

2018

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

ADVANCE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FEB 2018

IRAQ



TOTAL POPULATION OF IRAQ

37M

PEOPLE IN NEED

8.7M

PEOPLE TARGETED

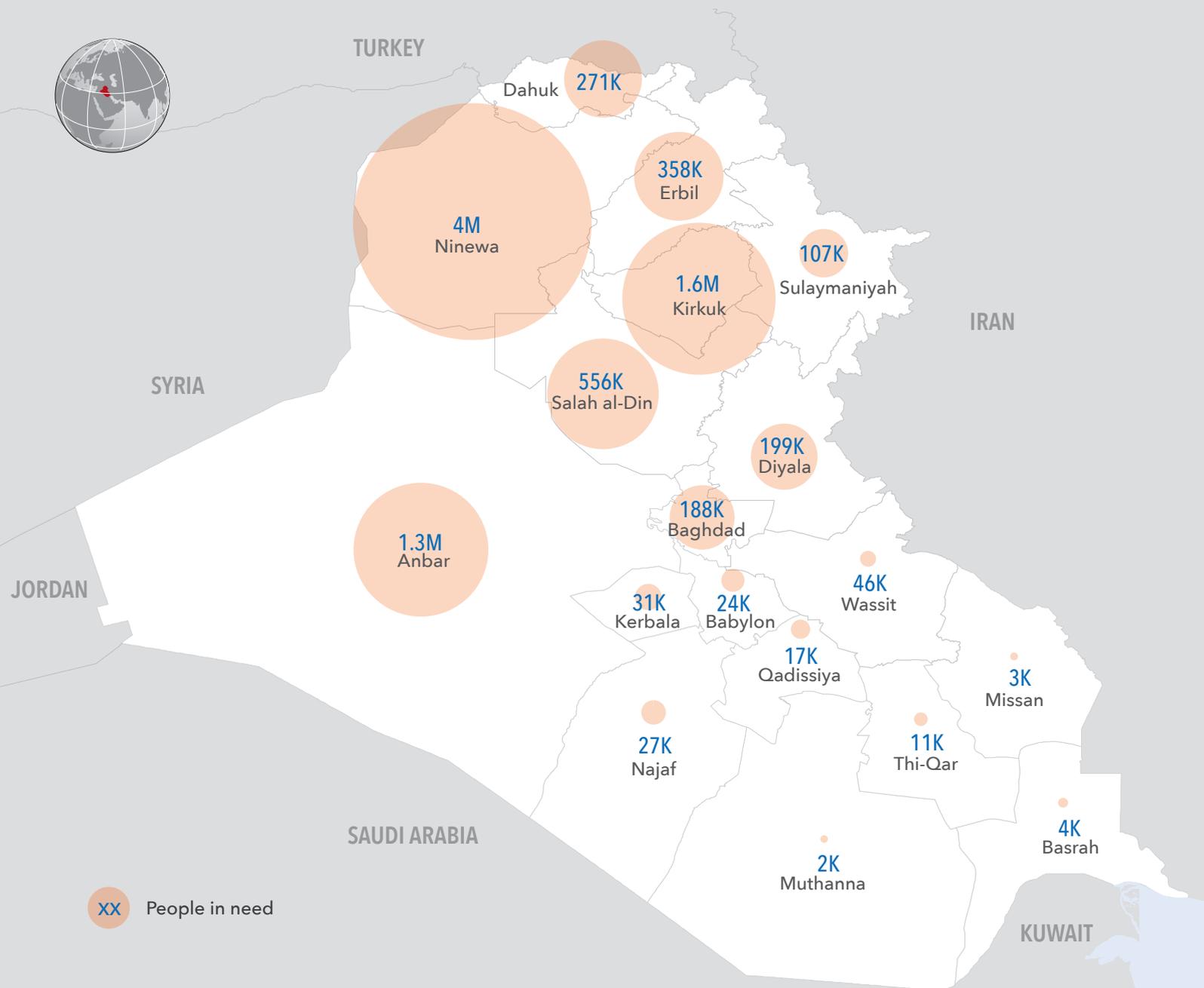
3.4M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

569M

HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS

102



The designation employed and the presentation of materials and maps in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The 2018 Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) has been developed to target populations in critical need throughout Iraq but does not cover the refugee response in Iraq. This is led by the UN refugee agency, UNHCR, and covered in the 2018-2019 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP). In an effort to present a comprehensive overview of the humanitarian situation in Iraq, refugee needs and representative response actions are referenced in relevant sections in the HRP.

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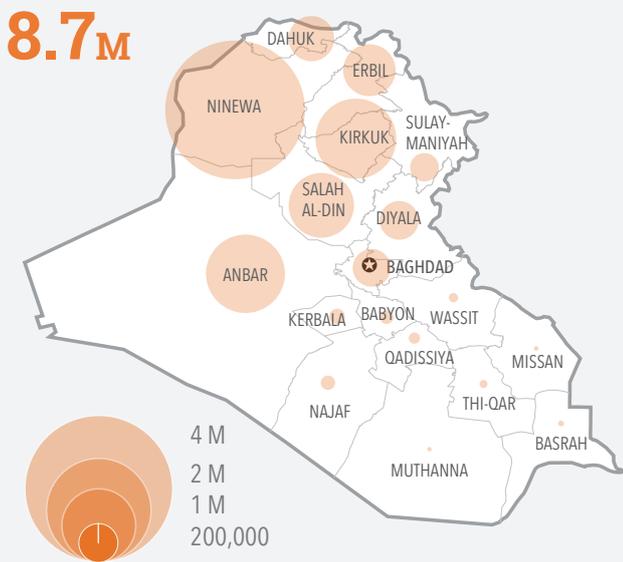
HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

AT A GLANCE

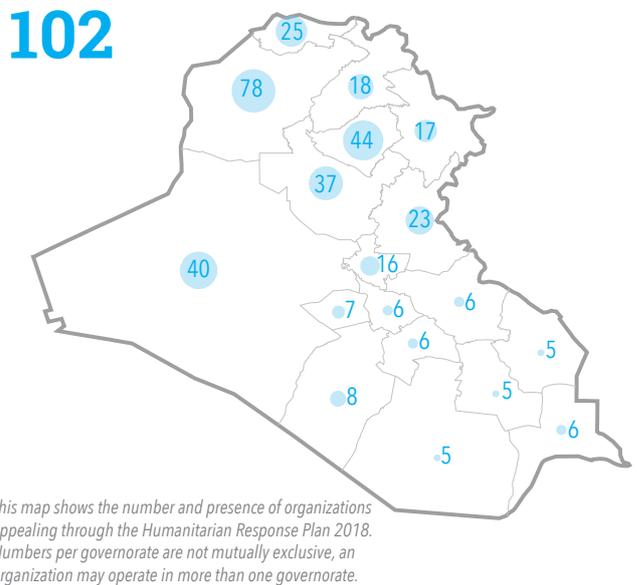
TOTAL POPULATION OF IRAQ  37M	PEOPLE IN NEED  8.7M	PEOPLE TARGETED  3.4M	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)  569M	HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS  102
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1  Supporting highly vulnerable displaced families living in camps and substandard accommodation	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2  Supporting highly vulnerable displaced families who are willing to return to their homes, but are unable to do so without assistance	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3  Reaching as many newly displaced and currently accessible families as possible	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4  Supporting highly vulnerable people inadequately covered under the social protection floor	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5  Supporting people brutalized by violence to cope and recover

04

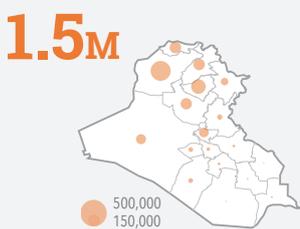
PEOPLE WHO NEED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE



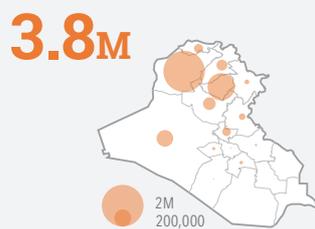
PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS IN 2018



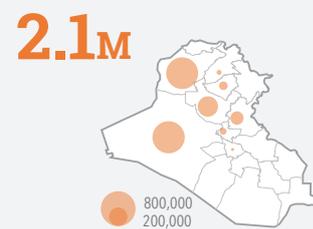
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE



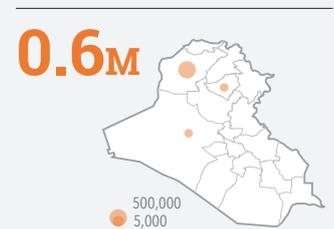
VULNERABLE HOST COMMUNITIES



RETURNEES



NON-DISPLACED IN NEWLY ACCESSIBLE AREAS



In addition to 300,000 newly and secondarily displaced people and 246,230 Syrian refugees

PROFILE OF THE CRISIS

OVERVIEW AND IMPACT

The majority of displaced families are expected to return to their communities by the end of the year

The humanitarian crisis in Iraq is entering a new phase. Combat operations against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) have ended and hundreds of thousands of displaced people are returning to their homes and communities.

Retaken areas are being cleared of explosive hazards and rubble and major efforts are underway to restore electricity, water and sewage grids, re-establish the Government's social protection floor, jump-start local economies and open schools and health centres. Displaced camps are being consolidated and de-commissioned and modalities are being put in place for ensuring that the highly vulnerable families who are currently receiving assistance from humanitarian partners are covered under the Government's new Poverty Reduction Strategy.

The human toll of four years of intensive, virtually non-stop combat has been enormous. In 2014, 2.5 million civilians were displaced inside Iraq; in 2015, more than one million people fled their homes; in 2016, an additional 700,000 people fled and in 2017, 1.7 million civilians were newly displaced. Population movements have been multi-directional; at the same time that hundreds of thousands of people have been fleeing their homes, hundreds of thousands have been returning.

The pace and scale of displacement have made the Iraq crisis one of the largest and most volatile in the world. Civilians have been at extreme risk throughout, from aerial bombardment, artillery barrage, cross-fire, snipers, and unexploded ordnance. Tens of thousands of civilians have been used as human shields and hundreds of thousands have survived siege-like conditions.

The military operation to retake Mosul, starting in October 2016 and ending nine months later in July 2017, was the longest urban battle since World War II. In accordance with the army's humanitarian concept of operations, one million civilians were safely evacuated from the city in the largest managed evacuation from a combat zone in modern history.

Humanitarians were on the frontlines and in emergency camps throughout, liaising with Iraqi security forces to ensure civilians were evacuated safely and providing life-saving assistance to the 1.7 million people who either fled or stayed in their homes. Priority was given to reaching civilians as soon as they crossed to safety; a reported 20,000 severely wounded people were referred to hospitals during the offensive, including 12,700 people who were stabilized at frontline trauma posts managed by health partners.

It will take years to rebuild Iraq. Damage and loss assessments conducted by the Ministry of Planning and analysed by the World Bank estimate that reconstruction will take at least 10 years and cost well over US\$88 billion.

The health and education sectors have been particularly hard-hit. The number of consultations performed in health clinics has increased eightfold since 2014. Thirty-six per cent of health centres in Salah al-Din are damaged or destroyed and only half of health facilities in Ninewa are fully functional. Schools in conflict-affected areas are operating double and triple shifts. Last year alone, more than 150 schools were damaged or destroyed. Nearly 50 per cent of children in displaced camps do not have access to quality education and 3.2 million children attend school irregularly or not at all.

Agricultural production has declined 40 per cent compared to pre-conflict levels when crop production, including wheat, barley, maize, fruits and vegetables in Ninewa and Salah al-Din provided nearly 70 per cent of household income. The poverty rate in the areas most impacted by the fighting exceeds 40 per cent. Poor households and close to one-third of displaced families are currently relying on negative coping strategies. Nearly 1.9 million Iraqis are food insecure; 7.3 million people require health care; 5.2 million protection support; 5.4 million water and sanitation assistance and 4.1 million people need shelter.

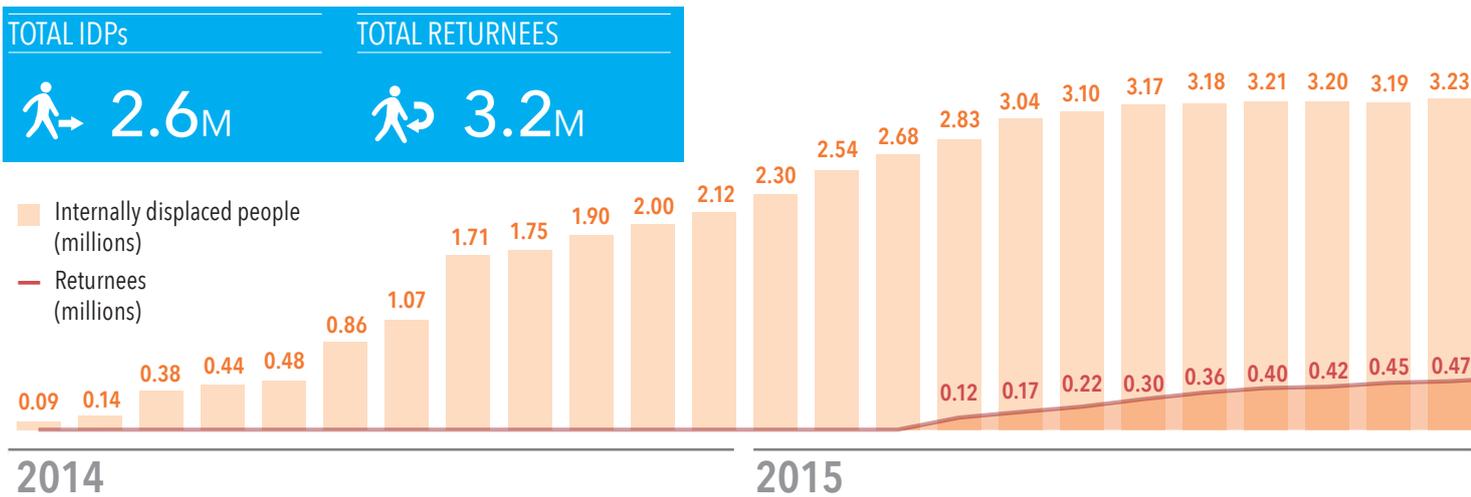
Although the conflict has ended, multiple, unpredictable volatile dynamics are expected to continue throughout 2018. Asymmetric attacks cannot be ruled out, particularly in areas where ISIL retains local support, resulting in new displacement and impacting returns. New sources of instability may possibly emerge, linked to delays in reconciliation and political tensions, including in disputed areas.

As many as two million displaced Iraqis are likely to return to their homes during 2018. Although major efforts are being made by the Government of Iraq and Kurdistan Regional Government to incentivize and facilitate returns, many vulnerable families are unable to return without assistance. Displaced people from areas which are not yet stable are likely to delay going home until conditions improve and will continue to need support. Families living in camps and substandard accommodation are highly vulnerable and host communities throughout the country, most particularly in the Kurdistan Region, are facing widespread unemployment and deteriorating public services.

During 2018, and beyond, millions of people are likely to need protection support as families and communities grapple with post-conflict realities. Retaliation against people associated with ISIL and sectarian-related violence are problems in sensitive areas. Families without civil documentation are struggling

to access the Government’s social protection floor and claim compensation. Hundreds of thousands of people who have been brutalized by violence, including women and children, require specialized support and services, many of which are only partially available.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE (IDP) AND RETURNEES - AS OF DECEMBER 2017



06

JAN 2014
Fighting begins in Anbar and Fallujah falls, displacing about 85,000 people.

MAY 2014
People displaced by violence in Anbar reach 550,000.

JUN 2014
Mosul falls and violence spreads across north-central Iraq. Conflict-related displacements increase to 1.2 million, though some displaced quickly return to Mosul.

AUG 2014
Attacks on Sinjar, Zummar and the Ninewa Plains displace nearly 1 million people within weeks, pushing the number of displaced Iraqis to 1.8 million.

JAN 2015
Displacement increases to about 2.2 million people due to insecurity and conflict in central and northern regions.

MAY 2015
Military operations in Anbar trigger displacement. About 116,850 displaced people returned to their homes.

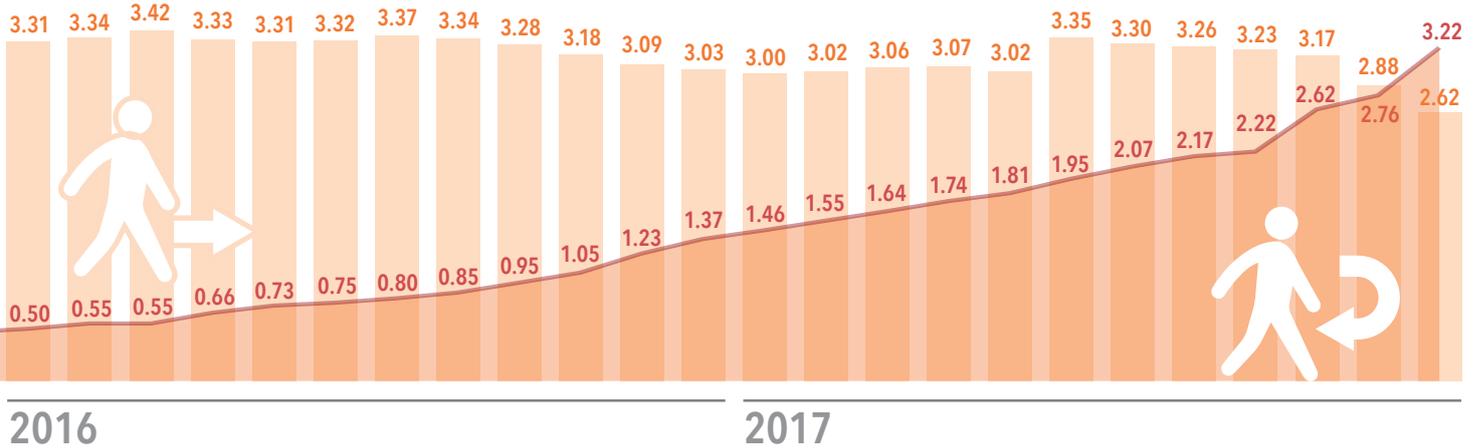
JUN 2015
Revised HRP launched. US\$498 million requested for July - December 2015.

SEP 2015
Cholera outbreak begins, affecting central and southern Iraq. By December, 17 governorates are affected, over 2,800 cases are laboratory confirmed and two deaths are registered.

DEC 2015
Military operations to retake Ramadi intensify, opening a new phase in the Iraq crisis. Around 30,000 people are displaced in December and January 2016 as a result.

The Government of Iraq and Kurdistan Regional Government, supported by national organizations and religious endowments, are committed to providing the bulk of humanitarian assistance in 2018, but will continue to rely on humanitarian partners to support displaced and highly vulnerable families. The continued

importance of the Iraq humanitarian operation cannot be underestimated. Reconciliation, security and the country's future peace depend on ensuring that the people who have suffered and lost everything during the conflict receive the help they need.



07

MAR 2016
 Battles to retake Heet and surrounding areas and along the Mosul corridor begin, displacing over **50,000** people by end of May.

JUN 2016
 Over **85,000** people are rapidly displaced from Fallujah as the city is retaken by Iraqi security forces.

SEP 2016
 Military operations along the Anbar and Mosul corridors displace more than **500,000** people by end-September.

OCT 2016
 The fight for Mosul begins on 17 October, leading to severe protection threats for over **1 million** civilians. Around **90,000** people are displaced in the first two months of the battle.

NOV 2016
 Returns increase dramatically, especially to Anbar, reaching more than 100,000 people per month. A total of **1.2 million** people have returned home across Iraq by November.

JUL 2017
 Prime Minister announced the complete recapture of Mosul city. Over **1 million** people displaced.

SEP 2017
 Military operations in Hawiga that began on 21 September displace approximately **42,500** people.

OCT 2017
 Approximately **180,000** people displaced due to military realignment in northern Iraq in October.

DEC 2017
 In late December 2017, for the first time since the Iraq displacement crisis began in December 2013, IOM recorded more returnees (**3.2 million** individuals) than people displaced (**2.6 million** individuals) in Iraq.

BREAKDOWN OF

PEOPLE IN NEED

The number of people in need of emergency humanitarian assistance continues to decline

During 2018, humanitarian partners estimate that 8.7 million people across Iraq will require some form of humanitarian assistance. This number represents the aggregate, rather than absolute number of people who will need some form of assistance. Using a standardized methodology, partners have assessed needs across five major categories of vulnerability. Based on inter-cluster assessments partners estimate that:

- 1.5 million internally displaced people living in camps and informal settlements will require humanitarian assistance in 2018. This is an upper estimation based on the assumption that many families may decide to return to their communities later in the year due to insecurity, damage and unexploded ordnance in their home communities;
- 300,000 people may be forced to move, or be secondarily displaced, as a result of asymmetric attacks and tensions in disputed and unstable areas during 2018;

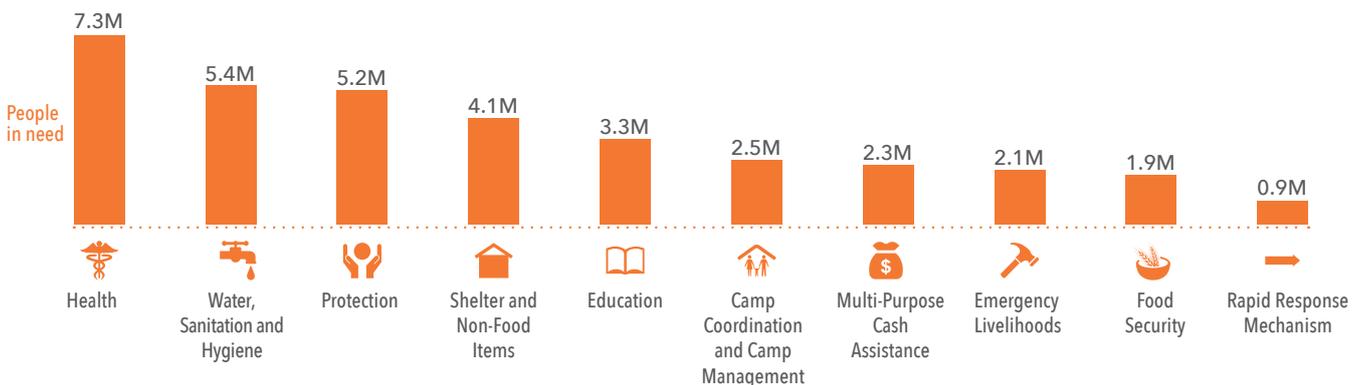
- 2 million returnees may require some form of limited humanitarian assistance during 2018, including 500,000 highly vulnerable people who have already returned and the 1.5 million people who will return during the course of the year;
- 3.8 million people in communities hosting large numbers of displaced families may require humanitarian assistance in 2018. This is an upper estimation that includes people in host communities who are adequately covered by the Government social protection systems.
- 600,000 people who remained in their homes during the final offensives of the conflict, including, 500,000 people from Mosul and Telafar, 60,000 people in Hawiga and 40,000 people in western areas of Anbar.

Of the 8.7 million people who require humanitarian assistance, 4.3 million are female and 4.1 million, nearly half of the total people in need, are children. In addition to displaced and host families, 250,000 Syrian refugees are expected to remain in Iraq and require continuing assistance.

08

AGGREGATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED  8.7M	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE 1.5M	RETURNEES 2.1M	NEWLY OR SECONDARILY DISPLACED PEOPLE 0.3M
	HIGHLY VULNERABLE RESIDENTS IN HOST COMMUNITIES 3.8M	NON-DISPLACED IN NEWLY ACCESSIBLE AREAS 0.6M	REFUGEES 0.25M

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED BY CLUSTER



TOTAL POPULATION

37M



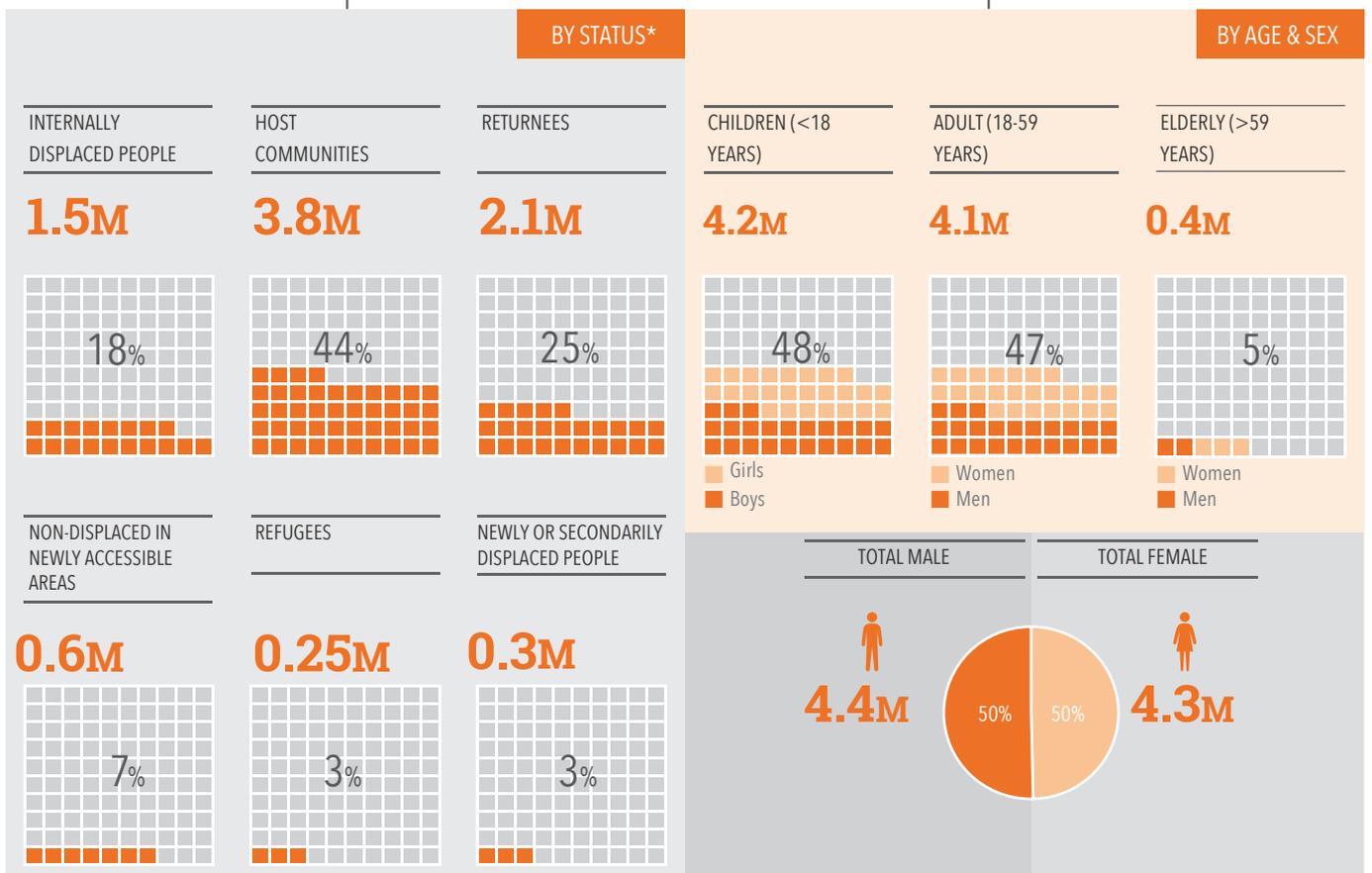
NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED AREAS

14M



NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO NEED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

8.7M



* Figures are rounded, the total number of people in need (8.7M) is calculated based on actual figures.

SEVERITY OF

PEOPLE IN NEED

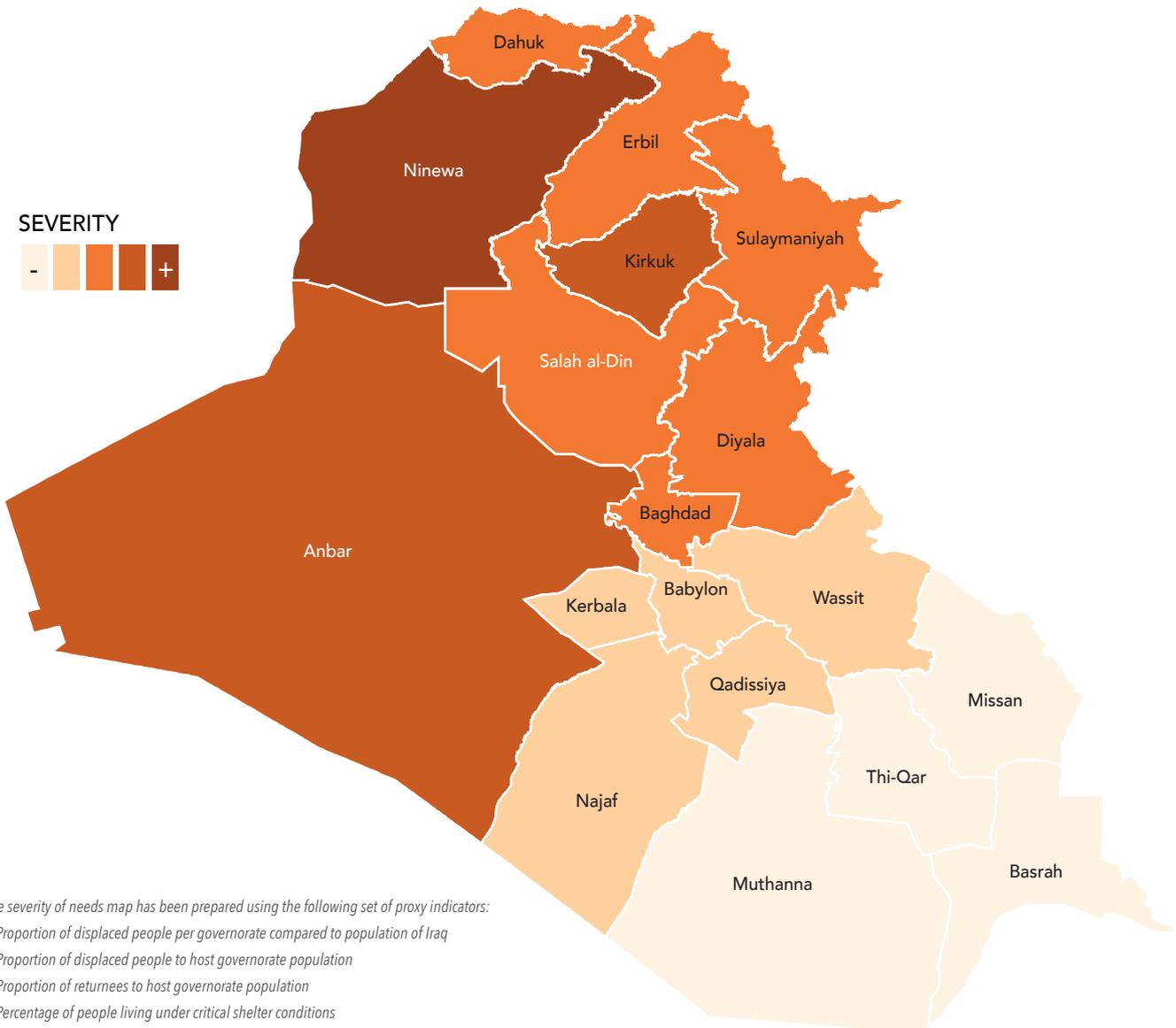
Ninewa, Kirkuk and Anbar remain the most severely affected governorates

Nearly 80 per cent of the estimated 8.7 million people requiring assistance are concentrated in Ninewa, Kirkuk and Anbar governorates. Ninewa remains the epicentre of the crisis. Forty-six per cent of the Iraqis who need assistance, four million people, live in Ninewa. In Kirkuk, 1.6 million people require assistance, including people in newly accessible areas of Hawiga district. In Anbar, 1.3 million people require humanitarian assistance.

30 per cent of all displaced people in Iraq and 226,000 refugees from Syria. Dahuk and Erbil host the second and third largest displaced population respectively, many of whom have been displaced since August 2014. More than 140,000 vulnerable residents in host communities in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq are also estimated to require humanitarian assistance.

Needs are also concentrated in Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah governorates in Iraq's Kurdistan Region, which together host

10



The severity of needs map has been prepared using the following set of proxy indicators:

- Proportion of displaced people per governorate compared to population of Iraq
- Proportion of displaced people to host governorate population
- Proportion of returnees to host governorate population
- Percentage of people living under critical shelter conditions

STRATEGIC**OBJECTIVES****Protection remains the overriding humanitarian priority during 2018**

During 2018, humanitarian partners are committed to doing everything possible to ensure that highly vulnerable Iraqis in the hardest-hit areas receive the protection and support they require, and are entitled to under international humanitarian law. On the basis of assessed needs, and working in close cooperation with national authorities and institutions, the partners represented in the Humanitarian Response Plan are committed to:

1**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE ONE**

Supporting highly vulnerable displaced families living in camps and substandard accommodation by providing services and assistance packages

2**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE TWO**

Supporting highly vulnerable displaced families who are willing to return to their homes, but are unable to do so without assistance by providing packages at their place of displacement and when they return home

3**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE THREE**

Reaching as many newly displaced and currently accessible families as possible by securing safe access and providing sequenced emergency packages

4**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE FOUR**

Supporting highly vulnerable people inadequately covered under the social protection floor by providing assistance packages and facilitating access to services

5**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE FIVE**

Supporting people brutalized by violence to cope and recover by providing specialized assistance and protection

RESPONSE

STRATEGY

The humanitarian operation will contract significantly during 2018; this will be a managed process

During 2018, the humanitarian operation will contract significantly. Rather than allowing this contraction to evolve haphazardly or to increase vulnerabilities, the process will be managed in conjunction with the Government's High Level Advisory Team and Crisis Management Cell, supported by the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre (JCMC) in Baghdad and the Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC) in Erbil.

During the year, as camps are consolidated and de-commissioned and authorities accelerate reconstruction, humanitarians will work closely with counterparts to ensure that families are

able to choose whether to remain where they are, return to their homes or resettle. High priority will be given to helping vulnerable families access the Government's social protection floor and every effort will be made to ensure services continue to be provided in camps and areas with a high concentration of at-risk populations.

Of the 8.7 million Iraqis who will need some form of assistance in 2018, humanitarian partners will provide support to a subset of highly vulnerable people. In line with the HRP's strategic objectives, partners will:



Provide services and assistance packages to **1.5 million** displaced people living in camps and informal settlements



Provide assistance packages to **350,000** highly vulnerable people who are unable to return unless helped



Help to secure safe access to and provide sequenced emergency packages to **300,000** people who may be newly or secondarily displaced during the year



Provide assistance packages and facilitate access to services for **1.25 million** highly vulnerable people who are not covered by the Government's social protection floor



Provide specialized assistance and protection for **2.2 million** people

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Given the centrality of the return process in 2018, humanitarian partners are committed to working at all levels to support the Government's policy of safe, dignified and voluntary returns. In line with a framework for principled returns adopted by the Humanitarian Country Team in early 2018, partners will:

Provide guidance on the parameters of principled returns, including measures to ensure the process is voluntary, safe, informed, dignified, non-discriminatory and sustainable

Advocate against forced, premature or obstructed returns and coordinate closely with authorities on governorate plans for camp consolidation and closure, including mechanisms to ensure residents are able to choose whether to return, remain or resettle

Encourage and assist the Government to provide timely, accurate information on services and conditions in return areas, facilitate registration and security clearances for returning families, and where appropriate, arrange familiarization visits and transport home for highly vulnerable families

Strengthen the Real-Time Accountability Partnership, including steps to address gender-based violence during displacement and returns

Help ensure the newly established JCMC Community Resource Centres provide information to local residents on available services and advise on gaps which can be temporarily covered through humanitarian programming while Government programmes are scaling-up

Strengthen referral mechanisms to Government health, education legal, protection and food support services



CASH ASSISTANCE

Displaced and destitute families continue to show an overwhelming preference for cash assistance. In 2018, 25 per cent of all humanitarian programming channelled through the Humanitarian Response Plan will be cash programming, including grants and vouchers for food, school-costs, hygiene and household items. Cash programming will also include multi-purpose cash transfers and cash-for-work activities. Members of the Cash Working Group are coordinating closely with national authorities to agree on modalities for helping families access Government support services and to ensure that the cash assistance being provided by humanitarian partners does not undermine or duplicate the Government's own transfer programmes.

HUMANITARIAN

ACCESS AND OPERATIONAL CAPACITY

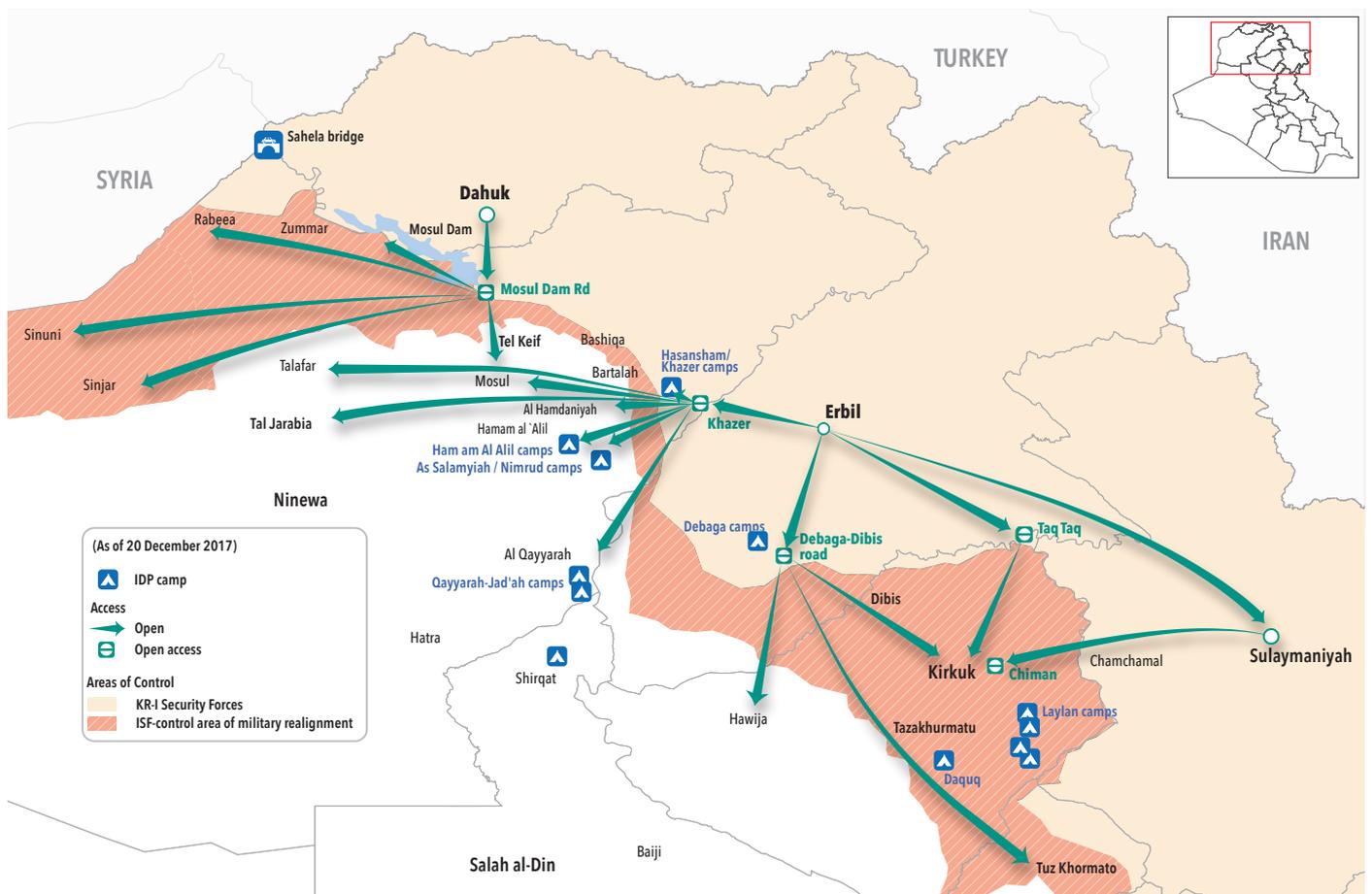
Large areas previously cut off from humanitarian assistance have become accessible

Humanitarian access and operational capacity are continuing to expand; 179 partners are currently active in 46 major operational areas. During 2017, as Iraqi security forces retook major cities and districts in Salah al-Din, Kirkuk, Anbar and Ninewa governorates, nearly five million civilians became newly accessible.

With support from the JCMC in Baghdad and JCC in Erbil, operational capacity in retaken areas increased 113 per cent in Ninewa during 2017, 52 per cent in Salah al-Din, 47 per cent in Kirkuk and 13 per cent in Anbar. In Mosul city, humanitarian partners accessed and provided assistance in 76 neighbourhoods in 2016 and reached all 145 neighbourhoods with assistance in 2017.

Although a number of constraints on the movement of staff and goods were experienced following the restriction on flights to the Kurdistan Region of Iraq in late September and the military realignment in disputed areas in mid-October, authorities are working closely with OCHA to facilitate NGO registration, issue visas and arrange permits and cargo clearance. Since late September, more than 1,000 emergency visa requests have been processed by Baghdad authorities, including 900 for NGOs.

OCHA's civil-military liaison team continues to secure access and coordinate with authorities to address instances of extortion, harassment and delays and closures at checkpoints. Restrictions on national staff because of sectarian, ethnic and tribal affiliations are also being addressed through the good offices of the Humanitarian Coordinator.



HUMANITARIAN

COORDINATION
AND FUNDING

Pooled funding mechanisms support strategic coordination to ensure assistance gets to front line areas, where it is needed most

In the lead-up to the Mosul operation, the Government, supported by the Humanitarian Country Team, established new coordination structures and strengthened others. A High Level Advisory Team was established by the Prime Minister before military operations began to oversee all strategic components of the operation. A working group brought together Baghdad's Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre and Kurdistan's Joint Crisis Coordination Centre.

OCHA's civil-military coordination and access team established strategic and working level contacts with the military and all security organs and forces involved in the operation and convened a working group of front-line partners to improve access to newly retaken areas. OCHA established zone coordination offices for each of the four quadrants of the city and activated a Humanitarian Operations Centre bringing clusters and operational partners together each day to review priorities, plan operations and identify and overcome bottlenecks. The Humanitarian Coordinator established an Emergency Cell, attended daily by the heads of UN agencies in their roles as cluster leads. The Humanitarian Country Team and Inter-Cluster Working Group met weekly, and then fortnightly.

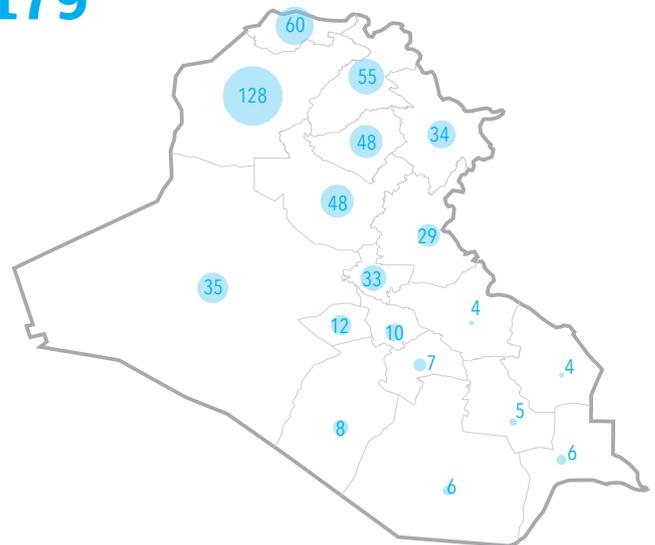
In December 2017, one month after military operations against ISIL concluded, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee deactivated Iraq as a Level 3 Emergency; many of the ground structures established to address the Mosul crisis were also deactivated. During 2018, the HCT will be reviewing all existing structures. Structures which have out-lived their purpose will be deactivated; others required to facilitate the new phase, including governorate Voluntary Return Committees, will be established to help manage the contraction of humanitarian operations.

The Humanitarian Response Plans for Iraq have been the most highly prioritized in the region for three years and among the highest-funded globally. Pooled funding mechanisms, including the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) in New York and

the Iraq Humanitarian Fund (IHF) have been used strategically to support front-line operations. In 2017, the IHF was the third largest country-based pooled fund globally, allocating US\$ 71.7 million to support 62 partners implement 127 projects. Established in June 2015, the Fund has channelled more than US\$ 180 million to humanitarian partners, including through direct funding to national NGOs. In the case of Mosul, the CERF and the IHF have been the first, fastest and largest funding mechanisms available for humanitarian partners, together contributing US\$ 100 million in 2016 and 2017.

OPERATIONAL PRESENCE IN 2017

179



This map shows number and presence of organizations that responded to humanitarian needs in 2017. Numbers per governorate are not mutually exclusive, an organization may operate in more than one governorate.

RESPONSE

MONITORING

Real-time information is being collected by mobile teams and shared across clusters

On the ground, clusters are working more closely together than ever before, using common methodologies to assess needs and sharing real-time information to help improve targeting and response. Starting with the Mosul operation, inter-cluster mobile teams are collecting first-hand information and disseminating this to partners working in areas receiving displaced populations, including transit points, screening sites and in emergency camps. In difficult-to-reach areas, clusters are engaging more regularly with local leaders and organizations, helping to improve situational awareness. Clusters are also continuing to improve cluster-specific mechanisms for collecting, processing and analyzing data and are using dashboards to measure progress against agreed targets.

The Iraq IDP Information Centre continues to receive inputs and suggestions from displaced people who call the hotline, often

with concerns about gaps in service delivery. This information is being immediately shared with clusters, helping partners to respond quickly to emerging problems.

At the strategic level, the Government of Iraq and Kurdistan Regional Government continue to jointly monitor progress during meetings of the High Level Advisory Team. The Government's Crisis Emergency Cell meets regularly, developing plans and monitoring progress against these. In the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, strategic monitoring is being done under the leadership of the Ministry of Interior, with support from the JCC. The Humanitarian Country Team continues to regularly progress against the strategic objectives in the Humanitarian Response Plan, adapting and correcting course, where necessary, in response to emerging priorities.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO

AFFECTED POPULATIONS

People receiving assistance continue to provide feedback and guidance to humanitarian partners

Humanitarian partners are committed to improving outreach and engagement with affected populations through three key mechanisms.

The Iraq IDP Information Centre, a free hot-line established in 2015, has already received more than 100,000 calls from people impacted by the crisis. During 2018, the centre is committed to streamlining and accelerating referral procedures, improving two-way communication channels and expanding its data sharing platforms with clusters to shorten response times.

Partners are also helping to establish and support Community Resource Centres in return areas. These new centres, which will be staffed by the JCMC and include personnel seconded by agencies and clusters, will provide information to returnees and local residents on the services being delivered by both the

Government and humanitarian clusters. Community Resource Centres will also identify gaps in service delivery that can be temporarily covered by humanitarian partners while the Government's social protection floor is being re-established.

The Real-Time Accountability Partnership, which was rolled out in Iraq in 2017, aims to prevent and address sexual exploitation and abuse among humanitarian partners and field staff. During 2018, the partnership will strengthen feedback channels from the IDP Information Centre and continue to work closely with the mechanism established in the Government's National Operation Centre to investigate and adjudicate all violations of humanitarian principles and international humanitarian law, including sexual and gender-based violence.





NO LOST GENERATION

Children and youth are the most impacted by the crisis in Iraq. The No Lost Generation initiative aims to address this by increasing access to inclusive and quality education for more than 1.7 million children and youth. Partners are working around-the-clock to protect unaccompanied and separated children, those associated with armed groups and children in detention. Special efforts are being made to expand psychosocial support and facilitate case identification and referrals in learning spaces. Partners are also helping to promote employability skills and knowledge and protect adolescents and younger children from sexual exploitation, being recruited into armed groups or forced into child marriage and child labour.



Over 150 attacks on schools and personnel were verified and at least **31 schools** were used by military forces

490 children were reported to have been recruited by military actors

1,168 grave child rights violations affecting **3,601** children were reported

399 children were reported to have been killed and **664** injured as a result of conflict. Actual numbers believed to be much higher.

Figures by the end of November 2017



Over 30 per cent of youth are currently not in employment, education or training

SUMMARY OF

NEEDS, TARGETS AND REQUIREMENTS

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



	TOTAL		BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE TARGETED				BY SEX & AGE**		REQUIREMENTS
	People targeted	% People in need targeted	# Internally displaced people	# Highly vulnerable returnees	# Newly or secondarily displaced people	# Highly vulnerable people not adequately covered by social protection floor	% Female	% Children, adult, elderly	Total in US\$ (million)
Protection	2.2M	42%	1.4M	0.35M	0.30M	0.13M	50	48 48 4	65M
Health	3.4M	46%	1.5M	0.35M	0.30M	1.25M*	51	47 48 5	67.4M
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	2.4M	44%	0.6M	0.35M	0.30M	1.08M*	49	47 48 5	70M
Food Security	1.0M	50%	0.8M	0M	0.01M	0.17M	49	38 54 7	150M
Shelter and Non-Food Items	1.9M	46%	1.0M	0.05M	0.30M	0.57M	50	48 47 5	63.4M
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	1.1M	43%	0.4M	0.15M	0.10M	0.40M	51	53 43 4	25M
Education	0.5M	16%	0.1M	0.10M	0.07M	0.26M	48	100	38M
Emergency Livelihoods	0.02M	0.8%	0M	0.02M	0M	0M	55	11 88 1	3.5M
Rapid Response Mechanism	0.6M	73%	0.2M	0.12M	0.30M	0M	52	49 47 4	7M
Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance	1.5M	63%	0.5M	0.28M	0.09M	0.56M	50	47 48 5	60M

* Figures provided under this category include host communities and non-displaced in newly accessible areas.

**Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)

SUMMARY OF

CLUSTER RESPONSE



PROTECTION

PEOPLE IN NEED



5.2M

PEOPLE TARGETED



2.2M

REQUIREMENTS



\$65M

HRP PARTNERS



52

The aim of the cluster is to provide protection support to highly vulnerable women, men, girls and boys affected by the conflict.

FOR PEOPLE LIVING IN CAMPS AND INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS, the Protection Cluster will provide protection assistance, including community-based support, particularly for displaced people who cannot return home, by:



- Maintaining a presence in camp and non-camp settings and identifying people requiring specialized protection services
- Providing specialized protection services, including psychosocial support, victim assistance, and legal assistance with civil documentation
- Engaging with authorities to ensure families are able to make informed, voluntary decisions about residency

FOR HIGHLY VULNERABLE PEOPLE WHO ARE UNABLE TO RETURN UNLESS HELPED, the Protection Cluster will engage with authorities and displaced families to help ensure that returns are voluntary, safe and dignified by:



- Identifying, in coordination with the CCCM Cluster, highly-vulnerable displaced families who are willing to return to their areas of origin but lack the means to do so
- Developing and disseminating information essential to making informed decisions on returns in coordination with the Communication with Communities Taskforce
- Prioritizing pre-departure risk education and monitoring points of departure and return to determine whether movements are voluntary, safe, non-discriminatory and sustainable
- Referring vulnerable people to, and where appropriate providing, specialized services in return areas

FOR PEOPLE WHO MAY BE NEWLY OR SECONDARILY DISPLACED DURING THE YEAR, the Protection Cluster will provide immediate protection assistance by:



- Dispatching mobile protection teams to identify highly vulnerable newly displaced people
- Referring highly vulnerable displaced people to specialized services, including emergency support for survivors of gender-based violence, identification, tracing and reunification for unaccompanied and separated children, and legal assistance for individuals who are detained
- Clearing access routes and providing emergency mine risk education

FOR HIGHLY VULNERABLE PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT COVERED BY THE GOVERNMENT'S SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOOR, the Protection Cluster will refer highly vulnerable people to government social protection systems, and where gaps exist, will help to cover these by:



- Identifying individuals not adequately covered by social protection systems and referring them to Community Resource Centres or other centres providing specialized assistance
- Providing, on a temporary basis, specialized protection services to help cover gaps in the government's social protection floor
- Surveying mine-contaminated areas and prioritizing emergency clearance in the catchment area of service providers



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HEALTH

 PEOPLE IN NEED 7.3M	 PEOPLE TARGETED 3.4M	 REQUIREMENTS \$67.4M	 # HRP PARTNERS 29
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The aim of the cluster is to reduce morbidity and mortality for displaced and vulnerable people in conflict-affected and other critical areas.

FOR PEOPLE LIVING IN CAMPS AND INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS, the Health Cluster will provide access to quality essential health care services, including psychosocial support by:



- Providing primary health care services, including out-patient consultations, immunization, reproductive health services, communicable disease surveillance and management, clinical assessment and management of mental health cases through mobile and static facilities
- Referring complicated emergency cases to accessible and functional hospitals near informal settlements, using ambulances assigned by the departments of health and supported by partners
- Referring non-emergency cases to the nearest hospital through vehicles provided by partners
- Ensuring an uninterrupted supply of essential medicines and emergency health kits

FOR HIGHLY VULNERABLE PEOPLE WHO ARE UNABLE TO RETURN UNLESS HELPED, the Health Cluster will provide an expanded range of health services in priority return locations by:



- Providing, as part of the RRM kits, a two-week supply of high-energy biscuits for children aged 6-59 months
- Deploying medical teams and providing short-term initial support to primary health care centres that are reopening and hospitals in areas of return

FOR PEOPLE WHO MAY BE NEWLY OR SECONDARILY DISPLACED DURING THE YEAR, the Health Cluster will provide access to critical life-saving health care and specialized services by:



- Providing comprehensive primary health care services through mobile and static clinics
- Referring complicated cases to the nearest functional secondary facilities
- Immunizing children against vaccine-preventable diseases
- Providing reproductive health services to girls and women of child-bearing age
- Screening and managing malnutrition cases
- Arranging for clinical assessment and treatment of mental health cases and providing psychosocial support

FOR HIGHLY VULNERABLE PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT COVERED BY THE GOVERNMENT'S SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOOR, the Health Cluster will help refer vulnerable people to government health services, and where gaps exist, will help to cover these by:



- Referring returnees with special needs to protection partners to ensure continued, specialized care after their health needs have been met
- Providing essential health services to vulnerable groups, including outpatient care, emergency services, referral to secondary care, maternity and new-born care, mental health and substance use services, including behavioural health treatment, prescription drugs, patient rehabilitative services and assistive devices, laboratory services, preventive and wellness services and chronic disease management



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WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

PEOPLE IN NEED



5.4M

PEOPLE TARGETED



2.4M

REQUIREMENTS



\$70M

HRP PARTNERS



35

The aim of the cluster is to ensure that at-risk communities receive safe, sustained, equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water, sanitation and hygiene.

FOR PEOPLE LIVING IN CAMPS AND INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS, the WASH Cluster will operate, sustain and improve water and sanitation services and promote good hygiene practices by:



- Operating and upgrading facilities
- Helping communities to conserve water, manage solid waste and wastewater and expand market-based hygiene options
- Introducing cost effective and durable solutions for water, sanitation and hygiene, including transitioning and exiting from water trucking
- Decommissioning water and sanitation facilities in camps that are consolidating and closing for re-use elsewhere
- Testing and monitoring water quality and water supply
- Strengthening technical capacities of WASH actors, committees and local authorities
- Extending water and sanitation networks and connecting users to existing facilities

FOR HIGHLY VULNERABLE PEOPLE WHO ARE UNABLE TO RETURN UNLESS HELPED, the WASH Cluster will provide emergency water and sanitation services and promote good hygiene practices by:



- Providing a WASH package containing a household water filter or water treatment tablets and hygiene items, including buckets and jerry cans
- Carrying out basic repairs of damaged water infrastructure in priority return areas

FOR PEOPLE WHO MAY BE NEWLY OR SECONDARILY DISPLACED DURING THE YEAR, the WASH Cluster will provide emergency water and sanitation services and promote good hygiene services by:



- Pre-positioning core relief items and supplies, including buckets and jerry cans and emergency equipment, including water tanks, water treatment units and generators in priority locations
- Testing and monitoring water quality
- Distributing core relief items and providing emergency water and sanitation services, including water trucking, temporary latrines, solid and waste facilities
- Disseminating key hygiene messages, monitoring hygiene distributions and establishing WASH committees

FOR HIGHLY VULNERABLE PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT COVERED BY THE GOVERNMENT'S SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOOR, the WASH Cluster will provide emergency water and sanitation services and promote good hygiene practises in priority areas where government services are not fully functioning by:



- Providing, where services do not yet exist, emergency water and sanitation services, including water trucking and temporary latrines
- Promoting community-based hygiene and water conservation measures
- Distributing core relief items to highly vulnerable populations
- Piloting the use of vouchers to meet water, sanitation and hygiene needs for highly vulnerable people
- Piloting cost-effective technologies for water supply, wastewater treatment and disposal systems



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FOOD SECURITY

PEOPLE IN NEED  1.9M	PEOPLE TARGETED  1M	REQUIREMENTS  \$150M	# HRP PARTNERS  6
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The aim of the cluster is to ensure that the most vulnerable food-insecure families have access to essential food and livelihoods support.



FOR PEOPLE LIVING IN CAMPS AND INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS, the Food Security Cluster will help families access food by:

- Distributing emergency food assistance, including in-kind assistance and cash transfers



FOR HIGHLY VULNERABLE PEOPLE WHO ARE UNABLE TO RETURN UNLESS HELPED, the Food Security Cluster will help to replace household assets by:

- Distributing in-kind assistance, providing cash transfers or vouchers and launching cash-for-work programmes



FOR PEOPLE WHO MAY BE NEWLY OR SECONDARILY DISPLACED DURING THE YEAR, the Food Security Cluster will provide emergency food and agricultural assets to highly vulnerable families as soon as they are accessible by:

- Distributing dry food rations to highly vulnerable families in priority locations



FOR HIGHLY VULNERABLE PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT COVERED BY THE GOVERNMENT'S SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOOR, the Food Security Cluster will help improve government support systems by:

- Providing emergency vaccines, animal fodder and veterinary services in priority areas where government services are not fully functional



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SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

PEOPLE IN NEED



4.1M

PEOPLE TARGETED



1.9M

REQUIREMENTS



\$63.4M

HRP PARTNERS



25

The aim of the cluster is to help ensure that conflict-affected families and vulnerable populations in priority locations are able to live safely and in dignity.



FOR PEOPLE LIVING IN CAMPS AND INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS, the Shelter and NFI Cluster will help improve the living conditions of highly vulnerable families by:

- Providing seasonally appropriate shelter and non-food items and arranging for replacements and replenishment of basic items
- Providing sealing-off kits, helping to upgrade unfinished and abandoned buildings and providing rental subsidies to people outside camps at risk of secondary displacement



FOR HIGHLY VULNERABLE PEOPLE WHO ARE UNABLE TO RETURN UNLESS HELPED, the Shelter and NFI Cluster will help families secure safe accommodation by:

- Providing, in coordination with authorities and other clusters, sealing-off kits, household kits, cash, vouchers and where appropriate, rental subsidies
- Carrying out, on an exceptional basis for only the most vulnerable families, short-term emergency repairs of partially damaged houses
- Advocating with authorities to provide low-cost transitional shelter for families whose homes are structurally damaged and where appropriate, providing highly vulnerable families with temporary housing



FOR PEOPLE WHO MAY BE NEWLY OR SECONDARILY DISPLACED DURING THE YEAR, the Shelter and NFI Cluster will help families secure safe, appropriate emergency shelter and critical life-saving household items by:

- Providing emergency, life-saving shelter and NFI assistance, including seasonal support
- Maintaining preparedness capacity to respond quickly to new displacements



FOR HIGHLY VULNERABLE PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT COVERED BY THE GOVERNMENT'S SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOOR, the Shelter and NFI Cluster will help highly vulnerable families in priority areas secure safe, appropriate shelter and household items by:

- Identifying highly vulnerable people through a community-based approach, in coordination with local authorities and Community Resource Centres
- Providing emergency, life-saving shelter and NFI assistance, including seasonal support, sealing-off kits and rental subsidies to highly vulnerable families



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CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

PEOPLE IN NEED



2.5M

PEOPLE TARGETED



1.1M

REQUIREMENTS



\$25M

HRP PARTNERS



7

The aim of the cluster is to provide specialized assistance to displaced people in camps and temporary settlements to help ensure they are able to live safely and in dignity.



FOR PEOPLE LIVING IN CAMPS AND INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS, the CCCM Cluster will help to improve conditions in camps and informal settlements by:

- Identifying gaps in service provision and collaborating with appropriate clusters and authorities to ensure these are covered
- Training camp managers, sector partners and local authorities on minimum camp standards and building their capacity to use data and information systems to manage camps and informal settlements



FOR HIGHLY VULNERABLE PEOPLE WHO ARE UNABLE TO RETURN UNLESS HELPED, the CCCM Cluster will help families secure the resources they need to return by:

- Identifying highly vulnerable individuals in camps and informal settlements who wish to return but need assistance
- Providing cash support for transport and other return expenses



FOR PEOPLE WHO MAY BE NEWLY OR SECONDARILY DISPLACED DURING THE YEAR, the CCCM Cluster will facilitate and advocate for a safe environment by:

- Deploying mobile response teams to identify settlement areas and assessing risks, needs and gaps in these areas
- Maintaining preparedness capacity to respond quickly to new displacements



FOR HIGHLY VULNERABLE PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT COVERED BY THE GOVERNMENT'S SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOOR, the CCCM Cluster will help to connect highly vulnerable people to government and alternative services by:

- Helping the JCMC establish and operate Community Resource Centres in priority return areas to provide people with real-time information on government services and alternative options



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EDUCATION

PEOPLE IN NEED



3.3M

PEOPLE TARGETED



0.5M

REQUIREMENTS



\$38M

HRP PARTNERS



13

The aim of the cluster is to expand access to quality, safe and protective learning spaces for children and youth affected by conflict.

FOR PEOPLE LIVING IN CAMPS AND INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS, the Education Cluster will help to improve the quality of formal and non-formal education by:



- Providing catch-up classes and basic literacy and numeracy programmes or helping children find alternative options for continuing their learning
- Providing teacher training, mentoring and coaching to volunteer teachers in partnership with governorate directorates of education
- Covering the cost of incentives for volunteer teachers
- Promoting community structures, including parent teacher associations
- Providing essential life-skills, in coordination with relevant clusters, including hygiene and health promotion, mine-risk awareness and psychosocial support

FOR HIGHLY VULNERABLE PEOPLE WHO ARE UNABLE TO RETURN UNLESS HELPED, the Education Cluster will help to facilitate access to quality education for highly vulnerable children by:



- Providing education packages, including uniforms, books and cash to cover fees in their return areas
- Providing teaching and learning materials for schools accommodating returning children, in collaboration with governorate directorates of education
- Providing psychosocial support to conflict-affected teaching staff and learners in collaboration with child protection partners
- Carrying out basic repairs of priority schools

FOR PEOPLE WHO MAY BE NEWLY OR SECONDARILY DISPLACED DURING THE YEAR, the Education Cluster will provide immediate safe, protected learning spaces by:



- Establishing safe temporary learning spaces
- Identifying and mobilizing community members with previous teaching experience
- Providing appropriate emergency education teaching and learning materials
- Providing guidance to teachers on minimum standards for emergency education, including the importance of psychosocial support for at-risk children
- Promoting catch-up classes for children who have missed years of schooling

FOR HIGHLY VULNERABLE PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT COVERED BY THE GOVERNMENT'S SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOOR, the Education Cluster will help the Government to expand education opportunities in areas where services are not fully functional by:



- Identifying highly vulnerable children and advocating for fee waivers and other measures to facilitate their access
- Providing a minimum package of learning materials, including exercise books, pens, bags and uniforms for these children
- Referring highly vulnerable children to institutions and partners providing cash transfers
- Advocating for the inclusion of highly vulnerable children in other social protection schemes



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EMERGENCY LIVELIHOODS

PEOPLE IN NEED



2.1M

PEOPLE TARGETED



0.02M

REQUIREMENTS



\$3.5M

HRP PARTNERS



13

The aim of the cluster is to help increase the household incomes of highly vulnerable conflict-affected families.



FOR HIGHLY VULNERABLE PEOPLE WHO ARE UNABLE TO RETURN UNLESS HELPED, the Emergency Livelihoods Cluster will help families secure the resources they need to remain in return areas by:

- Providing cash transfers to recover productive assets or mobile and easy to transport assets before families return
- Providing cash-for-work options for highly vulnerable families in priority return areas



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RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM

PEOPLE IN NEED



0.9M

PEOPLE TARGETED



0.6M

REQUIREMENTS



\$7M

HRP PARTNERS



5

The aim of the RRM is to deliver immediate, life-saving supplies within 72 hours to vulnerable people who are on the move, either displaced in crisis, moving between camps or requiring assistance to repatriate to their areas of origin.



FOR PEOPLE LIVING IN CAMPS AND INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS, the RRM will help highly vulnerable people during inter-camp movements by:

- Providing emergency packages, including support to vulnerable individuals who require short-term assistance multiple times



FOR HIGHLY VULNERABLE PEOPLE WHO ARE UNABLE TO RETURN UNLESS HELPED, the RRM will help minimize vulnerabilities during returns by:

- Providing a special return emergency package to people travelling long distances, who are stranded at checkpoints or are in hard-to-reach areas



FOR PEOPLE WHO MAY BE NEWLY OR SECONDARILY DISPLACED DURING THE YEAR, the RRM will help minimize vulnerabilities during the initial period of displacement by:

- Activating Rapid Response Teams when movements are confirmed and distributing easily carryable emergency kits within 72 hours, sufficient to last a family of six for a week, including bottled water, ready-to-eat food and hygiene and dignity kits
- Providing families of more than six people with two RRM packages and a light package of food and water to displaced people and returnees in transit
- Initiating rapid needs assessments as soon as distributions are over to trigger further sectoral responses as appropriate

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MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE

<p>PEOPLE IN NEED</p>  <p>2.3M</p>	<p>PEOPLE TARGETED</p>  <p>1.5M</p>	<p>REQUIREMENTS</p>  <p>\$60M</p>	<p># HRP PARTNERS</p>  <p>11</p>
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The aim of the sector is to help ensure that highly vulnerable families receive direct financial support in the form of cash transfers.

FOR PEOPLE LIVING IN CAMPS AND INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS, the Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance Sector will provide multi-month cash assistance to the most vulnerable households residing outside formal camps by:



- Conducting vulnerability assessments and identifying highly vulnerable families who need support to meet their basic needs
- Providing three months of multi-purpose cash assistance to highly vulnerable households in priority locations with functioning markets
- Referring families to government and relevant services
- Referring families without legal documents to protection actors
- Conducting post-distribution monitoring
- Monitoring items in the survival minimum expenditure basket, analysing price trends and adjusting the transfer value as required

FOR HIGHLY VULNERABLE PEOPLE WHO ARE UNABLE TO RETURN UNLESS HELPED, the Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance Sector will provide cash assistance to the most vulnerable households by:



- Conducting vulnerability assessments and identifying highly vulnerable families who need support to meet their basic needs
- Working closely with Community Resource Centres and government counterparts to avoid duplication
- Providing one-off emergency cash assistance to vulnerable people who need assistance to return home within two months of their movement
- Referring families to relevant services and government social protection mechanisms
- Referring families without legal documents to protection actors
- Conducting post-distribution monitoring and providing families who remain vulnerable with additional multi-month cash assistance
- Monitoring items in the survival minimum expenditure basket, analysing price trends and adjusting the transfer value as required

FOR PEOPLE WHO MAY BE NEWLY OR SECONDARILY DISPLACED DURING THE YEAR, the Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance Sector will provide emergency cash assistance by:



- Conducting vulnerability assessments and identifying highly vulnerable newly displaced families who need support to meet their basic needs
- Providing one-off emergency cash assistance to highly vulnerable households within two months of their displacement
- Referring families to relevant services and government social protection mechanisms
- Referring families without legal documents to protection actors
- Conducting post-distribution monitoring and providing families who remain vulnerable with additional multi-month cash assistance
- Monitoring items in the survival minimum expenditure basket, analysing price trends and adjusting the transfer value as required

FOR HIGHLY VULNERABLE PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT COVERED BY THE GOVERNMENT'S SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOOR, the Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance Sector will facilitate access to government social protection systems by:



- Working closely with Community Resource Centres and counterparts to identify locations with functioning markets where government services are not fully re-established
- Conducting vulnerability assessments and identifying highly vulnerable families who need support to meet their basic needs
- Providing multi-month cash assistance to highly vulnerable households not adequately covered by social protection systems
- Referring families to relevant services and government social protection mechanisms
- Referring families without legal documents to protection actors
- Conducting post-distribution monitoring and providing families who remain vulnerable with additional multi-month cash assistance
- Monitoring items in the survival minimum expenditure basket, analysing price trends and adjusting the transfer value as required



EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED



102

REQUIREMENTS



\$1.9M

HRP PARTNERS



1

The aim of the cluster is to provide reliable security telecommunications and internet connectivity services to humanitarian partners.

FOR HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS RESPONDING TO CRITICAL NEEDS, the ETC Cluster will provide reliable communications capabilities by:



- Maintaining shared communications services in 21 sites in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq and Ninewa Governorate
- Rolling out additional services for communities' projects in high priority locations, including in Ninewa and Sulaymaniyah governorates
- Disseminating operational information to partners as required



CONTACT

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LOGISTICS

ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED



102

REQUIREMENTS



\$2.5M

HRP PARTNERS



1

The aim of the cluster is to provide timely and reliable logistic services to humanitarian organizations, including partners working in hard-to-reach areas.

FOR HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS RESPONDING TO CRITICAL NEEDS, the Logistics Cluster will help expand operational reach by:



- Coordinating logistics operations, managing information, and providing advisory services to partners
- Maintaining three main operational hubs in Baghdad, Dahuk and Erbil, and in ad-hoc field locations as required
- Facilitating common emergency road and air transport and interagency delivery convoys where no, or a limited number, of service providers are available
- Maintaining a stock of mobile storage units ready to be deployed and installed at short notice



CONTACT

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COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES

<p>ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED</p>  <p>102</p>	<p>REQUIREMENTS</p>  <p>\$15M</p>	<p># HRP PARTNERS</p>  <p>6</p>
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The aim of the sector is to facilitate principled humanitarian action at national, regional and governorate levels.

FOR HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS RESPONDING TO CRITICAL NEEDS, the Coordination and Common Services Sector will facilitate humanitarian engagement by:



- Supporting fit-for-purpose coordination structures, including the Humanitarian Country Team, the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group and governorate and area-coordination forums
- Liaising with and providing technical support to the JCMC in Baghdad, the JCC in Erbil and governorate coordination cells as required
- Facilitating humanitarian access and operational reach
- Mapping security risks and disseminating analytical security reports
- Coordinating common data and information platforms to ensure credible, comprehensive and evidence-based situational awareness
- Tracking and mapping population movements and identifying critical needs and gaps in the response, disaggregated by gender and age, where possible
- Producing timely, standardized information products
- Coordinating and streamlining common needs assessments and providing guidance on targeting, delivery mechanisms and impact monitoring
- Promoting inter-cluster gender, protection and accountability to affected populations efforts
- Facilitating engagement with conflict-affected communities through the Iraq IDP Information Centre
- Coordinating the Iraq Humanitarian Fund, including support to national front-line partners



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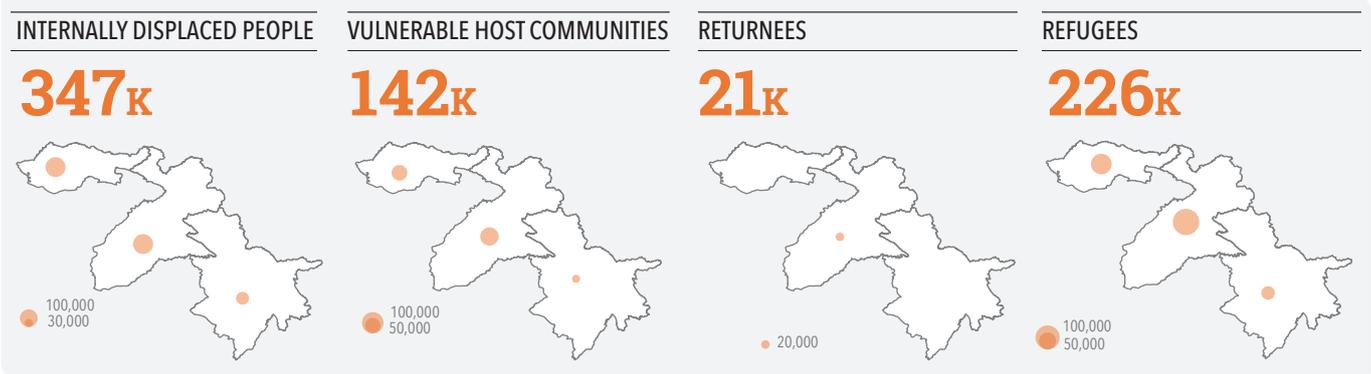
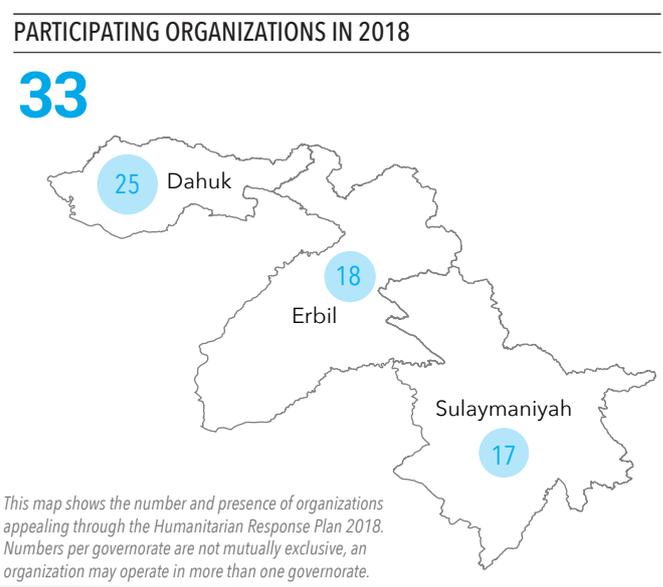
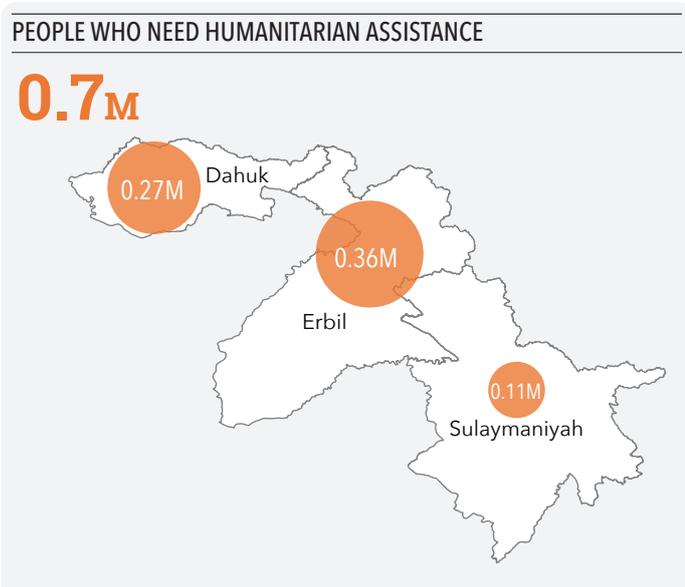
PART III: KURDISTAN REGION OF IRAQ

REGION OF IRAQ

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

AT A GLANCE

PEOPLE IN NEED  0.7M	PEOPLE TARGETED  0.6M	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE  347K	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)  156 M	# HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS  33
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1  Supporting highly vulnerable displaced families living in camps and sub-standard accommodation	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2  Supporting highly vulnerable displaced families who are willing to return to their homes, but are unable to do so without assistance	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3  Reaching as many newly displaced and currently accessible families as possible	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4  Supporting highly vulnerable people inadequately covered under the social protection floor	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5  Supporting people brutalized by violence to cope and recover



CRISIS

OVERVIEW AND IMPACT

The Kurdistan Region continues to protect and support displaced families

Over one million internally displaced people and refugees have sought safety in the three Kurdish governorates since the start of the crisis. Close to 30 per cent of displaced Iraqis and nearly all of the 250,000 Syrian refugees in the country are living in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. Eighty per cent of the displaced are living in rented houses or with host families. The remainder are hosted in camps across Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah.

Pressures on local services, including schools, water and sanitation, solid waste management, health facilities and competition for jobs have increased each year, contributing to a sharp decline in living standards across the three governorates. Conditions worsened in the aftermath of the Kurdish referendum in late September when international flights to the airports in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah were suspended, impacting economic activity and commerce. In mid-October, as security forces

realigned in Kirkuk and a number of disputed districts, more than 180,000 people fled their homes, the majority seeking safety and support in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah.

Many humanitarian organizations which had been operating in the country with Kurdistan Regional Government authorization are now required to regularize their status with authorities in Baghdad. Communities in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq continue to be generous, providing for families when they have nowhere else to turn, but local capacities are stretched and the Kurdistan Regional Government requires significant assistance from the international community to continue supporting large numbers of displaced in the year ahead.

BREAKDOWN OF

PEOPLE IN NEED

The crisis in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq is entering its fourth year

An estimated 736,000 people living in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq are estimated to require some form of humanitarian assistance in 2018. The Joint Crisis Coordination Centre, headquartered in Erbil, continues to lead the response in coordination with partners; the three JCC governorate offices in Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah are responsible for operational coordination.

More than 271,000 people in Dahuk Governorate are estimated to need some form of humanitarian assistance in 2018. Dahuk is one of the smallest governorates in Iraq, yet hosts one of the largest displaced populations. In many of the camps for displaced families, tents are worn-out and need to be replaced and water, sanitation and livelihood programmes need to be expanded. There are also three camps for Syrian refugees in the governorate. Dahuk remains a major humanitarian hub supporting operations in Telafar and Sinjar districts in Ninewa Governorate.

About 358,000 vulnerable people in Erbil Governorate are estimated to need some form of humanitarian assistance in 2018. Erbil hosts 10 per cent of the displaced population in

Iraq; most displaced families originate from Ninewa, Anbar, Kirkuk or are from within the governorate. Nearly a third were displaced in June and July 2014; others fled after July 2017. More than 80 per cent of displaced families live in rented houses. Almost all of the affected people are concentrated in the Erbil and Makhmour districts; 10 per cent reside in additional three districts of Koinsnajaq, Shaqlawa and Soran. Iraq's largest refugee group resides in Erbil and Shaqlawa districts. Displaced families require water, sanitation and hygiene, household items, food, health services, education and protection.

More than 107,000 vulnerable people in Sulaymaniyah Governorate are estimated to need some form of humanitarian assistance in 2018. Most displaced families fled Anbar and Salah al-Din governorates in 2014 and 2015. In October 2017, new displacement took place, mainly from Kirkuk Governorate and Touz Khurmato district in Salah al-Din. Displaced families require water, sanitation and hygiene, household items, food, health services, education and protection.

 PROTECTION

PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS	# HRP PARTNERS	SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
 0.2M	 \$7.4M	 12	SO 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

 HEALTH

PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS	# HRP PARTNERS	SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
 0.4M	 \$16.8M	 17	SO 1, 3, 4, 5

 WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS	# HRP PARTNERS	SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
 0.1M	 \$8.3M	 11	SO 1, 2, 3

 FOOD SECURITY

PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS	# HRP PARTNERS	SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
 0.6M	 \$86.9M	 3	SO 1, 2, 3, 4

 SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS	# HRP PARTNERS	SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
 0.1M	 \$10.2M	 7	SO 1, 3, 4

 CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS	# HRP PARTNERS	SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
 0.3M	 \$4.2M	 4	SO 1, 2

 EDUCATION

PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS	# HRP PARTNERS	SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
 0.1M	 \$6.6M	 4	SO 1, 3

MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE

PEOPLE TARGETED  0.1M	REQUIREMENTS  \$9.7M	# HRP PARTNERS  4	SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES SO1, 2, 3, 4, 5
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EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

REQUIREMENTS  \$1.2M	# HRP PARTNERS  1	SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES SO1, 2, 3, 4, 5
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LOGISTICS

REQUIREMENTS  \$1.25M	# HRP PARTNERS  1	SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES SO1, 2, 3, 4, 5
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COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES

REQUIREMENTS  \$3.5M	# HRP PARTNERS  6	SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES SO1, 2, 3, 4, 5
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PLANNING FIGURES: PEOPLE IN NEED

PEOPLE IN NEED (NOVEMBER 2017)	BY STATUS						BY SEX AND AGE		
	IDPs (in millions)	Returnees (in millions)	Host communities (in millions)	Non-displaced in newly accessible areas (in millions)	Newly or secondarily displaced people (in millions)	Refugees (in millions)	Total people in need (in millions)	% Female	% Children, adult, elderly
 ANBAR	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	50	46 46 8
 BABYLON	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	54	47 46 7
 BAGHDAD	0.1	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.2	51	46 48 6
 BASRAH	0.0		0.0			0.0	0.0	50	49 48 3
 DAHUK	0.1		0.1			0.1	0.3	50	51 45 4
 DIYALA	0.0	0.1	0.0			0.0	0.2	50	46 49 5
 ERBIL	0.1	0.0	0.1			0.1	0.4	49	42 51 7
 KERBALA	0.0		0.0			0.0	0.0	51	56 38 6
 KIRKUK	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.6	51	44 49 7
 MISSAN	0.0					0.0	0.0	50	51 46 3
 MUTHANNA	0.0		0.0				0.0	54	49 45 6
 NAJAF	0.0		0.0			0.0	0.0	51	52 45 3
 NINEWA	0.4	0.8	2.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	4.0	49	50 46 4
 QADISSIYA	0.0		0.0			0.0	0.0	50	46 48 6
 SALAH AL-DIN	0.1	0.3	0.1			0.0	0.6	50	48 47 5
 SULAYMANIYAH	0.1		0.0			0.0	0.1	49	48 48 4
 THI-QAR	0.0					0.0	0.0	57	44 50 6
 WASSIT	0.0		0.0			0.0	0.0	54	51 43 6
TOTAL	1.5	2.1	3.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	8.7	50%	48 47 5

*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)

Figures are rounded, the total number of people in need (8.7) is calculated based on actual figures.

WHAT IF? ...WE FAIL TO RESPOND

WE RISK LOSING THE GAINS THAT WE HAVE ACHIEVED SO FAR...



In 2017, amongst other achievements, front-line responders met the urgent humanitarian needs in and around Mosul, assisting some 1.3 million people who survived over two years of siege-like conditions under the rule of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant. Many lives were saved, and many families are now rebuilding their lives from the ruins. If we fail to support this rebuilding, we risk losing many of the gains that have been made.

HIGHLY VULNERABLE DISPLACED FAMILIES LIVING IN CAMPS AND SUBSTANDARD ACCOMODATION WILL NOT GET THE SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE THEY NEED



People living in camps and substandard accommodation require protection and assistance, and people will continue to rely on external support until basic security, public services and market activity in their areas has become sustainable.

PROTECTION SERVICES REMAIN PARAMOUNT. WITHOUT THESE SERVICES FAMILIES MAY BE UNABLE TO RETURN HOME, OR WILL DO SO IN UNSUSTAINABLE CONDITIONS



Social tensions and the fear of possible retribution will have a negative impact on the return of displaced people to their areas of origin. Limited livelihood opportunities, damaged buildings, unresolved housing issues, and insufficient key services such as health, water, and sanitation, will severely impact a sustainable and dignified return to normality. Many families will be unable to return home without assistance.

FAMILIES WILL BE LEFT ALONE IN MANAGING THE EXTREME RISKS FROM EXPLOSIVE DEVICES



Death and injury from explosive devices, including the deliberate booby trapping of homes and civilian infrastructure, are a daily reality for families in Iraq, particularly those people returning to former conflict affected areas. Without mine clearance assistance and education, particularly for children, families will be left alone in managing this extreme threat. If decontamination is unable to occur, returns to conflict affected areas will stagnate.

DISRUPTED HEALTH AND EDUCATION SERVICES WILL STRUGGLE, EVEN AS ACTIVE CONFLICT SUBSIDES



In recent years, national health and education systems have been disrupted and these major public services have been overstretched. Displaced, conflict-affected people, and new returnees will continue to add pressure to the health and education systems. Without significant investment, health and education services will fail to meet demand, and we risk losing any gains made.

GUIDE TO GIVING

CONTRIBUTING TO THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN



To see the Iraq Humanitarian Needs Overview, Humanitarian Response Plan and monitoring reports, and donate directly to organizations participating to the plan, please visit :

www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/iraq

DONATING THROUGH THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (CERF)



CERF provides rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises. The OCHA-managed CERF receives contributions from various donors – mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities and individuals – which are combined into a single fund. This is used for crises anywhere in the world. Find out more about the CERF and how to donate by visiting the CERF website:

www.unocha.org/cerf/donate

DONATING THROUGH THE COUNTRY HUMANITARIAN FUND



The Iraq Humanitarian Fund is a country-based pooled fund: a multi-donor humanitarian financing instruments established by the Emergency Relief Coordinator and managed by OCHA at the country level under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator. Find out more about the pooled fund by visiting the website:

www.unocha.org/iraq

IN-KIND RELIEF AID



The United Nations urges donors to make cash rather than in-kind donations, for maximum speed and flexibility, and to ensure the aid materials that are most needed are the ones delivered. If you can make only in-kind contributions in response to disasters and emergencies, please contact:

logik@un.org

REGISTERING AND RECOGNIZING YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS



OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), which records all reported humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. Its purpose is to give credit and visibility to donors for their generosity and to show the total amount of funding and expose gaps in humanitarian plans. Please report yours to FTS, either by email to fts@un.org or through the online contribution report form at <http://fts.unocha.org>

