



**MINISTRY OF INTERIOR**  
**Joint Crisis Coordination Centre**

**KRG AID CONTRIBUTION REPORT**

**HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN THE  
KURDISTAN REGION - IRAQ**

Report No. 7, April 2016

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*Source: data and statistics presented in this report are extracted from a number of sources. Errors in the original sources' collection, documentation and reporting processes and systems might have affected the accuracy of the data and information presented in this report.*

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## 1. Executive Summary

The welcoming policy of the Kurdistan Regional Government has made Kurdistan Region the safe home for 1.5 million Syrian refugees and IDPs since the onset of the Syrian war in 2011 and ISIS invasion of large areas in Iraq in June 2014. KRG and the people of Kurdistan have generously provided all assistance that they can to the displaced people in camps and non-camp residents. Despite the financial crisis, KRG has been able to manage the humanitarian crisis and meet the very basic needs of IDPs and refugees and local population. As the humanitarian crisis becomes protracted, KRG and the people of the Kurdistan are dealing with the dire consequences of the displacement and the unendurable economic, financial, social and security pressure. The 30% increase of the population within months needs at least the 30% injection of more funds to the public service sectors to maintain providing the services to the population including IDPs and refugees. However, this has not been the case, KRG has been under huge pressure to keep the public services running with less funds. The decrease of the funds have direly affected the amount and quality of the public service provision in the Kurdistan Region including drinking water, electricity, waste management, education, health to the entire population etc.

Currently, KRG faces the worst ever financial and economic crises due to multiple factors which crippled KRG's capacity to maintain or even keep the provision of the very basic public services not only for IDPs and refugees but also for its own population. The factors include the withheld of the Kurdistan Region's 17% budget share by federal government since January 2014, the costly war with ISIS, the heavy financial burden of the IDPs and refugees estimated at 1.8 billion US dollars annually, and the drop of oil price which constitutes 90% of the KRG's income. KRG is challenging to pay the salaries of the public employees and even the Peshmerga and security forces and providing necessary funds to the public sectors to keep the very basic services running.

So far, KRG has covered all of the operation and service provision costs since 2014. It has received no direct financial assistance to support the KRG's budget needs neither from Baghdad nor from International community, apart from very moderate humanitarian assistance channeled through UN-Agencies and International NGOs, even these funds were only sufficient to provide the basic needs of the IDPs and refugees mostly in the camps and lifesaving assistance to the new arrivals. The ability of UN-Agencies and INGOs are also limited due to the lack of funds and they are obliged to prioritize the priorities. Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP2016) has received 16% of the total appealed fund (861 million USD) since its launch on 31 January 2016 and Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience Response Plan (3RP) Iraq part has received only 6% of the total required fund (298million USD) which is launched on 26 January 2016.

KRG's financial capacity is pushed to the limit and KRG has obliged to take very difficult decisions to make expenditure priorities and to reduce the administration operation budget by 70% and deduct the public employees' salaries between 15% to 75%. These decisions have already entered into force since 1st January 2016. Without doubt, these measures will affect the operation of the entire administration,

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

especially the critical public service sectors to keep the services running. It will have very negative consequences not only for the local residents but also for the IDPs and refugees.

Without immediate financial assistance to support the KRG's budget needs, it will be almost impossible to continue providing the public services for the entire population inclusive of IDPs and refugees and support the humanitarian communities' operations in Kurdistan Region. And also to be prepared to respond to the new waves of displacement and predictable emergencies due to the constant escalation of the security situation across Iraq and the continuous military operations to liberate the areas under ISIS control and especially the imminent Mosul liberation Operation. Additionally, most of the services in IDPs and refugees camps in Kurdistan Region including water, electricity, health, waste collection, education etc. either will be shut down or reduced completely due to lack of funds in the coming months.

Although KRG's humanitarian efforts has been widely recognized by International community but more needs to be done. The humanitarian crisis is a shared responsibility and Baghdad Government and the International community should share the burden with KRG and provide direct financial assistance to cover the KRG's budget gaps to enable the public services running for the entire population and increase the region's resilience to cope with the current humanitarian and financial crises and predictable future humanitarian emergencies.

It should be highlighted that the Kurdistan Region has been one of the key pillars of the stability in Iraq and the Region. However, the none-response for the current situation in KR-I, will compromise the plight of millions of people in the Kurdistan Region which are under extreme financial and economic hardships and difficulties. The collapse of the Kurdistan Region's stability, security and economy will have dire consequences for Iraq, the Region and international communities. The cost of inaction will be much bigger in dealing with the consequences.

This report presents the most noticeable funds that KRG has spent to provide the basic services to the IDPs and refugees since June 2014. The data collected directly from the services sectors directorates in the three governorates. This is apart from the entire financial burden on KRG which is estimated at 1.8 billion US dollars annually.

Sector	Total Cost on KRG (IQD)
Education	93,370,000
Food	2,842,178,000
WASH	1,109,175,000
Shelter and Protection	19,688,208,699
Health	106,762,572,466
Energy	123,129,750,510
<b>Total IQD</b>	<b>253,625,254,675</b>

## 2. Education

At the end of the academic year of 2015/2016 it was reported that approximately only 50,000 new students were enrolled across the KRI by the Ministry of Education. One of the main causes for such an alarmingly low rate of access to education includes, but is not limited to, an oversubscribed education system with existing schools operating in double or triple shifts to meet demand. The lack of educational spaces in Duhok, Erbil and Sulaymaniah government remains an area of concern, but is at present being dealt with by all partners.

The provision of education to children remains an area of great concern, and it is important to assess and prioritize the most critical gaps to be remedied. Whilst there is a multitude of issues to be corrected, the below three are areas the government is especially concerned with;

1. Several public schools are closed in the Kurdistan Region, affecting access to education for children living in urban areas. For the refugees, non-payment of salaries for teachers and mixed migration has a major impact on school enrolment. This is in addition to the high numbers of children prevented from attending school due to lack of teachers.

2. Finding sufficient qualified teaching personnel continues to be a challenge throughout the KR-I as there is a high turnover in staff who either find alternative employment or migrate to Europe. Additionally, the Ministry of Education (MoE) has been required to post teachers to schools far from their homes; along with delayed salaries, increased travelling times have resulted in regular requests for support to cover the cost of transportation for teachers.

3. In the last quarter of 2015 where a total of 40 teachers left schools in Domiz 1 camp and it is estimated that approximately a third of teachers from the 6 schools in Domiz 1 camp have left the country. The mass exodus to Europe has proved to have significant impacts on the region.

The General Directorate of Education in Erbil, whilst not having the financial capacity to construct new learning spaces, have been instrumental in the facilitation process for the international community to do so. To date, the General Directorate of Education in Erbil has provided plots of land for 19 separate learning spaces to be constructed in collaboration with UNICEF. It must be acknowledged that UNICEF have constructed the school buildings on their own.

As is well known the KRG is suffering from a fiscal crisis, however, they are attempting to inject as much resources as they are able to. One of the way in which this has been for the education sector is by employing teachers and general staff specifically for displaced communities. To date, 397 employees have been hired for kindergarten, primary and secondary schools and the salaries are payed by the government. Salary rates in the Kurdistan Region are determined based on the educational qualifications of the individual. Presented below is the salary rates in line with the level of educational qualifications.

## EDUCATION

<b><i>Degree</i></b>	<b>Salary (in IQD)</b>
<i>Bachelor Degree</i>	500,000
<i>Diploma</i>	400,000
<i>High School Certificate</i>	350,000
<i>Secondary School Certificate</i>	300,000
<i>Others</i>	250,000

Sulaymaniah governorate also had its share of the construction of schools for the refugees and IDPs. The governorate has four constructed schools with 30 teachers and 6 school principals, the provision cost was 25,200,000 IQD. Moreover, 2,800,000 IQD has been spent for the school cafeterias and cost of 3,450,000 IQD for the provision of 6,900 liters of fuel and kerosene. Hence, the total cost was 31,450,000 IQD.

## 3. Food

Food security is an area of particular concern as it not only affects the displaced populations residing within the region, but also has a significant impact on host communities also. The largest contributions made within the food sector by the KRG is undertaken through the Public Distribution System (PDS), a separate project implemented in collaboration with FAO and the General Directorate of Crops Trade.

Whilst the PDS can be used as highly effective tool in food assistance, it is not without its flaw. The PDS is relied upon by a majority of households (both IDP households and local households) to meet their food needs; the PDS distributes monthly food vouchers and/or food parcels to those registered within the PDS system and this support provides invaluable to those in need of it. Control over the PDS is mandated through the Iraqi Ministry of Trade and administered in the Kurdistan Region through KRG Ministry of Trade and Industry. The issue that has arisen out of this however is that IDPs need to register in their new place of residence to be able to collect their monthly share. Whilst there is continuous dialogue between the respective ministries, there exists a discrepancy between the number of households/individuals re-registered in the Kurdistan Region and the statistics available on the number of IDPs now residing in the Kurdistan Region. This matter is in the process of being resolved as it would help alleviate the stress and burden placed on vulnerable families in respect to their food security. The KRG is currently awaiting and updated master list of all households that have been re-registered to the region. Another area of concern, is that those registered within the PDS are not claiming their monthly provisions, most notably due to further displacement and/or relocation. An example of this is Duhok that hosts the largest number of IDPs in the province. The Food Distribution Offices has noted that most of the IDPs do not visit Food Distribution Offices to receive their own food parcels, for instance sugar has been distributed for the months of June and July, but most of them did not receive it due to the movement from one place to another or travelling abroad. However, the Food Distributors cannot store the amount of undistributed food parcels in their storage for a long time due to their limited storage capacity. Additionally, the PDS includes only four items such as flour, Oil, Sugar and Rice. The provision of the items has not been regular on monthly bases. There are many delays or one or more items are missed when distributed. The PDS is almost an ad hoc process not only for IDPs but also across the Kurdistan Region and Iraq.

The General Directorate of Crops Trade implemented a project, mainly in the Duhok Governorate, where in which a budget of 2000,000,000 IQD was used and distributed in the form of vouchers for IDP families who could in turn purchase rice – a main ingredient used on a daily basis in local cuisine. The distribution phase of this project was February 2015 through to November 2015. Additionally, a similar project along the same lines was implemented by the General Company in November of 2015 distributed flour to IDP and Refugee families in Duhok Governorate, with a set budget of 802,178,000 IQD.

The collaboration between the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources and FAO across all three governorates of the Kurdistan Region has proved quite fruitful and effective. The aim of the project was

## FOOD

to provide and distribute regularly used farming and cattle breeding items to farmers. The KRG assumed the responsibility of salary payments of each branch instituted; there were 60 employees respectively in Erbil and Duhok, and 20 employees in Suleimaniyah at a salary rate of 500,000 IQD per employee. Hence, the total sum for the six-month long project was 40,000,000 IQD. Furthermore, during the first 40 days of the project, eighty displaced persons have benefited from the project, when every 20 days, 40 person have participated and each received 20 USD per day provided by FAO.



# WASH (WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE)

## 4. WASH (Water, Sanitation & Hygiene)

Since the onset of the humanitarian crisis, the Kurdistan Regional Government has continuously provided aid and support for displaced populations seeking safety in KRI. This is especially true of the WASH sector, where services such as water provision, water network maintenance, solid waste management and sanitation provision are being provided by both government and the international community yet remain critical. Without long-term, alternative funding sources identified and definitive durable plans made, water supply will face disruption, with serious health and environmental sanitation implications.

That being said, government authorities have been working arduously to (1) provide safe, and equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water to meet basic drinking, domestic and personal hygiene needs; (2) access to appropriate sanitation facilities; (3) providing critical hygiene items and awareness raising on hygiene practices.

In terms of human resources, the KRG has specifically recruited permanent employees to work in camp settings. In Erbil governorate, thirty-five employees have been recruited, which comprises of twenty-four engineers. Whilst in Suleimaniyah governorate, five engineers have been employed to supervise the water networks and three geologists have been supervising well drilling. An additional ten employees have been hired for the operation and maintenance of differing camps. By the end of 2015, the KRG has dedicated 208,800,000 IQD (US \$188,601) for salary payments alone.

The Suburb Water Directorate has an ongoing contribution in the purchase and provision of chlorine and the necessary mechanical machinery to ensure clean water is provided in the Duhok Governorate. This has been done alongside another ongoing project of drilling three ground-water wells in the Akre district. This is complementary to the work of the Directorate of Duhok Ground- Water who two ongoing projects in Gakwa village (Zawita sub-district) and Dze village (Atrush sub-district) to drill wells in both villages to ensure access to water. Another four wells are being drilled in Qadiya camp, and three well for Cham Mshko camp. Qadiya camp is also benefitting from an on-going project undertaken by the Duhok Governorate Board, where three of the water wells will be upgraded with concrete roofing.

The Directorate of Duhok Water has equipped themselves with lab materials for biological and chemical testing of water supplies. These tests are done periodically to ensure that the water provided to the displaced populations is in line with safety standards. By the end of 2015, the KRG has dedicated 813,179,032 IQD on infrastructure and supplies in the WASH sector.

Government authorities have been especially concerned with water network maintenance and sewerage maintenance. Regrettably, a significant portion of KRG's contribution to the maintenance and operation of camps has not been mapped. Therefore, this is not an accurate representation of government contribution in real terms.

# SHELTER AND PROTECTION

## 5. Shelter and Protection

The mass displacement into the Kurdistan Region and the subsequent need for humanitarian assistance to affected populations, both inside and outside camps settings, are increasing. With the limited resources, the KRG, with the support of UN agencies, has been able to provide basic services in terms of facilitating shelter- allocating and constructing camps - and provision of basic services and protection - providing security to the camps - in all the cities and towns where refugee and IDP camps are located. The KRG is wholly committed to the protection of displaced persons and also recognizes the importance of providing safe and clean shelter. The contribution provided by the KRG has been divided up by governorate below, however there are umbrella services, such as the provision of security, provided to all 27 IDP and 9 refugee camps.

Security of the camps is provided by the KRG alone. Zeravani officers are posted at all camps for the general protection and security of the camps, while Asayish officers are situated at the gates of each camp to monitor the comings and goings of all individuals. Within the camps, the populations are under the governance of the KRG, therefore they have to abide by KRG laws, and so just as the local population is protected and monitored by police, so too are all the camps. The Zeravani, Asayish and police officers are stationed at all the camps 24/7 to ensure the safety and protection of all individuals.

In addition to the physical protection of the camps, the KRG also provides security to IDPs in another manner; through the issuance of any and all legal documents required. The KRG provides residency permits, work permits, national and civil identification cards, passports and any other necessary documents. All associated fees to the issuance of the aforementioned documents have been waived for any displaced person. The KRG through Erbil Residency Department opened a center to register IDPs in the camps surrounding Erbil. The center provided IDPs with Residency Card for a validation period of 1 year, then renewed. The total cost associated with the provision of documentation is 344,672,000 IQD.

### Duhok:

The KRG has provided various activities and services in the refugee and IDP camps across the Duhok province. The services and activities included clearing and preparing camps; renovation and provision of caravans; renting land for camps; garbage collection; provision of electricity; provision of medical health equipment; drilling wells and water provision to the camps. The cost of providing these services to refugees and IDPs inside the camps of Duhok province is 2,801,581,779 IQD throughout different times in 2014 and 2015.

In addition, an amount of 93,117,250 IQD has been provided to Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA) for the process of collecting data and information on refugees and IDPs in Duhok province.

## SHELTER AND PROTECTION

The KRG Ministry of Construction and Housing constructed and supervised the project of Qadya camp which consists of 1000 housing units in the Sumel district at the cost of 8,500,000,000 IQD and project of public services for 2000 housing units in Qaya camp at the cost of 3,860,000,000 IQD. The funds of these projects were provided by the Duhok governorate.

### Sulaymaniah:

The renovation of project office of 1,500 housing units for IDP and refugee in Sitak and Zr Gwez. All these public services functions were under the supervision of a team from the Ministry of Construction and Housing and the budget was also provided by the said Ministry.

The KRG has recruited permanent 529 police officers to provide security to the camps surrounding Arbat area in Sulaymaniah province from the date the camps were established, and this of course is ongoing. The total cost of employee payment is 680,987,870 IQD. Other costs that go for fixing cars, food items and fuel are 3,407,849,800 IQD.

# HEALTH

## 6. Health

KRG Ministry of Health has recently declared that at its current capacity, they can only provide approximately 40-45% of the basic health services to the population. This leaves an alarming 50-55% of the population without access to healthcare. This gap is predicted to increase in 2016 unless adequate funding is obtained and appropriate measures are taken to address relevant gaps in the humanitarian response. There are currently ninety-nine hospitals spread out over the KR-I, however due to multiple issues, including an oversubscribed health care system, the health needs of the people are not being met.

### Sulaymaniah:

In Sulaymaniah governorate there are approximately 340,000 IDPs and 30,000 Syrian refugees, of which less than 10% reside in camp settings, leaving an alarming 90% in various out-of-camp settings. Within this, it is approximated that only 60% of IDPs and refugees, that live in camp settings have access to health services. Below is a chart of the medical services provided to both IDP and refugee populations for 2015 in Sulaymaniah;

<b><u>Activity</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>
Medical check up	416,047
Surgery treatment	5509
Hospitalization	244,227
Pregnancy check-up	8112
Medical check-up for children under the age of 5 due to bad food	9990
Routine vaccination	8748
Chicken Pox and Polio vaccination for children	Total anti-Polio vaccines per children: 93,701
	Total 10,174
Birth	6903
Rate of birth	19.1%
Death	405

# HEALTH

The below chart depicts the services and activities directly implemented and undertaken by the Directorate of Health in Sulaymaniah, for both IDP and refugee populations;

<b><u>Activity</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>
General healthcare/Medical check up	292,644
Operation and post-operation services	292, 644
Hospitalization	2, 946
Maternal Healthcare (excluding childbirth)	2,251
Childbirth/Post Natal care	3,198
Routine vaccination	94,000

The total cost of health sector for IDPs in Sulaymaniah province in 2014 was approximately 40,161,086,893 IQD. This of course does not compare to the total expenditure of 2015, where a total of 84,083,818,290 IQD was spent. Whilst the KRG recognized the importance of maintaining the health of its population (local, IDP and refugee populations), it lacks the financial resources to be able to continue to do so.

## Duhok:

In Duhok governorate, who hosts a larger population of IDPs, the financial weight on the KRG is depicted in the activities and associated costs below:

<b>Type of the Cost</b>	<b>Cost /dinar</b>
Strengthening health infrastructure in terms of building, machines, ambulances, staff etc. with the support of international and local NGOs.	36,579,605,496
Organizing awareness (protection) programs in the places where refugees and IDPs live, inside and outside of camps.	1,125,000,000
Medicine and medical needs have been provided to displaced persons in medical centers of Duhok governorate	28,601,752,000
Medicine and medical needs have been sent to medical teams with Peshmerga forces in the front lines.	493,641,672

## HEALTH

Medicine and medical needs have been sent to Kurdistan areas out of KRG control (disputed areas)	1,266,349,208
Medical equipment have been damaged as a result of overload from increased number of patients	5,676,000,000
21 ambulances have been damaged and due to overuses in the service of Peshmerga forces and displaced persons, the ambulances are not working now and need to be changed with new ones. And 5 ambulances were taken by ISIS.	1,470,000,000
Checking and fixing the ambulances that are used to serve Peshmerga forces and displaced persons	150,000,000
Checking and fixing the vehicles and machines and providing gasoline for the health centers providing services to the displaced persons	265,500,000
Checking and fixing the ambulances used by Peshmerga forces.	20,000,000
The amount of money have been spent on medical teams went to mount Shingal and other areas.	379,575,800
Medical stuff, centers, and machines in medical centers of Khanasor, Tilkef, Tulaband and Dubardan have been controlled by ISIS.	651,330,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>76,678,754,176</b>

# ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY

## 7. Energy and Electricity

KRG has provided electricity for camps across the Region. According to Erbil General Directorate of Electricity 1.25% of the overall electricity production in the region is provided to displaced populations. As a result of an oversubscribed system and lack of funding, the production capacity of the region has dramatically decreased to 50%; where once 23 hours of public electricity was provided to the population, it is now at approximately 8-10 hours per day.

### Erbil

According to General Directorate of Electricity 1 and 3 in Erbil, their method of quantifying the amount of electricity was previously based on estimation, but currently there are meters for this purpose. The price for 1 kWh for governmental entities is 60 IQD.

Between the period June 2013 – October 2015 service provision figures have been reported as such:

Area Name	Previous Debt	Current Calculated Debt	Total (in IQD)
<b>Qushtapah</b>	2,381,820,000	234,828,000	2,616,648,000
<b>Makhmour</b>	4,712,500,172	152,064,000	4,864,564,172
<b>Total</b>	7,094,320,172	386,892,000	7,481,212,172

Regarding General Directorate of Electricity 3, the amount of electricity provided from the date the camps established is as follows:

Camp Name	Current Debt (in kWh)	Current Calculated Debt (in IQD)	Construction Date
<b>Ankawa II</b>	2,871,748	172,304,880	4 October 2014
<b>Darashakran</b>	6,540,795	392,447,700	6 October 2014
<b>Total</b>	9,412,543	564,752,580	

Ministry of Electricity implemented a project for building a power grid for Ankawa II camp that cost 413,590,000 IQD (337,624 USD). The following table depicts the details of the project.

## ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY

Article	Cost (in IQD)
<b>Items and Equipment</b>	370,558,000
<b>Labour</b>	40,532,000
<b>Transportation</b>	2,500,000
<b>Total Cost</b>	413,590,000

The total operational cost of providing electricity in Erbil camps is 8,459,554,752 IQD (6.9 million USD).

### Duhok

Regarding Duhok governorate, the total cost of providing electricity to IDP and refugee camps is 40,769,856,970 IQD (33.3 million USD). Apart from this figure, KRG also bought diesel for electrical generators for 1,700,000,000 IQD (1.4 million USD). The following figures act as an expansion of the details.

No	Name of District	Name of the camp	Total for (31 Aug – 31 Oct 2015)	Total for (31 Oct – 31 Dec 2015)	Total (in IQD)
1	Duhok	Rashanke camp	122347000	136,465,000	2,362,429,250
2		Bablo camp	141169750	157,460,000	
3		Baniye camp	414098000	461,882,000	
4		Bagera camp	108490250	110,057,000	
5		Kura camp	87937250	87,937,250	
6		Duhok dam camp	83289750	83,289,750	
7		Banasora camp	69408000	69,408,000	
8		Mangesh camp	109901500	119,288,750	
9	Semel	Qadiya camp	335022500	383,415,750	14,960,018,250
10		Khanke camp	358279750	422,853,250	
11		Bajid Kandal camp	1057985750	1,217,735,750	
12		Kabartu camp	892500750	1,140,720,750	
13		Domiz camp	2773560000	2,979,120,000	
14		Faidiye camp	749941250	883,141,250	
15		Shariya camp	756960750	1,008,780,750	
16	Akre	Mumylyan camp	696273250	847,427,000	2,568,200,250
17		Castle camp	492480000	532,020,000	



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18	Bardarash	Gawilan camp	948900750	1,116,961,000	3,448,192,500
19		Badarash camp	608137250	774,193,500	
20	Amedi	Dawdiya camp	242475000	295,229,500	648,288,000
21		Shiladze camp	51738500	58,845,000	
22	Zakho	Jam Mshko camp	1901070750	2,129,088,250	9,030,494,000
23		Bersve camp	2467221500	2,533,113,500	
24	Shekhan	Garmava camp	708006750	726,450,750	2,419,360,000
25		Shekhan camp	92400250	161,580,250	
26		Isiya camp	346931000	383,991,000	
<b>Total</b>			<b>16616527250</b>	<b>18,820,455,000</b>	<b>35,436,982,250</b>

General Directorate of Duhok Electricity/ the brief on the providing electricity projects for refugee and IDPs camps in Duhok province.

No	Camp Name	Name of the project	Cost of the project (in IQD)	Budget Income
1	Domiz1	Delivering electricity to Domiz camp branch 7 + an electricity feeder for the camp	3,310,888,500	Electricity revenue
2	Domiz2	Delivering electricity to Domiz camp, branch 6	499,924,600	Electricity revenue
3	Gawilan	Delivering electricity to Gawilan camp	1,444,000,000	Duhok governorate budget
4	Semel	Jam Barakat project (outside network)	78,061,620	Governorate
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,332,874,720</b>	

### Sulaymaniah and Halabja:

According to General Directorate of Electricity, a total cost of 4,059,181,816 IQD (3.3 million USD) has been allocated for the projects of providing electricity to the camps (Qoraw, Taza De, Arbat, Ashti, Barznja, Swrdash, and Barika). Also, in Halabja, a total cost of 1,375,000,000 IQD has been allocated for electricity. Thus, total cost of electricity for the two governorates is 5,434,181,816 (4.4 million USD).

