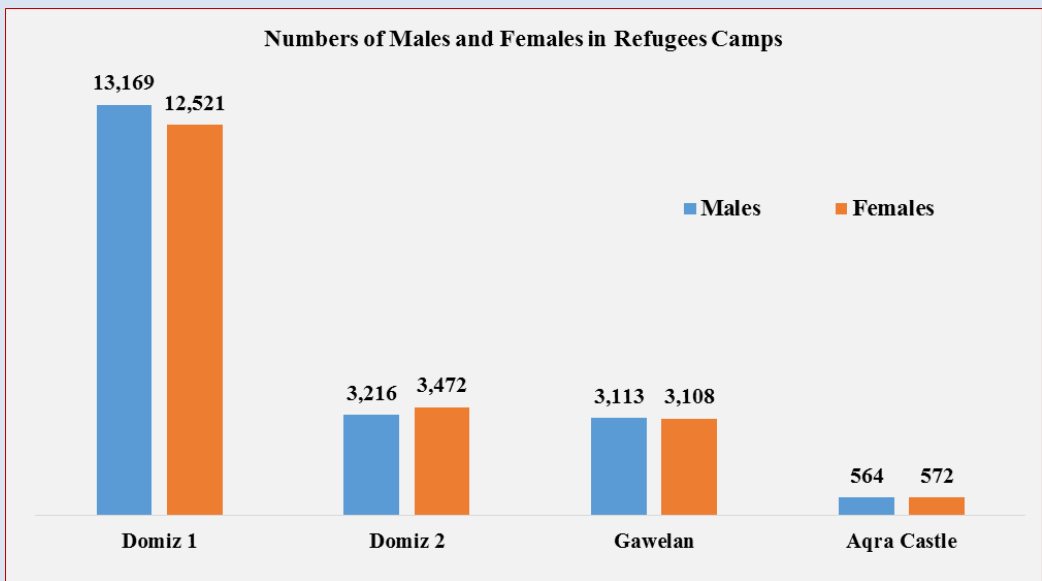
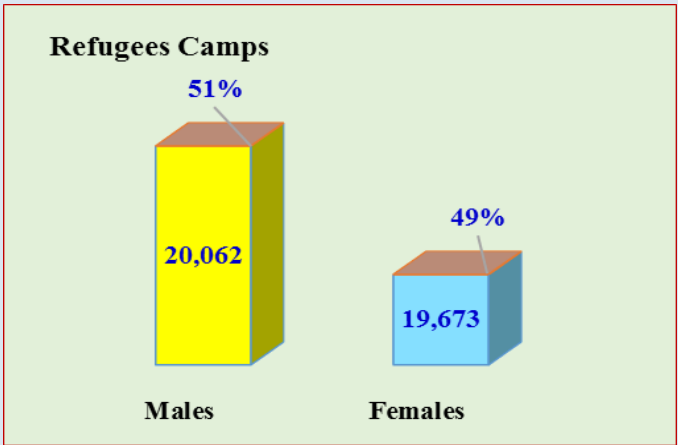
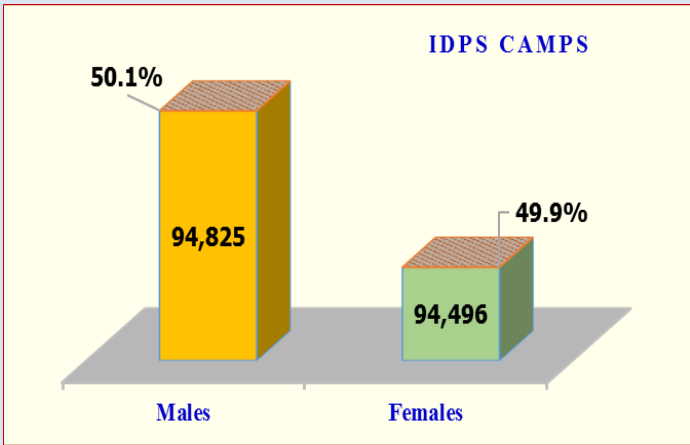
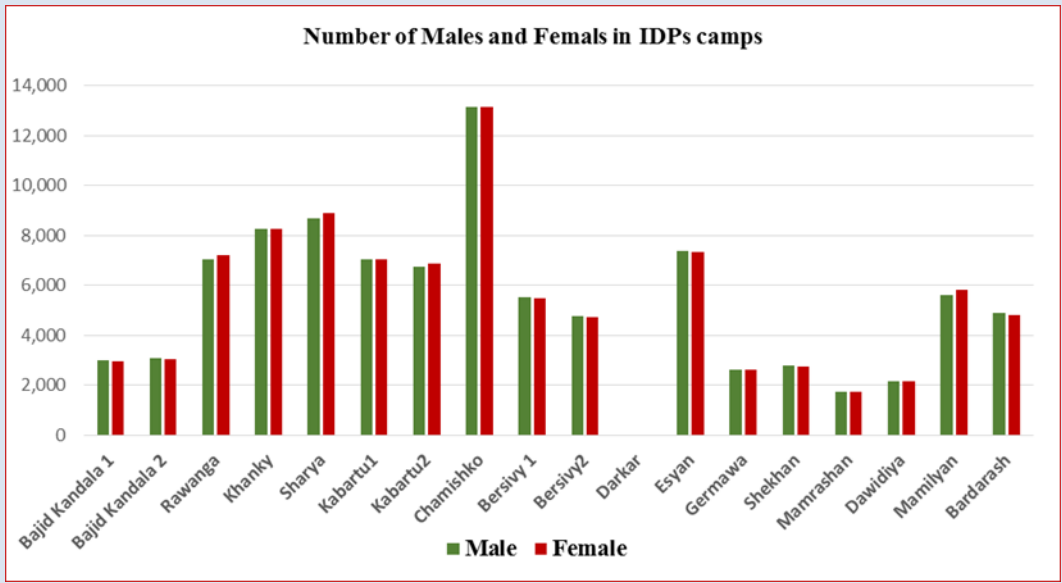




Breakdown of male and females in Duhok camp

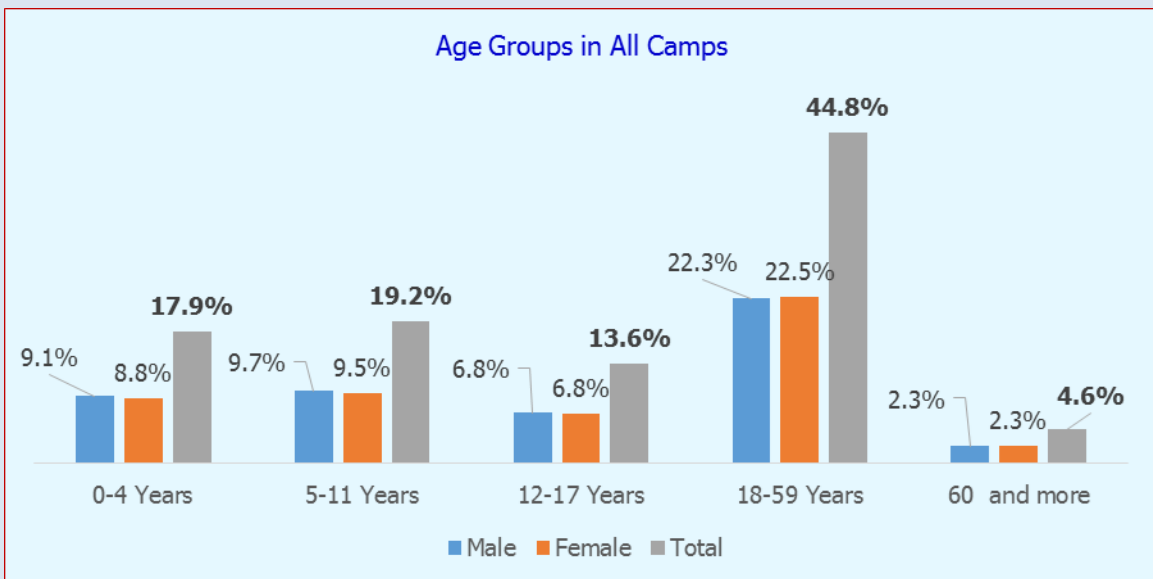
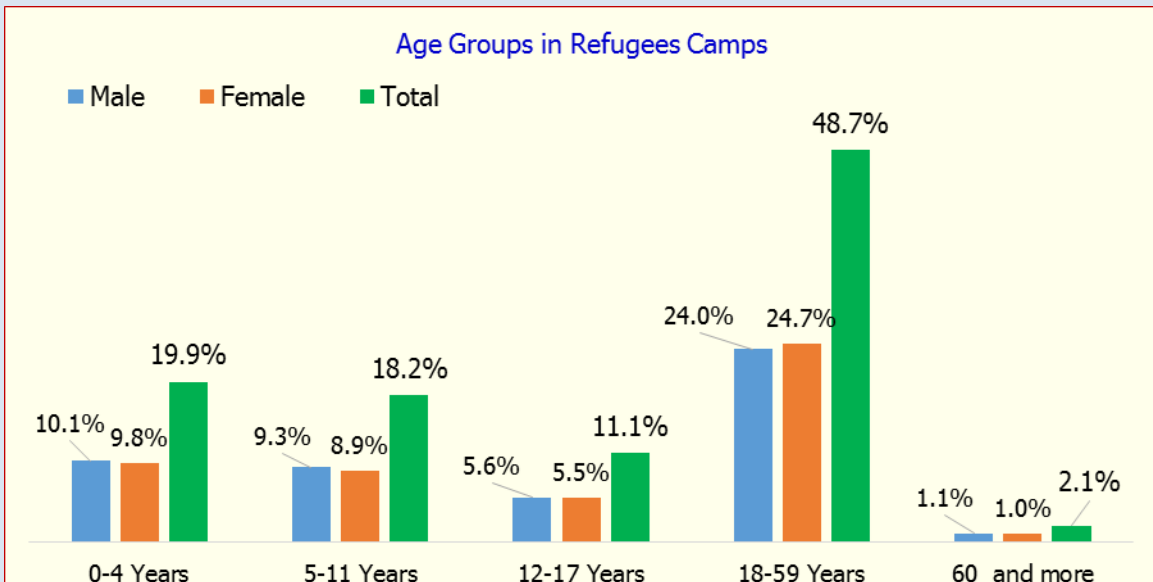
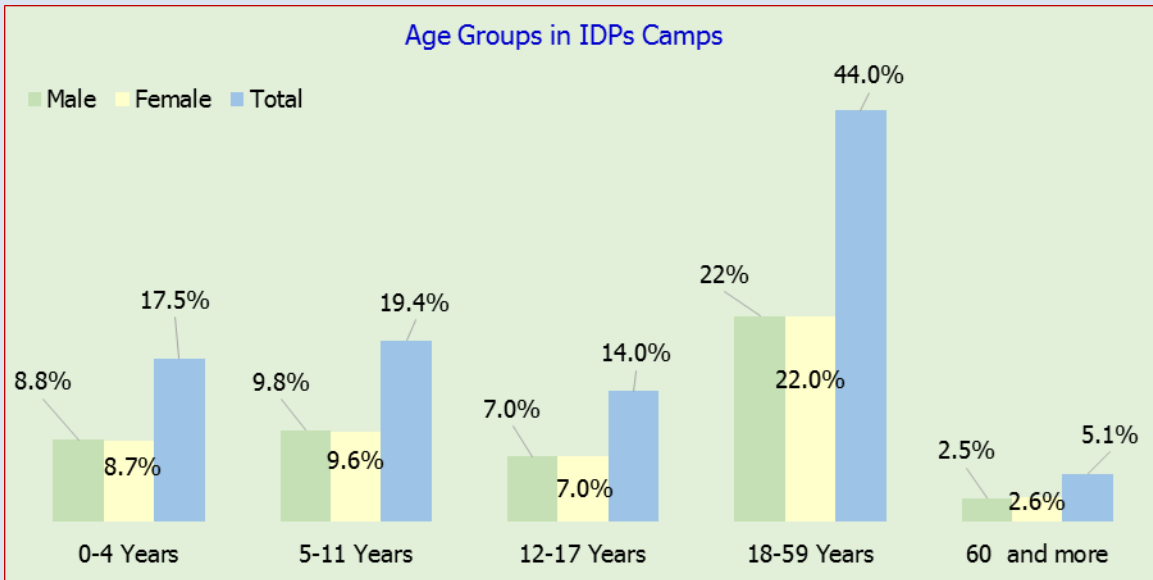
S.N	Name of the camp	No of Individuals	Numbers of Males and Females	
			Males	Females
IDPs Camps				
1	Bajid Kandala 1	5,962	3,009	2,953
2	Bajid Kandala 2	6,170	3,127	3,043
3	Rawanga	14,219	6,978	7,206
4	Khanky	16,510	8,280	8,231
5	Sharya	17,554	8,707	8,840
6	Kabartu1	14,055	7,035	7,012
7	Kabartu2	13,624	6,808	6,877
8	Chamishko	26,314	13,175	13,139
9	Bersivy 1	10,981	5,558	5,492
10	Bersivy2	9,504	4,782	4,722
11	Darkar	0	0	0
12	Esyan	14,700	7,391	7,310
13	Germawa	5,233	2,684	2,558
14	Shekhan	5,520	2,809	2,724
15	Mamrashan	3,458	1,759	1,700
16	Dawidiya	4,349	2,110	2,060
17	Mamilyan	11,460	5,707	5,836
18	Bardarash	9,708	4,906	4,793
	Total for IDPs Camps	189,321	94,825	94,496

Refugees Camps				
19	Domiz 1	25,690	13,169	12,521
20	Domiz 2	6,688	3,216	3,472
21	Gawelan	6,221	3,113	3,108
22	Aqra Castle	1136	564	572
	Total for Refugees Camps	39735	20,062	19,673
Total for all Camps (IDPs & Refugees)		229,056	114,887	114,169



Breakdown of Age groups

Name of the camp	Total Individuals	Numbers of age groups (Males and Females) in each camp									
		0-4 Years		5-11 Years		12-17 Years		18-59 Years		60 more	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
IDPs Camps											
Bajid Kandala 1	5,962	677	514	655	596	327	348	1,211	1,292	139	203
Bajid Kandala 2	6,170	624	592	751	674	326	367	1,278	1,240	148	170
Rawanga	14,184	1041	1012	1,493	1480	902	1,090	3,240	3,290	302	334
Khanky	16,511	1,378	1,470	1,726	1,602	1,251	1,245	3,560	3,550	365	364
Sharya	17,547	1,590	1,640	1,821	1601	1,231	1,312	3,676	3,830	389	457
Kabartu1	14,047	1040	1044	1,443	1400	948	917	3,294	3,310	310	341
Kabartu2	13,685	1145	1156	1,242	1268	963	1,005	3,129	3,105	329	343
Chamishko	26,314	1,910	1,824	2,215	2302	2,320	2,267	5,801	5,848	929	898
Bersivy 1	11,050	875	866	1,075	1051	713	715	2,611	2,584	284	276
Bersivy2	9,504	998	994	788	794	778	776	2,039	1,982	179	176
Esyan	14,701	1108	1096	1,285	1365	1,368	1209	3,304	3,278	326	362
Germawa	5,242	598	496	522	559	290	278	1,133	1,072	141	153
Shekhan	5,533	598	587	527	552	313	314	1,243	1,157	128	114
Mamrashan	3,459	478	423	343	338	203	243	587	560	148	136
Dawidiya	4,170	543	523	409	402	227	219	778	760	153	156
Mamilyan	11,543	971	983	1,130	1147	688	699	2,622	2,715	296	292
Bardarash	9,699	1129	1148	1,159	1108	417	348	2,039	2,025	162	164
Total IDPs Camps	189,321	16,703	16,368	18,584	18,239	13,265	13,352	41,545	41,598	4,728	4,939
Refugees Camps											
Domiz 1	25,690	2,588	2,329	2,504	2,278	1,541	1,399	6,206	6,293	330	222
Domiz 2	6,688	732	783	418	462	318	348	1,680	1812	68	67
Gawelan	6,221	645	657	705	651	339	313	1,368	1434	56	53
Aqra Castle	1,136	86	85	93	91	77	86	291	295	17	15
Total Refugees Camps	39,735	4,051	3,854	3,720	3,482	2,275	2,146	9,545	9,834	471	357
Total for all Camps	229,056	20,754	20,222	22,304	21,721	15,540	15,498	51,090	51,432	5,199	5,296



3.7. Camps Management and Camps Coordination:

Total of 42,968 families (34,547 IDPs families + 8,421 refugees families) are settled in the current camps in Duhok. No doubt that setting up efficient management mechanism of these camps is the key factor in providing equal assistance to IDPs and refugees and protect the basic human rights of beneficiaries and ensure the access to all services with dignity.

During 2015, only one objective was planned to be focused by BRHA project which is the camp coordination and camp management. BRHA and UNHCR has agreed on the objectives of the project which are; ensure smooth administration of all camps related operations, Improve the coordination between all actors, Ensure the security of beneficiaries, ensure provision of adequate services like health, education, shelter, wash facilities, protect the dignity and human rights of IDPs, Ensure the community participation in daily camp management and Improve the living conditions of IDPs and refugees.

The main problems relevant to the proposed intervention were summarized by; inefficient coordination between various actors, poor Community mobilization, Camp management and coordination need regular reinforcement. The project of 2015, was outlined to mitigate the risks related to these problems. Many activities have been proposed to improve the situation like:

- ✓ Improving of Camp management and coordination
- ✓ Delivery of services within the camps in a well-coordinated and effective manner
- ✓ Appointment of qualified staff to contribute to the management and coordination within the camps.
- ✓ Defining the Roles and responsibilities for camp managers and service providers
- ✓ Enhancement of Community mobilization and capacity building for sub-committees for efficient community participation in planning and implementation of services and projects in the camps.

BRHA was established to run and manage the humanitarian affairs in Duhok governorate. The current core staff of BRHA has been playing the key role in running and managing the processes of emergency intervention, relief support and humanitarian assistance provided to IDPs and refugees during the recent displacement from Ninewa and as well the huge influx of Syrian refugees. In addition, BRHA staff was and still the main part of the camps construction, camp management and camp coordination for refugees and IDPs since 2012 and 2014 respectively. As the main governmental entity managing the IDPs camps in Duhok governorate, BRHA has been mainly focusing and working on the following subjects:

- ✓ Camps Management
- ✓ Security and police services
- ✓ Camps Coordination
- ✓ Infrastructure and Basic services
- ✓ Community Services



Within the project context, BRHA has worked on the following categories:

- **Management/Administration**

Total of 750 employees have been working with BRHA to manage the IDPs and refugees inside and outside camps and at the same time to coordinate with all humanitarian actors. These staff consists of camps managers, engineers, field staff, Monitors, community mobilizers, program assistants, HR staff, storekeepers, Administrators, Accountants, Cashiers, drivers and guards. Many of them possess good qualifications in terms of experience and competence in the management and coordination tasks.

UNHCR and other humanitarian actors have trained the majority of camps management staff on the subjects of project management, camps administration, Registration, camp coordination, SGBV, community services and mobilization.

Generally, BRHA has managed all humanitarian activities and particularly the management of IDPs and Refugees camps at three levels, which are

- Board: is responsible of policies, main guidelines, budgeting and planning

- Executive Directorate: is responsible for overall camps management, program implementation and coordination of humanitarian operations
- Camp Management teams: responsible for daily camps administration and field coordination.

The camp management structure consists of camp manager, his/her deputy and five units (Admin/Cashier, Basic services, registration, and Logistic/store and community mobilization).

In addition to the government, UNHCR is the only agency that supported BRHA with all operation and managerial costs, which are:

- Monthly salaries or incentives
- Field transportation
- Communication
- Office supplies and stationary
- Furniture and office equipment
- Travel cost, camping and running cost
- Training and capacity building of the staff

BRHA supported by UNHCR has been able to keep field management offices functional and operational in all IDPs and refugees camps to serve camps inhabitants and facilitate the missions of humanitarian actors inside camps. It is worth to mention that staff on duty was applied during the weekends and holiday days. In addition the tele mobile of the camps staff are open during the night time for any emergency issue in the camps. Also BRHA has encouraged the camp community to select their representatives to be focal points between the inhabitants and management team and as well with other humanitarian actors working in the camps. BRHA has been working with UNHCR in co-chairing the CCCM meetings at governorate level and as well in districts level. The tables below shows the numbers of program and management staff, Police and Mokhtars in all Duhok camps

Name of the camp	Program staff	Admin/F inance	support staff	Electricians	Wash staff	Mokhtars
IDPs Camps						
Bajid Kandala 1	3	1	7	3	2	3
Bajid Kandala 2	4	0	4	2	1	3
Khanky	12	1	9	5	4	7
Qadya (Rawanga)	10	1	8	4	5	6
Kabartu 1	10	1	6	4	1	6
Kabartu 2	10	1	8	5	1	6
Sharya	10	1	9	5	5	8
Dawidiya	7	1	6	3	3	2
Bersivy 1	8	1	8	4	2	5
Bersivy 2	10	1	7	4	2	4
Chamishko	11	1	8	8	7	10
Germawa	7	1	7	3	1	3
Esyane	9	1	8	5	5	6
Shekhan	6	1	7	2	1	3
Bardarash	12	1	8	5	3	6
Mamilyan	8	1	9	5	4	6
Mamrashan	6	1	4	1	3	0
Darkar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total for IDPs	143	16	123	68	50	84
Refugees Camps						
Domiz 1	24	2	20	14	15	14
Domiz 2	6	1	5	3	2	2
Gawelan	11	1	8	5	2	3
Aqra Castle	4	1	1	1	0	1
Sub-Total Refugees	45	5	34	23	19	20
Total for overall program						
Non-Camp Staff	49	0	0	0	0	0
Board and Executive Directorate	23	15	14	0	0	0
Government Focal Points	7	0	0	0	0	0
Warehousing	4	1	7	0	0	0
Total for overall program	83	16	21	0	0	0
Total of BRHA's staff	750					

Despite of all challenges related to financial crisis with the government, enormous number of camps and inhabitants, BRHA was able to a large extent to run and manage the camps successfully without any major problem.

At the beginning of the year of 2015, it was difficult to find enough space for all IDPs and refugees inside camps. But after the completion of camps of Shekhan, Germawa, partially Mamrashan, expansion of Domiz1 and Gawelan, BRHA has ensured a secure environment and space for all IDPs and refugees who are willing to live in the camps. The availability of many shelters unoccupied in the camps of Mamilyan, Bersivy 1, Gawelan and Aqra proofs that.



BRHA has worked actively in the coordination among all governmental departments, UN agencies, international and local NGOs. Also BRHA has facilitated all needed documents and access for the active and equal humanitarian services inside the camps. BRHA has registered all the new comers to the IDPs and refugees camps and issue needed identity documentation for all refugees

The management activities of 2015 have been carried out in a planned series of interventions within the project duration and the budget described in the approved sub-agreement. BRHA was the recipient of the grant from UNHCR and was the project leader and has taken the responsibility of the overall implementation process. BRHA was responsible for the quality and quantity of all the services and works required for the completion of the project. BRHA has handled the responsibility of the designs, detailed engineering drawings, preparation of bill of quantities and specifications where required. BRHA has been using effectively all its own long experience, area knowledge, expertise, resources and offices to implement the proposed activities. BRHA has analyzed all the risks and unforeseen problems and take them into consideration during the project planning phase. Financially, the finance staff of BRHA have checked and supervised the payroll, vouchers, receipts and other financial documents.

The overall program has been managed by IDPs program manager who has handled the responsibility of project planning, communication, quality control, monitoring, follow-up, program cost-control, tracking and reporting. The program manager was assisted by field and technical officers.

In order to ensure the viability and quality of technical inputs, BRHA has established a mechanism to involve BRHA senior staff like Head of the board and the Executive director in project management and supervision. In order to have a smooth implementation, cost-effective and to achieve the work within the timeframe, the implementation of the activities as much as so required has been subjected to tendering and proper quotations collection. BRHA has used the following guidelines whenever possible in procuring equipment or material:

- ✓ Best value of money: The overall guiding objective of procurement is to obtain the best value for money. The responsive offer is the best combination of technical quality and price.
- ✓ Fairness, integrity and transparency. BRHA will allow suppliers to compete for business on a competitive and transparent basis. As a general rule, BRHA will use both direct and public competition to procure goods and services.
- ✓ Equipment, non-expendable materials, or other property furnished or financed by UNHCR will be registered as the property of UNHCR and will be returned to UNHCR upon completion or termination of the Project, unless they have been handed over to local authorities or other partners.

BRHA has ensured the efficient delivery of project activities by meeting operational costs such as fuel, repair, maintenance, office supplies, communication, electricity, travel and staff.

BRHA has set up all the arrangements to avoid all the problems with regard to cash facilities, administration and logistic.

BRHA program staff has conducted ongoing review and control of the implementation of the projects to ensure that the immediate objectives are met, the work plan is followed, and inputs, work schedules and agreed activities are proceeding according to plans and budgetary requirements. The monitoring was conducted at various levels by; UNHCR personnel, implementing partner (BRHA) and jointly by UNHCR and BRHA. Project monitoring has included financial monitoring, to ensure that the project has a positive impact on the beneficiaries, implementation is in accordance with the project description and the work plan and financial expenditures are in accordance with the approved budget. Also the reporting has included narrative performance reports. RHA has maintained a separate file in which all correspondences with UNHCR and local authorities are kept, together with a copy of the sub-project agreement, monthly reports, other reports and the final reports. BRHA has conducted the monitoring by; regular

meetings, visits, watching activities, talking to the beneficiaries (both men and women), surveys, gathering information and opinions from many sources, measuring performance indicators such as number and percentage of achievement and analyzing reports.

- **Camps security**

BRHA as responsible entity for all humanitarian affairs has been working with police and Asayish to ensure the security and dignity for IDPs, Refugees and all service providers through opening field offices for Police, civil defense and Asayish.

Total of **346** police and **138** Security staff are working in Duhok camps. Total of 39 offices which are 24/7 operational have been opened and equipped for them. The main tasks of these staff are:

- ✓ Enhancing the security situation in the camps and presence of police, Asayish and civil defense in cases of emergency
- ✓ Preventing any physical attack and ensuring the safety of all IDPs, refugees and service providers inside the camps
- ✓ Protecting and respecting the freedom of religion and cultural practices of the beneficiaries inside the camp.

In addition, BRHA has been working with Asayish and police departments to prevent as much as possible and resolve any kind of disputes inside the camps. This included resolving the disputes among the beneficiaries themselves. Also resolving disputes among beneficiaries, agencies, donors and charity foundations regarding any case that can prejudice the dignity or security of the IDP, refugees or employees of service providers in the camps.

Despite of challenging issues such as huge influx of IDPs, continuing war with ISIS and scattered nature of displacement, the police and Asayish has been able to protect all IDPs and no significant security problems and incidents so far happened and/or reported.

BRHA has ensured the discipline of law and order, through the efforts of police, and Asayish to apply the international standards of human rights through the following activities:

- ✓ Maintain civilian character of the camp, in order to prevent any breach of law, or dignity of any person.
- ✓ Secure the camps in general for all refugees, IDPs, agencies, donors, charity foundations to work and live properly.
- ✓ Monitor and authorize entrance and departure of employees, visitors and other persons
- ✓ Enhance the presence of police, Asayish, and fire departments in cases of emergency, such as fire, or escort authorized persons.
- ✓ Maintain and establish camp committee, sector leaders to ensure law and order, discipline, registration, spread information, problems, urgent needs...etc.
- ✓ Protect and respect the freedom of religion and cultural practices of the beneficiaries inside the camp.
- ✓ Secure camp inhabitants from any weapon, drug or human trafficking actions and provide a humanitarian atmosphere for the beneficiaries to live safely.
- ✓ Ensure the freedom of transportation to and from camps to seek job, education and any human activities in and outside camps
- ✓ Enhance the presence of police, Asayish, and fire departments in cases of emergency, such as fire, or escort authorized persons.
- ✓ Protect in accordance with national law and the relevant international conventions, all refugees, IDPs, vulnerable groups, such as single women who head households, unaccompanied or separated children, the elderly, and persons with special needs.
- ✓ Warn persons of rule infractions or violations, and apprehend or evict violators from premises, using force when necessary.



In addition, BRHA has been facilitating, controlling and escorting the visitors, donors and delegations to the camps, also facilitating and escorting the donations and arrival of humanitarian aid to the camps. BRHA has been able to facilitate and ensure equal access to basic services.

It is worth to mention that Residency office is opened in Domiz camp to provide residency services to Syrian refugees. Also DEVAW office is functioning in Domiz for protecting refugee's women from domestic and other kinds of violence.

- **Camps Coordination**

BRHA has worked closely with UNHCR and UNOCHA, to coordinate all humanitarian efforts and organized the interventions of the UN agencies, NGOs and relevant governmental departments in order to serve the IDPs and refugees in correct and efficient way.

In order to have smooth and efficient coordination a number of meetings were in place to discuss all camps related issues, which are:

- ❖ General coordination meeting co-chaired by BRHA and OCHA
- ❖ Camps management and camps coordination meeting (CCCM) co-chaired by BRHA and UNHCR
- ❖ Bi-weekly cluster meetings co-chaired by BRHA and relevant UN agency for each sector
- ❖ Regular meetings at camp levels
- ❖ Ad-hoc meeting and bilateral meetings with various humanitarian actors

BRHA has ensured good coordination with UN agencies and other partners through the following activities:

- ✓ Ensuring proper information sharing with all actors in the camps
- ✓ Making sure to avoid duplication of services.
- ✓ Identifying gaps where required to interfere, and sharing it with all actors in the camps.
- ✓ Referring and coordinating with UNHCR the new interested service providers to undertake needed utilities or projects in the camp.
- ✓ Maintaining and establishing camp committees to ensure representing camps inhabitants, focusing on feeding BRHA with needed information, identify urgent interfere with attention to vulnerable persons.

The board also played a coordinating role between humanitarian actors and IDPs and Refugees through their elected representatives. BRHA managed the provision and follow-up of municipal services to IDPs and refugees camps in cooperation with relevant governmental agencies like water, electricity, garbage collection...etc.

There was full coordination between BRHA and relevant departments through their representatives who are part of the camps management group such as police, Asayish, civil defense and combat violence against women and the directorates of water, health, electricity, education, social affairs, culture, youth and Displacement and Migration. A coordination mechanism in response of the emergency relating to the IDP situation has been established. All related governmental stakeholders, and departments including Duhok governorate were fully involved in the active working groups and sector leaders.

As Camp Manager, BRHA was playing a significant role in all working groups and assuming secretarial functions to each of the communities. Being a government department in itself, BRHA is better placed in managing and facilitating the cooperation of other government departments in presenting support of the IDP program.

Overall, BRHA was and still in charge of the whole coordination with different local authorities and organizations to ensure the proper functioning of all camps and the timely and efficient delivery of services. Coordinating with other local non-governmental organizations and private firms or donors who are not a regular part of the existing actors and participating in the current coordination mechanisms was also part of BRHA responsibilities.

- **Securing land and occupancy rights for camps**

BRHA has worked closely with the departments of municipalities and agriculture to guarantee and secure the suitable and proper land for installing the camps through the following activities:

- ❖ Work together with all authority departments to monitor and provide needed services like electricity, water, roads and drainage.
- ❖ Locate (or relocate) the camps at a safe distance from the border, and in a conflict-free area.
- ❖ Ensure proper ground and soil of the land to install shelters or tents.
- ❖ Secure camp inhabitants from surrounded hosting community.



- ❖ Ensure improvement and maintenance of camp infrastructure.
- ❖ Monitor performance of construction and service delivery by all actors and service providers in accordance to agreed standards in the camps, to avoid any breach that can put the risk to the beneficiaries' life.

- **Registration**

BRHA has worked properly to register all new arrivals of Syrian refugees, births of the inhabitants in the camp through;

- Ensuring all beneficiaries new arrivals approach the camps or other relevant departments for registration.
- Ensure all registered refugees to be referred to UNHCR for registration and documentation.
- Ensure new arrivals' registration, temporary accommodation, and provide them with basic needs through temporary reception center for the new arrivals if so required.
- All newly born babies are registered and provided with birth certificates.

- **Camp access**

BRHA has ensured and facilitated, control and escort visitors to the camps.

- ✓ Facilitate beneficiaries' access to basic services, and find durable solutions.
- ✓ Facilitate, secure and escort the arrival of humanitarian aid to the camps.
- ✓ Maintain the security for delegations, and donors to visit the camps.
- ✓ Escort donations and aids by different actors to the camps.

- **Information Management**

BRHA has worked to ensure efficient information management through:

- ✓ Gather and collect information, make sure to share accurate information with interested actors and media.
- ✓ BRHA has ensured that the active actors and beneficiaries understand the role of BRHA as camp management and administration.
- ✓ Enhance the distribution mechanism to ensure the access of all beneficiaries; priority will be given to vulnerable groups such as female headed families, persons with disabilities, elders to distribution.
- ✓ Maintain and update information regarding all services provided by government, UN agencies, MGOs, and Charities, and make sure to accurate information is shared.
- ✓ Facilitate the access and share information with interested mass media channels.

- **Health and Education**

BRHA has worked together with Health and Education departments to provide the Beneficiaries with their basic needs of education in the schools; besides improving health status of them through direct monitoring and involvement of Health department in providing the required health services for the beneficiaries in the camps; identifying the needs and advocate for the provision of these needs; identify risk and provide required support in developing required actions to overcome those risk.

- **Construction and site development**

BRHA has worked closely with UNHCR and other partners in site development and construction activities:

- BRHA has facilitated the land allocation for activities planned by partners
- BRHA has Supervised the quality of construction works
- BRHA has supported the partners in handing over the performed projects to relevant governmental departments
- In coordination with UNHCR and relevant departments BRHA has ensured the care and maintenance for completed structures/building

3.8. Status of Infrastructure and Basic services in the camps

BRHA and camps construction committee in Duhok has paid enough attention to ensure a solid infrastructure projects/facilities in IDPs and Refugees camps with the knowledge of proper infrastructure means efficient delivery of basic services to the residents of the camps.

The camps in Duhok have been constructed by different entities, so the existed infrastructure and basic facilities have established with different types, sizes, numbers and technical specifications. An enormous numbers, lengths and quantities of infrastructure facilities for all the sectors (site development, management, security, shelter, water, sanitation, health education and community services) have been constructed and established in the camps as clarified in the table hereinafter:

S.n	Camp	No of Shelters	No of Deep wells	Water Network in Km	No of Wash Units	No of Health Centers	No of Pref. Schools	No of Community Centers	No of Child F. Spaces	Sanitary pipelines in Km	Internal Roads in Km	Open Channels in Km	Electricity Network in Km
IDPs Camp													
1	Bajid Kandala 1	930	3	7.3	658	1	1	0	0	2	6.8	13	13
2	Bajid Kandala 2	960	3	6.3	844	1	0	1	0	3	7.2	12	13.5
3	Khanky	3120	0	7.9	2455	2	2	1	1	21.5	21.8	41.5	37
4	Sharya	4000	4	4.6	1714	1	2	3	2	5.1	10	4	25
5	Rawanga	2998	4	8.3	5,996	1	1	2	1	22.5	16.5	30.6	16.2
6	Kabartu 1	3000	0	10	6000	1	2	1	2	18	21.4	32	36
7	Kabartu 2	3000	0	9.8	6000	1	2	1	2	18	21	32	36
8	Dawidiya	900	2	6.5	1800	1	2	1	1	6.6	1.5	2	15.4
9	Bersivy 1	2500	2	2.8	1224	1	2	3	2	2.5	4	0.9	11
10	Bersivy 2	1820	3	5.1	1822	1	2	0	3	1.8	8.7	16.9	9
11	Chamishko	4993	6	26.2	10008	1	3	1	2	35	31	20	60
12	Germawa	1225	3	4.6	2074	1	1	0	1	6.5	8.8	14.5	8.5
13	Esyar	3003	5	17.3	6006	1	2	0	2	42.5	31	39.6	36
14	Bardarash	2898	4	24.7	5778	1	1	0	0	37	17.3	37.7	36
15	Mamilyan	3000	4	17.4	6000	1	1	0	1	41.4	17.4	31.6	36
16	Shekhan	1472	2	7.6	2008	1	1	0	1	1.7	7.5	15	6.9
17	Mamrashan	704	4	23.8	1408	1	0	0	0	9.3	17.6	32	12.3
18	Darkar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total IDP		40,523	49	190.2	61,795	18	25	14	21	274.4	249.5	375.3	407.8
Refugees Camps													
19	Domiz 1	5056	11	57	9912	3	7	6	6	42.2	85.4	32.4	34.6
20	Domiz 2	1426	2	26	2852	1	2	2	1	7.6	18	21.4	12
21	Gawelan	1850	12	9.5	3700	1	3	2	2	5.5	16.1	26	13
22	Aqra castle	383	1	0	328	1	1	1	1	2.6	0	0.7	0.5
Total Refugee		8,715	26	92.5	16,792	6	13	11	10	57.9	119.5	80.5	60.1
Total (IDPs + Refugees)		49,238	75	282.7	78,587	24	38	25	31	332.1	369	455.8	467.9

Below is a brief description of the existed infrastructure facilities and their status in all IDPs and refugees camps sector by sector:

Shelter and site Development:

In order to ensure adequate shelter, privacy and improve the living condition of IDPs and refugees inside camps, a complete package of site development projects, shelter and infrastructure has been implemented by the government, UN agencies and INGOs during the recent displacement of people from Ninewa and migration from Syria.

The shelter and site development package includes; shelter units (tents or cabinets), Family kitchens, access and internal roads, electricity, open channels, box culverts, and fences. Total of 49,238 shelter units (40,523 in IDPs camps and 8,715 in Refugees camps) have been installed/erected in the inhabitant and operational camps in Duhok.

As per the nature of construction materials, the installed shelters are divided into three types; 44,253 tents + 383 rooms + 4,602 Prefab caravans. Acknowledge that another 802 cabinets are under installation in Darkar camp.

Four out of 22 camps in Duhok are built by prefabricated cabinets which are Dawidiya, Qadya(Rawanga), Mamrashan and Darkar (under construction).

The sizes of the tents are different from camp to camp as per the implementing agency, it is 4 x 5m in the six camps that established by the government (Chamishko, Kabartu 1 and 2, Eryan, Mamilyan and Bardarash) while the tent size is 4 x 6 in the eight camps that established by UNHCR (Domiz 1 and 2, Gawelan, Bersivy2, Khanky, Germawa, Bajid kanadala 1 and 2). The tents size is 4 x 4 m in two camps of Bersivy1 and Sharya that been established by AFAD. In Shekhan camp that been established by different NGOs the size of tents is 3 x3 m and 4 x4m. The shelters in Aqra castle are concrete-slab rooms in which Syrian refugees live.

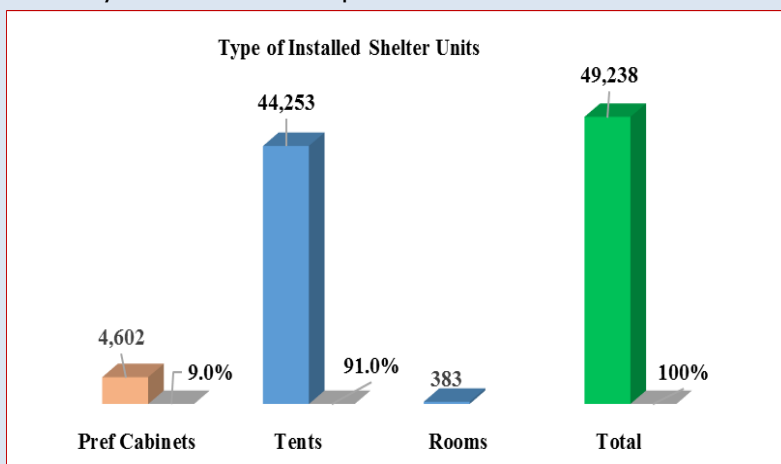
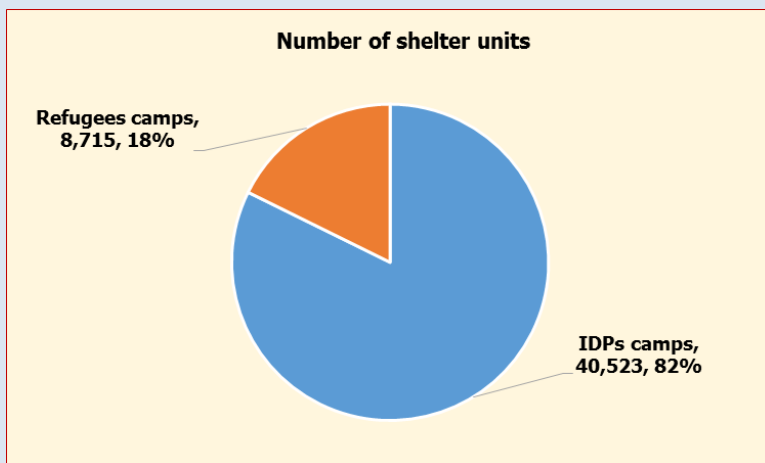
The floors of all tents in all camps (except Bersivy1 and part of Domiz 1) has been casted with ordinary concrete with total area of 1,032,500 m2 and a wall with height of 60 cm has been built by concete blocks on the perameter of the tents in all camps with total masonry area of 235,000 m2.

There is a kitchen built for each family in all camps except part of Bajid Kandala1, Sharya, Bersivy 1 camps in which communal kitchens are available. Total number of kitchen erected is 41,653 m2.

In addition the camps sites have been developed by constructing 396 km of access and internal roads, Extension of Iron fence with total length of 67 km, constrction of 7.2 of drain culverts and construction of 465 km of open channels. Also total of 468 km of electricity networks extended, 430 transformers and 14,820 poles installed.

It is worth to mention that Duhok government has given the permission to refugees to improve and upgrade their shelters by replacing the tents by other construction materials. Accordingly, more than 95% of the shelters in Syrian refugees camps has been upgraded and improved by the refugees themselves, UNHCR and other humanitarian actors. So, just few tents can be seen in the camps of Domiz1, Domiz2 and Gawelan.

- ❖ The federal government in Baghdad has not fulfilled its commitments of the agreement with Duhok government in the construction of health centers, schools and access roads in IDPs camps. Therefore BRHA has approached UN agencies and international organizations to cover a part of the needs, where the German organization GIZ has constructed 6 health centers, 6 schools and 6 community centers in the camps.
- ❖ UNDP has started constructing/improving the access roads to the camps of Eryan, Kabartu1 and Mamrashan.
- ❖ UNHCR has recently improved the internal roads, box culverts, retaining wall and open channels in Bajid Kandala 1 and 2 camps.
- ❖ Recently, UNHCR has constructed more than 550 shelter units with basic services for Syrian refugees in the camps of Domiz 1 Gawelan and Domiz 2.
- ❖ Box culvert with total length of 1km was constructed by GIZ in Kabartu2 camp and same type of project was done in Khanky camp by UNHCR.



- ❖ GIZ has installed 1 km of iron fence dividing both camps of Kabartu1& 2.
- ❖ UNICEF and UNHCR has constructed more open channels in Domiz1 camp but still there is need for more channels to drain the storm and grey water.
- ❖ The government of Duhok has started with the construction of access road to Bardarash camp
- ❖ Despite of implementation of all infrastructure projects in Mamrashan camp by Duhok governorate but unfortunately the federal government in Baghdad has not fulfilled its commitments to deliver 2000 cabinets to the camps. Only 77 cabinets out of 2000 promised cabinets have been delivered to the site.



Therefore, BRHA has approached the INGOs and UN agencies to contribute to completion of this camp.

Until now IOM, UNHCR and German Caritas has delivered more than 627 Prefab caravans. It is expected that WHH will deliver another 300 Caravans to the camp in close future. So, there is need to approximately 1,000 cabinets 9 x 3 m in size.

- ✓ After obvious delay in the construction of Darkar camp by Habitat. The work has started in the establishment of Darkar camps. The work includes construction of infrastructure like internal roads, water project, Admin offices and health center. In addition, 802 Prefab Caravan will be established.

Despite that the status of site development and shelter is satisfactory and enormous work has been performed by UN agencies, INGOs and government with regards to number of shelters, kitchens, bases of tents, open channels, fence, box culvert, lengths of access and internal roads but still the following gaps need to be filled as per need assessment on shelter and site development inside camps done by BRHA field and technical staff:

- ✓ More than 1,000 shelters units are needed for Syrian refugees in Camps of Domiz and Domiz 2 and Gawelan. However, there is no desire from refugees to live in Gawelan.
- ✓ Total of 1,000 prefab caravan are needed for Mamrashan camp
- ✓ The access road to Qadya, Mamilyan and Germawa camp need to be improved.
- ✓ The bases of tents need to be casted by concrete (2,500 tents) and also a wall on the inner perimeter of the tents needs to be built in Bersivy camp.
- ✓ The iron fence around the camp of Eryan is not covering the whole camp therefore an additional length of Iron fence (approximately 3 km) is needed to fill the gap.
- ✓ In order to drain the stagnant water resulted from grey water inside the camps, box and pipe culverts are needed for camps of Mamilyan and Bardarash.
- ✓ As the tents delivered to the camps that established by the government differ from UNHCR standard tents, therefore there is an urgent need to supply sufficient quantity of tents with the same standards of governmental tents as standby to be used for emergency cases such as burn incidents or damages due to storms and windy weather.
- ✓ Open Channels for draining the storm and grey water are not covering the whole area of the camps of Chamishko and Domiz 1, this leads either to stagnant water collections inside the camp or drainage of the grey water to septic tanks that increases the dislodging efforts and costs. Therefore, construction of the required length of open channels is essential and recommended as priority number 1.
- ✓ The internal roads in all camps are simply constructed using sub-base materials, these types of roads are always exposed to erosion, and as well, damages due to the continuous usage or rain water effect. So, the rehabilitation and improvement of the internal roads in all camps are essential before the next winter.
- ✓ Systematic care and maintenance of the electricity lines and installations is essential by forming maintenance teams in each camp and allocate enough human and financial resources to this sector.



- ✓ Electrical materials tools and equipment need to be procured for maintaining the electricity power operational in efficient and safe manner in the camps.
- ✓ Each family is supplied with 6 amp and this is sufficient for lighting and operation of some household devices, but IDPs and refugees are often doing illegal connection and getting more energy to run the largest possible number of devices. This process in addition that is illegal will affect negatively on the quantity of energy supplied to the host community. There are more than 34,000 IDPs families living in the camps, so follow-up the issue of illegal connections and prevent them requires additional human and financial resources.
- ✓ The existed fences around the camps have been exposed to damages in many places due to the misuse of IDPs and Refugees. So, the repair and maintain of Iron fences is needed.

Wash Facilities and Maintenance:

The existed infrastructure of wash facilities in IDPs and refugees camps are:

- ❖ 75 Deep wells with pumps rooms
- ❖ 34 Generators on the deep wells
- ❖ 283 km of water pipelines networks of different sizes of pipes varies from 8" to 0.5".
- ❖ 136 Main Water Storage Tanks with total storage capacity of 5,738 cubic meter
- ❖ 78,587 sanitation units (Latrines and baths)
- ❖ 332 km of sanitation pipelines
- ❖ Wash Machineries (16 desludging trucks, 7 garbage trucks, 11 water tankers and 6 Tractors)

All IDPs and refugees camps in Duhok except camps of Khanky, Kabartu 1 & 2 rely on wells as the main source of drinking water. This is a source of concern because of Low discharge of many of these wells and their operation is not so efficient because of lack of operators and guards.

Out of 75 wells there are only 34 electrical generators installed. This means that the remaining wells (31 wells) will not be ready for pumping water to the camps when the national electricity power off, which is expected to happen frequently, especially in the summer. Therefore; sustainable and more durable alternatives as drinking water sources is urgently required. The proposed water project on Mosul lake is a good alternative that will provide water to the three groups of people of concern; IDPs in camps of Sharya, Kabartu1 and Kabartu 2 and Syrian refugees in camps of Domiz 1 and Domiz 2 in addition to the host community in Domiz and Azadi collective towns.



The enormous lengths of water and sanitation networks and as well the large numbers of Latrines and baths are continuously exposed to daily damage and defects. To overcome this problem, a systematic and effective process of care and maintenance with allocation of human and financial resources is essential.

The number of dislodging trucks has increased to 15 trucks as UNDP, THW, UNICEF has delivered more truck to the camps. UNHCR has planned to deliver 10 desludging trucks to Domiz 1 and 2.

There are still communal sanitation units in some IDPs camps such as Khanky, Sharya, Bersivy1, Germawa and Bersivy 2. This style is not preferable and acceptable by the displaced people and often creates social problems and conflicts among the IDPs. In addition, there is no clear responsibility of cleaning these communal units, which make them a source of water-borne diseases. BRHA has approached several partners to build more sanitation facilities (Latrines and baths) in these camps. Recently, UNICEF, THW, Care, save the children, PWJ, ACF and LWF has significantly contributed to improve the sanitation situation in the camps

The water networks in some IDPs camps that established by UN agencies and AFAD does not cover the whole camp and many families are sharing one water tap. This leads to extend plastic hoses to long distance by IDPs, which consequently will expose to the contamination.

In order to keep the existed facilities operational and functioning at acceptable level a continuous care and maintenance is essential and required along the time. Daily repairs and maintenance of water schemes and sanitation units are among the most pressuring needs in the camps.

The main goal of care and maintenance is to protect the IDPs right to access adequate and safe water for drinking and other domestic use and as well to access the proper and clean sanitation facilities to secure healthy environment for IDPs and to alleviate the risk of water-borne diseases.

Care and maintenance of wash facilities including garbage collection in all camps and transport it to the landfill, dumping areas is very essential to maintain the camps clean and create a healthy living environment for the refugees and IDPs, and this process requires the following activities:

- ✓ Repair of daily damages and defects on water network.
- ✓ Water quality control
- ✓ Recruitment of water pumps operators
- ✓ Repair and maintaining of pumps and generators
- ✓ Technical assessment of existed facilities, improve and correct the situation if so required.
- ✓ Repair and maintenance of the sanitation units, sewage pipelines and open channels
- ✓ Maintaining and cleaning the water storage tanks
- ✓ Separation the flow and drain of grey water from black water
- ✓ Provision of dislodging trucks and labors for disposal of black water
- ✓ Distribution of plastic bags and garbage containers
- ✓ Garbage collection and transportation
- ✓ Hygiene kits distribution and Hygiene awareness and promotion

The table below shows the current Wash activities inside camps and the implementing partners:

Camp Name	Wash Activities				Remarks
	Wash Repairs by	Desludging by	Garbage Collection by	Garbage Trans. by	
IDPs Camps					
Sharya	Save the children	Nil	Save the children	Municipality	
Khanky	FRC	FRC	FRC	FRC	Supported by UNICEF
Germawa	ACF	ACF	ACF	ACF	
Bajid Kandala 1 + 2	NRC	BRHA	BRHA	BRHA	Supported by UNICEF
Kabartu 1	NCA	NCA	NCA	NCA	
Kabartu 2	NCA	NCA	NCA	NCA	
Rawanga /Qadya	NCA	NCA	NCA	Gov.	
Chamishko	ACF/CARE	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality	
Bersivy 1	CARE	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality	
Bersivy 2	BRHA	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality	
Esyan	SP	SP	SP	SP	
Mamilyan	JEN	JEN	Municipality	Municipality	
Bardarash	PUAMI	BRHA	PUAMI	Gov.	
Dawidiya	LWF	LWF	Hezil Co.	Hezil Co.	
Shekhan	ACF	ACF	ACF	ACF	
Mamrashan	BRHA	BRHA	BRHA	BRHA	
Total for IDPs					
Refugees Camps					
Domiz 1	NRC/FRC	FRC	BRHA	BRHA	Supported by UNICEF/UNHCR
Domiz 2	NRC/FRC	FRC	BRHA	BRHA	Supported by UNICEF/UNHCR
Gawelan	PU-AMI	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality	
Aqra castle	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality	

Generally, care and maintenance in the camps was neither regular nor efficient during the past period as clarified hereinafter:

- ✓ In some camps there were more than one NGO supporting wash activities while in other camps there was no one
- ✓ Garbage collection in most of the camps has been partially conducted by the partners i.e. collecting garbage without transportation.
- ✓ Short-term contract with companies involved in garbage collection
- ✓ Lack of coordination between humanitarian actors and the government with regard to garbage collection, garbage transportation and dislodging
- ✓ Budget limitation with UNICEF, which is the leading agency of wash sector.

Recently, BRHA has started coordinating with the partners to correct the situation and to make the care and maintenance processes more systematic, regular and more efficient as shown below:

- ❖ Assignment of one implementing partner in each camp for conducting all wash related activities
- ❖ Advocating for full package intervention especially (care and maintenance of wash activities) and avoid as much as possible partial intervention.
- ❖ Strengthening the joint planning between UN agencies, IPs and the government

Efficient participation by the government to fill some gaps especially in garbage collection and dislodging

BRHA has received many dislodging tankers, garbage trucks and tractors from UNICEF, THW and UNDP. These machineries are available to be used and managed by the partners in the camps.

In addition, the government will undertake the responsibility of the Desludging garbage collection and transportation as of 1 Jan 2016 in the three camps of Chamishko, Bersivey1 and Bersivy2.

Health:

There is an operational primary healthcare center (PHC) in all camps except Mamrashan in which Hevi NGO provides the primary health services through a temporary health clinic (two cabinets). These centers provide healthcare services, medication, consultation, referral and drugs for various cases. There is an ambulance available 24 hours in each camp for emergency cases.

In addition to PHCs; there is a reproductive center in most of the camps providing services to mothers and pregnant women. Also some other health facilities are existed in certain camps like Dentists, Sonar, medical laboratory, delivery room, health education, vaccination...etc. In collaboration with Duhok

DOH total of 12 partner NGOs are running the PHCs in IDPs and refugees camps which are MSF, IMC, PU-AMI, IOM, AMMAR, HEVI, SSH, MEDAIR, YAZDA, MDM, ASB and MALTISER.



Total number of Doctors working in all camps is 75 (18 in refugees camps + 57 in IDPs camps).

Total number of medical staff is 210 (170 in IDPs camps + 40 in refugees' camps). Average daily number of visitors to all camps = 5,605 (4980 in IDPs camps and 625 in refugees camps).

As per field and need assessment done by BRHA staff the following gaps were found in the camps:

- ✓ Most of the health centers in the camps are half-day operational. It is very essential to keep health centers operational 24 hours in the camps
- ✓ There is shortage of specialists in most of the PHCs in the camps.
- ✓ There are some IDPs with health and medical background living in the camps, so giving them permission by health relevant department to open clinics in the camps is recommended to provide emergency treatment and first aid before sending the patients to the hospitals in nearby cities
- ✓ There is lack of medicines for chronic diseases
- ✓ The healthcare center in Germawa is very small and somehow temporary. So the expansion of the current health centers or constructing a new one is essential
- ✓ The four existed Delivery rooms in IDPs camps are not yet functional and need to be supported with medical staff
- ✓ Fumigation is required for all camps.

Education

IDPs camps:

Total of 25 schools buildings (Prefabricated Caravans) are existed in the camps. In addition there are 6 tented schools.

Total number of schools in all IDPs camps is 70 out of them 36 are in Kurdish language managed by Duhok education/Sinjar and 33 schools in Arabic and 1 in Turkmen language managed by Ninewa education. Out of 70 existed schools total of 22 are secondary schools (11 in Kurdish and 11 in Arabic).

Total number of students enrolled in formal education in all camps is 58,695 of which 20,669 students are studying in Kurdish and 36,926 students are studying in Arabic and 100 in Turkmen language.

Total number of teachers in all schools in all IDPs camps is 1179 of which 668 teachers teaching in Kurdish and 511 are teaching in Arabic and 2 in Turkmen language. Total of 572 of support staff (guards and cleaners) are working in these schools.

In IDPs camps; the percentage of enrollment of the student at school age (6-17 year) in formal education has significantly increased to approximately, 84%. This increase resulted from the construction of new schools in Bardarash, Mamliyan, Sharya and Esyan.

Refugee's camps:

Total of 13 schools buildings (Prefabricated Caravans) are existed in the four refugees camps.

Total number of schools in all refugees' camps is 16, the curriculum in all of them is in Arabic language and managed by Duhok education/Semel, Aqra and Bardarash. Out of 16 existed schools total of 3 are secondary schools (all in Arabic).

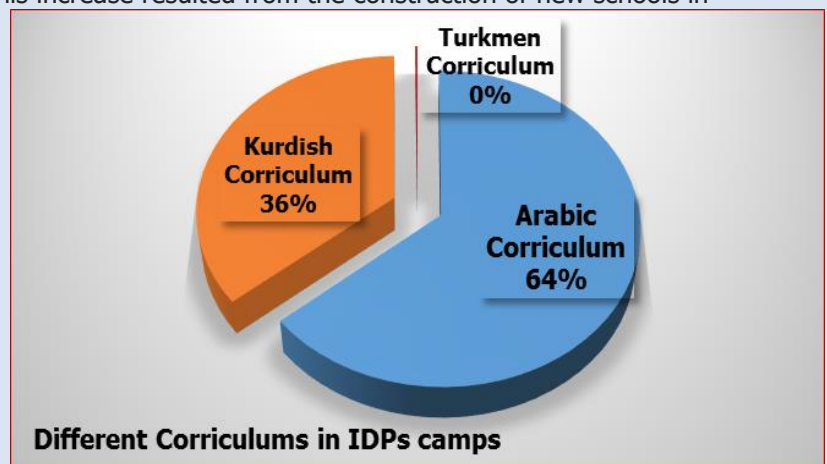
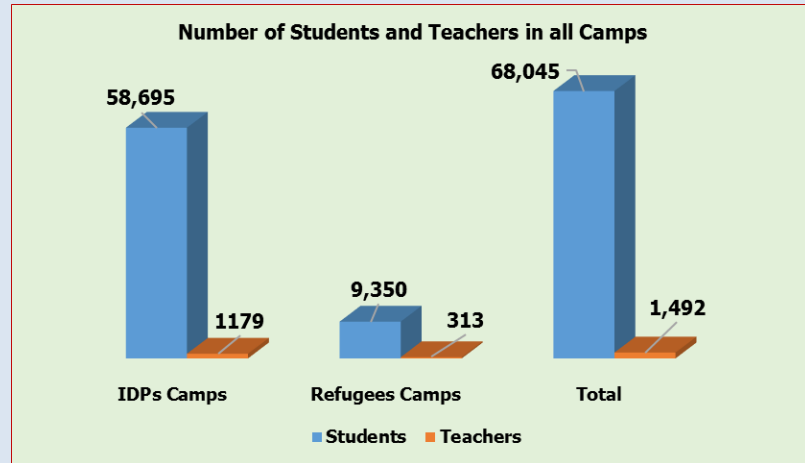
Total number of students enrolled in formal education in all refugees' camps is 9,350. Out of them 663 students are at secondary level.

Total number of teachers in all schools in all refugees' camps is 313. Total of 34 of support staff (guards and cleaners) are working in these schools.

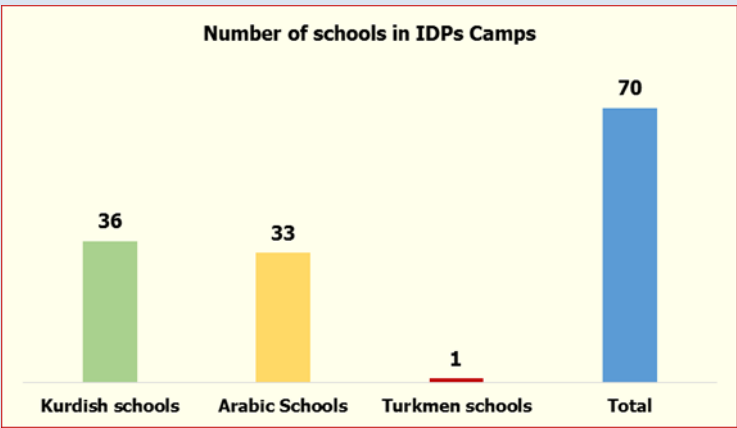
In Refugees camps; approximately, 89% of the students at school age (6-17 year) are attending the formal education.

As per the need assessment done by BRHA field staff, the following gaps were reported:

- ❖ There is no problem in refugees camps with regard to number of schools buildings as we have 16 schools occupying 13 buildings which means that an average of 1.2 schools for each building which can offer safe and good education environment. But in IDPS camps the rate is $70/25 = 2.8$ schools are occupying one building. This means that there is need to many schools buildings to be constructed in IDPs camps.
- ❖ Despite of having more than 1500 IDPs families live in Bardarash camp, but there is only one school in this camp. Mission East NGO has planned for constructing new school in Bardarash camp and hope the work will start soon.
- ❖ There is no school available in Mamrashan camp. BRHA advocate for a school with the partners and it is expected that GIZ will construct new school in the camp.



- ❖ Care and maintenance of the existed school especially the wash facilities are partially ongoing by UNICEF. This process should be more systematic and sustainable.
- ❖ Some of the tented Schools in the camps have been replaced with Prefab caravans by UNICEF, so replacing all the tents with cabinets is recommended as the tents don't provide a healthy environment for education. In addition, these tented schools are not safe and could be risky for the children especially during the storms and strong winds.
- ❖ In order to have better education environment, a new school 12 classrooms needed for each camp as all the existed schools are overcrowded
- ❖ Schools management and provision of supplies, equipment and staff needs more attention and as well an efficient coordination between both education directorates in Duhok and Ninewa
- ❖ Because of the financial crisis in Iraq and Kurdistan, the salaries and incentives of many teachers been cut, and some of the schools in refugees camps are without sufficient number of teachers.





4. Non-Camp IDPs and Refugees in Duhok



Non-Camp IDPs

Due to the conflicts and occupation of Mosul and other parts of Ninewa governorate by ISIS, Duhok governorate has experienced with two waves of displacement during the period of 10 June to early August 2014. Each wave of displacement is categorized by the following points:

- Size of the displacement
- Demography composition of the displaced people

In the first displacement June 2014, approximately 20,000 families fled from Mosul city to Duhok. The majority of displaced people were Sunni Arab and minority were Christian and Kurds.

Generally, the displaced people in the first wave have been able to settle in private setting like host community or/and rented houses and apartments. They have no willingness to settle in the camps. For example, at the beginning of the displacement in June 2014; Duhok government in coordination with UNHCR has opened Germawa camp in Shekhan district in which only few families settled and the camp remained partially occupied.

In the second displacement, which is considered as the most critical displacement occurred on early August 2014 and more than 80,000 families displaced from Sinjar, Zummar and Ninewa plain towards Duhok governorate. The majority of displaced people were Yazidis Kurd and Christian with few Muslim families (Arab, Kurd and Turkmen) respectively.

In addition to many unfinished and abandoned buildings (commercial and private) more than 680 education buildings (schools) in Duhok have been occupied by IDPs in which the basic services and facilities were either not available or inadequate for having safe living conditions.

KRG and particularly Duhok government has generously intervened in providing lifesaving assistance and emergency relief to IDPs since June 2014 until present time.

Despite that Duhok is accommodating more than 34,000 families (189,321 individual) in 17 operational IDPs camps, but still the ratio of Non- camp IDPs is 63% of the total displaced population.

Out of this ratio 63%; approximately 33% of the displaced people in Duhok are living in critical buildings like unfinished/abandoned buildings and informal settlements. The conditions in these shelters are precarious, especially for women and children who have no access to culturally appropriate facilities. The overcrowding in these locations further aggravates the risk of sexual and gender based violence and risk of exploitation and child labor.



Total of 30% of them are living/integrated with the host community which includes IDPs living with host families, rented houses and apartments. This group puts a significant burden to the host community as well as places strain on basic services.

The non-camp displaced people are scattered in various districts and sub-districts in Duhok.

There are many humanitarian and governmental entities are providing assistance to these families without any kind of coordination or organized process to ensure the sufficient and equal access to services and avoid duplication.

Therefore the task of camp management becomes challenging when so many actors are in place and it is necessary to coordinate the delivery of assistance and make sure that all necessary needs are met

The Major locations of Non-camp IDPs in Duhok governorate are 106 location. 26% of these locations are in Semel district followed by Duhok 20% and Zakho 18%.

Non – Camp IDPs and refugees are assisted with humanitarian aid same as their peers inside camps like food, NFIs, cash assistance, summarization and winterization items. . In addition they entitled to benefit from municipal and other basic services available in the location where they are. In order to improve the living condition of the displaced people residing in informal settlements, water and sanitation facilities have been installed and the shelters have been upgraded by the different humanitarian actors.

The tables below shows the numbers of families, Individuals and major locations of Non – camp in Duhok Governorate IDPs district by district:

Non-Camp Population and Major Locations in each District:

Bardarash District		
Major Locations	Families	Individuals
Rovya	1400	7672
Daratu	676	3704
Kalak	817	4477
Bisheryan	182	997
Bardarash	1250	6850
Kanilan	75	411
Other	272	1491
Total	4,672	25,603

Aqra District		
Major Locations	Families	Individuals
Bijel	177	970
Denarta	165	904
Girdasen	406	2225
Banasur	89	488
Khalilkan	30	164
Center	2260	12385
Total	3,127	17,136

Duhok District		
Major Locations	Families	Individuals
Mangesh	410	2247
Al Sina'ah	242	1326
Baroshky	384	2104
Dabin 2	340	1863
Raza	202	1107
Zari Land	344	1885
Sarhildan	222	1217
Qassara	384	2104
Gri Bassi	212	1162
Masik 1 & 2	467	2559
Malta	321	1759
Nizarky	897	4916
Hetit	808	4428
Others	1777	9738
Avriky	150	822
Eminky	209	1145
Bablu	149	817
Bagera	162	888
Banye	290	1589
Zawita	120	658
Kora	115	630
Others	100	548
Total	8,305	45,511

Zakho District		
Major Locations	Families	Individuals
Batifa	592	3244
Darkar	721	3951
Betasi	395	2165
Bedar	450	2466
Khrababka	792	4340
Dalal City	261	1430
Dwanza Mlan	355	1945
Rikawa	591	3239
Eb. Alkhalil Street	385	2110
Shabaniya	444	2433
Abasiya	2337	12807
Firqa	1197	6560
Kondky	431	2362
Nassara	530	2904
Other	871	4773
Chamkork	285	1562
Derabun	850	4658
Feshkhabur	190	1041
Other	335	1836
Total	12,012	65,826

Non-Camp Population and Major Locations in each District:

Amedy District		
Major Locations	Families	Individuals
Bamarni	236	1293
Aradin	59	323
Chamanki	111	608
Other	100	548
Center	387	2121
Inishki	318	1743
Center	1153	6318
Qidish	317	1737
Other	159	871
Deralok	247	1354
Sheladizy	119	652
Center	65	356
Total	3,271	17,925

Shekhan District		
Major Locations	Families	Individuals
Atroush	346	1896
Ba'adra	1263	6921
Kalakchi	1,036	5677
Shekhan	2400	13152
Esyan	315	1726
Other	177	970
Chra	300	1644
Qasrok	1013	5551
Other	352	1929
Zilkan	395	2165
Mahad	791	4335
Other	208	1140
Total	8,596	47,106

Semel District					
Major Locations	Families	Individuals	Major Locations	Families	Individuals
Batel	217	1189	Qasir Yazsin	1237	6779
Basitky	405	2219	Kabartu	200	1096
Ssorya	348	1907	Mam Shivan	264	1447
Girshen	170	932	Ma'askar Domiz	377	2066
Bajid Kandal	284	1556	Haweri	323	1770
Sharya	4600	25208	War City	263	1441
Khanky Qadeema	455	2493	Warvin City	440	2411
Kherava	214	1173	Other	510	2795
Domiz-Roz	274	1502	Avru City	1364	7475
Domiz-Halat	477	2614	Tanahi	673	3688
Ribebi	349	1913	Seje	1254	6872
Zayniyat	776	4252	Semel	1351	7403
Shorash	226	1238	Miserek	1916	10500
Fayida	342	1874	Others	47	258
Sub-Total	9,137	50,070	Sub-Total	10,219	56,001
Total in Semel				19,356	106,071

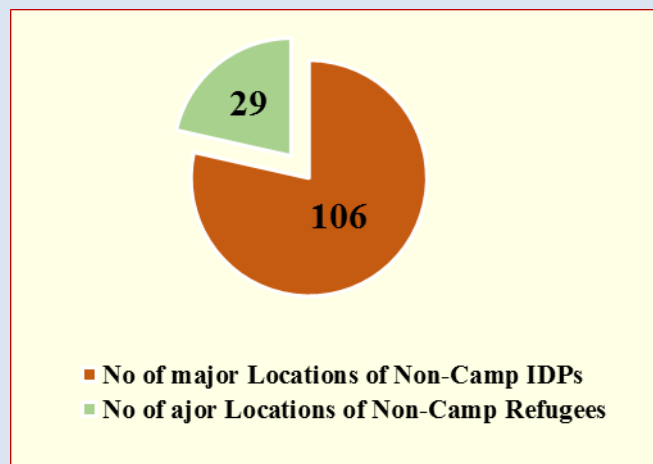
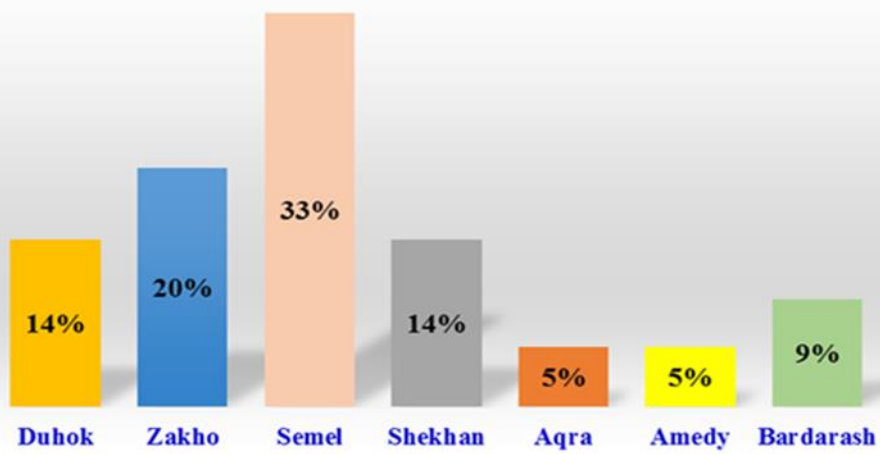
Summary of Non-Camp IDPs

District	Non-Camp IDPs			
	No of Families	No of Individuals	No of Major sites	% in Each district
Duhok	8,305	45,511	22	14%
Zakho	12,012	65,826	19	20%
Semel	19,356	106,071	28	33%
Shekhan	8,596	47,106	12	14%
Aqra	3,127	17,136	6	5%
Amedy	3,271	17,925	12	5%
Bardarash	4,672	25,603	7	9%
Total Non-IDPs in Duhok	59,339	325,178	106	100.00%



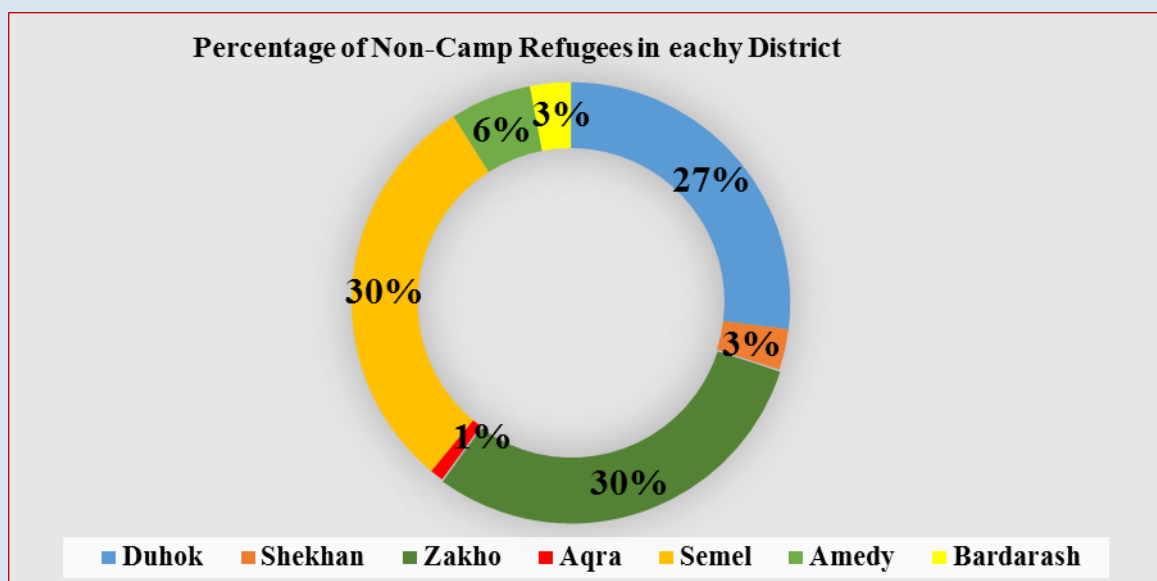


Percentage of Non-Camp IDPs Families in Each District



Non-Camps Syrian Refugees

District	Major Locations		Families	Individuals	% in Each district
	Number	Location			
Duhok	3	Duhok Center	1,737	8,003	27%
		Zawita and Mangesh	34	143	
			1,771	8,146	
Zakho	5	Zakho Center	1,588	7,305	30%
		Batifa	127	584	
		Darkar, Hizawa, Rizgari	259	1,191	
			1,974	9,080	
Semel	8	Semel Center	494	2,271	30%
		War city, Domiz Barrack, Warvin City	1,176	5,409	
		Miserek and villages	235	1,081	
		Fayida	31	144	
		Qassara and Sharya	83	382	
			2,019	9,287	
Shekhan	3	Shekhan Center	53	244	3%
		Qasrok and Kalakchi	124	570	
			177	814	
Aqra	2	Aqra and Khalilkan	83	294	1%
			83	294	
Amedy	6	Bamarni	35	161	6%
		Sarsink	115	529	
		Sheladizy	126	580	
		Deralok	98	451	
		Amedy and Kani Masi	58	267	
			432	1,988	
Bardarash	2	Bardarash and villages	190	884	3%
			190	884	
Total in Duhok	29		6,646	30,493	





5. Partner's Intervention and Contribution



5. Intervention and Contribution of the Partners:

Below are the main activities (projects and services) that been provided/implemented by UN Agencies, LNGOs and INGO in 2015 within the emergency, Relief and development framework:

UNHCR

- Strengthening the provision of orientation for IDPs in Duhok through UPP
- Protection and assistance activities in the camps Bajid Kandala 1 and 2 through Harikar NGO.
- Promotion of social cohesion and Livelihood in Duhok through DRC
- Protection and basic needs assistance to IDPs in Duhok through Qandil
- Rehabilitation of hosting family houses in Duhok through NRC
- Psychosocial to displaced women and girls in Sharya camp through WRO
- Care and Maintenance of shelters and infrastructure in camps of Khanky, Bersivy2, Germawa and Bajid Kandala 1 and 2 through KURDS
- Construction of open and closed channels in Bajid Kandala camp through KURDS
- Camp Management in 16 IDPs camp in Duhok through BRHA
- Distribution of Kerosene and winterization kits
- MCHP assistance to Syrian refugees in Aqra and Gawelan camps though ACF
- Improving the access to livelihood opportunities in Urban areas and refugees camps through DRC
- Provision of Wash assistance in Domiz Camp through FRC
- Protection and assistance center for camps and non-camp refugees through Harikar
- Improving shelter and sanitary facilities in Refugees camps through PWJ
- Mental health and mass information to refugees through UPP
- Construction of shelter units with sanitation services in Domiz1 camp through KURDS
- Improving the health status and living condition in Gawelan camp through PU-AMI
- Women protection and empowerment and child protection in camps of Domiz and Gawelan through IRC
- Multi-Sectorial interventions to camps and non-refugees through Qandil
- Camp management of refugees camps and Non-camp in Duhok through BRHA
- Life skills and psychosocial training through UNESCO
- Provision of education, SGBV prevention and cash grants to old refugees in Duhok through Harikar
- Livelihood projects for old refugees in Duhok through Reach NGO.
- Distribution of Kerosene and winterization kits

UNICEF:

- Water Trucking in Zummar area with DOSD
- Care and maintenance in Khanky and non-camp IDPs in Sharya through FRC
- Water Trucking in 7 districts through DOSD
- Support to 7 BRHA staff in Khanky, Bajid Kandala through BRHA
- Construction and rehabilitation of wash facilities in 8 schools through DOE
- Provision of protection to IDPs boys and girls via child friendly spaces in camps of Bersivy 1 and 2, Qadya, Mamilyan and Eryan through Harikar
- Legal and social support to children in contact with law in Duhok through Harikar
- Child protection unit in Khanky , Sharya and Bajid Kandala through ACTED
- Child protection unit in Mamilyan and Eryan camps through ACTED
- Protection of boys and girls in Bersivy 2 camp through Shingal NGO.
- EPI services for 17 camps in Duhok
- Health promotion and education service for IDPs camps
- Construction of PHC in Bardarash camp
- Restoring health services in Zummar/Sinjar
- EPI services in Sinjar and Zummar areas
- Construction and improvement of wash facilities in 11 tented schools
- Construction of 18 prefab schools in camps and urban areas
- Rehabilitation of 17 schools for host community
- Distribution of students kits to all IDPs students
- Construction of 2 schools in Domiz2 and Gawelan
- Distribution of students kits to all refugees students
- Construction and improvement of wash facilities in 6 schools in Domiz, Gawelan and Aqra
- Nutrition for Syrians in Duhok
- EPI vaccination for Syrians in Duhok
- Wash-Hygiene promotion in 12 schools in Domiz, Gawelan and Aqra
- Water quality monitoring, Hygiene promotion and sanitation in Domiz camp through NRC
- Water quality monitoring, Hygiene promotion and sanitation in Domiz camp through FRC

- Construction of open channels in Domiz 1 camp
- Water Trucking in refugees camps through BRHA
- Solid waste management in refugees camps through BRHA
- Support 31 BRHA staff in operating water network in refugees camps

WHO

- Medicine and Medical supplies Support:
 - ✓ 300 Tons of medicine, medical equipment and medical supplies delivered to DoH Duhok and Ninawa warehouses with a total beneficiaries 1,298,000 individuals
 - ✓ Increasing the capacity of DOH-Duhok main Warehouse through the provision and installation of two mobile storage units 10x24 m² (Rub Hall).
- Health Services
 - ✓ 15 ambulances procured and handed over to DOH Duhok to be used in the IDPs camps for Referral system, one ambulance for each IDPs camp PHCCs
 - ✓ 6 fully equipped mobile clinics are handed over to DOH-Duhok. The Mobile Medical Clinics are providing primary health services in camps and non-camps in Semel, Shekhan, Zakho, Bardarash districts, Zummar and Sinjar mountain (in newly liberated areas), with a total of 120,000 consultation
 - ✓ WHO contracted PU-AMI and MEDAIR (International NGOs) to provide curative health services in Bajid Kandala 1 and Shariya camp targeting 31,800 individuals with estimated 130,000 consultations
 - ✓ Support Mental Health for school's children targeting 67000 among IDPs through contracting Mateen local NGO to work in Bajid Kandala 1&2, Shariya, Kabartu 1&2 and Khanky IDPs camps
 - ✓ Hevi National Organization provide curative health services to the returnees in the newly liberated areas (Zummar sub district) and non-camp IDPs in Duhok Governorate through it is mobile medical teams.
 - ✓ Supporting Reduction of Disability among IDPs Children and host community through Cochlear Implant surgery for 20 children including on job hand training for 12 ENT medical doctors in Azadi hospital /Duhok Governorate.
- Hevi Pediatric Hospital and Azadi Hospital ICU
 - ✓ Supporting Hevi Pediatric Hospital in establishment of Neonatal Intensive Care Unit and Infant Phototherapy Unit. Number of children been admitted to the ICU since October till end December 2015 was 71 children (31 boys, 41 girls)
 - ✓ Providing complete medical equipment for Azadi Intensive Care Unit.
- Immunization:
 - ✓ WHO in coordination with UNICEF supported 8 National Oral Polio and Measles Immunization Campaign for children less than 5 years old (estimated target for Polio 254000 children and 216000 children for Measles) including host community, IDPs and Syrian refugees.
 - ✓ Supporting two rounds of Oral Cholera Vaccination Campaigns in 5 IDPs camps and 2 Refugees camps targeting all inhabitants more than 1 year old (Target is 101,384).
- Support Environmental Health in Emergency
 - ✓ Providing Department of Preventive Health Affairs with a complete Water Quality Monitoring Laboratory with reagents which is fully equipped for conducting all the chemical and physical tests.
 - ✓ Providing Directorate of Environment with a Mobile Water Quality Monitoring Laboratory for water quality testing which is fully equipped for conducting all the chemical and physical tests. In addition to Supporting water quality monitoring teams at, Directorate of Environment, Preventive Health Departmental (8 teams) in Duhok Governorate and 8 teams for Nineveh Governorate.
 - ✓ Support Vector Control for IDPs and Refugees camp including schools and unfinished buildings.
- Human Resources Support
 - ✓ Fifty three nurses were recruited to support DOH-Duhok. The nurses provided health services to 75,274 patients including IDPs and host community in the health facilities since 9th August 2014 till June 2015.



- ✓ Ten Mobile Medical teams (1 doctor, 4 paramedics and 2 drivers) were hired to support DOH-Duhok. The teams visited IDPs residing schools, unfinished buildings and open areas, estimated 120,277 IDPs had been treated by the Medical teams since 9th of August 2014 till June 2015.

- Training courses supported by WHO
- ✓ Training Participants = 712

UNDP:

- Construction of Access road to Mamrashan Camp
- Improvement of Access road to Kabartu camp
- Supply and installation of 3000 storage water tanks in Eryan camp
- Improvement of Access road to Eryan camp
- Improvement of 12 km Internal roads in Domiz Town
- Support to water project in Zakho city
- Provision of electricity Materials for IDPs camps
- Livelihood program (job opportunities, training, In-kind grant and community assistance project)
- Fuel vouchers and barrels in all Duhok districts



WFP:

- Distribution of Food parcel by WFP to IDPs inside and outside camps
- Distribution of Food vouchers to Refugees by WFP
- Distribution of Food parcel by WFP to Non-camp targeted refugees

IOM:

- Health emergency response to IDPs in camps and urban areas
- Improvement of the health of IDPs, morbidity, mortality and suffering reduction
- Livelihood program for IDPs (job opportunities, training and community assistance project)
- Distribution of NFIs Semel and Duhok districts and in Shekhan camp as well
- Fuel vouchers and barrels in Semel and Shekhan districts
- Fuel vouchers and barrels in Zakho, Amedy and Duhok districts
- Transportation services (inter-camp movement)
- Construction of 350 Caravan in Mamrashan camp
- Psychosocial services in IDPs camps
- Construction of Fence around the Dawidiya camp
- Livelihood program for refugees (job opportunities, training, In-kind grant and community assistance project)
- Fuel vouchers and barrels in all Duhok districts

GIZ:

- Construction of 5 prefab primary health centers with delivery halls in camps of Qadya, Kabartu1, Chamishko, Sharya, Eryan, Bajid Kandala 2 and Kabartu 2
- Construction of 4000 tents floors in Sharya camp
- Construction of 7 prefab schools (12 classrooms) in camps of Qadya, Kabartu1, Chamishko, Sharya and Kabartu
- Distribution of NFIs Semel and Duhok districts and in Shekhan camp as well
- Improvement of infrastructure in GIZ zone in Sharya camp
- Construction of Medya school in Duhok
- Construction of Maseky school in Duhok
- Construction of 6 prefab community centers in camps of Qadya, Kabartu1, Chamishko, Bajid Kandala2, Sharya and Kabartu 2
- Construction of Double pipe culvert in Kabartu 2 camp
- Medical equipment for 5 IDPs camps
- Supply and installation of 18 large tent warehouses in IDPs camps
- Construction of water network in Domiz 1 camp
- Supply and installation of 2 large tent warehouses in Domiz 1&2 camps
- Renovation of health prevention building

- Renovation of emergency building at Azadi hospital
- Renovation of Emergency hospital in Aqra
- Construction of Shredder in Amedy
- Renovation and Extension of ICU in Azadi Teaching hospital
- Construction of Gullan hospital in Semel
- Medical equipment for DOH
- Construction of Oxygen plant for DOH



NRC:

- Shelter upgrade in Semel and Zakho district
- Construction of sanitation units in Khanky camp
- Rehabilitation of Shelter and wash in Qidish, Atroush and Batel sub-districts
- Rehabilitation of Shelter and wash in Zawita, Deralok and Sheladizy sub-districts
- Rehabilitation of Shelter and wash in Qasrok and Kalakchi sub-districts
- Distribution of winterization kits in Duhok districts
- Distribution of winterization kits in Semel districts
- Distribution of NFIs, Hygiene and Dignity kits in Qasrok and Kalakchi sub-districts
- Cash distribution in Amedy district
- Cash distribution in Zummar area
- Shelter upgrade for non-camp refugees in Semel and Zakho district
- Support to infrastructure for non-camp refugees in Semel and Zakho district
- Housing, Land and property programming for refugees in Duhok
- Mainstreaming schooling pilot for refugees in Domiz town

ICRC:

- Distribution of Tarpaulin, relief and hygiene kits to more than 9,000 Non-camp IDPs in Khanky and Sharya
- Cash for work (livelihood support program) for 900 Non-camp IDPs families in Khanky
- Cash assistance to 4268 Non-camp IDPs families in Khanky
- Cash assistance to 50 female (IS captive)
- Mobile health services in Mangesh and Zawita
- Supporting the existed health facilities with human resources in Khanky and Sharya
- Restoring family links and tracing services in 9 IDPs camps
- Provision of physical rehabilitation to disabled persons in Domiz, Gawelan and Aqra camps

Save the Children International:

- Education and child protection assistance in Deralok
- Water and sanitation and child protection in Sharya camp
- Building resilience for IDPs children in camps of Chamishko, Bersivy 1 and 2
- Conflict-sensitive education for Children in Kabartu 1 and 2
- Wash activities in Sharya camp
- Provision of holistic child protection in Zakho district
- Child friendly spaces in Fayida, war city and Domiz camp
- Child friendly space and NFIs distribution in Domiz
- Improving quality of education in Duhok city
- Humanitarian aid to Kobani refugees in Gawelan camp

WHH:

- Distribution of more than 9,000 Winter kits to IDPs in all Duhok districts
- Supply of 600 tents to BRHA – Mayoralty of Duhok
- Distribution of 614 Shelter kits through Acted
- Distribution of 460 NFIs to IDPs families through Acted
- Upgrading 419 IDPs shelters through NRC
- Upgrading 1138 IDPs shelters through CRS
- Renovation of schools in Zummar area
- Renovation of Wash facilities in Zummar area

PWJ:

- Improvement and upgrading water network in Chamishko camp
- Provision of 6,000 family water tanks in Chamishko camp
- Construction of prefab schools (13 classrooms) in Esyan camp
- Distribution of air coolers in Bajid Kandala camp
- Distribution of NFIs in camps and urban areas
- Construction of box culvert (sewerage) in Gawelan camp
- Improving shelter and sanitary in camps of Domiz1, Gawelan and Domiz 2 supported by UNHCR
- Electrification of 700 shelters in Domiz 1 and 2 supported by UNHCR
- Improvement and upgrading water network in Domiz 1 and 2 camps
- School health project in all Refugees camps
- Improvement of Internal roads in Gawelan supported by UNHCR
- Distribution of air coolers in refugees camp and urban areas
- Rehabilitation of registration centers in Domiz2, Derabon, Feshkhabur and Gawelan

THW:

- Improvement and upgrading water network in Khanky camp
- Improvement of water network in Bersivy2 camp
- Construction of sanitation units in Bersivy 2 camp
- Rehabilitate of Aqra castle for Syrian Refugees

IRC:

- Distribution of winter kits in Duhok
- Unconditional cash assistance in Duhok and Ninewa
- NFIs distribution in Duhok
- Psychosocial support and training courses for IDPs women and girls in Duhok and Ba'adra
- Distribution of dignity kits for IDPs women and girls in Duhok and Ba'adra
- Wash support in Qasrok/Shekhan
- Minor rehabilitation of schools in Duhok
- Various training for different groups in Duhok
- Financial business training for Refugees in Semel
- Psychosocial support and training courses for refugees women and girls in Duhok and Ba'adra
- Distribution of dignity kits for refugees women and girls in Duhok and Ba'adra
- Community self-management in Domiz
- Life skills training in Gawelan camp
- Capacity building in Domiz 2 camp



LWF:

- Distribution of NFIs (winterization, dignity kits, Hygiene kits, air coolers) in urban areas
- Improvement of Shelter and wash projects in urban areas
- Community based psychosocial support in urban areas
- Rehabilitation of schools
- Distribution of food parcel in different locations
- Casting Bases of tents in Shekhan camp

ACF:

- Emergency assistance to IDPs and host communities (Wash and MHCP) in Shekhan and Tilkaif Districts
- Construction of 250 Cesspools in Chamishko camp
- Care and Maintenance of wash facilities and Hygiene promotion in camps of Chamishko, Shekhan and Esyan
- Construction of wash facilities and Hygiene promotion in Germawa camp
- Emergency response to wash & MHCP needs in Qadya, Chamishko, Germawa and Shekhan camps
- Emergency wash assistance to NON-camp IDPs in Zakho district
- Winterization and wash assistance to Shekhan and Chamishko camps

Tearfund:

- Cash assistance to 6834 HH in Semel district
- Wash support to 6,052 HH in Semel Non-camp IDPs
- Vouchers for shelters to 2,411 HH in Shekhan district
- Cash assistance to 6,296 HH from Non-camp families in Semel
- Improvement/rehabilitation of water project in Semel district

MSF:

- Sexual reproductive health (mobile clinic) in Zummar
- Provision of mental health (mobile clinic) in Zummar
- Provision of PHC services (mobile clinic) in Zummar
- Non-Communicable diseases (mobile clinic) in Zummar
- Sexual reproductive health (Maternity) in Domiz 1 camp
- Provision of mental health (mobile clinic) in Domiz 1 camp
- Non-Communicable diseases Domiz 1 camp

Medair:

- Emergency PHC to IDPs in Sharya camp
- Multi-sector relief items distribution (NFIs and wash/shelter) to IDPs in Zakho district
- LMMS registration in IDPs camp – Zakho district
- Mobile medical unit for IDPs in Tilkaif - Ninewa

JEN:

- Care and Maintenance (wash and Hygiene) in Mamilyan camp
- Voucher distribution for winterization in Zakho district
- Rehabilitation of water Infrastructure in Sunony - Sinjar
- Water trucking in Sinjar mountain and Zummar
- NFIs distribution in Sinjar mountain
- Installation of Latrines in Sinjar mountain

ASB:

- Establishment of 2 community centers in Camps of Bersivy 1 &2 through Harikar NGO
- Construction of primary health center in Bersivy1 camp
- Distribution of Hygiene kits and Hygiene promotion in Bersivy1 camp through Harikar NGO
- Operation of PHC in Bersivy1 camp through DOH

IMC:

- Primary health care, mental and community health in Kabartu 2 camp
- Primary health care, mental and community health in Seje – Semel district
- Primary health care, mental and community health in Germawa camp
- Primary health care, and community health in Mamilyan camp
- Primary health care, GBV and community health in Rabea'a

SP:

- Care and Maintenance of wash facilities in Eryan camp
- Garbage collection and hygiene promotion in Eryan camp
- Construction of water network in Seje – Semel district
- Connection of 5 boreholes in Qasara area and pipeline for Kabartu camp
- Drilling 2 deep wells and extension of water network in Sinjar mountain

ACTED:

- Situational assessment and trend analysis of IDPs in Duhok governorate



- Enhancing camp management capacity in camps of Chamishko, Bersivy 1 &2
- Provision of case management support in Eryan and Mamilyan camps
- Supporting evidence based planning in Duhok governorate
- Winterization and wash support in Duhok
- Provision of life-savings assistance to vulnerable IDPs and host community in Duhok



IBC:

- Rehabilitation of 25 schools in Zakho
- Cash for work to 800 HH in Zakho district
- Distribution of food parcel to 8000 IDPs HH for three months
- Winter clothes to 1260 children in Dalal and Bedar city - Zakho
- Rehabilitation of 7 schools in Zakho
- Support to 4 child friendly spaces in IDPs camps

PUI-AMI:

- Life-saving assistance to IDPs (2 mobile medical units) in Duhok
- Primary health care to IDPs (2 mobile medical units) in Duhok
- Provision of health care in Bardarash and Bajid Kandala camps
- Humanitarian assistance to IDPs in Bardarash camp
- Improvement of women and children health in Bardarash camp

MDM:

- Operation and running of primary health care in Dawidiya camp
- Operation and running of primary health care in Chamishko camp

Operation Mercy:

- Urgent medical needs project in Seje - Semel
- Fresh food and vegetable distribution in Germawa camp and Bozan village
- Mobility medical needs project in Kabartu 1 camp
- Mar Masai charity clinic in War city
- Food and hygiene kits distribution in War city
- Grace community center partnership in Khanky

Mission East:

- Construction of prefab school in Bardarash camp
- Child friendly space and psychosocial support to IDPs in Sinjar mountain, Derabon and Khanky
- Distribution of NFIs/winterization in Sinjar mountain
- Construction of Educational center in Sharya camp and Domiz
- Distribution of NFIs/winterization in different urban areas in Duhok

Handicap Int.:

- Rehabilitation and PT care in Chamishko, Dalal city, Zakho and Khrabarabky
- Distribution of assistive devices in Bersivy2 camp, Chamishko, Dalal city, Bajid Kandala, Khanky, Germawa, Sharya, Eryan, and communities of Khrabarabky, Semel, Zakho, Tilkaif, Amedy, Duhok
- Psychosocial support in Chamishko, Dalal city, Zakho and Khrabarabky
- Mine risk education in Bersivy2 camp, Chamishko, Bersivy 2 and Khanky camp
- Distribution of Basic needs in Darkar

CARE:

- Care and Maintenance of wash facilities in Bersivy 1 camp
- Distribution of NFIs and hygiene promotion in Bersivy 1 camp
- Support to Wash facilities in Bersivy 1 camp

NCA:

- Care and Maintenance of wash facilities in Kabartu 1 camp
- Drilling deep well with all accessories in Shekhan
- Care and Maintenance of wash facilities in Kabartu 2 camp
- Care and Maintenance of wash facilities in Qadya camp
- Garbage collection in camps of Kabartu 1 &2 and Qadya
- Distribution of NFIs and hygiene promotion in camps of Kabartu 1&2 and Qadya

PIN:

- Distribution of NFIs/shelter, winter items (clothes, Kerosene, shelter kit) in Batel sub-district
- Distribution of dignity kits to 2,370 vulnerable women in Zummar
- Enhancing educational access in Zummar area
- Cash assistance, Kerosene and barrels to 3000 IDPs HH in Zakho

WORLD VISION

- Cash assistance in Different areas
- LMMS registration in Different camps

DRC

- Protection Services (Legal, psychosocial, cash and livelihood assistance in Zakho and Semel)
- Capacity building for Camp management teams (CCCM)
- Protection Services for refugees (Legal, psychosocial, cash and livelihood assistance in Zakho and Semel)

Dorcas

- Cash assistance for shelter and for NFIs in Different areas
- Distribution of NFIs and Hygiene kits for Non-Camp IDPs
- Distribution of Refrigerators and air coolers in Dawidiya camp
- Distribution of Winterization items in Different areas



AISPO

- Health care, quality and equality to health services in Khanky camp
- Health care, quality and equality to health services in Domiz 2 camp
- Support to health planning and management (mother and child health care)
- Support to Health services in Duhok governorate
- Support to Hevi pediatric hospital

JIM-NET

- Water trucking in Khanky
- Emergency delivery services in Khanky
- Medical care for Yazidis women in Khanky

Host Community:

- Support to Cancer children for zhin hospital

Others

- Construction of Darkar camp (still under Construction) by Habitat
- Construction of 2 school (6 classrooms) in Sharya and Dawidiya camps by UNESCO
- Construction of 16 reproductive centers in IDPs camps by UNFPA and Habitat



6. Challenges, Needs, and Priorities



Challenges in Duhok Governorate

It is obvious that Duhok governorate has become a haven for many refugees and displaced persons in spite of its small size and population compared to other governorates in Iraq. While the people of Duhok are proud of the fact that their province has become a safe haven for many of the people oppressed and fleeing wars and operations of armed violence, but the overall situation of the citizens in Duhok does not have to be forgotten or neglected.

No doubt, that long stay of IDPs and refugees without clear and concrete support to Duhok government the overall situation of security, municipal services, economic and social situation will be adversely and negatively affected.



The presence of huge number of IDPs has by its own strain and a negative impact on the overall situation in Duhok with regard to economy, security, job opportunities, health and municipal services. IDPs humanitarian needs and expectations are huge and growing, so meeting these needs is an extra burden on the already fragile economic situation in Duhok.

The main challenges facing the governorate of Duhok with regard to the crisis of displaced persons are:

- The needs and expectation of the Host community
- Management of such a large number of camps (22 camps) is a key challenge facing the authorities in the response to current crisis as well as this process requires extraordinary efforts and human expertise and enormous financial resources may not be available in Duhok government
- In addition to the financial crisis in Kurdistan the budget limitation with UN agencies and other humanitarian actors is a major challenge
- The Ignorance from Federal government in Baghdad towards IDPs crisis
- Poor infrastructure and shortage of basic services in the new liberated areas in Ninewa is a challenge, as this requires additional efforts and financial resources from Duhok government to correct the situation
- The expected military operation in Mosul which will lead to new displacement towards Duhok in addition to various security concerns
- Ongoing war and fighting by ISIS groups close Duhok borders in Syria and Iraq (no desire for return neither by IDPs nor by Syrian Refugees)
- Unwillingness of displaced people (especially the Yazidis Kurds) to return to their liberated areas is a significant challenge as the long-term stay of IDPs in the camps will put local authorities in front of a difficult situation as the needs, requirements and expectations of IDPs will be increased more and more. In addition, the non-return and long stay within the host community could lead to the discomfort and tension between IDPs and host community
- Maintaining the civilian character of IDPs camps is difficult due to the intensity of existing weapons and the fact that IDPs living in camps are still participating in the fighting against ISIS.
- Regular care, operation and maintenance of existed infrastructure projects and basic services in the camps is a challenge as this process requires constant and continuous funding from the government.

Needs and Priorities

Because of the current financial crisis in Kurdistan and the extra burden and strain placed on the existed infrastructure and municipal services of host community, the list of the needs and priorities became longer and the gaps in different sectors found to be more and more.

Generally, the main goal of setting up the priorities is to ensure correct intervention at correct time to correct beneficiaries.

The list of priorities of the government (at least in Duhok) is a movable document and subjects to changes as per the crisis nature and level, budget availability, year seasons, actual needs and Gaps. However, the budget availability remains the main factor affecting the hierarchy of priorities.

BRHA, the board of relief and humanitarian affairs has announced the four top priorities of Duhok governorate, which are:

- Food security
- Health
- Water
- Sanitation including Garbage collection and desludging

No need to mention that the management of the camps remains as an essential objective of the humanitarian intervention in all cases and seasons.

Setting up the top priorities and limiting them with the four sectors mentioned above does not mean that the support to other sectors is not needed.

Nowadays, there are some circumstances and facts in the ground affecting the list of priorities in Duhok governorate, which are:

- Budget limitation with UN agencies
- Budget limitation with KRG
- No support from Baghdad government
- Difficult summer season is ahead

Based on the current situation, daily communication and sharing information with various governmental departments and humanitarian actors, the needs to projects and services in Duhok governorate are enormous and huge. Therefore the needs has been divided into two main parts. The first part targets directly the IDPs and refugees and the second part targets the host community as shown hereinafter:

Part 1: IDPs and Refugees

Approximately, 230,000 individuals (IDPs and refugees) live in the 22 camps in different parts of Duhok governorate. Those are divided into many different categories in terms of age, gender, religious and ethnic groups and each category has its own needs and expectations, which differ from one group to another.

Generally, the camps like any other inhabited settlements needs a minimum limit of basic services that guarantee a decent life for its residents and with dignity.

The needs such as food, protection, housing, water, health and education are by nature the principles of human rights that must be provided by local authorities and their partners United Nations agencies and International humanitarian organizations.

1. Camp management and Camp coordination

1.1. Daily management and coordination:

To achieve the tasks and objectives of the camp management in correct and effective manner, a qualified, managerial and technical team should be formed in each camp. The management process needs support as shown below:

Each camp with 1,000 families in size needs somehow 7 employees as average to provide administrative services and managerial support to IDPs and refugees in terms of registration, distribution of materials and the provision of basic services as well as conducting coordination with humanitarian organizations working in the camps.



The total number of families living in 22 camps in Duhok is more than 42,000 families, so the number of staff required to manage all the camps will be 294 management employees. Those in need to the following assistance:

- ✓ Salaries and incentives
- ✓ Running cost and administrative expenses
- ✓ Equipment and office Supplies
- ✓ Communications
- ✓ Travel expenses
- ✓ Field transportation (2 cars per camp with capacity of 1000 families). So the need is estimated to be 84 field cars

In addition, the board of Relief humanitarian affairs (BRHA) that manages and supervises the overall humanitarian programs in Duhok needs to be supported as well.



1.2. Police and security services:

In order to protect displaced people and solving social problems that may occur between IDPs themselves or between IDPs and others, each camp requires at least 20 employees of police and Asayish. The total number of staff required to ensure security and police services in all camps will be 440 persons. Those in need to be assisted with monthly incentives and as well offices running cost.

1.3. Maintenance and operation:

For the purpose of maintaining the basic services in the camps, such as electricity power lines, water networks and sanitation facilities and to keep them in an effective and acceptable level of continuity, a regular system of operation, care and maintenance of these services should be set up in each camp and this requires the following:

- ✓ Formation maintenance, operation and repair teams
- ✓ Securing the incentives /salaries for the teams members
- ✓ Provision of machinery, equipment, materials, fuels and engine oils

1.4. Garbage collection and dislodging the heavy water:

The garbage collection and transport it to the landfill and dumping areas is very essential to maintain the camps clean and create a healthy living environment for the camps inhabitants and this process requires the following:

- ✓ Forming cleaning and garbage collection teams
- ✓ Plastic bags and containers of garbage collection
- ✓ Provision of machinery, equipment, materials and vehicles to transport the garbage to the landfill
- ✓ Provision of dislodging trucks and labors for disposal of black and heavy water

2. Infrastructure and Basic services

2.1. Education:

In order to provide a healthy and safe environment for the education and to ensure the continuation of the educational process in the camps, at least 1.5 schools 12 classrooms each should be built for every group of 1000 families). There are more than 42,000 families living in the camps

So, the total need is 63 schools. Currently, there are 40 schools existed in the camps, so the actual need for the education is:

- ✓ Construction of 23 with 12 classrooms Schools.
- ✓ Salaries and incentives of teachers and staff (30 employees per school) to manage the educational process
- ✓ School uniforms and school stationery and books
- ✓ Continuous maintenance of the buildings especially Wash facilities

2.2. Health:

The provision of health services and primary care to IDPs and refugees n the camps is one of the essential needs and always is at the top of the hierarchy of priorities.

Currently, there are 20 health centers in the camps. In order to ensure effective infrastructure for the health sector in the camps, the following activities are needed:

- ✓ Construction of two health centers in the camps of Mamrashan and Germawa (expansion).
- ✓ Expansion of some health centers, especially in the large camps such as Chamishko, Eryan and Khanky
- ✓ Medicines, medical supplies and equipment
- ✓ Salaries and incentives for about 400 medical and health staff for the management of health centers
- ✓ Medicines for chronic diseases

2.3. Water:

To ensure the provision of adequate quantity of drinking water with good quality the following intervention is needed:

- ✓ Drilling 4 new deep wells.
- ✓ Installation of 35 electrical generator on existing wells.
- ✓ Expansion of water networks in the camps of Bersivy1, Bersivy2, Khanky and Sharya
- ✓ Installation of 10 additional water tanks 30 cubic meter capacity in some camps
- ✓ Supply 8 Water truck with capacity of 10,000 liters.

It is worth to mention that the sustainable and durable provision of adequate and safe drinking water for people of concern (IDPs, Refugees and host community) is the strategic water project on the lake of Mosul (The study and design of the project is available with UNICEF).

This project will pump water to three large IDPs camps (Kabartu1, Kabartu2 and Sharya) and two refugees camps (Domiz 1 and 2) and the host community in Domiz town and War city in Fayida sub-district- Semel District.

2.4. Sanitation:

- ✓ Construction of main open culverts are needed for grey water and as well the rainwater in Mamilyan. In addition, these culverts will prevent the collection of waste and stagnant water between households in the camps.
- ✓ Construction of pen channels in Chamishko.
- ✓ Construction of pen channels in Domiz.
- ✓ Additional sanitation units are needed to be constructed in the camps of Sharya, Bersivy 1, Bersivy2 and Khanky.
- ✓ Special sanitation units for disabled people are needed in all camps
- ✓ Supply 4 Desludging truck with capacity of 10,000 liters.



2.5. Shelter:

- ✓ After the significant delay in providing the 2000 caravans to Mamrashan camp – Shekhan District by Federal government in Baghdad, there is an urgent need to 1000 Caravans with dimension of 9 * 3 meters.
- ✓ The Municipality of Khanky has allocated enough land within the boundary of Khanky camp to build 350 shelter units for IDPs families who are living in the private land close to the main street of the collective town. So, there is a need to 350 shelters with all the infrastructure projects.
- ✓ Provision of at least 1000 tents with same specification of the tents that been erected in the governmental camps to be used during emergency cases.
- ✓ Building retaining walls in the camps of Bardarash and Mamilyan to protect the residential units
- ✓ Construction fence in Eryan camp 4 km

2.6. Access and Internal Roads:

- ✓ Construction of access road to the camp of Qadya (Rawanga complex).
- ✓ Construction of access road to the camp of Germawa.
- ✓ Improvement of internal roads in the camp of Chamishko.
- ✓ Improvement of internal roads in the camp of Khanky.
- ✓ Improvement of internal roads in the camp of Domiz1 and 2.
- ✓ Improvement of internal roads in the camp of Sharya

- ✓ Improvement of internal roads in the camp of Dawidiya.

2.7. Community services:

- ✓ In order to have better environment in the camps and in order to let youth, children and women enjoying their normal lives there is a need to 8 community and social centers
- ✓ Establishment of 12 soccer fields (Mini football yards).
- ✓ Construction of 10 public gardens
- ✓ Vocational training courses for women and men

2.8. Summer supplies:

As summer season is respectively long and difficult in Kurdistan because of the intense heat and increased water consumption and as well the lack of electrical power, so there is a real and actual need for a special intervention to provide the necessary summer supplies to IDPs and refugees. The intervention must be done in three levels as shown below:

- ❖ Camp level
 - Water trucking for providing drinking and domestic water when needed (40 trucks) for a period of at least 3 months for some camps and non-camp areas
 - Establishment of shades in public places in the camps with dimensions 10* 4m
- ❖ Family level
 - Supply of 10,000 small air-coolers
 - Supply of 20,000 small refrigerators
 - Supply of 15,000 air fans
- ❖ Individual level
 - Supply and distribution of summer clothing and shoes

All the needs of IDPs and refugees mentioned above have been summarized to 45 project/service. These are prioritized and divided into three groups (each consists of 15 project/service) based on the priority level as shown in the tables below:

S.n	Services/projects	Location	Estimated cost in USD
A-	First Group (Priorities 1 – 15)		
1	Main water project on the lake of Mosul	Domiz-Semel	7,000,000
2	Improvement of access road of Qadya camp (Rawanga).	Qadya - Semel	350,000
3	Improvement of internal roads in Chamishko.	Chamishko - Zakho	460,000
4	Improvement of internal roads of Domiz1 – Stage 1	Domiz - Semel	512,000
5	Construction of 5 with 12 classrooms Schools	Various camps	2,000,000
6	Supply and installation of 500 Prefab Caravans -Stage 1	Mamrashan Shekhan	2,500,000
7	Improvement of internal roads of Khanky camp	Khanky -Semel	700,000
8	Improvement of internal roads of Dawidiya camp	Dawidiya - Amedy	90,000
9	Installation of 15 electrical generator on deep wells- Stage 1	Various camps	150,000
10	Drilling 4 new deep wells with all requirements	Various camps	240,000
11	Provision of 1000 tents 4x 5 m	Various camps	450,000
12	Construction of Primary health centers	Mamrashan - Shekhan	200,000
13	Construction of open channels in Domiz camp – stage 1	Domiz-Semel	300,000
14	Construction of open channels (10 km) in Chamishko	Chamishko - Zakho	300,000
15	Rental of 40 water trucks for summer time for IDPs	All districts	360,000
	Total amount required for the first Priorities in USD		13,114,500

S.n	Services/projects	Location	Estimated cost in USD
B-	Second Group (Priorities 16 – 30)		
16	Construction of 5 with 12 classrooms Schools	Various camps	2,000,000
17	Construction of open channels in Domiz camp –stage 2	Domiz-Semel	300,000
18	Supply and installation of 500 Prefab Caravans -Stage 2	Mamrashan- Shekhan	2,500,000
19	Expansion and rehabilitation of health center	Germawa-Shekhan	100,000
20	Improvement of internal roads of Domiz1 – Stage 2	Domiz - Semel	480,000
21	Establishment of 6 soccer fields (Mini football yards). Stage1	Various camps	600,000
22	Installation of iron fence in Eryan camp 4 km	Eryan- Shekhan	220,000
23	Installation of 10 additional water tanks 30 cubic meter capacity	Various camps	100,000
24	Installation of 20 electrical generator on deep wells- Stage 2	Various camps	200,000
25	Construction of Main open Channel in Mamilyan camp	Mamilyan-Aqre	200,000
26	Supply 4 Desludging truck with capacity of 10,000 liters	Various camps	360,000
27	Construction of 4 Social centers –stage 1	Various camps	800,000
28	Improvement of access road of Germawa camp	Germawa- Shekhan	100,000
29	Supply 4 Water truck with capacity of 10,000 liters – stage 1	Chamishko - Zakho	75,000
30	Construction of 5 public gardens –stage 1	Various camps	450,000
	Total amount required for the Second Priorities in USD		5,987,500

S.n	Services/projects	Location	Estimated cost in USD
C-	Third Group (Priorities 31 – 45)		
31	Construction of 350 Shelter in Khanky camp- Full package	Khanky-Semel	1,500,000
32	Establishment of 6 soccer fields (Mini football yards). Stage2	Various camps	600,000
33	Construction of retaining wall in Mamilyan and Bardarash	Aqre and Bardarash	190,000
34	Construction of Main open Channel in Bardarash camp	Bardarash	180,000
35	Supply 4 Garbage truck with capacity of 6 ton	Various camps	360,000
36	Construction of 4 Social centers –stage 2	Various camps	800,000
37	Supply 4 Water truck with capacity of 10,000 liters – stage 2	Various camps	75,000
38	Construction of 5 public gardens –stage 2	Various camps	450,000
39	Extension of water networks in IDPs camps	Semel and Zakho	450,000
40	Erection of additional sanitation units in IDPs camps	Semel and Zakho	350,000
41	Supply of 10,000 small air-coolers	Camps and Non-camps	700,000
42	Supply of 20,000 small refrigerators	Camps and Non-camps	1,800,000
43	Supply and distribution of summer clothing and shoes	All IDPs and refugees	6,000,000
44	Supply of 15,000 air fans	Camps and Non-camps	300,000
45	Supply of 8 field cars	All IDPs and refugees	350,000
	Total amount required for the Third Priorities in USD		14,105,000
Total Required amount for all IDPs and Refugees camps in USD			33,207,000

Part 2: Host Community

Below are the Needs of Host Community (Projects and Services) presented by various departments in Duhok Governorate. Acknowledge that the detailed bill of quantities, locations and technical specifications are available with BRHA and as well with the relevant departments.

Municipality of Duhok		
No	Project name	Cost USD
1	Construction of internal streets in Gavarky village within Duhok Municipality	459,127
2	Construction of internal streets in Gavarky sector 52 within Duhok Municipality	666,288
3	Construction of internal streets in Etet village within Duhok Municipality	642,210
4	Construction of internal streets in Nizarky sector 85 within Duhok Municipality	406,938
5	Improvement of internal streets in Zozan quarter in Duhok	532,625
6	Construction of internal streets in Nizarky village within Duhok Municipality	342,725
7	Construction of internal streets in Malta village within Duhok Municipality	367,163
8	Construction of internal streets in Qasara (phase 1)	809,993
9	Construction of internal streets in Qasara (phase 2)	244,521
Total Required amount for Duhok Municipality in USD		4,471,590

General Directorate of Health	
Project name	Cost USD
Supply and installation of Medical Equipment and Devices	8,352,692
Rehabilitation of health buildings and facilities	2,584,081
Construction of health buildings/facilities	689,530
Supply of Furniture and office supplies	128,392
Supply and installation of equipment, materials and requirements	446,679
Maintenance of Medical and service equipment and devices	45,498
Total Required amount for Health in USD	12,246,872

Environment Office		
No	Project name	Cost USD
1	Incinerator Plant for Medical and Hazard waste	800,000
2	Equipment for Water quality	61,600
3	Research Risk Factors of Cancer in Duhok Governorate	52,750
4	Conducting 3 Surveys (springs water, bulbous plant species, wild animals diseases)	38,600
5	Awareness and environmental education and environment protection	41,459
6	Rehabilitation of Sanitation Facilities in 200 schools	2,000,000
7	Study and Research of Matena National Park	11,700
8	Drought Potential, Economic, Social, Environmental, and Health, Impacts Assessment	194,430
9	Plant of Future (Green Camps) Cultivation of olive trees in IDPs and Refugees camps	300,000
Total Required amount for Environment in USD		3,500,539

Directorate of Water in Duhok	
Project name	Cost USD
Rehabilitation of Cham Barakat Water Project	4,058,673
Extension of the main pipe 900 mm in Dia. From Malta water project to Maseky main Storage Tank	1,298,800
Supply of Material and Tools for water test laboratory and for water cleaning	427,350
Extension of the main pipe 400 mm in Dia. From Nizarky Storage Tank/2 to Etet and Nizarky quarters	174,910
Extension of the main pipe 200 mm in Dia. From Etet Mosque to main Storage Tank	38,928
Supply of pipes and accessories type (Polyethylene for water network	367,974
Supply of material required for maintenance of water wells	662,025
Total Required amount for Water Department/Duhok in USD	7,028,660

General Directorate of Agriculture	
Project name	Cost USD
Portable milking machines	89,285
Conducting Fruit trees statistics	75,236
Cleaning the agriculture land from the stones/rocks	383,928
Controlling the diseases of apple farms	178,571
Distribution of Chickens to villagers	89,285
Total Required amount for Agriculture projects in USD	816,305

Directorate of Irrigation		
No	Project name	Cost USD
1	Irrigation Channel Kanikol – Metic sofla villages 2750 meter length	216,749
2	Maintenance of Ba'adra dam	118,929
3	Irrigation channel of Rashava village	143,471
4	Irrigation channel of Shel Maziky	95,020
5	Maintenance of Ashawa Dam	56,871
6	Irrigation channel of Khraba sevo village	147,836
7	Irrigation channel of Chami Mezy village	327,613
8	Irrigation Channel in Komana 2750 meter length, Denarta	105,052
9	Maintenance of Dodi Dam	32,573
10	Maintenance of Bakirman Dam	26,212
11	Maintenance of Dulijan Dam-Bardarash	42,156
12	Maintenance of Merkawa Dam	17,908
13	Maintenance of Rolky Dam	22,411
14	Maintenance of Gregawer Dam	60,244
15	Maintenance of Sorka Dam	17,679
16	Maintenance of Mam Shivan Dam	108,476
17	Maintenance of Mamany Dam	10,514
18	Maintenance of Besky Dam	30,285
19	Maintenance of Bary Buhar Dam	48,357
20	Maintenance of Zewka Abu Dam	21,856
21	Maintenance of Ekmala Dam	37,115
	Total Required amount for Irrigation projects in USD	1,687,327

Directorate of Water Outskirts Duhok		
No	Project name	Cost USD
	Aqra District	0
1	4 separated and similar projects (Drilling borehole & Extension of water network in Aqra	645,907
2	Extension of water network with Supply steel water tank in Kochena	62,098
	Bardarash District	0
3	7 separated and similar projects (Extension of water network of the villages of Kanilan, Zewa rash, Sheware, Roj Ava, Zimzimok, Dinaran and Bardarash center Village)	1,042,832
4	4 Separated and similar projects (Construction of pump house for the borehole of Girbadaw kavin, Barawan Nwe , Peer chawish and Hasany villages)	28,672
	Amedy District	0
5	Construction of RC water tanks capacity 500 m3 in Qidish in Sarsink	96,429
6	7 Separated and similar projects (Extension of water network of 11 Adar and Tawaniya Qrs, Bawarka Kavre and Shekh Mama villages	770,198
7	4 Separated and similar projects (Extension of water network of Shahidan Qtr, Shahidan 2 Qr. Khivatgahe, Bera Roj Halat Village) In Sheladizy	338,995
8	Extension of water network of Mirepka Ne Qr. in Amedy	17,107
9	2 separated and similar projects (Extension of water network in Deralok center)	202,430
	Zakho District	0
32	Supply Disinfection materials Chlorine and Alum	169,643
33	3 separated projects for improvement of Zakho main water project	674,108
36	Drilling 4 boreholes	245,536
	3 separated projects for improvement of Zakho city water network	825,893
39	Supply and install of new pumps for Batifa and Darkar Water Project	183,036
	Shekhan District	0
42	3 Separated and similar projects (Extension of water network of 3 Qtrs. in Shekhan	116,072
43	Supply and install of Generator, Extension of water network ,Construction of elevated RC water tank capacity 60 m3 & connecting the national grid in Babere collective town in Alqush	200,893
63	12 Separated and similar projects (Extension of water network of villages Mala Barwan, Baska Der, Birestak, Nasiriya, Magara, Dizy, Zinava Kevin, Do Shevan, Bitnar, Mamrashan , Esyah and Zinava Haji)	971,428
52	5 Separated and similar projects (Drilling of Borehole ,Supply SP pump ,Construction of pump house, Extension of water network in villages of Bildesh, Bozan, Barkichik, new Qaymawa and Droshiyah	760,715
62	Connecting 16 Boreholes with the national Grid in Shekhan Area	312,500
	Semel District	0
64	3 Separated and similar projects (Extension of water network of Birayaty, Doban and main feeder pipe) in Semel center	1,131,965
71	replacement the damaged water network in Tanahi in Semel	235,714
	16 Separated and similar projects (extension and improvement of water network in villages of (Sorya, Kevila, Gere Gawre, Marina, Siege, Kabartu, Deer Gendi, Balkos, Batel, Sarashowe, Bakhitma, Kani Shreen, Hawerya, Miserek, Kharab Kolek, Sayid Daher	1,703,907
75	Drilling 4 deep wells in villages of (Girash, Muqoble, Dare and Wishtiyah)	370,534
89	Connecting the existing borehole of Qasara with existing reservoir (10000 m3) in Zawa	116,071
84	Construction of water projects of Bazalan Village in Fayida	469,951
87	Renovation and maintenance the water project of Domiz	14,299
93	Renovation the Manhole among Domiz ,Fayida & Fayida camp	31,250
83	Renovation the existing boreholes in Fayida	140,029
85	Construction and extension of network of Gullan and Adare Qr. in Fayida	413,493
	Total Required amount for Water projects in USD	12,291,705

Directorate of Sewerage	
Project name	Cost USD
Construction of sewerage pipe culvert 90 cm in Dia. In Malta Sary close to Aram city	52,962
Construction of sewerage pipe culvert 90 cm in Dia. In Binteka- Barzani Park	278,760
Construction of sewerage pipe culvert 90 cm in Dia. In Binteka- Duhok Mayoralty	210,800
Construction of sewerage pipe culvert 90 cm in Dia. In Sarbasty Quarter	483,355
Construction of sewerage pipe culvert 90 cm in Dia. In Sarhildan Quarter	201,365
Construction of sewerage pipe culvert 90 cm in Dia. In Raparin branch street	61,306
Construction of sewerage pipe culvert 90 cm in Dia. In Butan Quarter –stage 1	26,017
Construction of sewerage pipe culvert 90 cm in Dia. In Butan Quarter –stage 2	51,135
Supply of machinery and Equipment	730,769
Total Required amount for Sewerage in USD	2,096,469

General Directorate of Municipalities	
Project name	Cost USD
Construction of internal streets in Domiz town with drainage -Fayida, Semel	1,875,000
Construction of main road in Khanky	2,455,357
Construction of main road in Kani Masi	4,464,286
Construction of internal streets in Sharya	758,929
Construction of internal streets in Gilshen/Kalakchi with Drainage	1,178,571
Construction of main road in Batifa	5,803,571
Maintenance and pavement of internal roads in Semel	522,321
Construction of main road in Begova	4,464,286
Construction of internal streets in Girdasen	803,571
Construction of internal streets in Bardarash	714,286
Construction of internal streets in Ba'adra	714,286
Construction of internal streets in Kora	178,579
Construction of internal streets in Bagera	535,714
Construction of sewerage culvert in Aqra	625,000
Completion of the entrance road of Zakho	625,000
Total Required amount for Municipalities in USD	25,718,757

General Directorate of Community Care and Development		
No	Project name	Cost USD
1	Psychosocial Support to refugees children	540,000
2	Psychosocial Support to IDPs children	282,000
3	Continuation of emergency Tele line 116 for IDPs, Refugees and host community children	180,000
4	Support to IDPs children (without families)	72,000
5	IDPs Women Empowerment in Camps and urban areas	600,000
6	Follow up and prevention of child labor in Duhok districts	240,000
7	Support to Friend program for host community, IDPs and refugees children	96,000
	Total Required amount for Community Care and Development in USD	2,010,000

General Directorate of Electricity		
No	Project name	Cost USD
	Shekhan District	0
1	Extension of Kalakchi Feeder 2 from the Kalakchi station 11/33/132 KVA	103,353
2	Extension of National power line to new quarter in Shekhan center	90,105
3	Reducing load of Transformers in Various quarters and villages in Qasrok and Kalakchi	343,362
4	Extension of power line to Kavna Kaly village in Atroush and Church and Grave yard in Alqush	138,822
	Bardarash District	0
5	Extension of Butan and Bardarash Feeder from Zanganan station 11/33/132 KVA (2 projects)	147,759
6	Extension of double circuit Feeder from Zanganan station 11/33/132 KVA to Feeder 7&8	222,957
7	Extension of electricity network for some quarters in Bardarash and Rovya centers (4 projects)	570,550
8	Reducing load of Transformers in Various quarters, sub-districts and villages in Bardarash	1,172,411
9	Connection of power line 11 KVA in Qadisiya village to power line of Korek Tower	44,961
10	Maintenance of electricity network in various villages in Shekhan district	466,694
11	Connection of deep wells in various villages to the national power line	145,578
12	Balancing the load of Kanihaspan and jojer feeders	53,923
	Amedy District	0
13	Extension of Feeder from Sheladizy station to Old Sheladizy	97,161
14	Extension of Feeder from Amedy station to new Amedy	71,268
	Zakho District	0
15	Extension of electricity line to new quarters in Zakho center and villages of Dashtamiry and Hasan ava	714,278
16	Installation of overload transformers in Various quarters in Zakho	178,569
	Aqra District	0
17	Reducing load of Transformers in 6 quarters in Aqra center	388,870
18	Reducing load of Transformers in various villages in Bijel sub-district	178,571
19	Lighting of the main road in Bijel	176,432
20	Connection of deep wells in various villages in Aqra district to the national power line	173,048
	Semel District	0
21	Extension of Feeder from Fayida Silo station to Khanky camp	290,033
22	Converting Qadya Feeder from Derabun station to Batel station	263,683
23	Extension of 3 Feeders 11 KVA from Tanahi station to Seje, Semel and outskirts	343,536
24	Installation of 17 overload transformers in Semel and outskirts	178,946
25	Extension of electricity line to Parezaran quarter and IDPs locations in Semel and outskirts	243,481
	Duhok District	0
26	Distribution of the electricity network upon the new design	145,310
27	Extension of electricity power line to education collective, Gavarky, and Bagera	245,173
28	Reducing load of Transformer on various Feeders in Baroshky	193,221
29	Extension of electricity power line to new quarter in Segirka on the feeder 306-Shindokha station and installation of 5 transformers in Malta on feeders 300-310 –Malta mobile station	109,300
30	Installation of 2 transformers in villages of Baroshka saadoni and Banda	31,095
31	Procurement of materials required for maintaining the lighting of Duhok streets	180,580
	Sinjar and Zummar	0
32	Extension of electricity line 11 KVA for 2 stages in Zummar	86,801
33	Installation of electricity line 11 KVA with length of 11 km from Hamad Agha to Shekhan	162,231
34	Extension of electricity network in Sharfadin Mazar in Sunony area	41,971
	Electricity Stations	0
35	Supply of materials, tools and equipment for the stations in Duhok governorate	107,143
	Total Required amount for Electricity projects in USD	8,101,176

General Directorate of Reconstruction, Roads and Bridges		
No	Project name	Cost USD
1	Improvement of main road Batel – Basitky (3.5km) – Semel District	308,491
2	Improvement of the road Bardarash – Girdapan (19km) – Bardarash District	2,181,557
3	Improvement of the road Girdapan - Kalak (17km) – Bardarash District	1,803,658
4	Improvement of main road Chirra - Mahad (10km) – Shekhan District	943,200
Total Required amount for Roads in USD		5,236,906

General Directorate of Education		
Project name	Cost USD	
Construction school (18 classrooms) in Shindokha bakur- Duhok Center	1,495,726	
Construction school (18 classrooms) in Gavarky - Duhok Center	1,495,726	
Construction school (18 classrooms) in Baroshky Bashur- Duhok Center	1,495,726	
Construction school (18 classrooms) in Zirka - Duhok Center	1,495,726	
Construction school (18 classrooms) in Masiky1- Duhok Center	1,495,726	
Renovation of 3 schools (secondary school in Mangesh, Kazhen in Zawita and Rasilayn)	63,547	
Total Required amount Education in USD		7,542,177

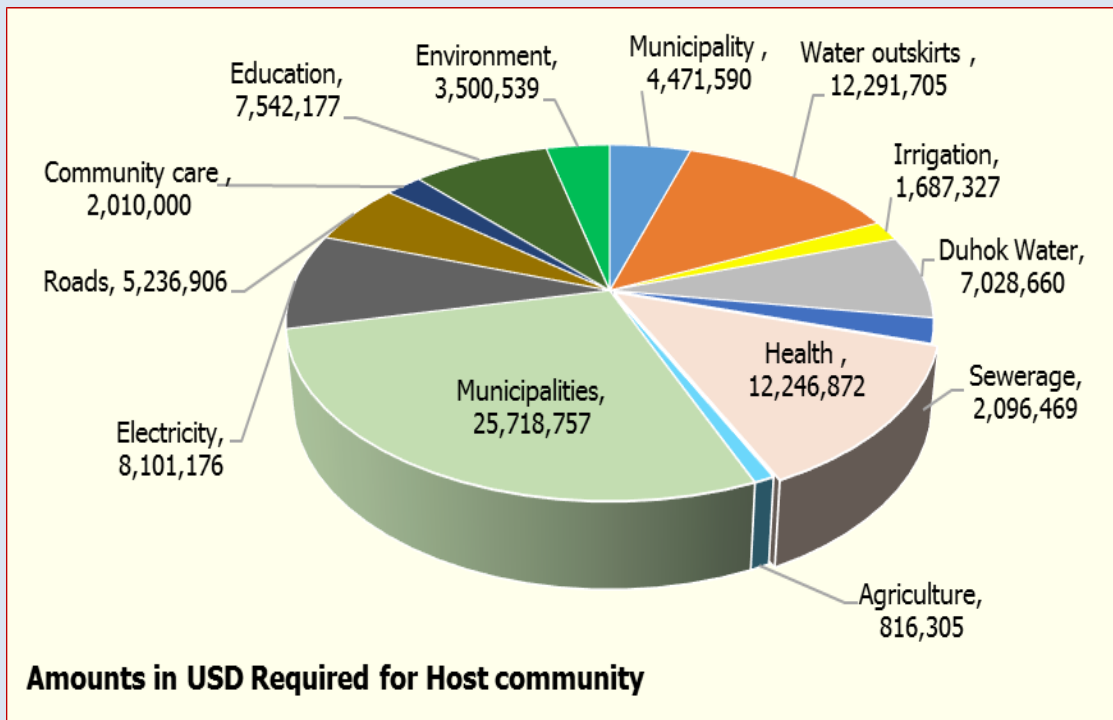
Directorate of Artesian wells		
Project name	Cost USD	
Operation of 25 Water source (taps) for water trucking	309,615	
Total Required amount for Artesian wells in USD		309,615

General Directorate of Arts and Culture		
No	Project name	Cost USD
1	Youth Camping (5 camps)	82,075
2	Open Air Art	35,000
3	Novel role in our social life	9,732
4	Festival of minorities	8,553
Total Required amount for Art and Culture projects in USD		135,360

Directorate of Combating Violence against Women		
No	Project name	Cost USD
1	Delivery of 264 Seminars	19,800
2	Conducting 6 workshops about Domestic Violence	4,590
3	Media (TV and newspaper) education against domestic violence	1,050
4	Regular visits to the camps	1,950
5	Activities inside refugees camps	8,400
6	Activities inside IDPs camps	10,650
7	Workshops for the experts who will be trained to be tutors	5,490
8	Workshop with camps managers and NGOs	6,975
9	A course for the officers of the Directorate	1,150
10	A course on Early Marriage	3,780
Total Required amount for Combating Violence against Women in USD		63,835

Summary of Amounts required for each Sector/Department – Host Community

No	Sector/ Department	Cost USD
1	Municipality of Duhok City	4,471,590
2	Irrigation	1,687,327
3	Water outskirts Duhok	12,291,705
4	Sewerage	2,096,469
5	Health	12,246,872
6	Municipalities	25,718,757
7	Electricity	8,101,176
8	Roads and Bridges	5,236,906
9	Agriculture	816,305
10	Combating Violence	63,835
11	Arts and Culture	135,360
12	Community care	2,010,000
13	Artesian wells	309,615
14	Duhok Water	7,028,660
15	Education	7,542,177
16	Environment	3,500,539
Total Required amount for Host Community in USD		93,257,293





7. IDPs Camps Profile



Bajid Kandala 1 Camp

Initially, this camp was established as reception center to receive Syrian refugees in 2013 to relieve pressure on the border points and to regulate the entry and registration of Syrian refugees.

During the huge influx of IDPs from areas of Zummar and Sinjar, the government of Duhok has decided to allocate this center to accommodate the displaced families from Sinjar.

On the first day of the displacement (on August 2, 2014), the displaced families have been housed in this center, which was later renamed as Bajid Kandala1 camp.

Area and Location:

This camp is close to Syrian border and located within the boundaries of Bajid Kandala village which belongs to Batel sub-district – Semel District. The camp area is about 72 Donums.

Latitude: 37 47 17.24
Longitude: 42 26 42.92

Demography situation:

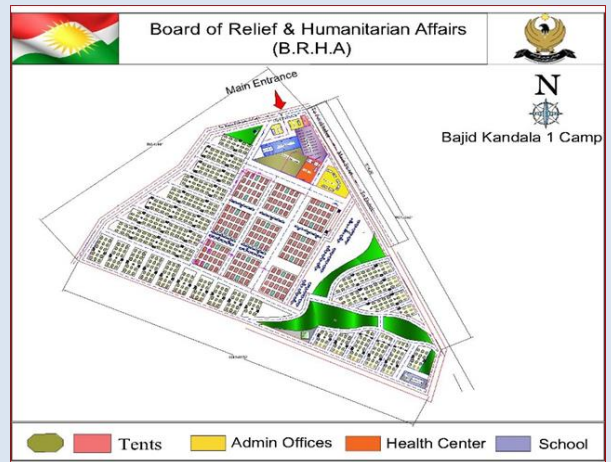
Currently total of (1,070 IDPs families (5,962 persons) are living in this camp. All the inhabitants are Yazidis Kurds from Sinjar district.

Shelter and Site Development

- ✓ Type of Shelter: 160 Communal tents and 450 Family tents 4x6m
- ✓ No of shelter: 930
- ✓ No of Kitchens: 420 + 16 Communal
- ✓ Length of Access roads in km: 0
- ✓ Length of Internal roads km: 6.8
- ✓ Length of fence km: 2
- ✓ Length of open channels in Km: 13
- ✓ The camps constructed by: UNHCR and Government

Electricity

- ✓ Length of Feeding line (Km): 3.5
- ✓ Length of internal network (Km):13
- ✓ Installed by: UNHCR and Government
- ✓ No of Transformers: 11
- ✓ No of H.T Poles: 88
- ✓ No of L.T Poles: 433
- ✓ Average power consumption: 1000 KW
- ✓ Rate of power supply: 18 hours



Water

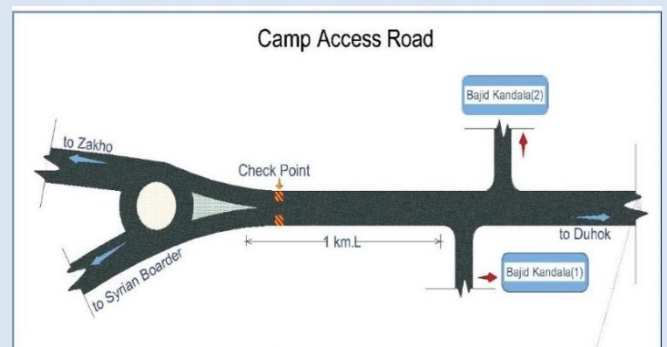
- ✓ Source of water: Deep wells
- ✓ No of deep wells: 3
- ✓ No of generators for deep wells: 3
- ✓ Total length of water network in km: 7.3
- ✓ No of families/tap: 4
- ✓ No of main water tanks: 3
- ✓ Water storage capacity in m3: 90
- ✓ Quantity of water supplied to the camp: 40
- ✓ Water project constructed by: Government and UNICEF
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: NRC

Sanitation

- ✓ No of Latrines: 340
- ✓ No of Baths: 318
- ✓ No of families/Latrines: 4
- ✓ Length of Sanitation pipelines: 2 km
- ✓ No of Septic tanks: 115
- ✓ Sanitation project constructed by: UNICEF
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: NRC

Education:

- ✓ No of schools buildings = 1 (12 classrooms) – Prefab Caravans.
- ✓ No of shifts = 3 (1 primary Kurdish, 1 primary Arabic and 1 secondary Arabic school).
- ✓ No of students = 2,281 (470 in Kurdish, 1,235 in Arabic and 576 in Secondary Arabic)
- ✓ No of teachers = 28 (13 in Kurdish schools, 8 in Arabic and 7 secondary school).
- ✓ No of support staff = 32 (9 in Kurdish schools, 19 in Arabic and 9 secondary school).



Health

- ✓ No of Health center = 1
- ✓ Operated and Run by: PU-AMI
- ✓ No of Doctors = 4
- ✓ No of Medical staff = 15
- ✓ No of support staff = 0
- ✓ Average Daily visitors = 320
- ✓ No of Working hours = 8
- ✓ No of Ambulances = 1
- ✓ Other health facilities: Natrual feeding center

Community Services:

- ✓ No community services/facilities available in the camp.

Camp Management

- ✓ No of management team: 4
- ✓ No of policemen: 9
- ✓ No of Security staff: 5
- ✓ No of Mokhtars: 3
- ✓ No of water staff: 2

- ✓ No of electricity staff: 3
- ✓ No of support staff: 7
- ✓ No of Admin offices: 1
- ✓ No of warehouses: 1 rub hall
- ✓ No of distribution point: 1
- ✓ No of meeting halls: 1

Care and Maintenance activities:

- ✓ Garbage collection and transportation is done by BRHA through private company supported by UNICEF.
- ✓ Desludging is done by NRC supported by UNICEF. BRHA is contributing with a desludging truck.
- ✓ Repairs, maintenance of wash facilities and hygiene activities is done by UNICEF via its partner NRC.
- ✓ Repairs and maintenance of electricity network is done BRHA supported by UNHCR
- ✓ Operation of deep wells and water valve is done by BRHA supported by UNICEF.



Bajid Kandala 2 Camp

The work started in establishing this camp on early August 2014 and the displaced families from Sinjar Area were housed in August 26, 2014.

Area and Location:

This camp is located near the camp of Bajid Kandala 1 and the main street Duhok – Syrian Border, separates both camps. This camp is close to Syrian border and located within the boundaries of the village of Bajid Kandala which belongs to Batel sub-district, Semel District. The camp area is 104 Donums.

Latitude: 37 03 25.11
Longitude: 42 26 50.06

Demography situation:

Currently total of 1090 IDPs families (6170 persons) are living in this camp. All the inhabitants are Yazidis Kurds from Sinjar district.

Shelter and Site Development

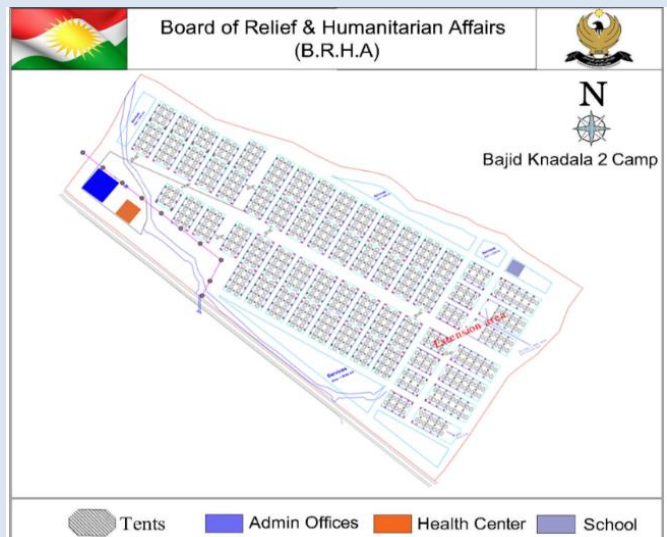
- ✓ Type of Shelter: Family tents 4x6m
- ✓ No of shelter: 960
- ✓ No of Kitchens: 960
- ✓ Length of Access roads in km: 0
- ✓ Length of Internal roads km: 7.2
- ✓ Length of fence km: 2
- ✓ Length of open channels in Km: 12
- ✓ The camps constructed by: UNHCR

Electricity

- ✓ Length of Feeding line (Km): 6
- ✓ Length of internal network (Km):13.5
- ✓ Installed by: UNHCR
- ✓ No of Transformers: 11
- ✓ No of H.T Poles: 150
- ✓ No of L.T Poles: 450
- ✓ Average power consumption: 1200 KW
- ✓ Rate of power supply: 18 hours

Water

- ✓ Source of water: Deep wells
- ✓ No of deep wells: 3
- ✓ No of generators for deep wells: 0
- ✓ Total length of water network in km: 6.3
- ✓ No of families/tap: 3
- ✓ No of main water tanks: 2
- ✓ Water storage capacity in m3: 60
- ✓ Quantity of water supplied to the camp: 35
- ✓ Water project constructed by: Government and UNICEF
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: NRC



Sanitation

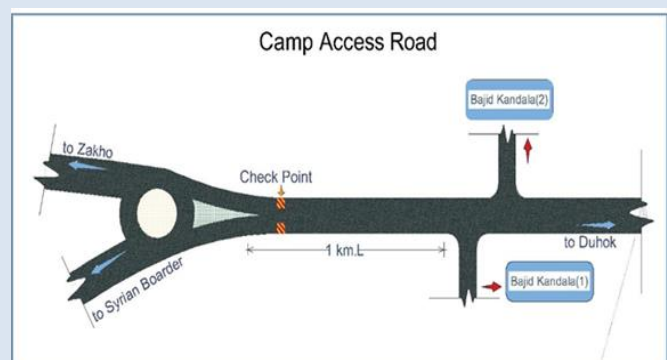
- ✓ No of Latrines: 496
- ✓ No of Baths: 348
- ✓ No of families/Latrine: 4
- ✓ Length of Sanitation pipelines: 3 km
- ✓ No of Septic tanks: 330
- ✓ Sanitation project constructed by: UNICEF
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: NRC

Education

- ✓ No of schools buildings = 1 (12 classrooms) – Prefab Caravans.
- ✓ No of shifts = 4 (1 primary and 1 secondary Kurdish + 1 primary and 1 secondary Arabic).
- ✓ No of students = 2,144 (589 in Kurdish, 138 Secondary Kurdish, 874 in Arabic and 543 in Secondary Arabic for girls)
- ✓ No of teachers = 40 (27 in Kurdish schools, 13 in Arabic schools).
- ✓ No of support staff = 25 (12 in Kurdish schools, 13 in Arabic schools).
- ✓ The education process is ongoing. There is need to at least one school (12 classrooms).

Health

- ✓ No of Health center = 1
- ✓ Operated and Run by: SSH
- ✓ No of Doctors = 2
- ✓ No of Medical staff = 15
- ✓ Average Daily visitors = 340



- ✓ No of Working hours = 8
- ✓ No of Ambulances = 0
- ✓ Other health facilities:

Community services

- ✓ No of Community centers: 1
- ✓ No of Child friendly spaces: 0
- ✓ No of Women centers: 0
- ✓ No of Youth centers: 0
- ✓ No of playgrounds: 0
- ✓ No of sport yard: 0

Camp Management

- ✓ No of management team: 4
- ✓ No of policemen: 9
- ✓ No of Security staff: 0
- ✓ No of Mokhtars: 3
- ✓ No of water staff: 1
- ✓ No of electricity staff: 2

- ✓ No of Admin offices: 1
- ✓ No of warehouses: 0
- ✓ No of distribution point: 0
- ✓ No of meeting halls: 0

Care and Maintenance activities:

- ✓ Garbage collection and transportation is done by BRHA through private company supported by UNICEF.
- ✓ Desludging is done by NRC supported by UNICEF. BRHA is contributing with a desludging truck.
- ✓ Repairs, maintenance of wash facilities and hygiene activities is done by UNICEF via its partner NRC.
- ✓ Repairs and maintenance of electricity network is done BRHA supported by UNHCR
- ✓ Operation of deep wells and water valve is done by BRHA supported by UNICEF.



Qadya Camp (Rawanga)

The work started in establishing this camp on September 2014 to accommodating IDPs from Sinjar Area. The capacity of the camp is 3000 shelter units (Cabinets). The camp is 64 km far from Duhok city. This camp was opened on December 2014.

Area and Location:

This camp is located 3 km from the beginning of the Zakho Gally to the west near the village of Qadya, Batel Sub-district, Semel District. The area of the camp is about 400 Donums.

Latitude: 37 3 37.08
Longitude: 42 37 7.25

The demographic situation:

Currently total of 2,628 IDPs families (14,219 persons) are living in this camp. Most of the inhabitants are Yazidis Kurds with the presence of 125 family of Sunni Kurds and 8 families of Sunni Arab.

Shelter and Site Development

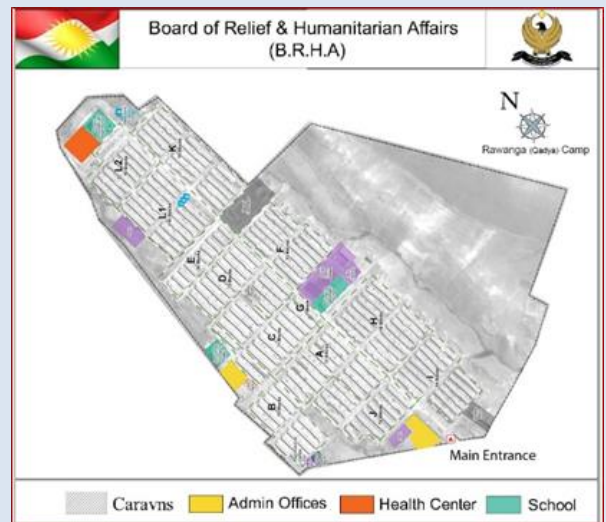
- ✓ Type of Shelter: Prefab Caravans 4x7m and 3x9m
- ✓ No of shelter: 2998
- ✓ No of Kitchens: 2998
- ✓ Length of Access roads in km: 3.5
- ✓ Length of Internal roads km: 16.5
- ✓ Length of fence km: 2.8
- ✓ Length of open channels in Km: 30.6
- ✓ The camps constructed by: Government and Rawanga NGO

Electricity

- ✓ Length of Feeding line (Km): 16.4
- ✓ Length of internal network (Km): 8.5
- ✓ Installed by: Government
- ✓ No of Transformers: 28
- ✓ No of H.T Poles: 413
- ✓ No of L.T Poles: 540
- ✓ Average power consumption: 2200 KW
- ✓ Rate of power supply: 18 hours

Water

- ✓ Source of water: Deep wells
- ✓ No of deep wells: 4
- ✓ No of generators for deep wells: 4
- ✓ Total length of water network in km: 8.3
- ✓ No of families/tap: 1
- ✓ No of main water tanks: 9
- ✓ Water storage capacity in m3: 270
- ✓ Quantity of water supplied to the camp: 110
- ✓ Water project constructed by: Government
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: NCA



Sanitation

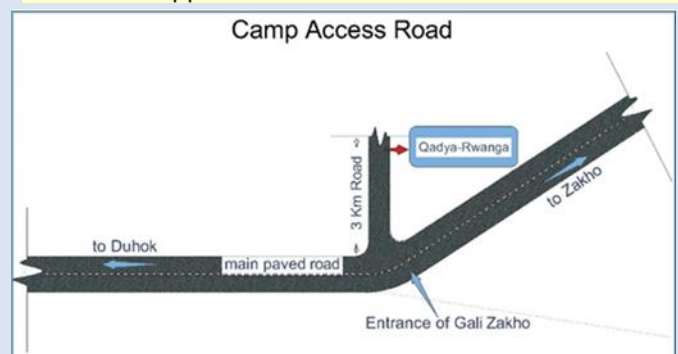
- ✓ No of Latrines: 2998
- ✓ No of Baths: 2998
- ✓ No of families/Latrines: 1
- ✓ Length of Sanitation pipelines: 22.5 km
- ✓ No of Septic tanks: 150
- ✓ Sanitation project constructed by: Government
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: NCA

Education

- ✓ No of schools buildings = 2 (12 classrooms each) – Prefab Caravans.
- ✓ No of shifts = 6 (2 primary and 1 secondary Kurdish + 2 primary and 1 secondary Arabic).
- ✓ No of students = 4,276 (1,425 in primary Kurdish, 251 Secondary Kurdish, 1625 in primary Arabic and 1075 in Secondary Arabic)
- ✓ No of teachers = 78 (48 in Kurdish schools, 30 in Arabic schools).
- ✓ No of support staff = 31 (13 in Kurdish schools, 18 in Arabic schools).
- ✓ The education process is ongoing. There is need to at least one school (12 classrooms).

Health

- ✓ No of Health center = 1
- ✓ Operated and Run by: DOH - WAHA
- ✓ No of Doctors = 6
- ✓ No of Medical staff = 20
- ✓ No of support staff = 2



- ✓ Average Daily visitors = 190
- ✓ No of Working hours = 24
- ✓ No of Ambulances =1
- ✓ Other health facilities: Sonar, Dentists, Delivery hall and reproductive health center

Community services

- ✓ No of Community centers: 1
- ✓ No of Child friendly spaces: 1
- ✓ No of Women centers: 0
- ✓ No of Youth centers: 0
- ✓ No of playgrounds: 0
- ✓ No of sport yard: 1

Camp Management

- ✓ No of management team: 12
- ✓ No of policemen: 16
- ✓ No of Security staff: 0
- ✓ No of Mokhtars: 6
- ✓ No of water staff: 5

- ✓ No of electricity staff: 4
- ✓ No of support staff: 8
- ✓ No of Admin offices: 3
- ✓ No of warehouses: 3
- ✓ No of distribution point: 1
- ✓ No of meeting halls: 1

Care and Maintenance activities:

- ✓ Garbage collection and transportation is done by NCA and BRHA contributes with 2 garbage trucks
- ✓ Desludging is done by NCA. BRHA is contributing with a desludging truck.
- ✓ Repairs, maintenance of wash facilities and hygiene activities is done by NCA.
- ✓ Repairs and maintenance of electricity network is done BRHA supported by UNHCR
- ✓ Operation of deep wells and water valve is done by BRHA supported by UNHCR.
- ✓ It is worth to mention, the ACF was supporting all the mentioned activities before handing over to BRHA and NCA.



Germawa Camp

This camp is one of the oldest camps for displaced people in Duhok Governorate, where the work in establishing this camp has started in the month of June 2014 to accommodate the displaced persons from Mosul.

Before ISIS attack in early August 2015 on Ninewa plain, there were more than 500 IDPs families (Kurds, Arabs, Shabak and Turkmen), from various areas of Mosul living in this camp but due to ISIS expansion the residents of the camp was evacuated and the camp became abandoned for a short period. Accordingly most of the contents and services of the camp was exposed to defects and damages. After liberating, the area by Peshmerga and withdrawal of ISIS the camp opened again and UNHCR has started with the rehabilitation of basic services in the camp according to a new design and layout.

Area and Geographical location:

This camp is located at 2 km south to Baadra intersection on the main road from Duhok to Erbil between the villages of Perozawa and Germawa. The camp area is about 100 Donums.

Latitude: 36 38 48.78
Longitude: 43 14 13.20

Demography situation:

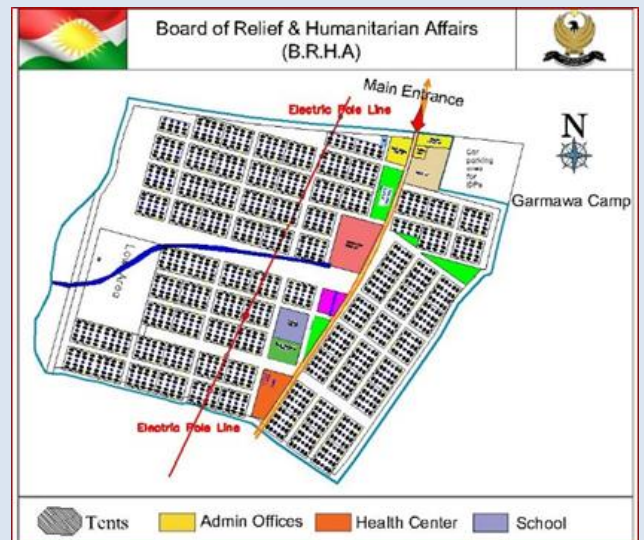
Currently total of 1,069 IDPs families (5,242 persons) are living in this camp. The inhabitants are a mixture of Kurds, Arab and Turkmen.

Shelter and Site Development

- ✓ Type of Shelter: Family tents 4 * 6 meters
- ✓ No of shelter: 1225
- ✓ No of Kitchens: 1196
- ✓ Length of Access roads in km: 2
- ✓ Length of Internal roads km: 8.8
- ✓ Length of fence km: 2.4
- ✓ Length of open channels in Km: 14.5
- ✓ The camps constructed by: UNHCR

Electricity

- ✓ Length of Feeding line (Km): 1.7
- ✓ Length of internal network (Km): 8.5
- ✓ Installed by: UNHCR
- ✓ No of Transformers: 11
- ✓ No of H.T Poles: 43
- ✓ No of L.T Poles: 273
- ✓ Average power consumption: 1500 KW
- ✓ Rate of power supply: 18 hours



Water

- ✓ Source of water: Deep wells
- ✓ No of deep wells: 3
- ✓ No of generators for deep wells: 1
- ✓ Total length of water network in km: 4.6
- ✓ No of families/tap: 1
- ✓ No of main water tanks: 1
- ✓ Water storage capacity in m3: 30
- ✓ Quantity of water supplied to the camp: 35
- ✓ Water project constructed by: UNICEF
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: ACF

Sanitation

- ✓ No of Latrines: 874
- ✓ No of Baths: 1200
- ✓ No of families/Latrine: 1.5
- ✓ Length of Sanitation pipelines: 6.5 km
- ✓ No of Septic tanks: 301
- ✓ Sanitation project constructed by: UNICEF
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: ACF

Education

- ✓ No of schools buildings = 1 (6 classrooms) – Prefab Caravans.
- ✓ No of shifts = 2 (1 primary and 1 secondary, both in Arabic).
- ✓ No of students = 982 (912 in primary Arabic and 70 in Secondary Arabic)



- ✓ No of teachers = 35 (35 in Arabic schools).
- ✓ No of support staff = 13 (13 in Arabic schools).

Health

- ✓ No of Health center = 2
- ✓ Operated and Run by: IMC
- ✓ No of Doctors = 2
- ✓ No of Medical staff = 10
- ✓ No of support staff = 0
- ✓ Average Daily visitors = 120
- ✓ No of Working hours = 24
- ✓ No of Ambulances = 1
- ✓ Other health facilities: Health and Hygiene education Dep.

Camp Management

- ✓ No of management team: 8
- ✓ No of policemen: 16
- ✓ No of Security staff: 12
- ✓ No of Mokhtars: 3
- ✓ No of water staff: 1
- ✓ No of electricity staff: 3
- ✓ No of support staff: 7

- ✓ No of Admin offices: 3
- ✓ No of warehouses: 3
- ✓ No of distribution point: 1
- ✓ No of meeting halls: 1

Community services

- ✓ No of Community centers: 0
- ✓ No of Child friendly spaces: 1
- ✓ No of Women centers: 0
- ✓ No of Youth centers: 0
- ✓ No of playgrounds: 0
- ✓ No of sport yard: 0

Care and Maintenance activities:

- ✓ Garbage collection and transportation is done by ACF
- ✓ Desludging is done by ACF
- ✓ Repairs, maintenance of wash facilities and hygiene activities is done by ACF.
- ✓ Repairs and maintenance of electricity network is done BRHA supported by UNHCR
- ✓ Operation of deep wells and water valve is done by BRHA supported by UNHCR.



Sharya Camp

The work of establishment this camp has started in September 2014 by the Turkish relief agency (Afad) to accommodate the displaced people of Sinjar. The camp was opened on November 10, 2014. The camp is 17 Km far away from the city of Duhok

Area and Geographical location:

This camp is located near Sharya collective town south of the city of Duhok.

The area of the camp is about 224 Donums.

Latitudes: 36 47 48.73
Longitude: 42 57 42.51

Demography situation:

Currently total of 3,348 IDPs families (17,547 persons) are living in this camp. All the inhabitants are Yazidis Kurds from Sinjar district

Shelter and Site Development

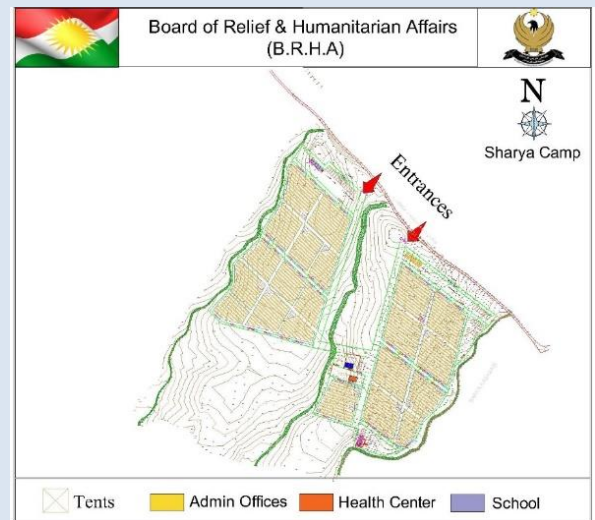
- ✓ Type of Shelter: Family tents 4 * 4 meters
- ✓ No of shelter: 4000
- ✓ No of Kitchens: 40 Communal units
- ✓ Length of Access roads: 0
- ✓ Length of Internal roads km: 10
- ✓ Length of fence km: 8.3
- ✓ Length of open channels in Km: 4
- ✓ The camps constructed by: AFAD

Electricity

- ✓ Length of Feeding line (Km): 11
- ✓ Length of internal network (Km): 25
- ✓ Installed by: AFAD
- ✓ No of Transformers: 8
- ✓ No of H.T Poles: underground cable
- ✓ No of L.T Poles: underground cable
- ✓ Average power consumption: 4500 KW
- ✓ Rate of power supply: 18 hours

Water

- ✓ Source of water: Deep wells
- ✓ No of deep wells: 4
- ✓ No of generators for deep wells: 1
- ✓ Total length of water network in km: 4.6
- ✓ No of main water tanks: 10
- ✓ Water storage capacity in m3: 1200
- ✓ Quantity of water supplied to the camp: 120
- ✓ Water project constructed by: AFAD
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: Save the children



Sanitation

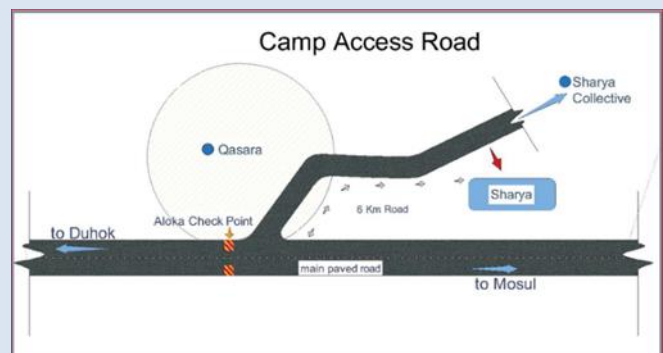
- ✓ No of Latrines: 923
- ✓ No of Baths: 791
- ✓ No of families/Latrines: 4
- ✓ Length of Sanitation pipelines: 5.1 km
- ✓ No of Septic tanks: 7
- ✓ Sanitation project constructed by: AFAD
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: Save the children

Education

- ✓ No of schools buildings = 4 (all 42 classrooms) – 2 Prefab Caravans + 2 Tents
- ✓ No of shifts = 6 (2 primary and 1 secondary Kurdish + 1 primary and 2 secondary Arabic).
- ✓ No of students = 8,702 (1,791 in primary Kurdish, 300 Secondary Kurdish, 4,131 in primary Arabic and 2480 in Secondary Arabic)
- ✓ No of teachers = 126 (59 in Kurdish schools, 67 in Arabic schools).
- ✓ No of support staff = 75 (12 in Kurdish schools, 63 in Arabic schools).
- ✓ The education process is ongoing. There is need to at least two schools (12 classrooms).

Health

- ✓ No of Health center = 2
- ✓ Operated and Run by: MEDAIR
- ✓ No of Doctors = 4
- ✓ No of Medical staff = 21
- ✓ Average Daily visitors = 450



- ✓ No of Working hours = 6
- ✓ No of Ambulances =1
- ✓ Other health facilities: Reproductive health center, Vaccination center and Delivery hall

Community services

- ✓ No of Community centers: 1
- ✓ No of Child friendly spaces: 2
- ✓ No of Women centers: 0
- ✓ No of Youth centers: 0
- ✓ No of playgrounds: 0
- ✓ No of sport yard: 1

Camp Management

- ✓ No of management team: 11
- ✓ No of policemen: 15
- ✓ No of Security staff: 0

- ✓ No of Mokhtars: 8
- ✓ No of water staff: 5
- ✓ No of electricity staff: 5
- ✓ No of support staff: 9
- ✓ No of Admin offices: 2
- ✓ No of warehouses: 3
- ✓ No of distribution point: 1
- ✓ No of meeting halls: 1

Care and Maintenance activities:

- ✓ Garbage collection and transportation is done by Save the children with Gov. support
- ✓ Desludging is done by Save the children
- ✓ Repairs, maintenance of wash facilities and hygiene activities is done by save the children.
- ✓ Repairs and maintenance of electricity network is done BRHA supported by UNHCR
- ✓ Operation of deep wells and water valve is done by BRHA supported by UNHCR



Khanky Camp

The work started in establishing this camp on August 2014 to accommodate IDPs from Sinjar Area.

The capacity of the camp is 1320 tents. The camp is 24 km far from Duhok city.

Area and Geographical location:

This camp is located within the boundary of Khanky collective town southwest of Semel city. The camp area is about 310 Donums.

Latitude: 36 46 44.58
Longitude: 42 46 35

Demography situation:

Currently total of 2,902 IDPs families (16,511 persons) are living in this camp. All the inhabitants are Yazidis Kurds from Sinjar district.

Shelter and Site Development

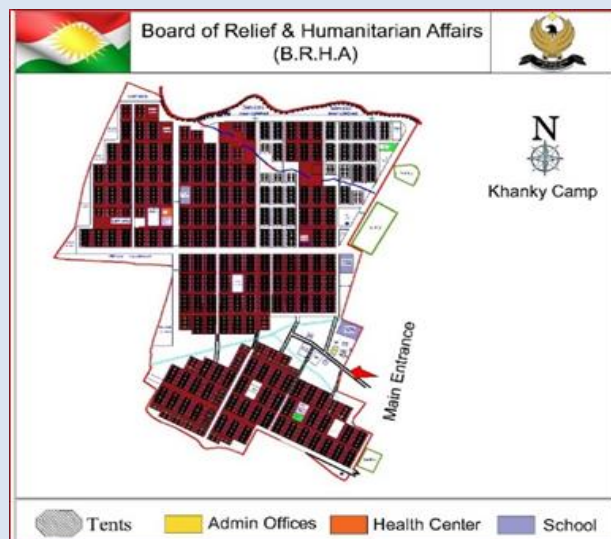
- ✓ Type of Shelter: Family tents 4x6m
- ✓ No of shelter: 3120
- ✓ No of Kitchens: 3120
- ✓ Length of Access roads in km: 0.5
- ✓ Length of Internal roads km: 21.5
- ✓ Length of fence km: 4.5
- ✓ Length of open channels in Km: 41.5
- ✓ The camps constructed by: UNHCR

Electricity

- ✓ Length of Feeding line (Km): 12.5
- ✓ Length of internal network (Km): 37
- ✓ Installed by: UNHCR
- ✓ No of Transformers: 28
- ✓ No of H.T Poles: 313
- ✓ No of L.T Poles: 1233
- ✓ Average power consumption: 4700 KW
- ✓ Rate of power supply: 18 hours

Water

- ✓ Source of water: Cham Barakat W.P
- ✓ No of deep wells: 0
- ✓ No of generators for deep wells: 0
- ✓ Total length of water network in km: 7.9
- ✓ No of main water tanks: 4
- ✓ Water storage capacity in m3: 360
- ✓ Qty of water supplied m3/hr: 100
- ✓ Water project constructed by: UNICEF
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: FRC



Sanitation

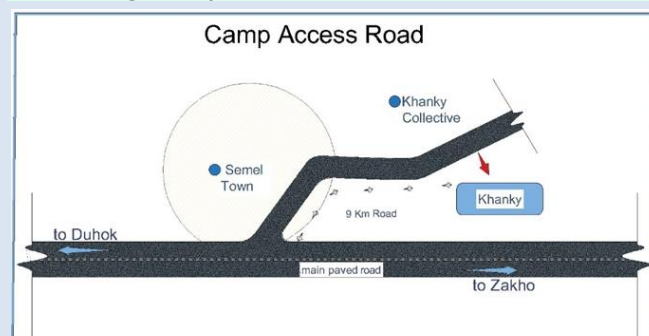
- ✓ No of Latrines: 1665
- ✓ No of Baths: 790
- ✓ No of families/Latrine: 2
- ✓ Length of Sanitation pipelines: 21.5 km
- ✓ No of Septic tanks: 224
- ✓ Sanitation project constructed by: UNICEF
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: FRC

Education

- ✓ No of schools buildings = 4 (12 classrooms each) – 3 Prefab Caravans + 1 Tents
- ✓ No of schools = 7 (3 primary and 1 secondary Kurdish + 2 primary and 1 secondary Arabic).
- ✓ No of students = 8,660 (2,378 in primary Kurdish, 387 Secondary Kurdish, 2,310 in primary Arabic and 2480 in Secondary Arabic)
- ✓ No of teachers = 176 (106 in Kurdish schools, 70 in Arabic schools).
- ✓ No of support staff = 68 (19 in Kurdish schools, 49 in Arabic schools).
- ✓ The education process is ongoing. There is need to at least one schools (12 classrooms).

Health

- ✓ No of Health center = 2
- ✓ Operated and Run by: Ammar, Zhiyan and DOH
- ✓ No of Doctors = 9
- ✓ No of Medical staff = 19
- ✓ Average Daily visitors = 400



- ✓ No of Working hours = 6
- ✓ No of Ambulances =1

Community services

- ✓ No of Community centers: 1
- ✓ No of Child friendly spaces: 1
- ✓ No of Women centers: 0
- ✓ No of Youth centers: 0
- ✓ No of playgrounds: 1
- ✓ No of sport yard: 1

Camp Management

- ✓ No of management team: 13
- ✓ No of policemen: 15
- ✓ No of Security staff: 0
- ✓ No of Mokhtars: 7
- ✓ No of water staff: 4

- ✓ No of electricity staff: 5
- ✓ No of support staff: 9
- ✓ No of Admin offices: 2
- ✓ No of warehouses: 3
- ✓ No of distribution point: 1
- ✓ No of meeting halls: 1

Care and Maintenance activities

- ✓ Garbage collection and transportation is done by Save the children with Gov. support
- ✓ Desludging is done by Save the children
- ✓ Repairs, maintenance of wash facilities and hygiene activities is done by Save the children.
- ✓ Repairs and maintenance of electricity network is done BRHA supported by UNHCR
- ✓ Operation of deep wells and water valve is done by BRHA supported by UNHR



Bersivy 1 Camp

The work has started in establishing this camp at the beginning of the month of September 2014 by the Turkish relief agency (AFAD) to accommodate the displaced people of Sinjar and the camp was opened on 19.11.2014. The camp is 20 km far from Zakho city.

Area and Geographical location:

This camp is located near Bersivy collective town northeast of the city of Zakho. The area of the camp is about 150 Donums

Latitudes: 37 10 51.56
Longitude: 42 51 13.93

Demography situation:

Currently total of 1,994 IDPs families (11,050 persons) are living in this camp. Most of the inhabitants are Yazidis Kurds from Sinjar district with presence of 288 Sunni Kurds families and 203 Turkmen families (Shia and Sunni).

Shelter and Site Development

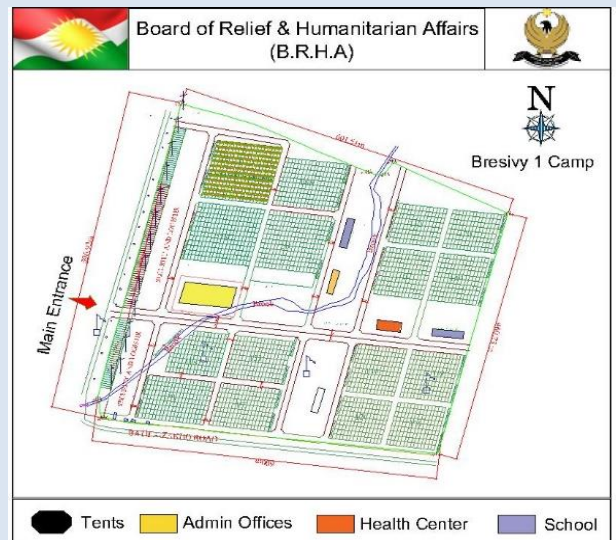
- ✓ Type of Shelter: Family tents 4x4m
- ✓ No of shelter: 2500
- ✓ No of Kitchens: 18 Communal
- ✓ Length of Access roads in km: 0
- ✓ Length of Internal roads km: 4
- ✓ Length of fence km: 2.3
- ✓ Length of open channels in Km: 0.9
- ✓ The camps constructed by: AFAD

Electricity

- ✓ Length of Feeding line (Km): 4
- ✓ Length of internal network (Km): 11
- ✓ Installed by: AFAD
- ✓ No of Transformers: 10
- ✓ No of H.T Poles: 100
- ✓ No of L.T Poles: 367
- ✓ Average power consumption: 1800 KW
- ✓ Rate of power supply: 18 hours

Water

- ✓ Source of water: Deep Wells
- ✓ No of deep wells: 2
- ✓ No of generators for deep wells: 1
- ✓ Total length of water network in km: 2.8
- ✓ No of main water tanks: 1
- ✓ Water storage capacity in m3: 500
- ✓ Qty of water supplied m3/hr: 35
- ✓ Water project constructed by: AFAD
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: Care



Sanitation

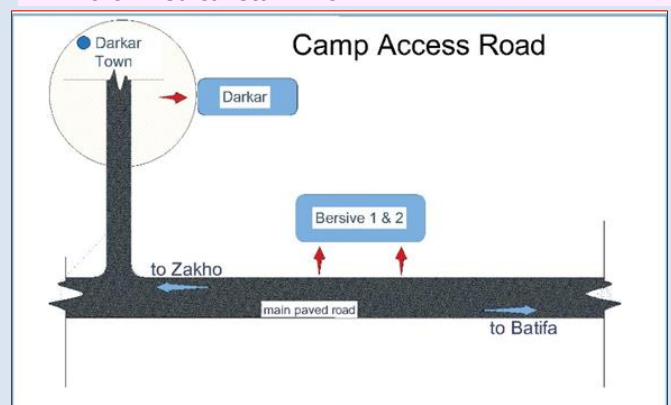
- ✓ No of Latrines: 642
- ✓ No of Baths: 582
- ✓ No of families/Latrine: 4
- ✓ Length of Sanitation pipelines: 2.5 km
- ✓ No of Septic tanks: 40
- ✓ Sanitation project constructed by: AFAD
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: Care

Education

- ✓ No of schools buildings = 4 (12 classrooms each) – 2 Prefab Caravans + 2 Tents
- ✓ No of schools = 5 (3 primary and 1 secondary Kurdish + 2 primary and 1 secondary Arabic).
- ✓ No of students = 3,686 (1,303 in primary Kurdish, 387 Secondary Kurdish, 100 in primary Turkmen, 1,221 in primary Arabic and 1,062 in Secondary Arabic)
- ✓ No of teachers = 71 (35 in Kurdish schools, 2 in Turkmen school and 34 in Arabic schools).
- ✓ No of support staff = 49 (8 in Kurdish schools, 41 in Arabic schools).

Health

- ✓ No of Health center = 1
- ✓ Operated and Run by: ASB – DOH Zakho
- ✓ No of Doctors = 2
- ✓ No of Medical staff = 8



- ✓ Average Daily visitors = 170
- ✓ No of Working hours = 24
- ✓ No of Ambulances =1

Community services

- ✓ No of Community centers: 0
- ✓ No of Child friendly spaces: 2
- ✓ No of Women centers: 0
- ✓ No of Youth centers: 0
- ✓ No of playgrounds: 3
- ✓ No of sport yard: 0

Camp Management

- ✓ No of management team: 9
- ✓ No of policemen: 16
- ✓ No of Security staff: 3
- ✓ No of Mokhtars: 5
- ✓ No of water staff: 2

- ✓ No of electricity staff: 4
- ✓ No of support staff: 8
- ✓ No of Admin offices: 3
- ✓ No of warehouses: 3
- ✓ No of distribution point: 1
- ✓ No of meeting halls: 1

Care and Maintenance activities

- ✓ Garbage collection and transportation is done by Government
- ✓ Desludging is done by Government
- ✓ Repairs, maintenance of wash facilities and hygiene activities is done by BRHA.
- ✓ Repairs and maintenance of electricity network is done BRHA supported by UNHCR
- ✓ Operation of deep wells and water valve is done by BRHA supported by UNHCR



Bersivy 2 camp

The work has started in establishment of this camp at the beginning of the month of September 2014 by UNHCR to accommodate the IDPs from Sinjar. It was inaugurated on 16.11.2014.

Area and Geographical location:

This camp is located near Bersivy collective town, 20 km north-east of the city of Zakho. The area of the camp is about 187 Donums.

Latitude: 37 10 45.62
Longitude: 42 51 43.74

The demographic situation:

Currently total of 1,674 IDPs families (9,504 persons) are living in this camp. Most of the inhabitants are Yazidis Kurds from Sinjar district with presence of 95 Sunni Kurds families

Shelter and Site Development

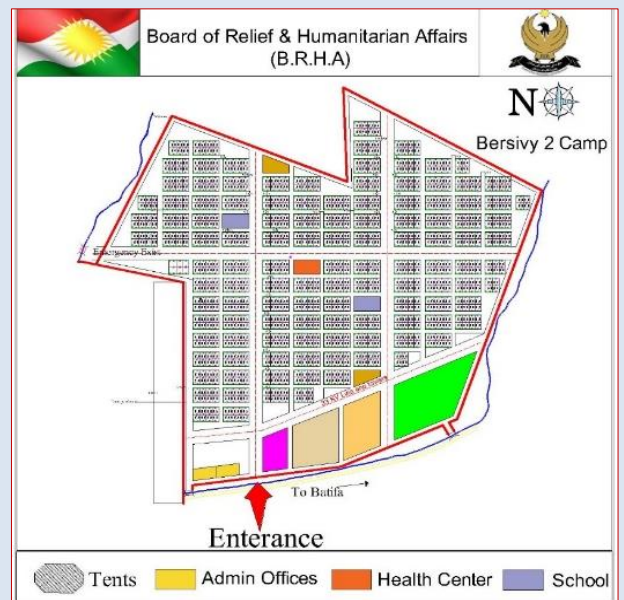
- ✓ Type of Shelter: Family tents 4 x6 m
- ✓ No of shelter: 1820
- ✓ No of Kitchens: 1820
- ✓ Length of Access roads in km: 0
- ✓ Length of Internal roads km: 8.7
- ✓ Length of fence km: 3.4
- ✓ Length of open channels in Km: 16.9
- ✓ The camps constructed by: UNHCR

Electricity

- ✓ Length of Feeding line (Km): 6.6
- ✓ Length of internal network (Km): 9
- ✓ Installed by: AFAD
- ✓ No of Transformers: 13
- ✓ No of H.T Poles: 165
- ✓ No of L.T Poles: 300
- ✓ Average power consumption: 2000 KW
- ✓ Rate of power supply: 18 hours

Water

- ✓ Source of water: Deep Wells
- ✓ No of deep wells: 3
- ✓ No of generators for deep wells: 3
- ✓ Total length of water network in km: 5.1
- ✓ No of families/tap: 4
- ✓ No of main water tanks: 3
- ✓ Water storage capacity in m3: 90
- ✓ Qty of water supplied m3/hr: 53
- ✓ Water project constructed by: UNICEF
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: BRHA



Sanitation

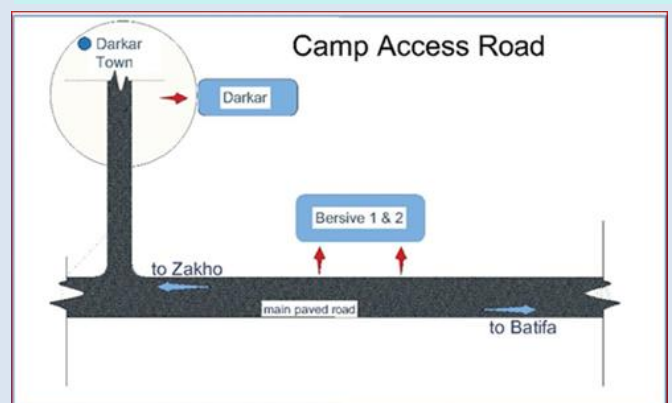
- ✓ No of Latrines: 911
- ✓ No of Baths: 911
- ✓ No of families/Latrine: 2
- ✓ Length of Sanitation pipelines: 1.8 km
- ✓ No of Septic tanks: 120
- ✓ Sanitation project constructed by: UNICEF
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: BRHA

Education

- ✓ No of schools buildings = 3 (12 classrooms each) – 2 Prefab Caravans + 1 Tents
- ✓ No of schools = 4 (2 primary and 1 secondary Kurdish + 1 primary).
- ✓ No of students = 2,605 (1,083 in primary Kurdish, 271 Secondary Kurdish, 1,251 in primary Arabic)
- ✓ No of teachers = 64 (52 in Kurdish schools, and 12 in Arabic schools).
- ✓ No of support staff = 29 (8 in Kurdish schools, 21 in Arabic schools).

Health

- ✓ No of Health center = 1
- ✓ Operated and Run by: MALTISER
- ✓ No of Doctors = 3
- ✓ No of Medical staff = 9



- ✓ No of support staff = 0
- ✓ Average Daily visitors = 150
- ✓ No of Working hours = 24
- ✓ No of Ambulances = 1
- ✓ Other health facilities: 0

Community services

- ✓ No of Community centers: 0
- ✓ No of Child friendly spaces: 2
- ✓ No of Women centers: 0
- ✓ No of Youth centers: 0
- ✓ No of playgrounds: 3
- ✓ No of sport yard: 0

Camp Management

- ✓ No of management team: 11
- ✓ No of policemen: 16
- ✓ No of Security staff: 3
- ✓ No of Mokhtars: 4

- ✓ No of water staff: 2
- ✓ No of electricity staff: 4
- ✓ No of support staff: 7
- ✓ No of Admin offices: 3
- ✓ No of warehouses: 1
- ✓ No of distribution point: 0
- ✓ No of meeting halls: 1

Care and Maintenance activities

- ✓ Garbage collection and transportation is done by Government
- ✓ Desludging is done by Government
- ✓ Repairs, maintenance of wash facilities and hygiene activities is done by BRHA.
- ✓ Repairs and maintenance of electricity network is done BRHA supported by UNHCR
- ✓ Operation of deep wells and water valve is done by BRHA supported by UNHCR



Chamishko Camp

This camp is one of the largest camps for IDPs in Duhok Governorate. The work has started in establishing this camp at the beginning of the month of October 2014 and it was inaugurated on November 2014.

Area and Geographical location:

This camp is within the boundaries of Zakho municipality. The area of the camp is 300 Donums.

Latitude: 37 10 41.16
Longitude: 42 40 05.52

Demography situation:

Currently total of 4,679 IDPs families (26,314 persons) are living in this camp. Most of the inhabitants are Yazidis Kurds of Sinjar district with the presence of 438 family of Kurds Sunni and 45 families of Shiite Kurds.

Shelter and Site Development

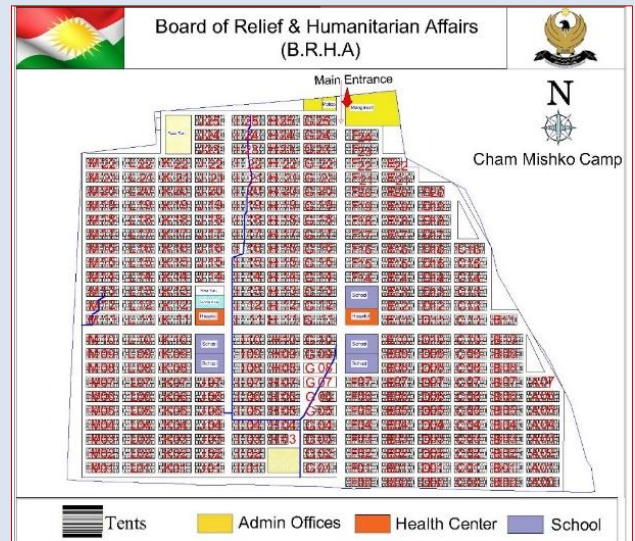
- ✓ Type of Shelter: Family tents 4 x 5 m
- ✓ No of shelter: 4993
- ✓ No of Kitchens: 4993
- ✓ Length of Access roads in km: 1.2
- ✓ Length of Internal roads km: 31
- ✓ Length of fence km: 3.9
- ✓ Length of open channels in Km: 20
- ✓ The camps constructed by: Government

Electricity

- ✓ Length of Feeding line (Km): 25
- ✓ Length of internal network (Km): 60
- ✓ Installed by: Government
- ✓ No of Transformers: 43
- ✓ No of H.T Poles: 625
- ✓ No of L.T Poles: 2000
- ✓ Average power consumption: 4500 KW
- ✓ Rate of power supply: 18 hours

Water

- ✓ Source of water: Deep Wells
- ✓ No of deep wells: 6
- ✓ No of generators for deep wells: 6
- ✓ Total length of water network in km: 26.2
- ✓ No of families/tap: 1
- ✓ No of main water tanks: 12
- ✓ Water storage capacity in m3: 360
- ✓ Qty of water supplied m3/hr: 200
- ✓ Water project constructed by: Government
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: ACF



Sanitation

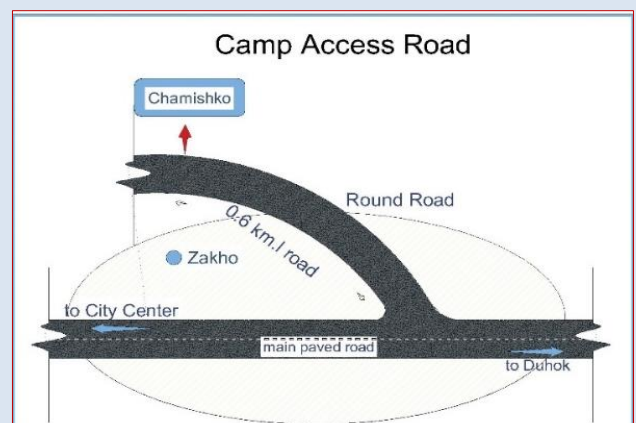
- ✓ No of Latrines: 4993
- ✓ No of Baths: 4993
- ✓ No of families/Latrines: 1
- ✓ Length of Sanitation pipelines: 35 km
- ✓ No of Septic tanks: 260
- ✓ Sanitation project constructed by: Government
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: ACF

Education

- ✓ No of schools buildings = 4 (12 classrooms each) – 3 Prefab Caravans + 1 Tents
- ✓ No of schools = 5 (3 primary and 1 secondary Kurdish + 1 secondary in Arabic).
- ✓ No of students = 4,992 (3,197 in primary Kurdish, 433 Secondary Kurdish, 1,362 in Secondary Arabic)
- ✓ No of teachers = 138 (115 in Kurdish schools, and 23 in Arabic schools).
- ✓ No of support staff = 106 (79 in Kurdish schools, 27 in Arabic schools).

Health

- ✓ No of Health center = 1
- ✓ Operated and Run by: MDM-DOH Zakho
- ✓ No of Doctors = 3
- ✓ No of Medical staff = 6



- ✓ No of support staff = 0
- ✓ Average Daily visitors = 200
- ✓ No of Working hours = 6
- ✓ No of Ambulances =1
- ✓ Other health facilities: Reproductive center

Community services

- ✓ No of Community centers: 1
- ✓ No of Child friendly spaces: 1
- ✓ No of Women centers: 0
- ✓ No of Youth centers: 0
- ✓ No of playgrounds: 3
- ✓ No of sport yard: 0

Camp Management

- ✓ No of management team: 13
- ✓ No of policemen: 16
- ✓ No of Security staff: 5

- ✓ No of Mokhtars: 10
- ✓ No of water staff: 7
- ✓ No of electricity staff: 8
- ✓ No of support staff: 8
- ✓ No of Admin offices: 4
- ✓ No of warehouses: 2 rub hall
- ✓ No of distribution point: 0
- ✓ No of meeting halls: 1

Care and Maintenance activities

- ✓ Garbage collection and transportation is done by Government
- ✓ Desludging is done by Government
- ✓ Repairs, maintenance of wash facilities and hygiene activities is done by ACF.
- ✓ Repairs and maintenance of electricity network is done BRHA supported by UNHCR
- ✓ Operation of deep wells and water valve is done by BRHA supported by UNHCR



Dawidiya Camp

The work in establishing this camp has started in September 2014 by UNDP and Habitat and was inaugurated on 06 January 2015.

Area and Geographical location:

This camp is located within the boundary of Dawidiya village in Bamarni sub-district, Amedy district. The camp is 60 km far from city of Duhok. The area of the camp is 140 Donums.

Latitudes: 37 07 17.83
Longitude: 43 16 18.98

Demography situation:

Currently total of 797 IDPs families (4,345 persons) are living in this camp. Most of the inhabitants are Yazidis Kurds of Sinjar district with 94 Christian's families and 14 families of Kurds Sunni and 14 Sunni Turkmen families.

Shelter and Site Development

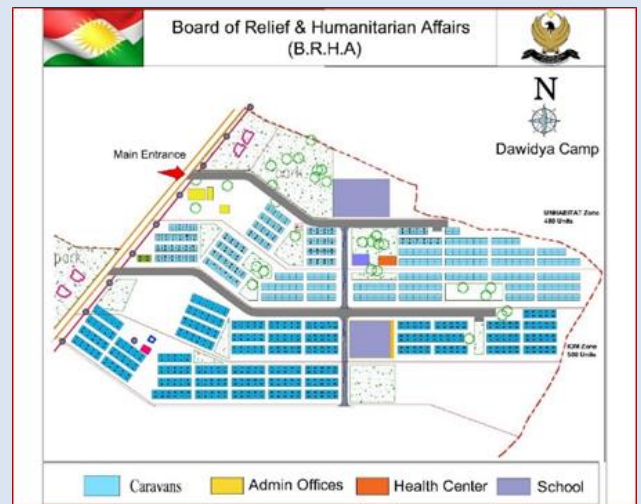
- ✓ Type of Shelter: Caravans 8 x3 m and 7x4m
- ✓ No of shelter: 900
- ✓ No of Kitchens: 900
- ✓ Length of Access roads in km: 0
- ✓ Length of Internal roads km: 1.5
- ✓ Length of fence km: 2
- ✓ Length of open channels in Km: 2
- ✓ The camps constructed by: UNDP, Habitat and IOM

Electricity

- ✓ Length of Feeding line (Km): 7.5
- ✓ Length of internal network (Km): 15.4
- ✓ Installed by: UNDP
- ✓ No of Transformers: 19
- ✓ No of H.T Poles: 186
- ✓ No of L.T Poles: 513
- ✓ Average power consumption: 1600 KW
- ✓ Rate of power supply: 18 hours

Water

- ✓ Source of water: Deep Wells
- ✓ No of deep wells: 2
- ✓ No of generators for deep wells: 1
- ✓ Total length of water network in km: 6.5
- ✓ No of families/tap: 1
- ✓ No of main water tanks: 5
- ✓ Water storage capacity in m3: 150
- ✓ Qty of water supplied m3/hr: 33
- ✓ Water project constructed by: UNDP
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: LWF



Sanitation

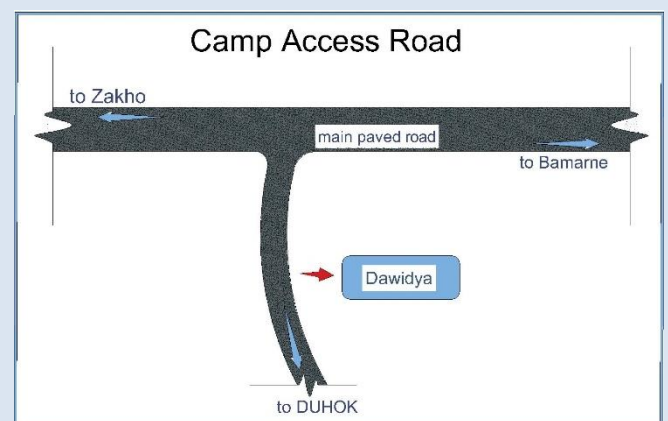
- ✓ No of Latrines: 900
- ✓ No of Baths: 900
- ✓ No of families/Latrine: 1
- ✓ Length of Sanitation pipelines: 6.6 km
- ✓ No of Septic tanks: 46
- ✓ Sanitation project constructed by: UNDP
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: LWF

Education

- ✓ No of schools buildings = 2 (12 + 6 classrooms) – 2 Prefab Caravans
- ✓ No of schools = 5 (1 primary and 1 secondary Kurdish + 2 primary and 1 secondary in Arabic).
- ✓ No of students = 1,338 (450 in primary Kurdish, 90 Secondary Kurdish, 591 primary Arabic, 207 in Secondary Arabic)
- ✓ No of teachers = 49 (22 in Kurdish schools, and 27 in Arabic schools).
- ✓ No of support staff = 5 (2 in Kurdish schools, 3 in Arabic schools).

Health

- ✓ No of Health center = 1
- ✓ Operated and Run by: MDM
- ✓ No of Doctors = 2
- ✓ No of Medical staff = 8
- ✓ Average Daily visitors = 100



- ✓ No of Working hours = 8
- ✓ No of Ambulances =1

Community services

- ✓ No of Community centers: 0
- ✓ No of Child friendly spaces: 1
- ✓ No of Women centers: 0
- ✓ No of Youth centers: 0
- ✓ No of playgrounds: 0
- ✓ No of sport yard: 0

Camp Management

- ✓ No of management team: 8
- ✓ No of policemen: 13
- ✓ No of Security staff: 2
- ✓ No of Mokhtars: 2
- ✓ No of water staff: 3

- ✓ No of electricity staff: 3
- ✓ No of support staff: 6
- ✓ No of Admin offices: 4
- ✓ No of warehouses: 1
- ✓ No of distribution point: 0
- ✓ No of meeting halls: 1

Care and Maintenance activities

- ✓ Garbage collection and transportation is done by Government
- ✓ Desludging is done by Government
- ✓ Repairs, maintenance of wash facilities and hygiene activities is done by LWF.
- ✓ Repairs and maintenance of electricity network is done BRHA supported by UNHCR
- ✓ Operation of deep wells and water valve is done by BRHA supported by UNHCR



Esyan camp

The work in establishing this camp has started in October 2014 and was officially inaugurated on 07.12.2014. The camp is 5 km far from Shekhan city.

Area and Geographical location:

This camp is located near the Baadra – Shekhan District. The area of the camp is 180 Donums
Latitudes: 36 43 28.59
Longitude: 43 16 08.54

Demography situation:

Currently total of 2,664 IDPs families (14,701 persons) are living in this camp. All the inhabitants are Yazidis Kurds from Sinjar

Shelter and Site Development

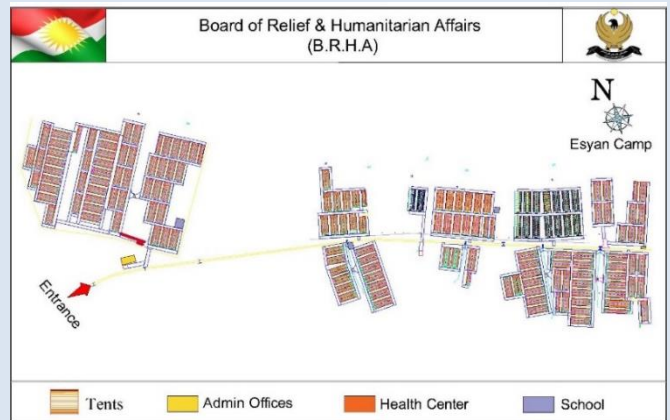
- ✓ Type of Shelter: Family Tents 4 x5 m
- ✓ No of shelter: 3003
- ✓ No of Kitchens: 3003
- ✓ Length of Access roads in km: 0
- ✓ Length of Internal roads km: 31
- ✓ Length of fence km: 3
- ✓ Length of open channels in Km: 39.6
- ✓ The camps constructed by: Government

Electricity

- ✓ Length of Feeding line (Km): 30.1
- ✓ Length of internal network (Km): 36
- ✓ Installed by: Government
- ✓ No of Transformers: 28
- ✓ No of H.T Poles: 743
- ✓ No of L.T Poles: 1200
- ✓ Average power consumption: 3000 KW
- ✓ Rate of power supply: 18 hours

Water

- ✓ Source of water: Deep Wells
- ✓ No of deep wells: 5
- ✓ No of generators for deep wells: 2
- ✓ Total length of water network in km: 17,3
- ✓ No of families/tap: 1
- ✓ No of main water tanks: 12
- ✓ Water storage capacity in m3: 360
- ✓ Qty of water supplied m3/hr: 120
- ✓ Water project constructed by: Government
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: SP



Sanitation

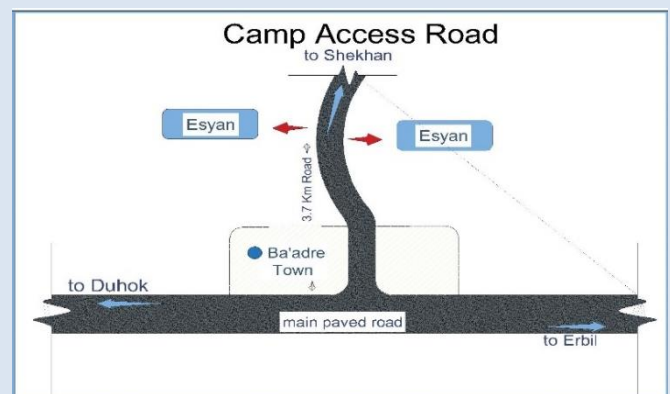
- ✓ No of Latrines: 3003
- ✓ No of Baths: 3003
- ✓ No of families/Latrine: 1
- ✓ Length of Sanitation pipelines: 42.5 km
- ✓ No of Septic tanks: 187
- ✓ Sanitation project constructed by: Government
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: SP

Education

- ✓ No of schools buildings = 3 (12 classrooms each) – 2 Prefab Caravans + 1 Tents
- ✓ No of schools = 6 (2 primary and 1 secondary Kurdish + 2 primary1, secondary in Arabic).
- ✓ No of students = 4,615 (2,180 in primary Kurdish, 285 Secondary Kurdish, 1,478 in primary Arabic, 672 in Secondary Arabic)
- ✓ No of teachers = 101 (61 in Kurdish schools, and 40 in Arabic schools)

Health

- ✓ No of Health center = 1
- ✓ Operated and Run by: YAZDA
- ✓ No of Doctors = 4
- ✓ No of Medical staff = 18
- ✓ Average Daily visitors = 400
- ✓ No of Working hours = 24
- ✓ No of Ambulances = 1
- ✓ Other health facilities: Dentist Dep.



Community services

- ✓ No of Community centers: 0
- ✓ No of Child friendly spaces: 2
- ✓ No of Women centers: 0
- ✓ No of Youth centers: 0
- ✓ No of playgrounds: 0
- ✓ No of sport yard: 0

Camp Management

- ✓ No of management team: 10
- ✓ No of policemen: 16
- ✓ No of Security staff: 5
- ✓ No of Mokhtars: 6
- ✓ No of water staff: 5
- ✓ No of electricity staff: 5

- ✓ No of support staff: 8
- ✓ No of Admin offices: 4
- ✓ No of warehouses: 3
- ✓ No of distribution point: 0
- ✓ No of meeting halls: 1

Care and Maintenance activities

- ✓ Garbage collection and transportation is done by SP
- ✓ Desludging is done by SP
- ✓ Repairs, maintenance of wash facilities and hygiene activities is done by SP.
- ✓ Repairs and maintenance of electricity network is done BRHA supported by UNHCR
- ✓ Operation of deep wells and water valve is done by BRHA supported by UNHCR



Kabartu 1 Camp

The work has started in establishing this camp in the month of October 2014 and was officially inaugurated on 22 November 2014. The camp is 20 km far from Duhok city

Area and Geographical location:

This camp is located 17 km south of the city of Semel. The area of camp is 200 Donums.

Latitudes: 36 47 34.76
Longitude: 42 51 29.98

Demography situation:

Currently total of 2,399 IDPs families (14,047 persons) are living in this camp.

Most of the inhabitants are Yazidis Kurds of Sinjar district with the presence of 740 Kurdish (Sunni and Shia) families and 13 Sunni Arab families

Shelter and Site Development

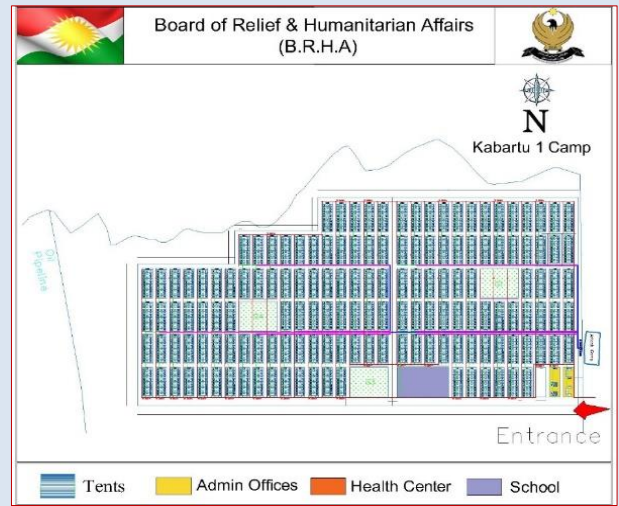
- ✓ Type of Shelter: Family Tents 4 x5 m
- ✓ No of shelter: 3000
- ✓ No of Kitchens: 3000
- ✓ Length of Access roads in km: 7
- ✓ Length of Internal roads km: 21.4
- ✓ Length of fence km: 2.3
- ✓ Length of open channels in Km: 32
- ✓ The camps constructed by: Government

Electricity

- ✓ Length of Feeding line (Km): 5
- ✓ Length of internal network (Km): 36
- ✓ Installed by: Government
- ✓ No of Transformers: 24
- ✓ No of H.T Poles: 125
- ✓ No of L.T Poles: 1200
- ✓ Average power consumption: 3000 KW
- ✓ Rate of power supply: 18 hours

Water

- ✓ Source of water: Duhok W.P
- ✓ No of deep wells: 0
- ✓ No of generators for deep wells: 0
- ✓ Total length of water network in km: 10
- ✓ No of families/tap: 1
- ✓ No of main water tanks: 8
- ✓ Water storage capacity in m3: 240
- ✓ Qty of water supplied m3/hr: 75
- ✓ Water project constructed by: Government
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: NCA



Sanitation

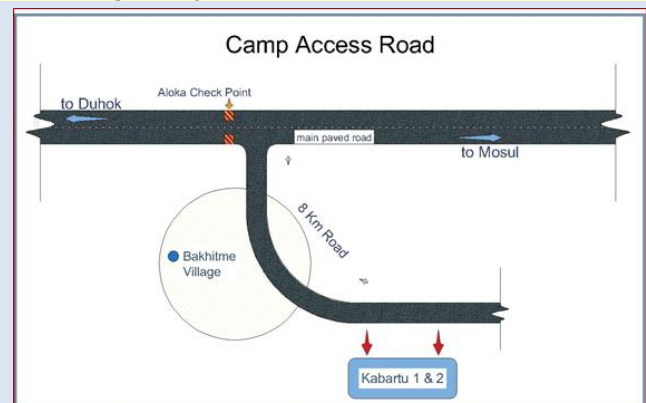
- ✓ No of Latrines: 3000
- ✓ No of Baths: 30030
- ✓ No of families/Latrine: 1
- ✓ Length of Sanitation pipelines: 18 km
- ✓ No of Septic tanks: 150
- ✓ Sanitation project constructed by: Government
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: NCA

Education

- ✓ No of schools buildings = 2 (12 classrooms each) – 2 Prefab Caravans
- ✓ No of schools = 4 (2 primary and 1 secondary Kurdish + 1 primary in Arabic).
- ✓ No of students = 3,743 (1,632 in primary Kurdish, 540 Secondary Kurdish, 1,571 in primary Arabic)
- ✓ No of teachers = 99 (85 in Kurdish schools, and 14 in Arabic schools).
- ✓ No of support staff = 42 (31 in Kurdish schools, 11 in Arabic schools).

Health

- ✓ No of Health center = 1
- ✓ Operated and Run by: IMC – S.E.C.U
- ✓ No of Doctors = 3
- ✓ No of Medical staff = 10
- ✓ Average Daily visitors = 475



- ✓ No of Working hours = 24
- ✓ No of Ambulances =1
- ✓ Other health facilities: Delivery hall

Community services

- ✓ No of Community centers: 1
- ✓ No of Child friendly spaces: 2
- ✓ No of Women centers: 0
- ✓ No of Youth centers: 0
- ✓ No of playgrounds: 0
- ✓ No of sport yard: 0

Camp Management

- ✓ No of management team: 11
- ✓ No of policemen: 11
- ✓ No of Security staff: 0
- ✓ No of Mokhtars: 6
- ✓ No of water staff: 1

- ✓ No of electricity staff: 4
- ✓ No of support staff: 6
- ✓ No of Admin offices: 4
- ✓ No of warehouses: 3 Rub hall
- ✓ No of distribution point: 1
- ✓ No of meeting halls: 1

Care and Maintenance activities

- ✓ Garbage collection and transportation is done by NCA
- ✓ Desludging is done by NCA
- ✓ Repairs, maintenance of wash facilities and hygiene activities is done by NCA.
- ✓ Repairs and maintenance of electricity network is done BRHA supported by UNHCR
- ✓ Operation of deep wells and water valve is done by BRHA supported by UNHCR



Kabartu 2 Camp

The work has started in establishing this camp in the month of October 2014 and was officially inaugurated on 22 November, 2014. The camp is 20 km far from Duhok city.

Area and Geographical location:

This camp is located 17 km south of the city of Semel. The area of the camp is 200 Donums.

Latitudes: 36 47 34.76
Longitude: 42 51 29.98

The demographic situation:

Currently total of 2,417 IDPs families (13,685 persons) are living in this camp. Most of the inhabitants are Kurds Yazidis of Sinjar district with the presence of 232 Kurdish Sunni family.

Shelter and Site Development

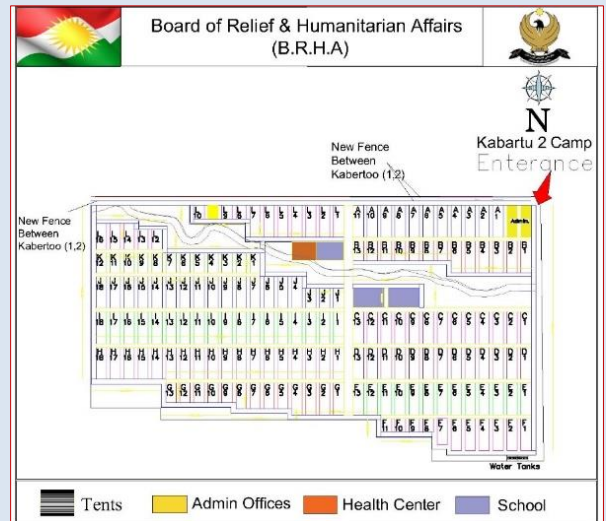
- ✓ Type of Shelter: Family Tents 4 x5 m
- ✓ No of shelter: 3000
- ✓ No of Kitchens: 3000
- ✓ Length of Access roads in km: 7
- ✓ Length of Internal roads km: 21
- ✓ Length of fence km: 2.3
- ✓ Length of open channels in Km: 32
- ✓ The camps constructed by: Government

Electricity

- ✓ Length of Feeding line (Km): 11.5
- ✓ Length of internal network (Km): 36
- ✓ Installed by: Government
- ✓ No of Transformers: 24
- ✓ No of H.T Poles: 288
- ✓ No of L.T Poles: 1200
- ✓ Average power consumption: 3000 KW
- ✓ Rate of power supply: 18 hours

Water

- ✓ Source of water: Duhok W.P
- ✓ No of deep wells: 0
- ✓ No of generators for deep wells: 0
- ✓ Total length of water network in km: 8.3
- ✓ No of families/tap: 1
- ✓ No of main water tanks: 9
- ✓ Water storage capacity in m3: 270
- ✓ Qty of water supplied m3/hr: 75
- ✓ Water project constructed by: Government
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: NCA



Sanitation

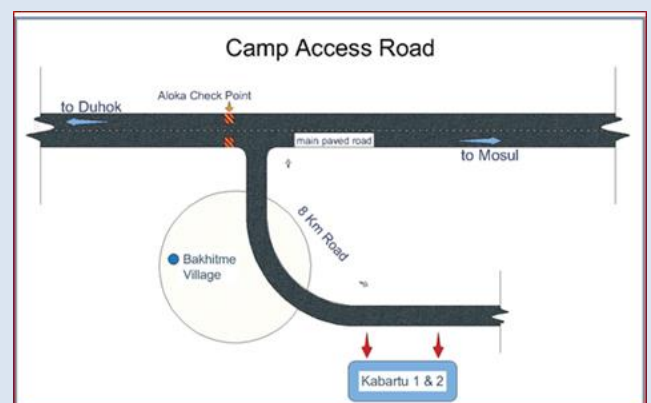
- ✓ No of Latrines: 3000
- ✓ No of Baths: 3000
- ✓ No of families/Latrine: 1
- ✓ Length of Sanitation pipelines: 22.5 km
- ✓ No of Septic tanks: 150
- ✓ Sanitation project constructed by: Government
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: NCA

Education

- ✓ No of schools buildings = 2 (12 classrooms each) – 2 Prefab Caravans
- ✓ No of schools = 3 (1 primary Kurdish + 1 primary and 1 secondary in Arabic).
- ✓ No of students = 3,895 (1,165 in primary Kurdish, 1580 Secondary Kurdish, 1,150 in primary Arabic)
- ✓ No of teachers = 45 (27 in Kurdish schools, and 18 in Arabic schools).
- ✓ No of support staff = 20 (11 in Kurdish schools, 9 in Arabic schools).

Health

- ✓ No of Health center = 1
- ✓ Operated and Run by: IMC
- ✓ No of Doctors = 3
- ✓ No of Medical staff = 15
- ✓ No of support staff = 0



- ✓ Average Daily visitors = 150
- ✓ No of Working hours = 24
- ✓ No of Ambulances =1
- ✓ Other health facilities:

Community services

- ✓ No of Community centers: 1
- ✓ No of Child friendly spaces: 2
- ✓ No of Women centers: 0
- ✓ No of Youth centers: 0
- ✓ No of playgrounds: 0
- ✓ No of sport yard: 0

Camp Management

- ✓ No of management team: 11
- ✓ No of policemen: 11
- ✓ No of Security staff: 0
- ✓ No of Mokhtars: 6
- ✓ No of water staff: 1

- ✓ No of electricity staff: 5
- ✓ No of support staff: 8
- ✓ No of Admin offices: 3
- ✓ No of warehouses: 3 Rub hall
- ✓ No of distribution point: 1
- ✓ No of meeting halls: 1

Care and Maintenance activities

- ✓ Garbage collection and transportation is done by NCA
- ✓ Desludging is done by NCA
- ✓ Repairs, maintenance of wash facilities and hygiene activities is done by NCA.
- ✓ Repairs and maintenance of electricity network is done BRHA supported by UNHCR
- ✓ Operation of deep wells and water valve is done by BRHA supported by UNHCR



Mamilyan camp

The work has started in establishing this camp in the month of October 2014 and was officially inaugurated on 11 December 2014.

Area and Geographical location:

This camp is located in Girdasen sub-District – Aqra district near the main road between Akra and Rovya. It is located 10 km southwest from Akra city. The area of the camp is 200 Donums.

Latitudes: 36 41 11.90
Longitude: 43 47 47.40

Demography situation:

Currently total of 2,192 IDPs families (11,543 persons) are living in this camp. Most of the inhabitants are Yazidis from Sinjar district with the presence of 679 Kurdish families Sunni and Shia

Shelter and Site Development

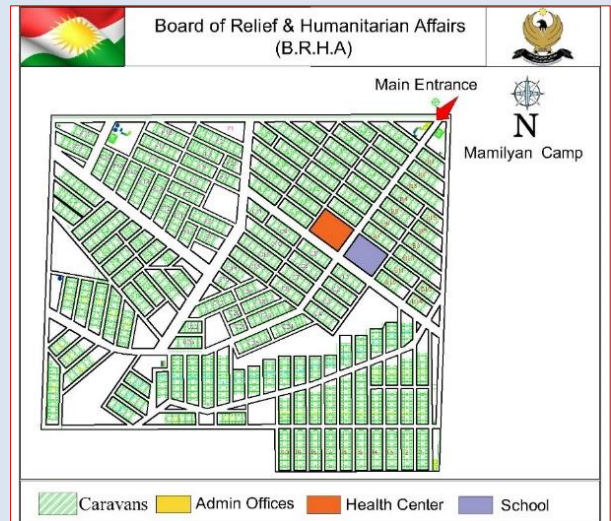
- ✓ Type of Shelter: Family Tents 4 x5 m
- ✓ No of shelter: 3000
- ✓ No of Kitchens: 3000
- ✓ Length of Access roads in km: 1
- ✓ Length of Internal roads km: 17.3
- ✓ Length of fence km: 3
- ✓ Length of open channels in Km: 31.6
- ✓ The camps constructed by: Government

Electricity

- ✓ Length of Feeding line (Km): 28
- ✓ Length of internal network (Km): 36
- ✓ Installed by: Government
- ✓ No of Transformers: 27
- ✓ No of H.T Poles: 700
- ✓ No of L.T Poles: 1200
- ✓ Average power consumption: 3000 KW
- ✓ Rate of power supply: 24 hours

Water

- ✓ Source of water: Deep Wells
- ✓ No of deep wells: 4
- ✓ No of generators for deep wells: 2
- ✓ Total length of water network in km: 17.4
- ✓ No of families/tap: 1
- ✓ No of main water tanks: 8
- ✓ Water storage capacity in m3: 240
- ✓ Qty of water supplied m3/hr: 90
- ✓ Water project constructed by: Government
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: JEN



Sanitation

- ✓ No of Latrines: 3000
- ✓ No of Baths: 3000
- ✓ No of families/Latrine: 1
- ✓ Length of Sanitation pipelines: 41.4 km
- ✓ No of Septic tanks: 155
- ✓ Sanitation project constructed by: Government
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: JIN

Education

- ✓ No of schools buildings = 1 (12 classrooms each) – 1 Prefab Caravans
- ✓ No of schools = 3 (1 primary and 1 secondary Kurdish + 1 primary in Arabic).
- ✓ No of students = 2,862 (1,400 in primary Kurdish, 92 Secondary Kurdish, 1,370 in primary Arabic)
- ✓ No of teachers = 63 (34 in Kurdish schools, and 29 in Arabic schools).
- ✓ No of support staff = 25 (10 in Kurdish schools, 15 in Arabic schools).

Health

- ✓ No of Health center = 1
- ✓ Operated and Run by: Ammar Foundation
- ✓ No of Doctors = 4
- ✓ No of Medical staff = 9
- ✓ No of support staff = 0



- ✓ Average Daily visitors = 450
- ✓ No of Working hours = 24
- ✓ No of Ambulances =1
- ✓ Other health facilities: Laboratory, Sonar and Dentist Dep.

Community services

- ✓ No of Community centers: 1
- ✓ No of Child friendly spaces: 0
- ✓ No of Women centers: 0
- ✓ No of Youth centers: 0
- ✓ No of playgrounds: 0
- ✓ No of sport yard: 0

Camp Management

- ✓ No of management team: 9
- ✓ No of policemen: 18
- ✓ No of Security staff: 13
- ✓ No of Mokhtars: 6

- ✓ No of water staff: 4
- ✓ No of electricity staff: 5
- ✓ No of support staff: 9
- ✓ No of Admin offices: 4
- ✓ No of warehouses: 1
- ✓ No of distribution point: 0
- ✓ No of meeting halls: 1

Care and Maintenance activities

- ✓ Garbage collection and transportation is done by Government
- ✓ Desludging is done by BRHA
- ✓ Repairs, maintenance of wash facilities and hygiene activities is done by JIN.
- ✓ Repairs and maintenance of electricity network is done BRHA supported by UNHCR
- ✓ Operation of deep wells and water valve is done by BRHA supported by UNHCR



Bardarash camp:

The work has started in establishing this camp in the month of October 2014 by the camps Construction committee in Duhok governorate and was inaugurated by the date of 02/12/2014.

Area and Geographical location:

This camp is located within the boundaries of Bardarash municipality. The area of the camp is 200 Donums.

Latitudes: 36 29 35.34
Longitude: 43 34 01.81

Demography situation:

Currently total of 1,980 IDPs families (9,699 persons) are living in this camp. All the inhabitants are Kurds Shabak (Sunni and Shiite).

Shelter and Site Development

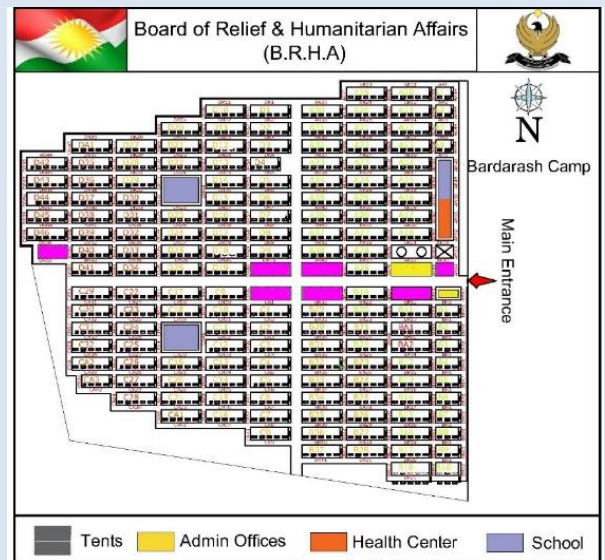
- ✓ Type of Shelter: Family Tents 4 x5 m
- ✓ No of shelter: 2889
- ✓ No of Kitchens: 2889
- ✓ Length of Access roads in km: 0.5
- ✓ Length of Internal roads km: 17.3
- ✓ Length of fence km: 3
- ✓ Length of open channels in Km: 37.7
- ✓ The camps constructed by: Government

Electricity

- ✓ Length of Feeding line (Km): 57
- ✓ Length of internal network (Km): 36
- ✓ Installed by: Government
- ✓ No of Transformers: 28
- ✓ No of H.T Poles: 1425
- ✓ No of L.T Poles: 1200
- ✓ Average power consumption: 2500 KW
- ✓ Rate of power supply: 24 hours

Water

- ✓ Source of water: Deep Wells
- ✓ No of deep wells: 4
- ✓ No of generators for deep wells: 1
- ✓ Total length of water network in km: 24.7
- ✓ No of families/tap: 1
- ✓ No of main water tanks: 8
- ✓ Water storage capacity in m3: 240
- ✓ Qty of water supplied m3/hr: 150
- ✓ Water project constructed by: Government
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: PU-AM



Sanitation

- ✓ No of Latrines: 2889
- ✓ No of Baths: 2889
- ✓ No of families/Latrine: 1
- ✓ Length of Sanitation pipelines: 37 km
- ✓ No of Septic tanks: 155
- ✓ Sanitation project constructed by: Government
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: PU-AMI

Education

- ✓ No of schools buildings = 1 (12 classrooms each) – 1 Prefab Caravans
- ✓ No. of schools = 3 (1 primary + 2 primary in Arabic).
- ✓ No. of students = 2,349 (77 in primary Kurdish, 2272 in primary Arabic)
- ✓ No. of teachers = 34 (10 in Kurdish schools, and 24 in Arabic schools)
- ✓ No. of support staff = 14 (0 in Kurdish schools, 14 in Arabic schools)

Health

- ✓ No of Health center = 1
- ✓ Operated and Run by: PU-AMI
- ✓ No of Doctors = 5
- ✓ No of Medical staff = 8
- ✓ No of support staff = 0
- ✓ Average Daily visitors = 150



- ✓ No of Working hours = 6
- ✓ No of Ambulances =1
- ✓ Other health facilities: Psychosocial center

Community services

No community facilities available in the camps

Camp Management

- ✓ No of management team: 13
- ✓ No of policemen: 16
- ✓ No of Security staff: 25
- ✓ No of Mokhtars: 6
- ✓ No of water staff: 3
- ✓ No of electricity staff: 5
- ✓ No of support staff: 8

- ✓ No of Admin offices: 4
- ✓ No of warehouses: 0
- ✓ No of distribution point: 0
- ✓ No of meeting halls: 1

Care and Maintenance activities

- ✓ Garbage collection and transportation is done by Government
- ✓ Desludging is done by BRHA
- ✓ Repairs, maintenance of wash facilities and hygiene activities is done by PUAMI.
- ✓ Repairs and maintenance of electricity network is done BRHA supported by UNHCR
- ✓ Operation of deep wells and water valve is done by BRHA supported by UNHCR



Shekhan camp

This camp is the last inhabited IDPs camp in Duhok governorate which was opened on April, 23, 2015. This camp was established within the boundary of Shekhan municipality.

The camp was a result of joint efforts of several partners such as IHP, THW, ACF, IOM, UNHCR and the government. The work in this camp was delayed because there was neither clear vision/plan nor efficient coordination between the humanitarian actors.

Area and Geographical location:

This camp is located within the boundaries of the municipality of Shekhan. The area of the camp is 100 Donums.

Latitudes: 36 40 39.41

Longitude: 43 20 38.59

Demography situation:

Currently total of 1,003 IDPs families (5,533 persons) are living in this camp. All the inhabitants are Yazidis Kurds of Sinjar area.

Shelter and Site Development

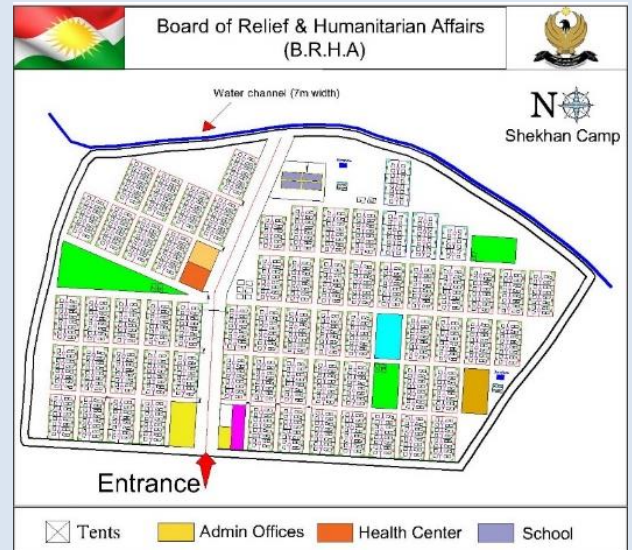
- ✓ Type of Shelter: Family Tents 4 x4 m and 3x3.5m
- ✓ No of shelter: 1472
- ✓ No of Kitchens: 1004
- ✓ Length of Access roads in km: 1.1
- ✓ Length of Internal roads km: 7.5
- ✓ Length of fence km: 2.2
- ✓ Length of open channels in Km: 15
- ✓ The camps constructed by: IHP, IOM and THW

Electricity

- ✓ Length of Feeding line (Km): 12
- ✓ Length of internal network (Km): 6.9
- ✓ Installed by: THW
- ✓ No of Transformers: 6
- ✓ No of H.T Poles: 300
- ✓ No of L.T Poles: 230
- ✓ Average power consumption: 500 KW
- ✓ Rate of power supply: 18 hours

Water

- ✓ Source of water: Deep Wells
- ✓ No of deep wells: 2
- ✓ No of generators for deep wells: 2
- ✓ Total length of water network in km: 7.6
- ✓ No of families/tap: 1
- ✓ No of main water tanks: 1
- ✓ Water storage capacity in m3: 30
- ✓ Qty of water supplied m3/hr: 35
- ✓ Water project constructed by: Government
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: ACF



Sanitation

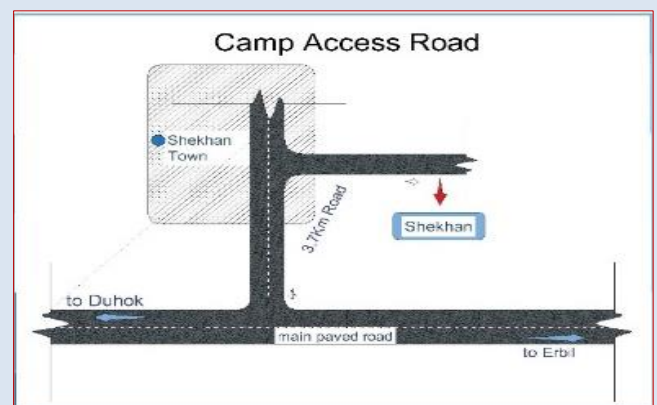
- ✓ No of Latrines: 1004
- ✓ No of Baths: 1004
- ✓ No of families/Latrine: 1
- ✓ Length of Sanitation pipelines: 1.7 km
- ✓ No of Septic tanks: 126
- ✓ Sanitation project constructed by: Government
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: ACF

Education

- ✓ No of schools buildings = 1 (13 classrooms each) – 2 Prefab Caravans + 1 Tents
- ✓ No of schools = 3 (2 primary Kurdish + 1 primary in Arabic).
- ✓ No of students = 1,228 (549 in primary Kurdish, 679 in primary Arabic)
- ✓ No of teachers = 25 (15 in Kurdish schools, and 10 in Arabic schools).
- ✓ No of support staff = 9 (6 in Kurdish schools, 3 in Arabic schools).
- ✓ The education process is ongoing. There is need to secondary school (6 classrooms).

Health

- ✓ No of Health center = 1
- ✓ Operated and Run by: IOM



- ✓ No of Doctors = 2
- ✓ No of Medical staff = 5
- ✓ No of support staff = 10
- ✓ Average Daily visitors = 130
- ✓ No of Working hours = 4
- ✓ No of Ambulances = 1
- ✓ Other health facilities: Nil

Community services

- ✓ No of Community centers: 0
- ✓ No of Child friendly spaces: 1
- ✓ No of Women centers: 0
- ✓ No of Youth centers: 0
- ✓ No of playgrounds: 0
- ✓ No of sport yard: 0

Camp Management

- ✓ No of management team: 7
- ✓ No of policemen: 13
- ✓ No of Security staff: 5

- ✓
- ✓ No of Mokhtars: 3
- ✓ No of water staff: 1
- ✓ No of electricity staff: 2
- ✓ No of support staff: 7
- ✓ No of Admin offices: 3
- ✓ No of warehouses: 2 Rub hall
- ✓ No of distribution point: 0
- ✓ No of meeting halls: 1

Care and Maintenance activities

- ✓ Garbage collection and transportation is done by Government
- ✓ Desludging is done by BRHA
- ✓ Repairs, maintenance of wash facilities and hygiene activities is done by PUAMI.
- ✓ Repairs and maintenance of electricity network is done BRHA supported by UNHCR
- ✓ Operation of deep wells and water valve is done by BRHA supported by UNHCR



Mamrashan Camp

This camp is still under Construction. The infrastructure projects of water, electricity, roads and bases of cabinets was implementation and completed by the governorate of Duhok. It was supposed that the federal Government of Baghdad delivers 2000 cabinets to be installed in this camp, but the process was delayed and only 77 cabinets were delivered to the site by Baghdad. It is worth to mention that BRHA has announced to all the partners to help the government of Duhok to complete this camp by delivering and installing more cabinets Up-to-date 58, 320 and 250 Caravan are delivered to the site by German Caritas, IOM and UNHCR respectively.

Area and Geographical location:

This camp located in Shekhan district close to the village of Mamrashan just opposite to Mahad collective town which located on the road between Duhok and Erbil. Area of the camp is 200 Donums.

Latitudes: 36 40 04.08
Longitude: 43 25 36.76

Demography situation:

Currently total of 655 IDPs families (3,459persons) are living in this camp. All the inhabitants are Yazidis.

Shelter and Site Development

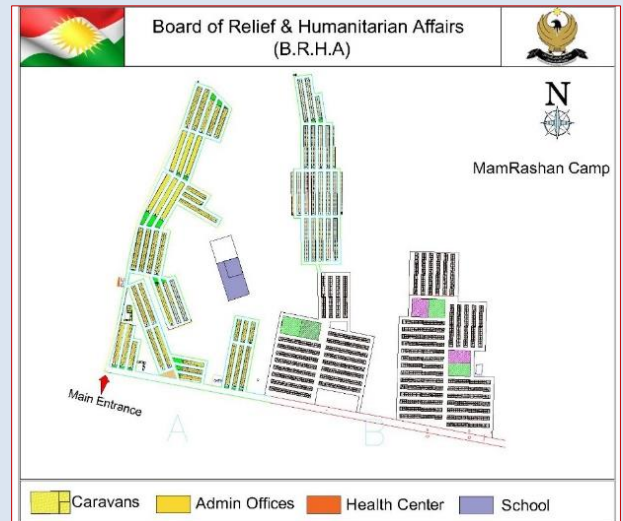
- ✓ Type of Shelter: Prefab Caravans 9x3m
- ✓ No of shelter: 704
- ✓ No of Kitchens: 704
- ✓ Length of Access roads in km: 2
- ✓ Length of Internal roads km: 17.5
- ✓ Length of fence km: 3.3
- ✓ Length of open channels in Km: 32
- ✓ The camps constructed by: Government and others

Electricity

- ✓ Length of Feeding line (Km): 6.7
- ✓ Length of internal network (Km): 12.3
- ✓ Installed by: Government
- ✓ No of Transformers: 15
- ✓ No of H.T Poles: 167
- ✓ No of L.T Poles: 410
- ✓ Average power consumption: 1000 KW
- ✓ Rate of power supply: 18 hours

Water

- ✓ Source of water: Deep Wells
- ✓ No of deep wells: 4
- ✓ No of generators for deep wells: 0
- ✓ Total length of water network in km: 23.8
- ✓ No of families/tap: 1
- ✓ No of main water tanks: 8
- ✓ Water storage capacity in m3: 240
- ✓ Qty of water supplied m3/hr: 30
- ✓ Water project Constructed by: Government
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: BRHA



Sanitation

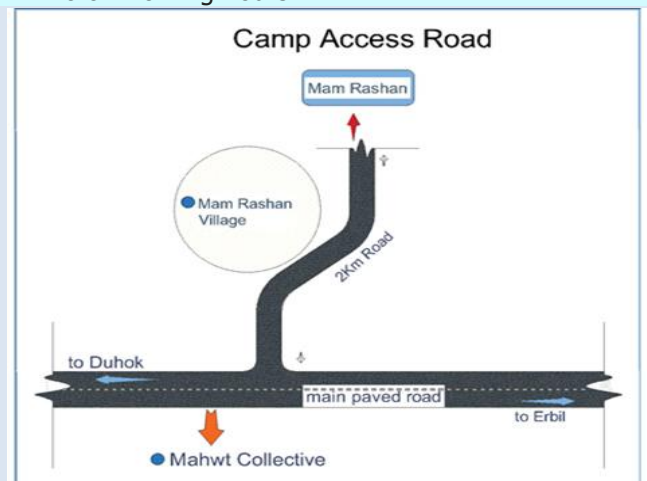
- ✓ No of Latrines: 704
- ✓ No of Baths: 704
- ✓ No of families/Latrine: 1
- ✓ Length of Sanitation pipelines: 9.3 km
- ✓ No of Septic tanks: 100
- ✓ Sanitation project constructed by: Government
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: BRHA

Education

- ✓ No of schools buildings = 1 (9 classrooms) –Tents
- ✓ No of schools = 1 (1 primary Kurdish).
- ✓ No of students = 337 (337 in primary Kurdish)
- ✓ No of teachers = 7 (7 in Kurdish school).
- ✓ No of support staff = 2 (2 in Kurdish school).
- ✓ The education process is ongoing. There is need to one school (12 classrooms)

Health

- ✓ No of Health center = 1 Temporary
- ✓ Operated and Run by: Hevi NGO
- ✓ No of Doctors = 1
- ✓ No of Medical staff = 4
- ✓ No of support staff = 0
- ✓ Average Daily visitors = 90
- ✓ No of Working hours = 24



- ✓ No of Ambulances = 1
- ✓ Other health facilities: Nil

Community services

- ✓ No of Community centers: 1
- ✓ No of Child friendly spaces: 0
- ✓ No of Women centers: 0
- ✓ No of Youth centers: 0
- ✓ No of playgrounds: 0
- ✓ No of sport yard: 0

Camp Management

- ✓ No of management team: 7
- ✓ No of policemen: 4
- ✓ No of Security staff: 0
- ✓ No of Mokhtars: 0
- ✓ No of water staff: 3
- ✓ No of electricity staff: 1

- ✓ No of support staff: 4
- ✓ No of Admin offices: 3
- ✓ No of warehouses: 1 big Tent
- ✓ No of distribution point: 1
- ✓ No of meeting halls: 2

Care and Maintenance activities

- ✓ Garbage collection and transportation is done by Government
- ✓ Desludging is done by BRHA
- ✓ Repairs, maintenance of wash facilities and hygiene activities is done by PUAMI.
- ✓ Repairs and maintenance of electricity network is done BRHA supported by UNHCR
- ✓ Operation of deep wells and water valve is done by BRHA supported by UNHCR



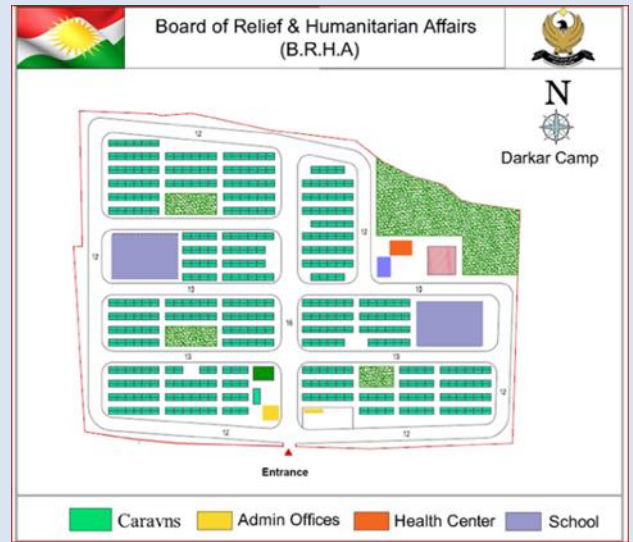
Darkar Camp

This camp is located in the Darkar sub-district – Zakho district. Land has been allocated for this camp and Habitat has announced to deliver and install 802 cabinets with dimensions of (9 * 3 meters) with all the infrastructure services.

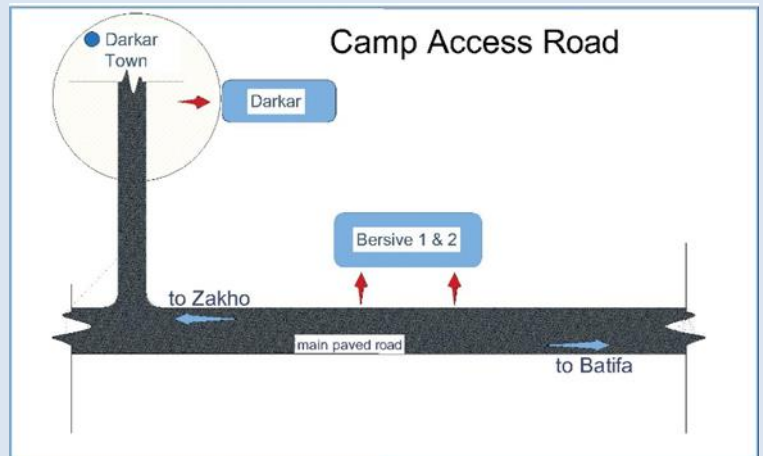
Area and Geographical location:

The work is at the stage of design and planning and the actual work has not yet started. The area of the camp area is 72 Donums.

Latitudes: 37 11 58.29
Longitude: 42 50 08.04



Darkar camp is still under Construction Habitat
The main IPs are: PWJ and BCF





8. Refugees Camps Profile



Domiz 1 Camp

The work started in establishing this camp on March 2012 to accommodate refugee from Syria. The capacity of the camp is 5600 shelter units. This camp was opened on April 2012.

Area and Location:

This camp is located 3 km from the main road between Fayida sub district and Domiz. The camp is 17 km far from Duhok city. The area of the camp is about 700 Donums.

Latitude: 36 47 0.37
Longitude: 42 53 19.4

Demographic situation:

Currently total of 5402 refugee families (contain guests =240 families) (25690 persons) are living in this camp. Most of the inhabitants are Syrian Kurds with the presence of 5388 family of Sunni Kurds and 1 family Christian and 13 family Sunni Arab of Syrian.

Shelter and Site Development

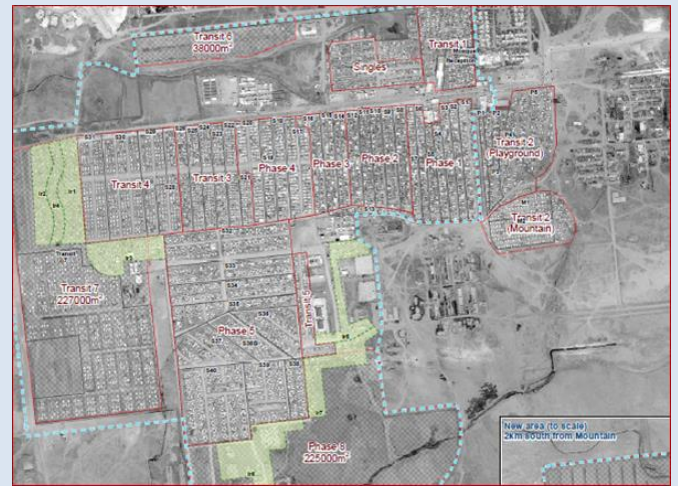
- ✓ Type of Shelter: Family tents 4x5m
- ✓ No of shelter: 5056
- ✓ No of Kitchens: 5056
- ✓ Length of Access roads in km: 2
- ✓ Length of Internal roads km: 85.5
- ✓ Length of fence km: 5.2
- ✓ Length of open channels in Km: 32.4
- ✓ The camps constructed by: Government and UNHCR

Electricity

- ✓ Length of Feeding line (Km): 13.9
- ✓ Length of internal network (Km): 34.6
- ✓ Installed by: Government
- ✓ No of Transformers: 47
- ✓ No of H.T Poles: 350
- ✓ No of L.T Poles: 1189
- ✓ Average power consumption: 5000 KW
- ✓ Rate of power supply: 18 hours

Water

- ✓ Source of water: Deep Wells
- ✓ No of deep wells: 11
- ✓ No of generators for deep wells: 3
- ✓ Total length of water network in km: 57
- ✓ No of families/tap: 1
- ✓ No of main water tanks: 29
- ✓ Water storage capacity in m3: 768
- ✓ Qty of water supplied m3/hr: 145
- ✓ Water project Constructed by: UNHCR
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: FRC/NRC



Sanitation

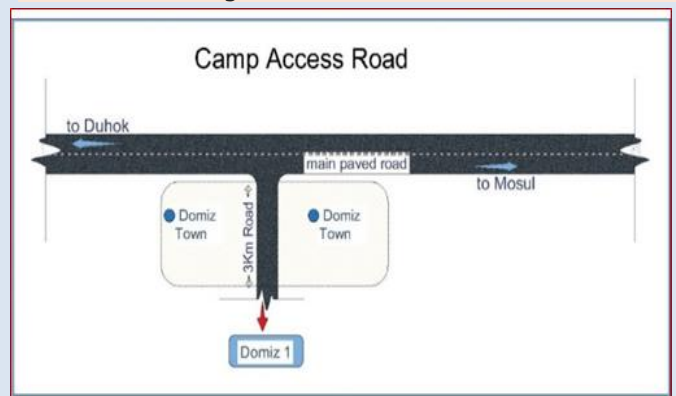
- ✓ No of Latrines: 4,950
- ✓ No of Baths: 4,950
- ✓ No of families/Latrine: 1
- ✓ Length of Sanitation pipelines: 42.2 km
- ✓ No of Septic tanks: 953
- ✓ Sanitation project constructed by: Government
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: FRC/NRC

Education

- ✓ No of schools buildings = 7 (54 classrooms in total) – Prefab Caravans
- ✓ No of schools = 7 (6 primary and 1 secondary in Arabic).
- ✓ No of students = 6,257 (5,910 in primary Arabic, 347 in Secondary Arabic)
- ✓ No of teachers = 213 (213 in Arabic schools).
- ✓ No of support staff = 18 (18 in Arabic schools).

Health

- ✓ No of Health center = 2
- ✓ Operated and Run by: MSF hospital – MSF and DOH' Delivery hospital- UNFPA-MSF
- ✓ No of Doctors = 9
- ✓ No of Medical staff = 25
- ✓ No of support staff = 10
- ✓ Average Daily visitors = 420
- ✓ No of Working hours = 24



- ✓ No of Ambulances = 2
- ✓ Other health facilities: Zhiyan medical Center and reproductive health center

Community services

- ✓ No of Community centers: 5
- ✓ No of Child friendly spaces: 6
- ✓ No of Women centers: 1
- ✓ No of Youth centers: 2
- ✓ No of playgrounds: 2
- ✓ No of sport yard: 1

Camp Management

- ✓ No of management team: 26
- ✓ No of policemen: 65
- ✓ No of Security staff: 37
- ✓ No of Mokhtars: 14
- ✓ No of water staff: 17

- ✓ No of electricity staff: 14
- ✓ No of support staff: 20
- ✓ No of Admin offices: 6
- ✓ No of warehouses: 1 Rub hall
- ✓ No of distribution point: 1
- ✓ No of meeting halls: 2

Care and Maintenance activities

- ✓ Garbage collection and transportation is done by UNICEF -BRHA
- ✓ Desludging is done by UNHCR
- ✓ Repairs, maintenance of wash facilities and hygiene activities is done by UNICEF -BRHA
- ✓ Repairs and maintenance of electricity network is done BRHA supported by UNHCR
- ✓ Operation of deep wells and water valve is done by BRHA supported by UNHCR



Domiz 2 Camp

The work started in establishing this camp on March 2013 to accommodate refugees from Syria. This camp was opened on Dec 2013.

Area and Location:

This camp is located 3 km from the main road between Fayida sub district and Domiz. The area of the camp is about 130 Donums.

Latitude: 36 26 79.15
Longitude: 43 54 25.54

The demographic situation:

Currently total of 1426 refugees families (6688 persons) are living in this camp. Most of the inhabitants are Syrian Kurds.

Shelter and Site Development

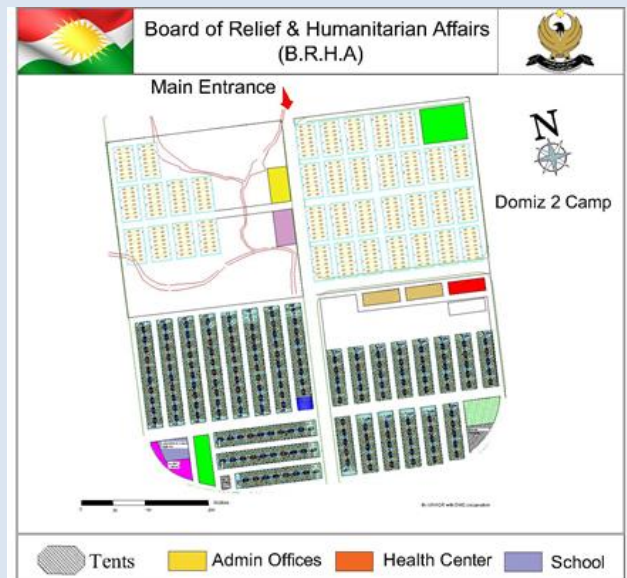
- ✓ Type of Shelter: Family tents 4x5m
- ✓ No of shelter: 1426
- ✓ No of Kitchens: 1426
- ✓ Length of Access roads in km: 3
- ✓ Length of Internal roads km: 18
- ✓ Length of fence km: 2.4
- ✓ Length of open channels in Km: 21.4
- ✓ The camps constructed by: Government and UNHCR

Electricity

- ✓ Length of Feeding line (Km): 6.9
- ✓ Length of internal network (Km): 12
- ✓ Installed by: Government and UNHCR
- ✓ No of Transformers: 16
- ✓ No of H.T Poles: 190
- ✓ No of L.T Poles: 449
- ✓ Average power consumption: 3000 KW
- ✓ Rate of power supply: 18 hours

Water

- ✓ Source of water: Deep Wells
- ✓ No of deep wells: 2
- ✓ No of generators for deep wells: 2
- ✓ Total length of water network in km: 26
- ✓ No of families/tap: 1
- ✓ No of main water tanks: 2
- ✓ Water storage capacity in m3: 180
- ✓ Qty of water supplied m3/hr: 50
- ✓ Water project Constructed by: UNHCR
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: FRC/NRC



Sanitation

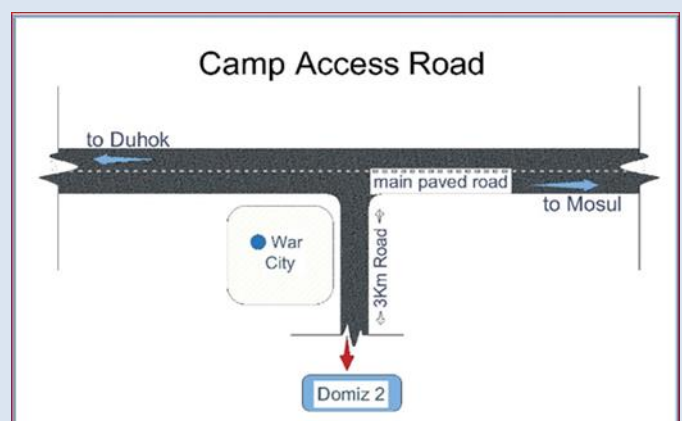
- ✓ No of Latrines: 1,426
- ✓ No of Baths: 1,426
- ✓ No of families/Latrines: 1
- ✓ Length of Sanitation pipelines: 7.6 km
- ✓ No of Septic tanks: 176
- ✓ Sanitation project constructed by: HCR/UNICEF
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: FRC/NRC

Education

- ✓ No of schools buildings = 2 (21 classrooms in total) –Prefab Caravans
- ✓ No of schools = 2 (2 primary in Arabic).
- ✓ No of students = 1,354 (1,354 in primary Arabic)
- ✓ No of teachers = 26 (26 in Arabic schools).
- ✓ No of support staff = 6 (6 in Arabic schools).

Health

- ✓ No of Health center = 1
- ✓ Operated and Run by: IMC-DOH
- ✓ No of Doctors = 4
- ✓ No of Medical staff = 11
- ✓ No of support staff = 1
- ✓ Average Daily visitors = 120



- ✓ No of Working hours = 24
- ✓ No of Ambulances = 0
- ✓ Other health facilities:

Community services

- ✓ No of Community centers: 1
- ✓ No of Child friendly spaces: 1
- ✓ No of Women centers: 0
- ✓ No of Youth centers: 0
- ✓ No of playgrounds: 0
- ✓ No of sport yard: 0

Camp Management

- ✓ No of management team: 7
- ✓ No of policemen: 14
- ✓ No of Security staff: 3
- ✓ No of Mokhtars: 2

- ✓ No of water staff: 2
- ✓ No of electricity staff: 3
- ✓ No of support staff: 5
- ✓ No of Admin offices: 4
- ✓ No of warehouses: 1 Rub hall
- ✓ No of distribution point: 1
- ✓ No of meeting halls: 0

Care and Maintenance activities

- ✓ Garbage collection and transportation is done by UNICEF -BRHA
- ✓ Desludging is done by UNHCR
- ✓ Repairs, maintenance of wash facilities and hygiene activities is done by UNICEF -BRHA
- ✓ Repairs and maintenance of electricity network is done BRHA supported by UNHCR
- ✓ Operation of deep wells and water valve is done by BRHA supported by UNHCR



Gawelan Camp

The work started in establishing this camp on September 2013 to accommodating refugee from Syria.

This camp was opened on January 2014.

Area and Location:

This camp is located 4 km from the Erbil Bardarash main road near to Gawelan Village. The area of the camp is about 300 Donums.

Latitude: 36 33 75.16
Longitude: 43 61 67.72

The demographic situation:

Currently total of 1,339 refugees families (6,221 persons) are living in this camp. All of the inhabitants are Syrian Kurds.

Shelter and Site Development

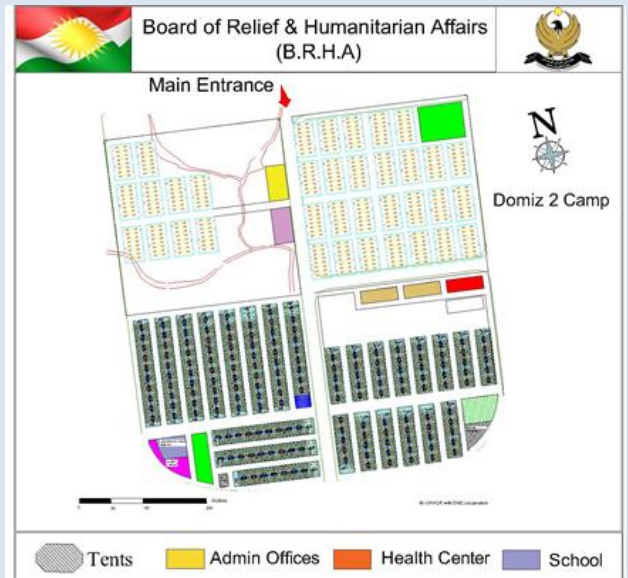
- ✓ Type of Shelter: Family tents 4x5m
- ✓ No of shelter: 1850
- ✓ No of Kitchens: 1838
- ✓ Length of Access roads in km: 3.5
- ✓ Length of Internal roads km: 16
- ✓ Length of fence km: 6.1
- ✓ Length of open channels in Km: 26
- ✓ The camps constructed by: Government and UNHCR

Electricity

- ✓ Length of Feeding line (Km): 9
- ✓ Length of internal network (Km): 13
- ✓ Installed by: Government and UNHCR
- ✓ No of Transformers: 132
- ✓ No of H.T Poles: 235
- ✓ No of L.T Poles: 433
- ✓ Average power consumption: 3800 KW
- ✓ Rate of power supply: 18 hours

Water

- ✓ Source of water: Deep Wells
- ✓ No of deep wells: 3
- ✓ No of generators for deep wells: 3
- ✓ Total length of water network in km: 9.5
- ✓ No of families/tap: 1
- ✓ No of main water tanks: 3
- ✓ Water storage capacity in m3: 90
- ✓ Qty of water supplied m3/hr: 55
- ✓ Water project Constructed by: UNHCR/Govern.
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: PUAMI



Sanitation

- ✓ No of Latrines: 1,850
- ✓ No of Baths: 1,850
- ✓ No of families/Latrine: 1
- ✓ Length of Sanitation pipelines: 5.5 km
- ✓ No of Septic tanks: 230
- ✓ Sanitation project constructed by: HCR/UNICEF
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: PUAMI

Education

- ✓ No of schools buildings = 3 (30 classrooms in total) –Prefab Caravans and concrete
- ✓ No of schools = 6 (6 primary in Arabic).
- ✓ No of students = 1,411 (1,411 in primary Arabic)
- ✓ No of teachers = 58 (58 in Arabic schools).
- ✓ No of support staff = 9 (9 in Arabic schools).

Health

- ✓ No of Health center = 1
- ✓ Operated and Run by: PU-AMI
- ✓ No of Doctors = 3
- ✓ No of Medical staff = 12
- ✓ No of support staff = 8
- ✓ Average Daily visitors = 125
- ✓ No of Working hours = 24



- ✓ No of Ambulances = 1
- ✓ Other health facilities: 1 Reproductive health center

Community services

- ✓ No of Community centers: 1
- ✓ No of Child friendly spaces: 2
- ✓ No of Women centers: 0
- ✓ No of Youth centers: 0
- ✓ No of playgrounds: 0
- ✓ No of sport yard: 1

Camp Management

- ✓ No of management team: 12
- ✓ No of policemen: 28
- ✓ No of Security staff: 11
- ✓ No of Mokhtars: 3
- ✓ No of water staff: 2

- ✓
- ✓ No of electricity staff: 5
- ✓ No of support staff: 8
- ✓ No of Admin offices: 5
- ✓ No of warehouses: 6 Steel Cabinets
- ✓ No of distribution point: 1
- ✓ No of meeting halls: 0

Care and Maintenance activities

- ✓ Garbage collection and transportation is done by MRF-Gov.
- ✓ Desludging is done by BRHA
- ✓ Repairs, maintenance of wash facilities and hygiene activities is done by PUAMI
- ✓ Repairs and maintenance of electricity network is done BRHA supported by UNHCR
- ✓ Operation of deep wells and water valve is done by BRHA supported by UNHCR



Aqra Camp

This camp was ancient castle built at 1972 and start opened at (31-8-2013) to Syrian refugee, the capacity of the camp is 383 shelter units (Room). This camp located at the center of Akra city. This camp is the smallest camp in the Duhok governorate

Area and Location:

This camp is located at the center of Aqra city. The area of the camp is about 10 Donums.

Longitude: 43°54' East

Latitude: 36°31' North

The demographic situation:

Currently total of 254 Refugee families (1136 persons) are living in this camp. Most of the inhabitants are Syrian Sunni Kurds.

Shelter and Site Development

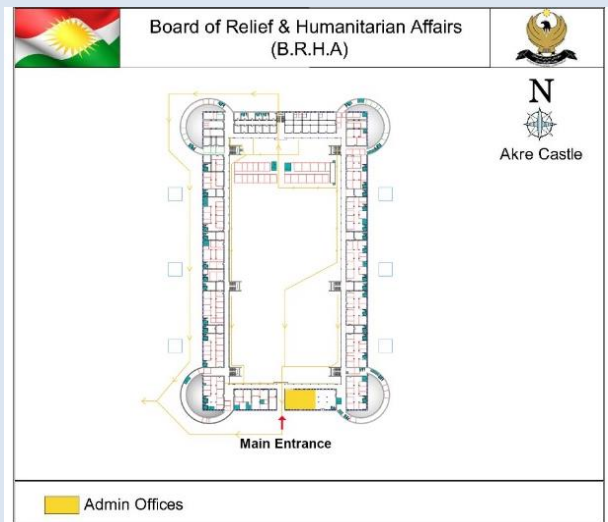
- ✓ Type of Shelter: Rooms (different in size)
- ✓ No of shelter: 383
- ✓ No of Kitchens: 168
- ✓ Length of Access roads in km: 0
- ✓ Length of Internal roads km: 0
- ✓ Length of fence km: 0.55
- ✓ Length of open channels in Km: 0.7
- ✓ The camps constructed by: Government

Electricity

- ✓ Length of Feeding line (Km): 0.5
- ✓ Length of internal network (Km): 0.5
- ✓ Installed by: Government and UNHCR
- ✓ No of Transformers: 1
- ✓ No of H.T Poles: 10
- ✓ No of L.T Poles: 0
- ✓ Average power consumption: 500 KW
- ✓ Rate of power supply: 18 hours

Water

- ✓ Source of water: Akra water project
- ✓ No of deep wells: 0
- ✓ No of generators for deep wells: 0
- ✓ Total length of water network in km: 0
- ✓ No of families/tap: 1
- ✓ No of main water tanks: 0
- ✓ Water storage capacity in m3: 0
- ✓ Qty of water supplied m3/hr: 12
- ✓ Water project Constructed by: Government.
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: Government



Sanitation

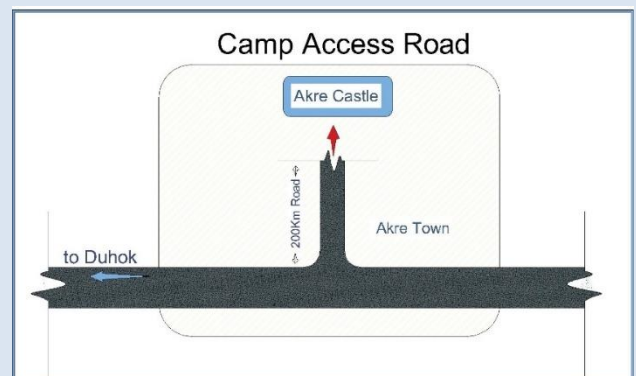
- ✓ No of Latrines: 164
- ✓ No of Baths: 164
- ✓ No of families/Latrine: 2
- ✓ Length of Sanitation pipelines: 2.6 km
- ✓ No of Septic tanks: 8
- ✓ Sanitation project constructed by: Government
- ✓ Care and Maintenance Partner: Government

Education

- ✓ No of schools buildings = 1 (12 classrooms) –Prefab Caravans
- ✓ No of schools = 1 (1 primary in Arabic).
- ✓ No of students = 328 (328 in primary Arabic)
- ✓ No of teachers = 16 (16 in Arabic schools).
- ✓ No of support staff = 1 (1 in Arabic schools).

Health

- ✓ No of Health center = 1
- ✓ Operated and Run by: DOH - Aqra
- ✓ No of Doctors = 1
- ✓ No of Medical staff = 3
- ✓ No of support staff = 1
- ✓ Average Daily visitors = 35
- ✓ No of Working hours = 6
- ✓ No of Ambulances = 0
- ✓ Other health facilities:



Community services

- ✓ No of Community centers: 1
- ✓ No of Child friendly spaces: 1
- ✓ No of Women centers: 0
- ✓ No of Youth centers: 0
- ✓ No of playgrounds: 1
- ✓ No of sport yard: 0

Camp Management

- ✓ No of management team: 5
- ✓ No of policemen: 9
- ✓ No of Security staff: 9
- ✓ No of Mokhtars: 1
- ✓ No of water staff; 0
- ✓ No of electricity staff: 1
- ✓ No of support staff: 1

- ✓ No of Admin offices: 3
- ✓ No of warehouses: 0
- ✓ No of distribution point: 1
- ✓ No of meeting halls: 0

Care and Maintenance activities

- ✓ Garbage collection and transportation is done by MRF-Gov.
- ✓ Desludging is done by BRHA
- ✓ Repairs, maintenance of wash facilities and hygiene activities is done by BRHA
- ✓ Repairs and maintenance of electricity network is done BRHA supported by UNHCR
- ✓ Operation of deep wells and water valve is done by BRHA supported by UNHCR





Calais Camp, France



Mamilyan Camp, Duhok Governorate

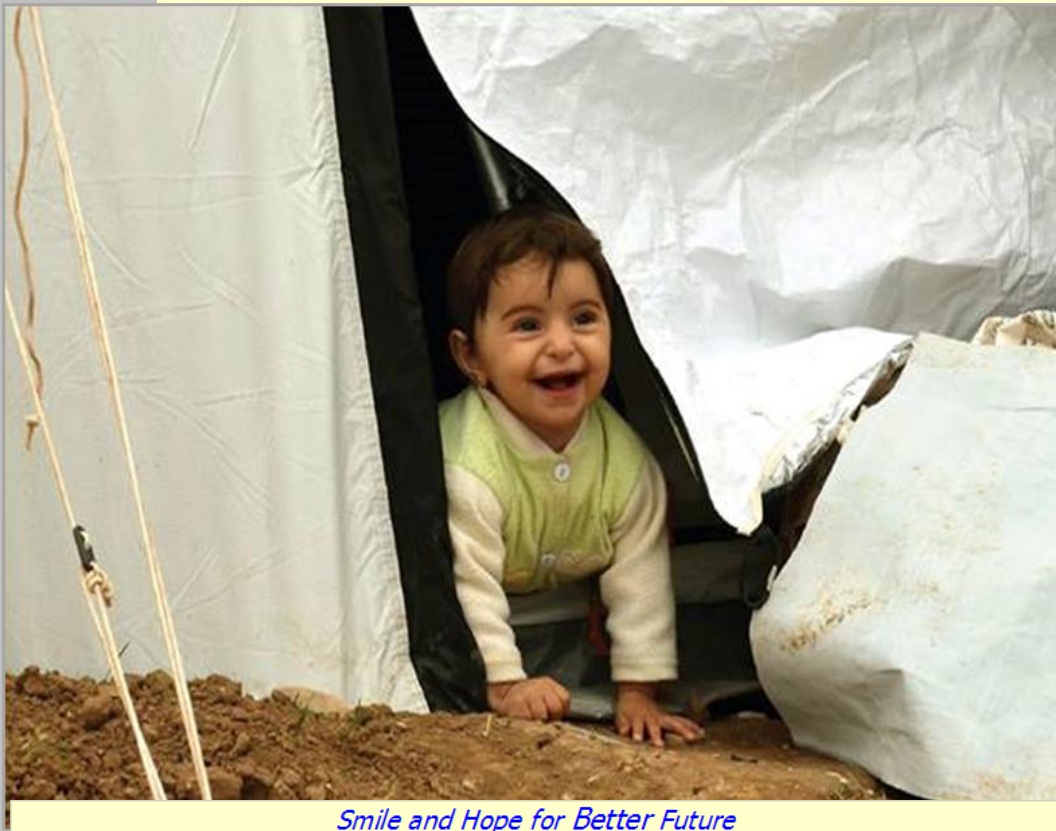
Idomeni Camp, Greece



Bersive 2 Camp, Duhok Governorate



Governorate of Duhok
Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs – BRHA
Executive Directorate



Smile and Hope for Better Future

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