

2017

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW

PEOPLE IN NEED

11M

JAN 2017



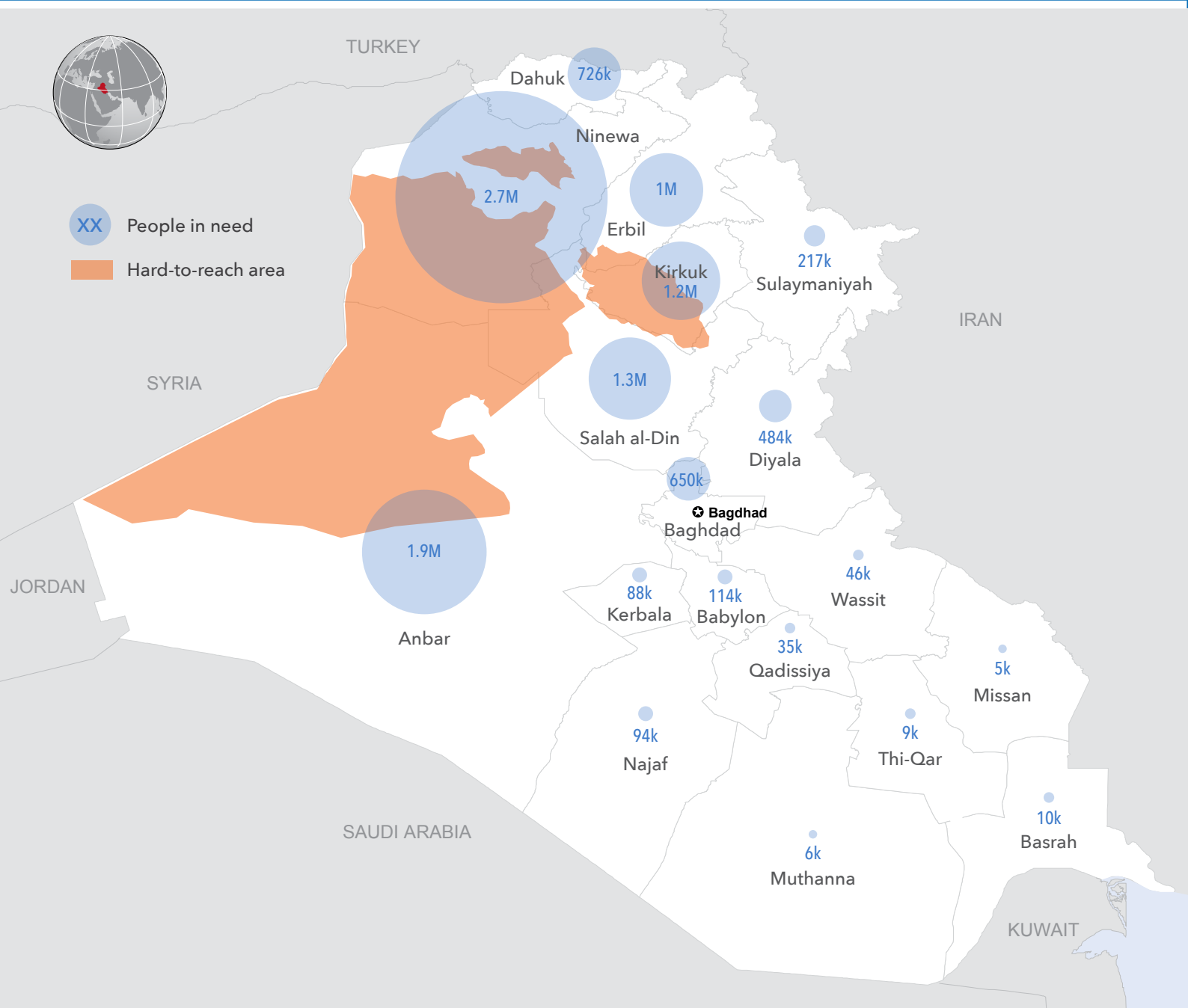
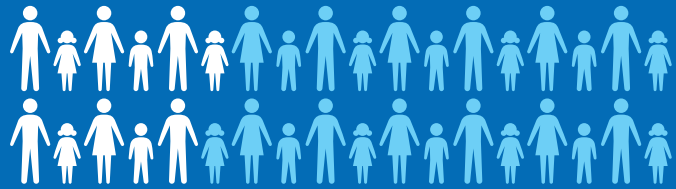
IRAQ

TOTAL POPULATION
OF IRAQ

36M

PEOPLE IN NEED

11M







This document is produced on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners.




This document provides the Humanitarian Country Team's shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian need and the estimated number of people who need assistance. It represents a consolidated evidence base and helps inform joint strategic response planning.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

PART I: SUMMARY

-  Humanitarian needs & key figures
-  Impact of the crisis
-  Breakdown of people in need
-  Severity of need



-  www.unocha.org/iraq
-  www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/iraq
-  @OCHAIraq

HUMANITARIAN

NEEDS &
KEY FIGURES

Three years of continuous conflict and economic stagnation have impacted nearly every aspect of Iraqi society. More people are vulnerable and in need of assistance now than at any time during the previous years. During 2017, humanitarians estimate that as many as 11 million Iraqis will require some form of humanitarian assistance. This figure represents the *aggregate*, rather than absolute number of people who will require some form of assistance. In some cases, a single person is counted several times in determining the overall level of need. This reflects the complex reality of Iraq and the changing vulnerabilities many Iraqis are expected to experience during the year.

Partners estimate that up to 4.2 million internally displaced people may need assistance. Of these, 1.1 million are expected to be resident in camps and emergency sites and 3.1 million to live in host communities. Partners also estimate that 1.9 million returnees will require assistance including 1.5 million people who are expected to return at some point during the year and 400,000 of the 1.2 million who have already returned home in previous years. At least 3 million Iraqis living in host

communities and 1.4 million Iraqis living in newly retaken areas, including 800,000 people in Mosul city and 600,000 in surrounding areas, are expected to require assistance. Up to 300,000 people are expected to remain in areas outside Government control for at least a portion of the year, primarily in western Anbar and 230,000 Syrian refugees are expected to remain in Iraq and to require continuing assistance.

KEY HUMANITARIAN NEEDS



1 Protection

Civilians living in conflict-impacted areas will continue to be at extreme risk, requiring immediate and sequenced life-saving protection and assistance.

People in ISIL-controlled areas will likely be at the highest risk, requiring significant and multiple forms of assistance.



2 Returnees

Returns to relatively stable retaken areas will continue and are likely to increase as the military campaign winds down.

The size, speed, safe and dignified nature of return movements will continue to be influenced by the level of explosive hazards, unresolved housing and property issues and the ability to obtain identification papers.



3 Health

Hundreds of thousands of civilians are likely to be suffering from extreme trauma and other psychosocial conditions, including conditions with debilitating long-term consequences.



4 Livelihood

Conditions in many areas are likely to be impacted by social tensions, possible retribution and retaliation and limited livelihood opportunities.

Failure to effectively address these challenges will negatively impact on the speed and sustainability of return movements and the return of normality in hard-hit locations.

TOTAL POPULATION

36M



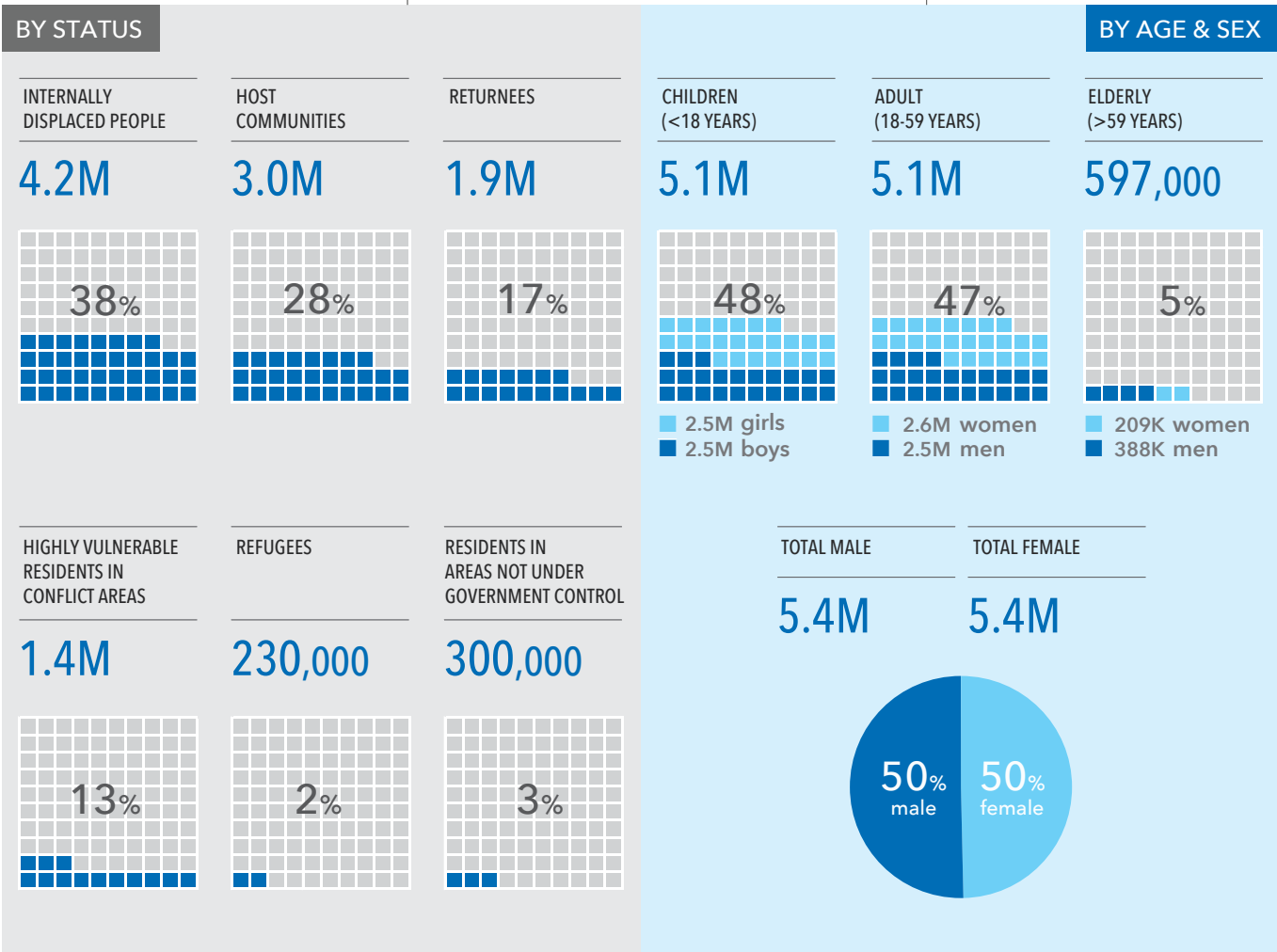
NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED AREAS

15M



NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO NEED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

11M



IMPACT OF THE CRISIS

The humanitarian crisis in Iraq remains one of the largest and most volatile in the world. The pace of displacement over the past three years is nearly without precedent. In 2014, over 2.5 million people were displaced in Iraq; in 2015, an additional million were forced to flee. During the past year, nearly 700,000

people in areas impacted by the conflict with the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) have been newly displaced. Every one of the nine major military campaigns during 2016 has created new displacement. Over 3 million Iraqis are currently displaced, living in 3,700 locations across the country; more

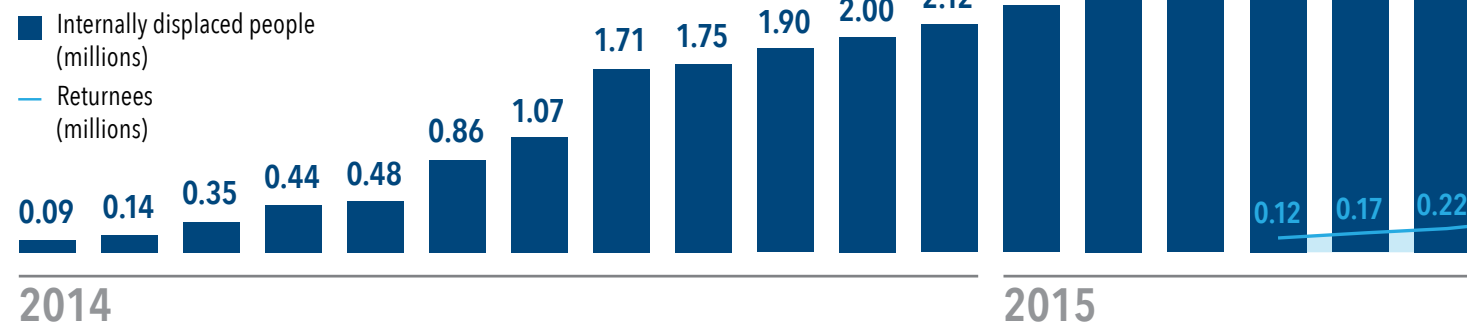
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IN THOUSANDS)

TOTAL IDPS

 **3.0M**

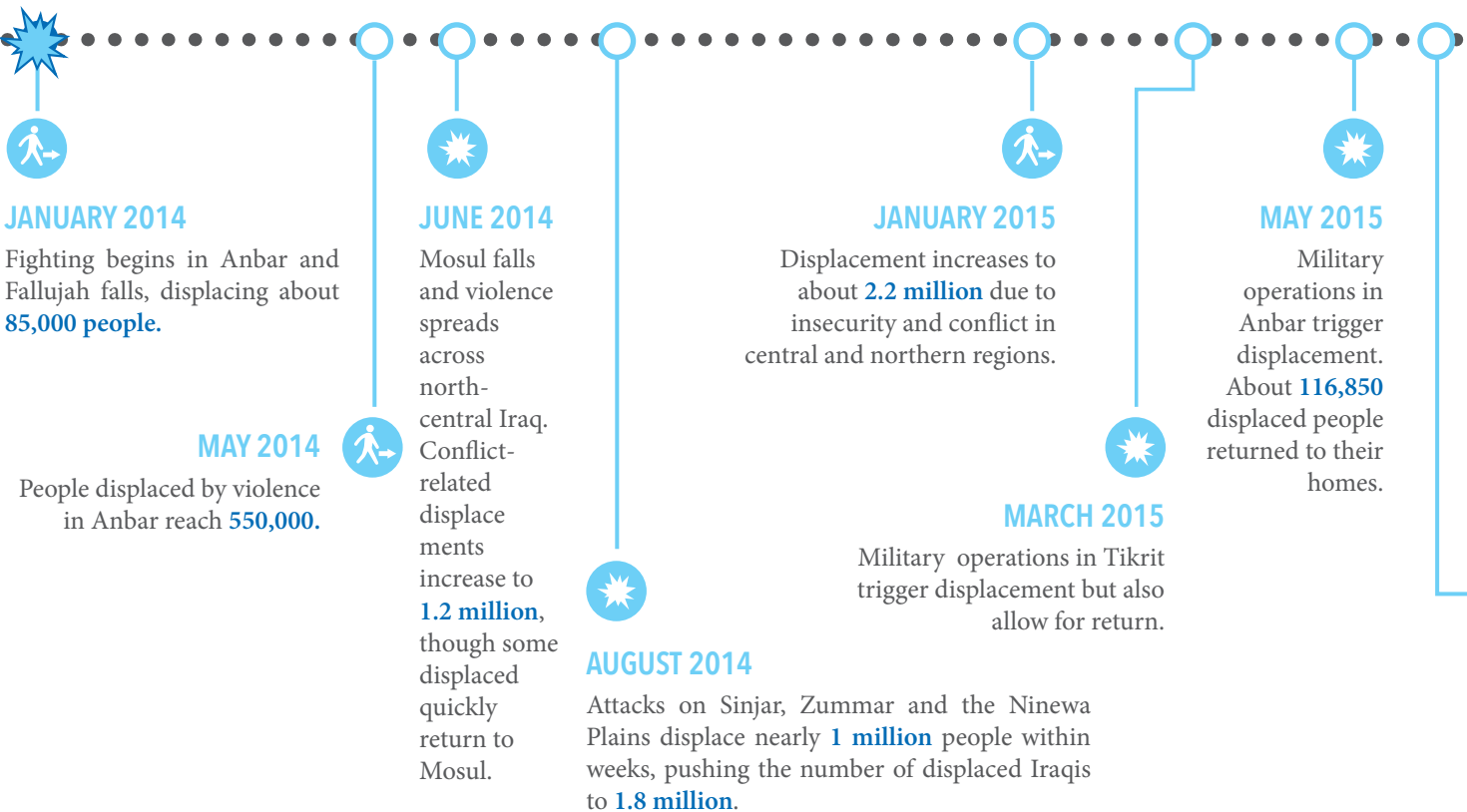
TOTAL RETURNEES

 **1.4M**



2014

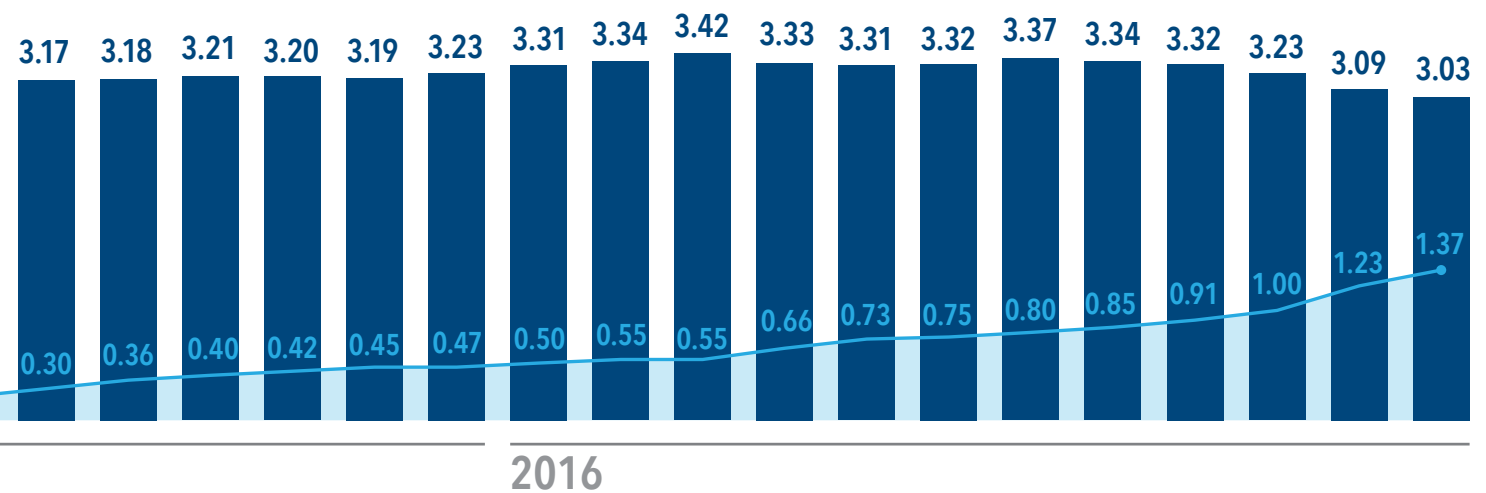
2015



than one million displaced and refugees are in the Kurdistan Region. In 2017, depending on the intensity and length of fighting in Mosul, Hawiga and Tel Afar, as many as 1.2 million additional civilians may be forced from their homes.

More people are vulnerable now than at any time during the recent conflict. Three years of continuous conflict and economic stagnation have impacted nearly every aspect of Iraqi society. Poverty rates in Kurdistan have doubled and unemployment has trebled in many communities. Payrolls for government employees have been cut or delayed. Agricultural production has declined by 40 per cent, undermining the

country's food sufficiency, and hundreds of thousands of people have been forced to migrate to urban areas for jobs and support. The number of health consultations performed in health clinics has increased eightfold and around 23 hospitals and more than 230 primary health facilities have been damaged or destroyed. Schools in the governorates impacted by ISIL are forced to convene three sequential sessions to cope with the increased number of students. Nearly 3.7 million school-aged Iraqi children attend school irregularly, or not at all, and more than 765,000 displaced children have missed an entire year of education.



2016

**SEPTEMBER 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.

**MARCH 2016**

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

**JUNE 2016**

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

**SEPTEMBER 2016**

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

**NOVEMBER 2016**

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

**JUNE 2015**

Revised HRP launched. **US\$498 million** requested for July – December 2015.

**DECEMBER 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.

**OCTOBER 2016**

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

The humanitarian situation is expected to worsen until families are able to re-establish their livelihoods and consolidate their households. Although further military gains against ISIL are expected in the early part of the year, measurable improvements in humanitarian conditions are likely to be registered only late in 2017. In many sectors, improvement is not expected until well into 2018. Based on assessments conducted in the last months of 2016, 3.2 million people require food and agriculture assistance. Inter-agency and cluster assessments confirm that 9.7 million people require health care, 8.7 million protection support and 6.3 million water and sanitation. About 3.9 million people need shelter and household goods while 3.7 million children need education support. Social tensions and lack of livelihoods opportunities are expected to impact at least 5.2 million people.

Iraqi civilians in conflict areas are in extreme danger. Families in Mosul, Hawiga and Tel Afar, and other districts under the control of ISIL, face some of the gravest threats in the Middle East. Civilians risk being caught in cross-fire and are subjected to bombardment; they face execution, abduction, rape, looting, detention and expulsion. Thousands of people are already caught between the front lines of opposing forces and tens of thousands more may become trapped in the months ahead. Civilians being screened are fearful of mistreatment and sectarian violence, although localized, threatens to destabilize embattled communities. For more than three years, hundreds of thousands of men, women, girls and boys have been brutalized by violence, denied access to safety and basic services, and subjected to exploitation, harassment, and intimidation. An estimated 3.6 million children in Iraq – one in five – are at serious risk of death, injury, sexual violence, abduction and recruitment into armed groups. The number of reported grave child rights violations increased threefold in the first six months in 2016 compared to the same period in 2015. Millions of Iraqis continue to wrestle with the enormous psychological, emotional and physical impact of the crisis, and are likely to do so for generations.

The operation in Mosul has the potential to be the single largest humanitarian operation in the world in 2017. According to the mayor of Mosul city, as of 13 January 580,000 civilians were living in newly accessible areas of eastern Mosul city. Government sources report that that close to 750,000 are concentrated in the densely populated western sections, with approximately 400,000 people assumed to be living in the oldest parts of the city. Nearly every family, whether displaced or resident in their homes, is vulnerable. Without emergency support, these families will be unable to survive. Conditions in retaken areas are difficult. Buildings and infrastructure are damaged, services have been cut, supplies are irregular and many areas are contaminated by explosive hazards. Families who opt to stay in their homes require life-saving food support, water, health care and specialized protection assistance.

Displaced families, once they have been screened and reach an emergency site or camp, require comprehensive emergency assistance including shelter, food, water, sanitation, household items, health care, education and specialized protection. Nearly four months into the military operations, some 625,000 people have been reached with multi-sectoral emergency response packages containing food, water and hygiene items, over 440,000 people have received non-food items, and 745,000 people have received water and sanitation services.

The Iraqi Security Forces have adopted a humanitarian concept of operations putting civilian protection at the centre of their military strategy for Mosul. During the early stages of the military campaign, security forces asked civilians to remain in their homes, promising that every effort will be made to protect them. By mid-December, with observers predicting a longer and more difficult battle than expected, Government and humanitarians were forced to envisage the possibility of prolonged siege-like conditions of parts of the city, widespread hunger and the impact on civilians of a lack of water and medical care during the intensely cold winter months and early spring.

More than one million Iraqis have returned to their homes in the last year; up to 3-4 million may be outside their homes when anti-ISIL military operations conclude. The conditions facing returning families vary enormously. Some return areas are contaminated by explosive hazards. Public infrastructure and private housing have been destroyed and damaged in at least half of all retaken areas. Essential services are available in only some districts and there are very few employment opportunities until local economies start to take-off. Many families expect compensation. Acts of retaliation continue to fuel social tensions, particularly in communities where local populations are perceived as having supported ISIL. Efforts by local authorities to move families to their original homes, even if conditions for safe, voluntary, dignified returns are not yet in place, are expected to accelerate as soon as ISIL is expelled from Mosul, Hawiga and Tel Afar.

An impressive national effort involving the Government, civil society and countless communities has been mounted to address the humanitarian crisis. For three years, the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government have provided aid, coordinated assistance and helped to secure the safety of populations who need assistance. The people of Iraq have welcomed displaced families into their homes and communities and local groups and religious organizations have worked tirelessly to provide shelter, care and support. Overwhelmed by the scale and complexity of the crisis, the Government has reached out to humanitarian partners, seeking help to provide emergency aid and protection to newly displaced families, support people during their displacement, and help families to return to their homes when conditions are safe.

BREAKDOWN OF

PEOPLE IN NEED

During 2017, as many as 11 million Iraqis will require some form of humanitarian assistance. This number represents the *aggregate*, rather than *absolute* number of people who will require some form of assistance. In some cases, a single person is counted several times in determining the overall level of need. This reflects the complex reality of Iraq and the changing vulnerabilities many Iraqis are expected to experience during the year. This approach allows humanitarian partners to more accurately estimate the number of first-line, second-line and full cluster packages, which need to be mobilized and provided. The following example demonstrates how aggregate needs will be calculated for the purposes of the Humanitarian Response Plan; a destitute family living in a newly retaken district of Mosul in January is likely to be highly vulnerable and requiring assistance. If that family becomes displaced in February, they will experience heightened vulnerability. If the same destitute family returns to their area of origin in July, they will remain highly vulnerable and in need until they are able to support their household. To ensure that the right kind of emergency and support packages are provided to meet their changing vulnerabilities, the people in this family are counted three times in the aggregate number.

On the basis of Government plans, military projections and assessments conducted during the final months of 2016, partners estimate that a maximum of 4.2 million internally displaced people may need assistance in 2017, including:

3 million people who are currently displaced; 1.1 million people who may be newly displaced during operations in Mosul city, Tel Afar and environs; and 80,000 people who may be newly displaced from Hawiga. Of these, 1.1 million are expected to be resident in camps and emergency sites and 3.1 million to be resident in host communities.

Partners also estimate that 1.9 million people returning to their homes during the year will require assistance. This figure has been calculated on the assumption that of the 4.2 million people who are likely to be displaced, 1.5 million will return home at some point during the year and require some form of humanitarian support. In addition, 400,000 of the 1.2 million people who have already returned home are estimated to require humanitarian support.

Partners estimate that 3 million Iraqis living in host communities will require support during 2017 and that 1.4 million Iraqis living in newly retaken areas, including 800,000 people in Mosul city and 600,000 in surrounding areas will need help. Up to 300,000 people are expected to remain in areas outside Government control for at least a portion of the year, primarily in western Anbar. About 230,000 Syrian refugees are expected to remain in Iraq and to require continuing assistance.

The following projections are based on assumptions about annual trends:

AGGREGATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED

TOTAL NUMBER OF
DISPLACED PEOPLE
IN NEED

4.2M

NUMBER OF DISPLACED
PEOPLE IN CAMPS AND
EMERGENCY SITES

1.1M

DISPLACED PEOPLE
OUT OF CAMPS

3.1M

HIGHLY VULNERABLE
RETURNEES

1.9M

HIGHLY VULNERABLE
RESIDENTS IN HOST
COMMUNITIES

3M

HIGHLY VULNERABLE
RESIDENT PEOPLE IN
CONFLICT AREAS

1.4M



















RESIDENTS IN AREAS
OUTSIDE GOVERNMENT
CONTROL

300,000

REFUGEES











230,000

PEOPLE IN NEED (NOVEMBER 2016)

	BY STATUS						BY SEX AND AGE		
	IDPs (in millions)	Host community (in millions)	Residents under non-govt control (in millions)	Vulnerable residents in conflict areas (in millions)	Refugees	Returnees (in millions)	Total people in need (in millions)	% female	% children, adult, elderly
 ANBAR	0.43	0.41	0.30	-	4,467	0.72	1.86	52%	42 53 5%
 BABYLON	0.05	0.07	-	-	4	-	0.41	51%	49 46 5%
 BAGHDAD	0.43	0.47	-	-	306	0.05	0.65	51%	45 49 6%
 BASRAH	0.01	-	-	-	35	-	0.01	50%	51 45 4%
 DAHUK	0.40	0.33	-	-	69,614	-	0.80	47%	50 46 4%
 DIYALA	0.08	0.43	-	-	9	0.28	0.48	40%	46 49 5%
 ERBIL	0.38	0.60	-	-	110,423	0.04	1.02	39%	46 50 4%
 KERBALA	0.07	0.02	-	-	100	-	0.09	53%	53 40 7%
 KIRKUK	0.57	0.48	-	0.40	871	0.0005	1.15	51%	46 48 6%
 MISSAN	0.01	-	-	-	9	-	0.01	50%	52 43 5%
 MUTHANNA	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	39%	49 45 6%
 NAJAF	0.08	0.01	-	-	247	0.0004	0.09	50%	48 45 7%
 NINEWA	0.98	0.25	-	1.30	12,994	0.19	2.72	49%	53 43 4%
 QADISSIYA	0.02	0.01	-	-	6	-	0.04	50%	49 46 5%
 SALAH AL-DIN	0.47	0.38	-	-	13	0.43	1.28	50%	49 46 5%
 SULAYMANIYAH	0.16	0.06	-	-	29,518	-	0.22	46%	49 47 4%
 THI-QAR	0.01	-	-	-	30	-	0.01	51%	50 45 5%
 WASSIT	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.05	51%	50 45 5%
TOTAL	4.2	3.0	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.9	11	49%	48 47 5%

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

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED CLUSTER/SECTOR

	BY STATUS						BY SEX & AGE				TOTAL
	IDPs	Affected residents in host communities	Highly vulnerable people in conflict areas	Returnees	Residents in areas not under govt. control	Refugees	% Female	% Children, adult, elderly			People in need
Protection 	4.2M	0.9M	1.4M	1.7M	0.3M	0.2M	50	49	46	5	8.7M
Health 	3.6M	2.6M	1.4M	1.7M	0.3M	0.2M	49	45	50	5	9.7M
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene 	1.9M	0.9M	1.4M	1.6M	0.3M	0.2M	50	47	47	6	6.3M
Food Security 	0.8M	0.8M	1.3M		0.3M	0.2M	50	37	54	9	3.2M
Shelter and NFI 	1.9M	0.3M	0.6M	1.0M	0.2M	0.2M	52	47	47	6	3.9M
Camp Coordination and Camp Management 	2.4M	0.2M		0.2M		0.2M	52	47	47	6	1.3M
Education 	1.4M	0.7M	0.6M	0.7M	0.0M	0.1M	47	100			3.5M
Emergency livelihoods 	2.1M	1.6M	0.5M	0.9M	0.2M	0.1M	50	46	48	6	5.2M
RRM 	0.8M		0.4M		0.1M		51	49	46	5	2.1M
Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance 	0.7M	0.5M	0.5M	0.6M	0.0M	0.1M	50	47	48	5	2.2M



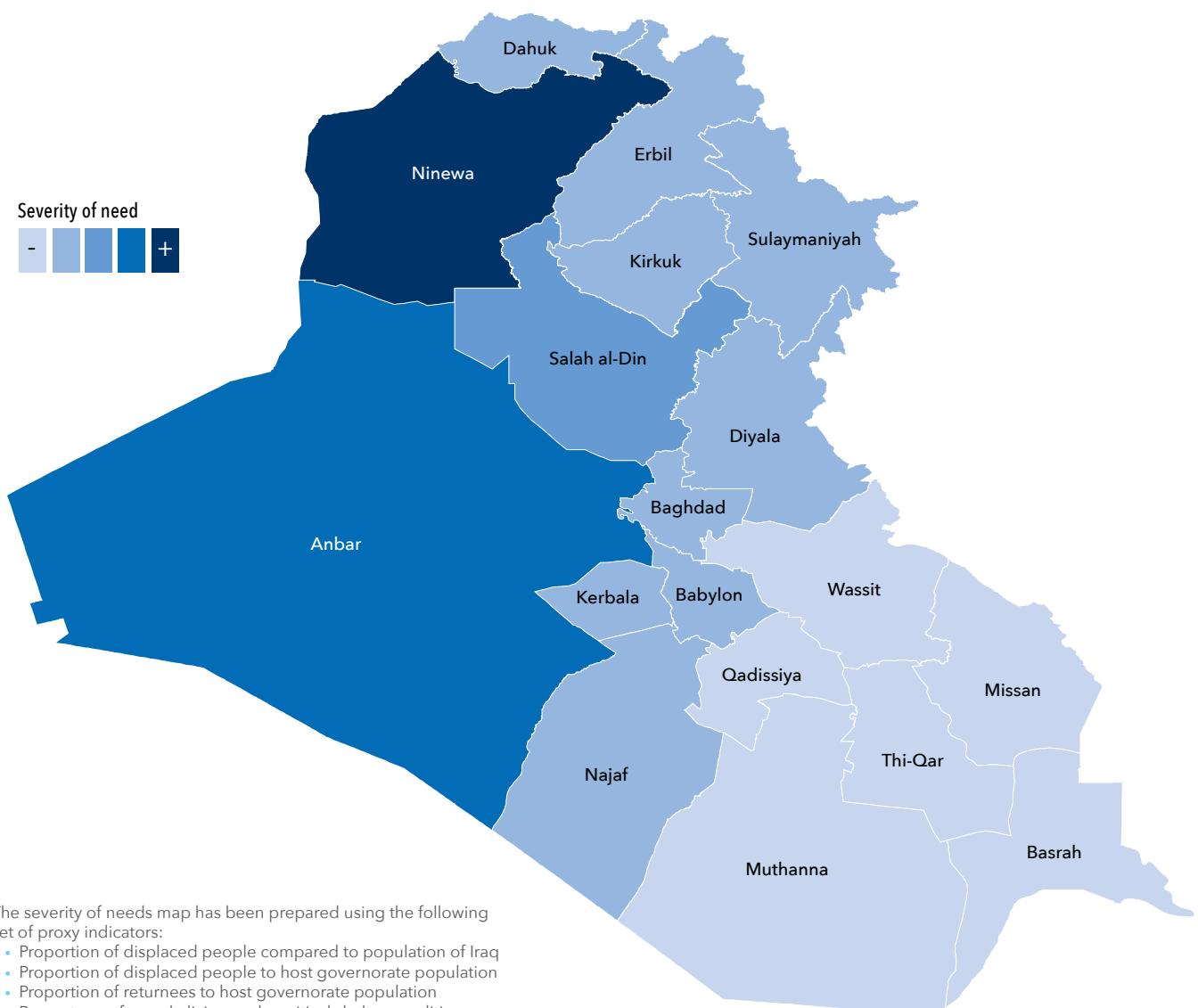
SEVERITY OF

NEED

Anbar and Ninewa Governorates are at the epicentre of the crisis, hosting nearly 60 per cent of people in need of assistance and protection.











As many as 3 million people in Ninewa Governorate, including Mosul city, are expected to require some form of humanitarian support in 2017. Needs are expected to be greatest for people directly impacted by fighting including newly displaced families. Support for residents in newly retaken areas and for returnees will also be required. In Anbar Governorate, nearly 1.8 million people, many of them returnees, are likely to need help. Hundreds of thousands of people who fled their homes over the last three years are returning to their areas of origin en masse, mostly from areas outside the governorate. In

addition, 425,000 people remain displaced within Anbar and up to 300,000 people in western Anbar continue to live in areas under ISIL control. In Salah al-Din, nearly 1.3 million people require assistance, double the number in 2016. In Kirkuk, 1.2 million people need support. In the hard-hit Kurdistan Region of Iraq, 20 per cent of all host populations in Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah provinces require assistance. In Erbil, over one million people require help, in Dahuk 800,000 need assistance and in Sulaymaniyah 250,000 will need aid in 2017.



PART II: NEEDS OVERVIEWS BY SECTOR

INFORMATION BY SECTOR

-  Protection
-  Health
-  Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
-  Food Security
-  Shelter and Non-Food Items
-  Camp Coordination and Camp Management
-  Education
-  Emergency Livelihoods
-  Rapid Response Mechanism
-  Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance

OPERATIONAL NEEDS

-  Emergency Telecommunications
-  Logistics
-  Coordination and Common Services

INFORMATION GAPS AND ASSESSMENT PLANNING

PROTECTION

OVERVIEW



Across Iraq, people lack effective protection and are subject to grave violations of international humanitarian and human rights law. Restricted

access to safety, lack of freedom of movement, violations of humanitarian law, violence and unfair practices threaten to exacerbate inter-communal tensions. The severity and pervasiveness of gender-based violence and grave violations of children's rights continue to be of critical concern. Extensive conflict in Iraq has resulted in significant contamination from explosive devices, affecting human security and access, severely distressing and traumatizing children, and leading to family separation. Humanitarian efforts must be underpinned by improving and advocating for the protection of civilians, and take into consideration the specific protection needs of vulnerable groups.

AFFECTED POPULATION

More than 8.9 million people need protection assistance across Iraq. Almost half of them are internally displaced. Other groups facing protection risks include returnees, highly vulnerable resident populations in conflict areas and affected residents in host communities. Women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities and people perceived to be affiliated with ISIL are highly vulnerable to violence, exploitation and rights violations. Children make up over half of the people who need humanitarian assistance, and are at risk of grave rights violations and recruitment by armed groups.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

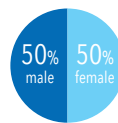
Lack of access to safety for civilians fleeing conflict has been a major barrier to upholding international legal obligations. Since the Mosul military operations began on 17 October 2016, threats to civilians' physical safety have been significant. Critical elements of international humanitarian law relating to the protection of civilians have not been consistently upheld in Iraq, leading to violations of rights and dignity such as the lack of freedom to move from conflict zones, forced encampment and people not being permitted to choose their place of residence during displacement. The intentional barriers to accessing safe areas – for example at checkpoints, particularly in disputed territories – have increased risks to physical safety and the vulnerability of civilians. Family separation frequently occurs, resulting in growing numbers of female- and child-headed households.

Extensive conflict has resulted in widespread contamination of land with explosive devices. The presence of a variety of remnant explosive threats – including the wide-spread presence of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) in urban and rural areas – continues to have a huge impact on the safety of people, especially in newly-retaken areas. In 2016, there were 5,746

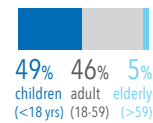
NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

8.7M

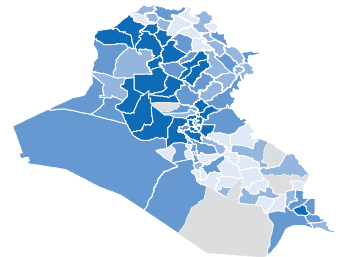
BY SEX



BY AGE



SEVERITY MAP



explosive incidents in Anbar, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din Governorates, resulting in 12,686 casualties, according to the iMMAP Security Incident Database.

Returnees face serious protection risks. In Anbar, Erbil, Diyala and Kirkuk Governorates in particular, the number and severity of local policies and practices aimed at forcing people to leave their areas of displacement have escalated. These include forced evictions, forcible transfer of displaced people, mass arrests and home demolitions. Other coercive practices, such as confiscating documents, restricting movement and limiting or applying discriminatory practices to displaced people's access to services have been regularly observed. Significant barriers inhibit return movements, such as the destruction of property and lack of security and access to basic services. In addition, IDPs wishing to return face the possibility that other people may now be living on their property, which in some cases is exacerbated by the lack of proper ownership documentation, ineffective mechanisms for property restitution or compensation and institutional policies that have created new layers of ownership claims and delays in resolving them.

Specific profiles of individuals and families face extreme vulnerability, stigma and discrimination, including for perceived ISIL affiliation. Groups of women, men, girls and boys who lived in ISIL-controlled territories are experiencing harsh treatment for their perceived affiliation with ISIL after fleeing conflict areas. Boys who were forced to join armed groups, women and girls who were forced to marry ISIL members or foreign fighters, or did so for protective or economic reasons, are at great risk of being prevented from returning to their areas of origin or accessing services, being socially excluded and exposed to collective punishment. Children born out of rape and abandoned or trafficked children have serious protection needs and face significant legal challenges. Minority groups who were targeted by ISIL, survivors of torture and sexual violence, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people, widows and families of detainees are also highly vulnerable and require special attention.

Violence and unfair practices risk widening inter-communal tensions. Civilians of all backgrounds continue to face violence at the hands of armed groups. Ethnic and sectarian targeting endangers specific groups of Iraqis and widens sectarian divisions in the country, and acts of retaliation against families, communities or tribes perceived to have been supporters of ISIL continue to fuel sectarian violence. Governmental decrees that condone the use of tribal rules for revenge put these people at further risk. People from specific ethnic or sectarian groups continue to face restrictions and discrimination in accessing safety, basic services, livelihood opportunities, housing, and other citizenship rights, and have endured arbitrary arrest and detention, been denied fair legal process, or have been abducted or killed.

The conflict has had an immediate and enduring psychological and social impact on people and communities.

Those fleeing or currently living under ISIL are exposed to multiple sources of emotional distress, such as the loss of family members, being witness to killings, explosions, physical injury, abduction, sexual slavery, forced recruitment, rape, torture and other abuses. Lack of access to basic needs, family separation, security concerns, economic hardship and dire living conditions inside and outside of camps all exacerbate and create further distress. Poor coping strategies, coupled with fractured traditional family and community support structures, are leading to intensified violence and the increased risk of social exclusion and poverty, and violence for at-risk and vulnerable groups.

The severity and pervasiveness of gender-based violence, particularly sexual violence, in Iraq is alarming and has immediate and life-threatening consequences. Violations have been committed with disturbing frequency against women and girls while living under ISIL control, when fleeing conflict areas, and while in displacement. ISIL has used sexual violence systematically, targeting women and girls, especially from specific ethnic and religious communities, and LGBTI people. While in displacement, women and girls have experienced high rates of intimate partner violence, honour killings, sexual exploitation, harassment and child marriage. Forty-eight per cent of IDP families live in communities that identified violence within the home as one of their top three protection concerns. Female-headed households, widows, women and girls with disabilities, and adolescent girls, remain especially at risk of abuse and face challenges accessing humanitarian aid.

Grave violations against children's rights continue to be a critical concern. During 2016, a reported 361 grave child rights violations affected 1,685 children, though the actual number is believed to be much higher. 475 children were reportedly killed and another 355 injured as a result of conflict. Children and adolescents are often targets of killing and maiming, abduction, recruitment into armed forces or armed groups, detention, and sexual and physical violence. Negative coping mechanisms such as child marriage and child labour increased in 2016. A report covering the whole of Iraq¹ shows 48 per cent of IDP families are living in locations where child labour is highlighted as the top child protection concern, followed by violence at home, child marriage, psychosocial distress and lack of services for children. Large numbers of children born under ISIL control are without birth certificates, putting both children and mothers in situations of discrimination, violence and lack of access to services. Separation of families during displacement and screening continues to occur, causing further psychosocial distress.

People affected by the crisis lack access to the services they need and security of tenure. On average, 12 per cent of people in camps lack civil documentation countrywide, hindering access to humanitarian aid and legal assistance, freedom of movement, and access to livelihoods and public services, including the Public Distribution System (PDS). Outside of camps, at least 25 per cent of IDPs never entered the PDS, which indicates the need for increased efforts to support registration. Many IDPs face threats of forced eviction; a priority protection concern among displaced families throughout Iraq.

Serious protection issues persist for Syrian refugees in KR-I.

Access to the territory and to asylum, civil status and residency documents, combined with limited prospects for adequate protection solutions in response to violence against women and children remain concerns despite a generally favourable protection environment for the majority of refugees. Increasing concerns over security have also led to some instances of refoulement, without the refugees being permitted to access courts or benefit from legal assistance.

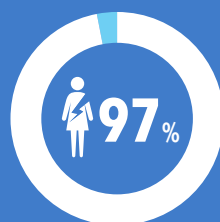
1. Integrated location assessment (Jul-Sep 2016), Protection enhanced displacement tracking matrix, IOM.

BASIC NEEDS

28% of IDPs and returnees are women and girls of reproductive age



INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE



of survivors who report incidents of gender-based violence are female

CHILDREN

1 out of 2 displaced is a child



HEALTH

OVERVIEW



The health situation in Iraq has deteriorated at almost all levels in 2016. The health system is faltering under the burden of ongoing conflict, displacement and disease outbreaks. A funding

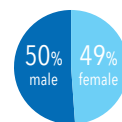
shortage due to the current financial crisis, along with the lack of human resources and access, has caused a significant disruption to health services. National health systems have been disrupted, infrastructure has been destroyed and looted, and major public health services are overstretched. In many newly retaken areas hospitals are damaged and medical services often unavailable. In the most severely affected areas of Anbar, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din Governorates, approximately 23 hospitals and over 230 health facilities have been damaged or destroyed and are either partially or completely non-functional. The demand for health services has increased due to ongoing displacement and an increased risk of morbidity and mortality. Iraq had a major cholera outbreak in late 2015 and sporadic measles outbreaks throughout 2016. As a result of the military operations in Mosul city, trauma is causing high levels of mortality and morbidity.¹ In areas under the control of armed opposition groups and areas directly affected by the conflict, access to specialized and lifesaving services, including neonatal care, is limited. Health facilities have been damaged and there is a widespread lack of essential medicines, medical supplies, and nutritional supplements. Immunization services have been disrupted due to the breakdown of cold chain systems in most conflict areas. The existing surveillance and response system and vaccination services have deteriorated due to diminished public funds. The national immunization coverage for measles is 75 per cent, well below the required threshold of 95 per cent to ensure herd immunity.

1. whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2004/9241546409.pdf

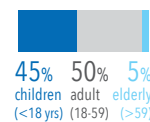
NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

9.7 M

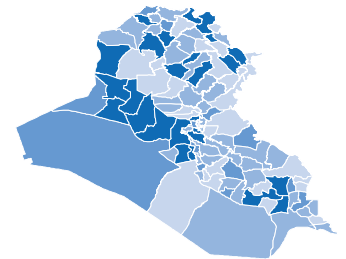
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BY AGE



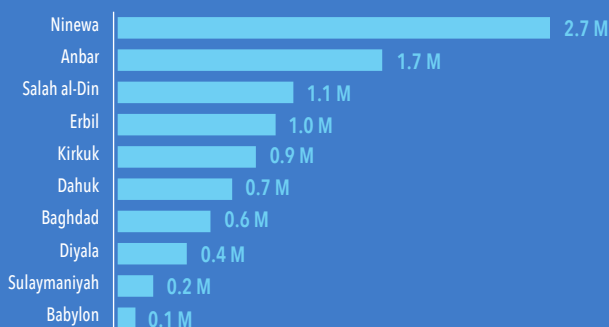
SEVERITY MAP



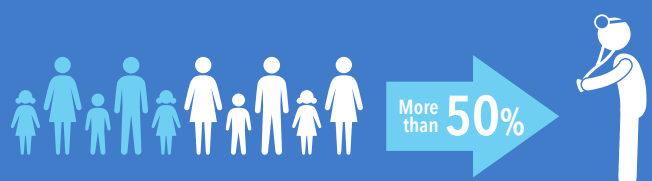
AFFECTED POPULATION

More than 7.7 million people living in hard-to-reach areas will be in critical need of essential health care services in 2017, including urgent life-saving medical treatment. Though all population groups are affected by the crisis, children under five, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age, persons living with disabilities, the elderly and people at high risk of complications from chronic diseases, remain the most vulnerable population groups in need of health services. Children and pregnant and lactating women are badly affected as they rely on the health care system for immunizations, reproductive health services, and other critical services. Those at increased risk include wounded patients whose injuries have gone untreated leading to permanent disabilities, those with life-threatening chronic diseases, unvaccinated children, pregnant women without access to obstetric or reproductive health care and those in need of mental health and psychosocial support.

PEOPLE IN NEED



NEED FOR HEALTH ASSISTANCE IN HIGHLY AFFECTED AREAS



More than 50% in the number of people seeking health services in highly affected areas

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Health service capacity is heavily overburdened by rapidly rising demand, severe disruptions, damage to facilities and the displacement of staff. There is a critical shortage of essential health services across the country. Insufficient human resources, supplies, equipment and infrastructure continue to disrupt the functionality of the health system, including reproductive health and referral services, emergency casualty management and delivery of mental health and psychosocial support. The 2.4 million displaced people living in out-of-camps settings² place a tremendous burden on existing health care services in host communities. Up to 53 per cent of the people in need are estimated to be women, and 163,000³ are likely to become pregnant in the next year. In conflict zones supplies for emergency obstetric and neonatal care services are in critically short supply. Countrywide, pregnant and lactating women continue to face compromised access to reproductive health and referral services, to antenatal and post-natal care and safe birthing practices. This situation is intensified in IDP camp settings and other areas where there is a shortage of service providers to respond to the reproductive health needs of women. In addition, vulnerable people face various barriers

2. IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, figures as of 19 January 2017.

3. Calculated at 4 per cent of the total number of displaced people, in accordance with the standard humanitarian formula to estimate number of pregnant women by the Global Inter-Agency Working Group on Reproductive Health.

to accessing basic health care services, including financial, security and ethnicity. This is compounded by the lack of income amongst displaced and hosting communities, which already exposes many to higher risks of disease.

Expanded trauma capacity is needed in response to the military operations in Mosul. As of 15 January 2017, approximately 329,704 people in and out-of-camps locations have received health consultations since the military operations to retake Mosul started on 17 October 2016.⁴ Health partners have been working with national health authorities to ensure that people with war-related trauma injuries have access to lifesaving medical care near the front-lines. An estimated 20,000 civilians will require care for trauma injuries as a result of the Mosul military operation. As of 16 January, trauma casualty rates remain high in front line areas, with many cases requiring referral from eastern Mosul to Erbil. Between 17 October 2016 and 11 January 2017, over 1,500 wounded civilians were sent to the main hospitals in Erbil for trauma care.⁵ New trauma stabilization points urgently need to be established close to Mosul, with dedicated ambulance services to transport cases to secondary facilities. Additional trauma care services are required on referral pathways to ensure rapid access to surgical care.

4. Quick Health Indicators through community basic health needs (eCAP, 2016 Baseline and Follow up Surveys).

5. www.who.int/hac/crises/irq/sitreps/erwan/en/



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

OVERVIEW



Lack of sustained, equitable access to safe water and sanitation facilities and critical hygiene items is negatively impacting public health and the dignity of people across Iraq. In 2011,

91 per cent of Iraq's population had access to an improved drinking water source, but since then political instability, protracted violence and internal displacement have resulted in destruction, disruption and significant stress on WASH facilities and services across the country. Ongoing and protracted displacement throughout Iraq creates continued need for water and sanitation services, and hygiene support in both camp and non-camp settings. Additionally, military operations in Mosul have created new groups of people in critical need of emergency water supply – through restoration of water sources, networks and facilities, emergency water trucking to public access points and distribution of household water treatment options and solid waste collection services. Existing water and sanitation facilities have fallen into disrepair during the protracted crisis and require repair to enable emergency, and improved levels of service delivered. Continued WASH inadequacies heighten the risk of cholera following the large outbreak in 2015 that affected 17 of 18 governorates in the country.

AFFECTED POPULATION

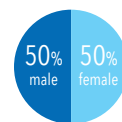
6.3 million people across Iraq are currently in critical need of sustained, equitable access to safe and appropriate WASH services,¹ of which about 50 per cent are women, 47 per

1. People in critical need of WASH include those living in camps, outside camps and within host communities in critical shelter conditions (collective shelters, public buildings, unfinished buildings, and informal settlements), affected people who are newly accessible and returnees. Criticality of need has been further defined using the following criteria: people highlighting water, sanitation and hygiene as primary need, percentage of displaced people within the community and risk of conflict.

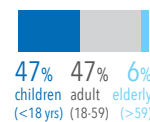
NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

6.3M

BY SEX



BY AGE



SEVERITY MAP



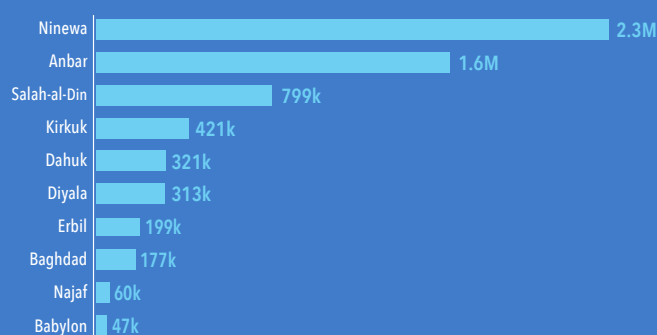
cent children under 18, and 6 per cent elderly.² This includes about 1.9 million internally displaced people, 0.8 million people living outside of camps, 0.3 million people in areas controlled by armed groups, 1.4 million people residing in conflict areas, 1.6 million people returning to their homes and 198,000 refugees.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

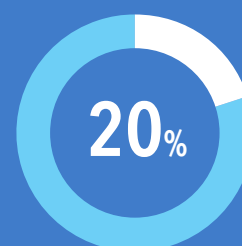
WASH needs in Iraq continue to be high, with 20 per cent of the national population estimated to require assistance in 2017. 1.4 million people are expected to need some level of WASH support as a result of the Mosul military operations, whether emergency water supply, sanitation including latrines and showers, and hygiene material provision in IDP settlements, or access to safe water and critical hygiene items for affected residents in host communities. This includes ensuring proper accessibility, in terms of disability, gender and age, for all users of facilities and services, and assuring seasonal access

2. Information Management Working Group, Iraq Humanitarian Profile, January 2017.

PEOPLE IN NEED OF WASH ASSISTANCE PER GOVERNORATE



POPULATION IN NEED FOR WASH ASSISTANCE



20% of the national population is estimated to require WASH assistance.

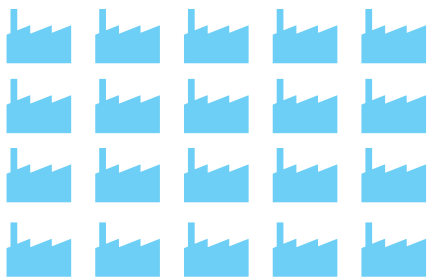
to sufficient water supply. The needs of people in protracted displacement in Anbar, Baghdad and Kirkuk Governorates remain acute, both in camps and collective centres. Some of these areas have had complex access restrictions, particularly in Anbar, making a standard WASH emergency response difficult to achieve. Increased displacements are expected from Kirkuk Governorate as a result of the ongoing conflict, in particular Hawiga District, and will likely require emergency WASH services. Rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure feeding newly retaken communities, camps and out-of-camp settings, paired with adequate sanitation and hygiene promotion is key to reduce vulnerability to water borne diseases.

Returnees and resident communities in areas recently retaken from ISIL are in need of extensive WASH assistance. With much of the water supply infrastructure damaged in conflict-affected areas close to Mosul, regular supply of safe drinking water is not available. 1.6 million

returnees and the resident and hosting populations are expected to require immediate emergency provision of safe drinking water as well as emergency sanitation, including solid waste management, until more durable solutions can be found. Full engagement and involvement with the government on these projects will be key to ensuring long term improvements in the living standards of the affected communities.

For those facing protracted displacement in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, the situation has not significantly changed from the previous year, with approximately 0.7 million people requiring WASH services. Of these, 0.3 million are IDPs in camps, where basic WASH services are already being provided. These services need to be maintained and expanded throughout 2017 to ensure reliable access to water and sanitation for all IDPs present.

REHABILITATION WORK FOR WATER TREATMENT PLANTS



About

20

water treatment plants need rehabilitation work to provide at least **21,000 m³/h** of water for people affected by Mosul operations



FOOD SECURITY

OVERVIEW



As the crisis continues in Iraq, millions of food insecure households are relying heavily on assistance. Vulnerable households frequently adopt negative and unsustainable coping strategies

to meet household food needs. Malnutrition is prevalent in both resident communities and among those who are displaced. Low to medium levels of stunting have been observed in 16.6 per cent of resident children and 19.2 per cent of displaced children, and wasting has been rated at 7.8 per cent amongst resident communities and 5.2 per cent amongst the displaced. Among IDPs, about 43 per cent of female-headed households are classified as food insecure in some governorates. Significantly higher rates of underemployment are reported in female-headed households compared to male-headed ones, and households are increasingly reliant on child labour. Sixty-eight to 74 per cent of children under the age of 15 are working.

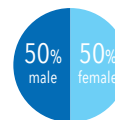
Crop production has been severely hindered by reduced access to agricultural land due to the presence of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and other explosive remnants of war. This is particularly impactful given that crop production including wheat, barley, maize, fruits and vegetables in Ninewa and Salah al-Din provided nearly 70 per cent of household income prior to occupation by ISIL. About 70 to 80 per cent of corn, wheat, and barley growing areas were damaged or destroyed in areas within Salah al-Din. In Ninewa 32 per cent of land dedicated to wheat cultivation was badly damaged, and 68 per cent was completely lost. Overall, the agricultural production capacity has been reduced by an estimated 40 per cent compared to pre-ISIL occupation levels.¹

1. Agriculture and Livelihoods Needs Assessment in the newly liberated areas of Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din, FAO Iraq, February 2016.

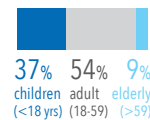
NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

3.2M

BY SEX



BY AGE



AFFECTED POPULATION

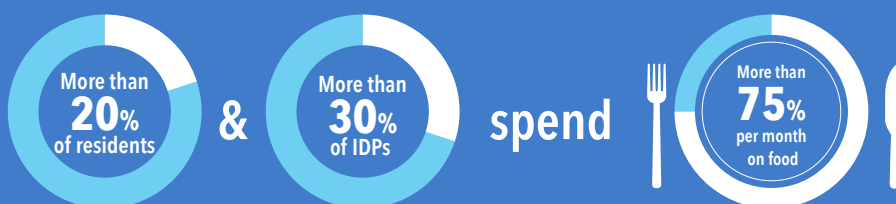
Based on the WFP/FAO Comprehensive Assessment 2016, approximately 800,000 residents and 138,000 displaced people in Iraq are suffering from food insecurity, not including the estimated food insecure populations within Mosul, Anbar and Hawiga. In addition, based on prevalent circumstances, and OCHA population estimates, this number could reach 3.2 million in the near future. This figure is based primarily on the total populations of Mosul, Hawiga and Anbar that would require assistance once access is permitted. Displaced people in camps are included in this estimate. Amongst the most vulnerable groups, significant food consumption gaps, high expenditure on food and negative coping strategies have been observed.² Vulnerable resident and IDP households are at risk of becoming food insecure due to increasing pressures on dwindling livelihoods, unsustainable coping strategies and protracted displacement.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

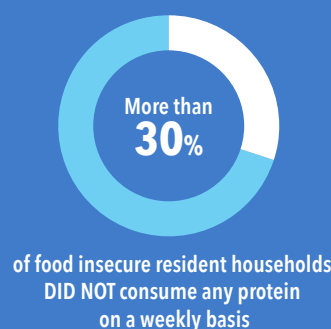
Agricultural, fishery, and livestock activities are low across Iraq due to looting and damage caused to agricultural tools and machinery, which are then difficult to replace due to inflated prices. Farmers report their main needs as

2. Preliminary findings from the ongoing Comprehensive Food Security Vulnerability Assessment started in 2016 (carried out in 16 of 18 governorates with partial coverage in Ninewa and Anbar, targeting residents, host communities, and IDPs).

IDPS AND RESIDENTS SPENDING ON FOOD



WEEKLY PROTEIN CONSUMPTION



Source: CFSVA

being adequate shelter, increased access to medicine and vaccines, and affordable high-quality fodder for their animals. Farmers and herders lack the capital to buy back assets and animals previously lost under distress sales. In the short term, aquaculture activities can be recovered by rehabilitating and repopulating fish ponds, and replacing equipment lost or damaged during the conflict.

Around 40 per cent of wheat production areas have been under ISIL control causing long-term negative effects on production rates and livelihoods.³ Displacement, looting and the destruction of agricultural infrastructure in many areas has caused long-term damage, which will take years for the sector to recover from. Mechanisms need to be put in place to ensure households have the resources to invest in small-scale rural livelihoods, including community credit mechanisms such as savings and loans to provide credit and drive investment in livelihoods. Long-term investments in infrastructure and training to sustain a healthy agricultural sector in Iraq are also needed.

Malnutrition indicators have been observed in vulnerable displaced and resident households. Stunting has been recorded at low to medium levels of severity, with rates of 16.6 per cent in resident children and 19.2 per cent in IDP children. Wasting is 7.8 per cent for residents and 5.2 per cent for IDPs. As in previous comprehensive food security and vulnerability analyses, malnutrition rates were slightly higher amongst men than women.⁴

3. The impact of ISIS on Iraq's Agricultural Sector, RFSAN, December 2016.

4. Preliminary findings from the ongoing Comprehensive Food Security Vulnerability Assessment.

Negative coping strategies are widespread amongst vulnerable households to lessen the impact of food consumption gaps. Food consumption strategies involving meal reduction are being used by more than 70 per cent of the resident households and by more than one third of IDPs. Buying food on credit is more common amongst vulnerable households in urban than rural areas. Female-headed households are facing higher levels of food insecurity. A small proportion of households are resorting to emergency livelihood coping strategies like reduction of meals and meals size, selling off of productive assets, and migration, which are twice as prevalent amongst displaced families as resident families.⁵

Food insecurity is higher in rural areas, while IDPs in urban areas need livelihood assistance. 5.1 per cent of residents in rural areas are food insecure, compared with 1.7 per cent in urban areas. For IDPs, both short- and long-term interventions are needed to address livelihood issues in urban areas where 13.6 per cent of the displaced population are in need of livelihood assistance. Food access vulnerabilities – as indicated by food expenditure share – are higher for IDPs in rural areas at 37 per cent.⁶

5. Preliminary findings from the ongoing Comprehensive Food Security Vulnerability Assessment.

6. Preliminary findings from the ongoing Comprehensive Food Security Vulnerability Assessment.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

OVERVIEW



The requirement for new and upgraded shelter interventions has increased during 2016 and is expected to continue into 2017. Newly-displaced people require tents and shelter kits, while shelters

for the long-term displaced need to be repaired and maintained to an acceptable standard. Neglected housing needs to be renovated in return areas as a foundation for recovery for those able to return home in 2017. The extreme weather conditions in winter and summer amplify the need for non-food items and shelter for all people in need throughout Iraq. During the winter months, adequate shelter, supported by critical household items can be life-saving. Sufficient quality mattresses and blankets must be supplemented with the means to heat shelters and cook hot food. The lack of kerosene in the last part of 2016 has severely affected displaced people and vulnerable residents in newly-retaken areas. People displaced by the ongoing military operations in Mosul and Hawiga will require shelter and NFI assistance in camps and host communities. All urban areas recently retaken from ISIL have experienced either moderate or high levels of damage. In Fallujah, 75 per cent of the city was estimated to be damaged in January 2015, while by March 2016 damages were estimated at about 80 per cent. For displaced people in rental accommodation, another year will see more slip into debt and risk eviction. IDPs without access to livelihood opportunities will continue to use their savings to cover housing costs, further depleting their already limited resources.

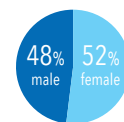
AFFECTED POPULATION

The affected population in need of shelter and NFI assistance has risen by 95 per cent in the last year, to an estimated 3.9 million. This is largely due to new displacements, the continued need for repairs and upgrades of shelter solutions for existing IDPs, and the deterioration of living standards for other groups in need, such as vulnerable residents and host communities. Acceptable standards need to be guaranteed for

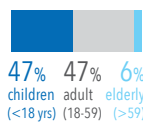
NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

3.9M

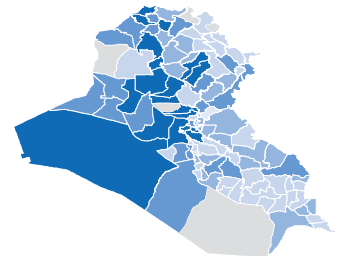
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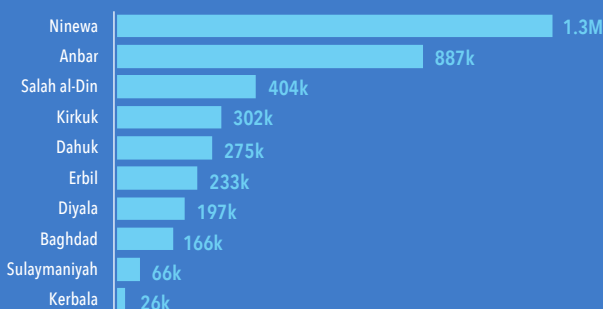
SEVERITY MAP



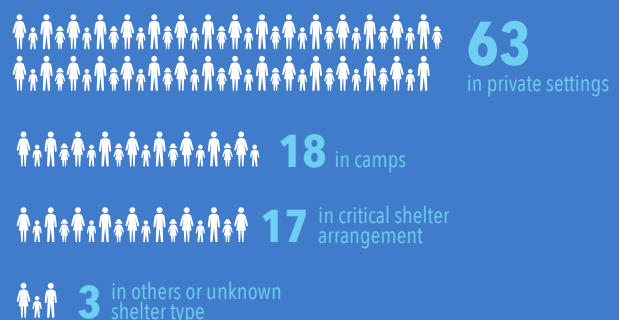
the 300,000 people in protracted displacement across Iraq, 82 per cent of whom are still in tents, to ensure a relative degree of dignity and avoid negative consequences due to poor shelter conditions.

An estimated 775,000 IDPs residing outside of formal camps are in need of shelter and NFI assistance. The central and southern governorates need to be prioritized, as 31 per cent of IDPs in these areas are living in public, unfinished or abandoned buildings. Approximately 50 per cent of the 1.9 million people expected to return home in 2017 will be in need of shelter and NFI support, to ensure that shelter and NFI do not become barriers to dignified and sustainable return and reintegration. The Shelter-NFI Cluster estimates that almost 300,000 members of the host community need replacement household items due to the burden of hosting IDPs, while the general lack of investment in host community housing needs to be addressed, as it has resulted in sub-standard shelter conditions. Initial findings from damage surveys suggest that 80 per cent of housing in Ramadi is severely damaged. An estimated 560,000 people who have stayed in conflict areas are in need of shelter and NFI support, often due to collateral damage of the housing stock. An estimated further 200,000 people living in areas outside of Government control also need shelter and NFI support.

IN NEED OF SHELTER AND NFI IN 2017



IDPS BY SHELTER ARRANGEMENT (OF EACH 100 IDPS)



HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The estimated 1.1 million IDPs living in camps will need continued shelter and NFI assistance in 2017. For some this will be limited to the replenishment of NFI and kerosene, while others will require shelter maintenance and upgrades. Due to the harsh weather conditions, the usable lifespan of tents is only between 6 to 12 months. IDPs living in collective centres and unfinished or abandoned buildings need basic shelter support to weatherproof living spaces.

Women, men, girls, and boys face increased vulnerability to gender-based violence in insecure shelter conditions.

Amongst IDPs living in camps and unfinished and abandoned buildings, 37 per cent live alongside unrelated families in overcrowded conditions. An estimated 46 per cent of these dwellings do not have doors and of those with doors, 51 per cent do not have locks. Exposure to risk and feelings of vulnerability are pervasive, especially among women and adolescent girls. These women and girls also have specific hygiene needs that are often not met in existing shelter conditions.

Of the estimated 1.9 million people expected to return home in 2017, approximately 950,000 will need shelter support to re-establish their lives. Houses have been looted, burnt and have fallen into disrepair during years of absence. Assistance for housing, land, and property rights will need to be integrated into the cluster's response. In areas that have seen heavy fighting, buildings have been severely damaged. Once areas are deemed safe for return, residents will need assistance to remove rubble, unstable structures, and to re-establish their homes. Host families continue to show generosity and resilience in sharing resources with displaced people, but the strain on resources is increasing, along with social tensions. Host families need additional basic household items to cater for the displaced families while continued economic hardship has resulted in deteriorating housing conditions, some falling below an acceptable standard.



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

OVERVIEW



Camp coordination and camp management systems are required to ensure equitable access to services and protection for displaced persons in formal and informal settlements. Settlements

without coordination and management systems do not meet standards and are not maintained properly, leading to inadequate aid provision for vulnerable people. The lack of core services contributes to serious public health risks, preventable deaths, and increased risks of gender-based violence for women and girls both in formal and informal settlements. Information dissemination and the coordination of service provision in camp settings are required to allow humanitarian partners to better coordinate assistance, support informed return intentions and strengthen accountability to affected populations.

AFFECTED POPULATION

Over 2.7 million people in formal and informal settlements need camp coordination and camp management services, with women accounting for more than 50 per cent of the displaced. Vulnerable groups like women, girls, people with disabilities and the elderly are at risk of higher rates of discrimination and exclusion during displacement, as their privacy and safety are most affected by inadequate or absent camp management systems and reduced or un-prioritized service provision.

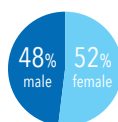
HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Strengthening camp management structures across Iraq is a key need. The capacity for camp management and effective coordination of different services and needs in a prioritized manner continues to be a challenge in the majority of formal settlements. Stronger levels of coordination and the implementation of impartial service provision are needed at

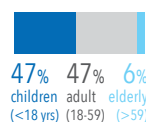
NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

1.3M

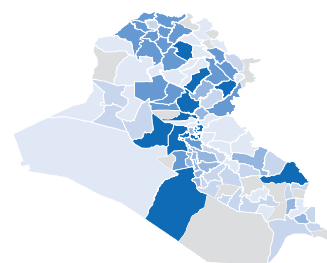
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SEVERITY MAP



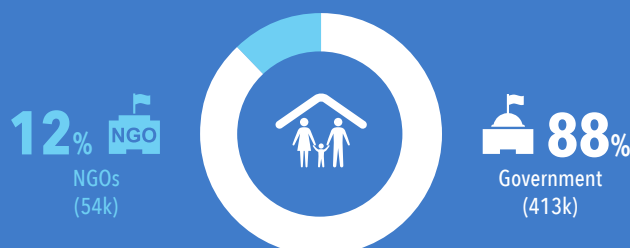
governorate, district and site level. Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Hamdaniya, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din Governorates are the highest priorities for the sector. There is a need to identify and rectify threats to health and safety including man-made hazards and damage caused by weather conditions and over-use of equipment, and to ensure regular maintenance and solid waste removal, reducing the physical and public health risks in and around settlement sites. Communication with communities and access to information on returns are critical. There is a lack of service mapping for informal sites, resulting in duplication or gaps in service provision, and an inadequate humanitarian response for people in need. Vulnerable people in informal sites lack access to information about their rights and available services.

Improved planning, construction and multi-service mapping in formal sites are required to maximize resources and services, and to reduce crime and protection risks, particularly gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse. Displacement is expected to continue to increase into 2017, and the subsequent establishment of new formal settlements will further increase camp management needs. Without planning, sites will later require costly reconstruction, redesign or relocation due to poor site preparation and lay-

NUMBER OF IDPS IN CAMPS AND OUT-OF-CAMPS IN 2016 IN IRAQ



IDP POPULATION MANAGED BY CAMP MANAGEMENT AGENCY

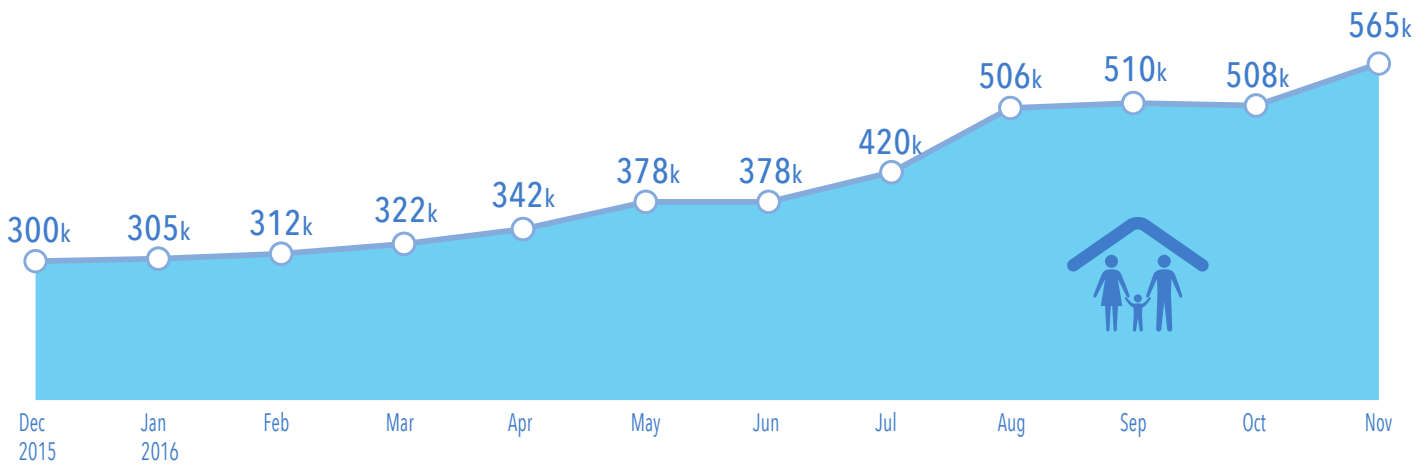


out. Qualified, experienced camp construction engineers and emergency camp site planners are needed to work alongside government technicians as new sites are planned and established. Increased consultation with and inclusion of women, stronger site governance and empowerment of communities in the planning process is also of crucial importance.

Stronger identification of displaced communities' aspirations, complaints, gaps and return intentions or concerns is needed to inform policies and assistance to be provided to these communities. As a result of inadequate site and services mapping, assistance monitoring and reporting,

assistance does not efficiently and effectively reach the most vulnerable. Protection concerns head the list of concerns that arise from this limitation. There is little or no exchange of critical information due to different information management systems. Standardised and coordinated data collection and analysis, and information management and sharing are essential to maximise the efficiency of the response in formal and informal settlements. Critical gaps exist in beneficiary registration, tracking of service provision, and recording of actual needs.

EVOLUTION OF THE IDP POPULATION IN CAMPS IN IRAQ IN 2016



EDUCATION

OVERVIEW

Iraqi children are impacted by ongoing crises throughout the country. Millions of Iraqi children have missed out on formal education as a result of conflict, which has led to hundreds of schools being damaged, destroyed or occupied. In mid-2014, when ISIL took control of Mosul, over 2,400 schools were fully functional. As of January 2017, some 90 per cent of the 400 schools in newly accessible areas required rehabilitation. Additional January 2017 assessments in Ninewa found that over 35 per cent of schools were used by ISIL as military positions, weapons stores, and for teaching and training of children. Thirty-two per cent of school principals in Al-Qayyarah reported concerns of explosive hazards in and around the schools. Remaining school facilities are overcrowded and under-staffed, significantly reducing the quality of education available. Moreover, displaced children often face additional challenges due to differences in language and curriculum used in areas of displacement, as well as financial and transport constraints.

AFFECTED POPULATION

Over 3.7 million school-age children are affected by Iraq's current crises. This includes over 1.4 million displaced children and 1 million children in host communities affected by the influx of displaced people and conflict. It also includes 597,200 children who have recently returned to their homes following displacement, or in areas that have recently come under Government control, and a further 105,000 children in conflict areas that are not currently under Government control. All affected children have witnessed violence and suffered disruption to their learning, which requires psychosocial support and specialized care.

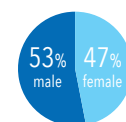
HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

At the end of 2016's academic year only 60 per cent of conflict affected children had access to some form of education. Fewer than 50 per cent of children in camps, and fewer than 33 per cent of children in out-of-camp settings, have access to education. All of these children need to have access to education services. Anticipated future displacements will further stretch Iraq's education system. More teachers are required as many schools are overcrowded and operate in two or three shifts per day, with many teachers and school staff also living in displacement. Moreover, greater teacher training is required, as few teachers are trained in psychosocial care and inclusive education. Temporary learning spaces in places of displacement often require

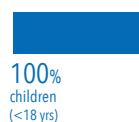
NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

3.5M

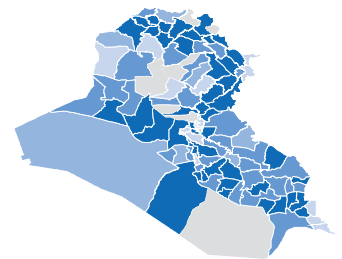
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BY AGE



SEVERITY MAP

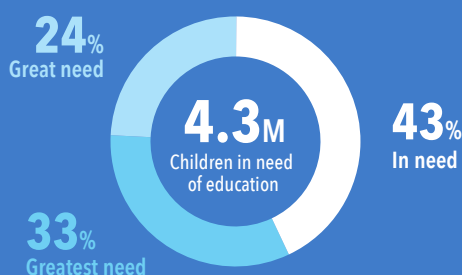


significant support, including winterization facilities, books, and additional materials to ensure a basic quality of education. All recent assessments implemented in newly-retaken areas highlighted similar needs: rehabilitation of WASH facilities in schools; minor repairs of school infrastructure (windows, doors, electricity and heating systems); mine risk education; replacement of teaching and learning materials; and psychosocial support for students and teachers.

There are numerous barriers preventing access to education for displaced children. Many schools face a shortage of teachers and physical space. Moreover, across Iraq, 45 per cent of conflict affected children are not attending school because their parents are unable to cover the cost of learning materials or school transport costs. In the KR-I, displaced children are required to enrol in schools specifically established by the federal Government's Ministry of Education, as local schools operate using a different language and curriculum. The long distances to education facilities, coupled with the increasing use of informal child labour, further reduces access to education. Many schools are contaminated with explosive hazards and, according to IOM, in January 2017 there was over 3,300 displaced people sheltering in schools throughout Iraq, with the highest proportion in Ninewa and Salah al-Din Governorates. As displaced people return home, immediate access to safe learning environments is needed.

A lack of access to education negatively impacts the lives of Iraqi school age children. Unoccupied and disengaged children and adolescents (both boys and girls) are more likely to marry early, participate in child labour, or be recruited by armed groups. A lack of access to education is also often a key source of social tension between host and displaced communities, increasing the risk of political discord and social inequalities. Children and youth need physical and psychosocial protection, which access to education provides. Refugee children also have similar education needs, particularly children of high school age.

EDUCATION NEEDS FOR IDPS



ACCESS TO EDUCATION

1 out of 2 displaced children have access to education



EMERGENCY LIVELIHOODS

OVERVIEW



The number of people currently considered to be in need of emergency livelihoods assistance has increased significantly from nearly 3.4 million in 2015 to 5.2 million people at the end of 2016.

People living in situations of protracted displacement often find sustainable job opportunities to be severely limited. Employment remains one of the primary needs of displaced people across Iraq. For example, some 46 per cent of working age adults in Dahuk Governorate lack a steady source of income. The lack of sustainable employment hampers people's ability to access food, health and education services, with more than three quarters of IDP households reporting that they do not have sufficient income to meet their basic needs¹. Debt is increasing among displaced families, often leading to social tension. Over three million individuals, one million more people than last year, are now relying on credit to afford basic services. The majority of debtors are located in the KR-I.

AFFECTED POPULATION

Displaced people, host communities, and crisis-affected people who lack access to basic social services and steady employment due to conflict are considered most vulnerable.

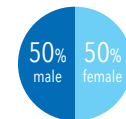
Over 5.2 million people are in need of livelihood assistance across Iraq. Due to conflict and displacement, affected individuals lost access to the means needed to maintain sustainable livelihoods. As a consequence, the majority of displaced people are utilizing negative coping mechanisms to cover their basic needs, often relying on savings and family support, which in many cases is unsustainable. In terms of geographical distribution, people in Anbar, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din have experienced the greatest deterioration in living conditions and have greatest limitations on livelihood opportunities.

1. REACH MCNA Round 3.

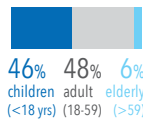
NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

5.2M

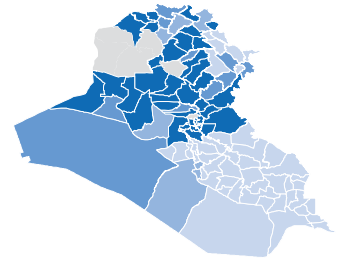
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BY AGE



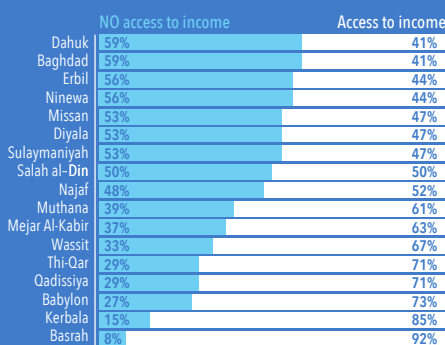
SEVERITY MAP



HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Throughout Iraq, employment opportunities are reported to be the second highest priority need. Among displaced populations and people who have chosen to remain in their homes during direct conflict, livelihood opportunities are reported as the top need. The proportion of IDP households relying on savings decreased from 64 per cent in 2015 to 35 per cent at the end of 2016. Nearly 85 per cent of all IDP households have incurred debt to meet their immediate basic needs, including food. Some 68 per cent of displaced families have gone into debt to pay for healthcare, and 53 per cent to pay for rent. The need for greater livelihood opportunities is increasing due to the protracted nature of the crisis, and this need will continue to increase as the conflict continues. In Mosul, civilians often have little available savings, as livelihood opportunities and income levels were decimated under ISIL rule. Retired members of host communities who still receive government pensions are often the only stable source of income for families. Displaced people will continue to face ethnic and socioeconomic discrimination, as host communities often view displaced people as the reason for job shortages and economic hardship. Livelihood activities are particularly needed in Anbar, Erbil, Kirkuk and Ninewa.

ACCESS TO INCOME (18-59 YEAR-OLD MALE)



Source: Government

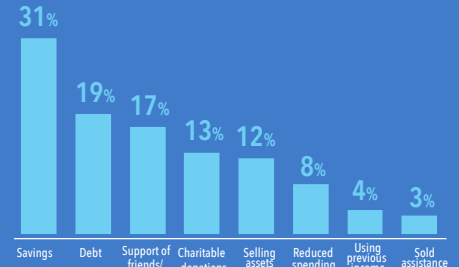
IDP HOUSEHOLD INCOME STATUS



3 out of 4

IDP households reporting that they did not generate sufficient income to meet their basic needs

IDP HOUSEHOLD INCOME SOURCES



RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM

OVERVIEW



The ongoing conflict in Iraq has created a protracted and complex humanitarian situation, where 11 million people are in need of assistance.

With the intensification of military operations along the Mosul Corridor and in Mosul city, displacements are expected to continue in 2017. Most displaced people leave behind their assets and belongings, and face reduced access to basic humanitarian services such as food, water and non-food items, as they travel to reach safe and secure locations. The Rapid Response Mechanism aims at reaching 100 per cent of displaced people as they move, to ensure that they have adequate emergency supplies for survival such as food, water, and hygiene materials.

AFFECTED POPULATION

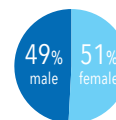
It is estimated that over 1.2 million people may be displaced in 2017, mostly in Mosul City and along the Mosul Corridor.

The ongoing military operations in Mosul city are expected to displace between 250,000 to 400,000 both within and out of the city. In addition, fighting along the Mosul Corridor including in Hawiga and Salah al-Din as well as Anbar is expected to trigger the further displacement of up to 600,000 people. Recent field assessments in Mosul city observed that thousands of people continue to flee the city to either newly accessible areas within the city or outside Mosul district. Both IDPs and host communities in newly accessible areas are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance due to lack of basic services. Recent experiences show that people are often displaced multiple times before reaching a safe and secure location to settle.

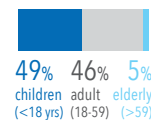
NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

2.1M

BY SEX



BY AGE

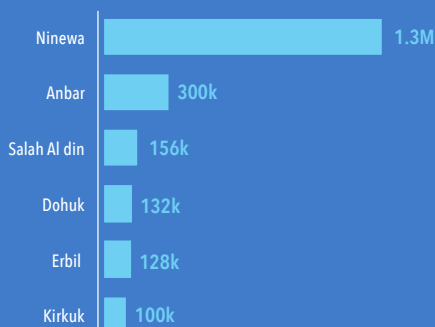


HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Ongoing military operations continue to cause an outflow of people seeking safety and humanitarian assistance.

The fighting in Anbar, Mosul city and in Mosul Corridor is expected to generate additional displacement in the coming months. It is estimated that over 750,000 people in western Mosul city could be affected by the conflict, and may require shelter, food, and protection. Vulnerabilities increase when people get stuck either between frontlines or check-points. Due to the restrictions of movement and rigid security procedures, displaced people travel long distances, transitioning through a series of security controls and settlement types (checkpoints, screening or transitional sites, and camps). They often travel on foot or are trucked, without adequate food, water and non-food item support.

PEOPLE IN NEED



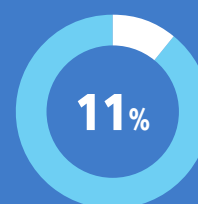
CHILDREN

1 out of 2 displaced is a child



Source: RRM Data 2016

DISPLACED PEOPLE IN NEED



11% of the people in need will be displaced in 2017

Source: OCHA

MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE

OVERVIEW



An estimated 3 million people have been and remain displaced since January 2014¹. The resources of many local communities hosting displaced families are overburdened by this additional population, which is often too large for local economies to support. The limited financial resources of displaced families are largely spent on essential items, such as food, water, transport, and rent. Iraq's household expenditure patterns show that food accounts for approximately 37 per cent of family spending, rent 31 per cent, and 14 per cent on healthcare.² To stretch their budgets, many displaced families practice negative coping strategies such as eating lower quality food, foregoing basic health care, and drinking from unclean water sources, further exacerbating their vulnerability.

AFFECTED POPULATION

An estimated 2.24 million people are at risk of employing negative coping strategies to meet their basic needs. This figure includes internally displaced families, vulnerable affected residents of the host community, returnees and highly vulnerable families residing in conflict and newly retaken areas. Displacement has increased since the Mosul crisis began in October 2016, and it is expected that displacements will continue until military operations end. Large numbers of displaced families are also returning to their homes (800,000 returnees since March 2016, with Anbar, Ninewa and Salah al-Din accounting for the majority)³. At the same time, conflict has markedly impacted local economies, particularly in Ninewa and Kirkuk Governorates, where many businesses have closed down, and unemployment and poverty levels have increased.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

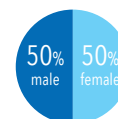
Multi-purpose cash assistance provides a means to ensure that humanitarian needs are met, whilst avoiding coping strategies that

1. IOM/DTM (2016).
2. Cash Consortium of Iraq – Baseline Data (2016).
3. IOM/DTM (January 2017).

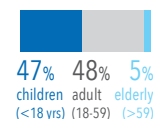
NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

2.2M

BY SEX



BY AGE



potentially create further vulnerability, as most basic services are available once the financial means to access them are available⁴:

Food: the majority of vulnerable households still report food as the most common need. Generally, people's ability to cope with displacement or conflict remains extremely low. Households are increasingly dependent on debt or external assistance to their food needs. Moreover, high rates of unemployment, particularly among displaced people, indicate that it is unlikely that households can sustain their normal level of food consumption without assistance.⁵

Livelihoods: More than three-quarters of displaced households report that they do not generate sufficient income to meet their basic needs.

Shelter: With regional variations in shelter type across the country, many people report living in inadequate shelter, with the high cost of rent reported as the primary reason for being displaced multiple times.

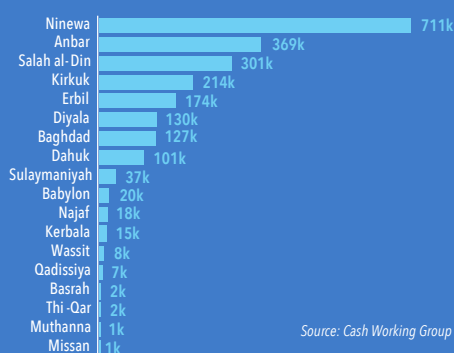
Health care: While health facilities are available throughout Iraq, the unaffordability of health services remains a constraint for crisis-affected vulnerable households, particularly displaced people who are not living in camps.

Water and sanitation: The unaffordability of clean drinking water forces many families to deprioritize this as a household expense, potentially exposing people to a high risk of waterborne disease as free or low-cost water sources of poor quality are used.

Education: Vulnerable families with limited access to food and water deprioritize education, with the majority of people reporting the financial costs involved in schooling as a significant barrier.

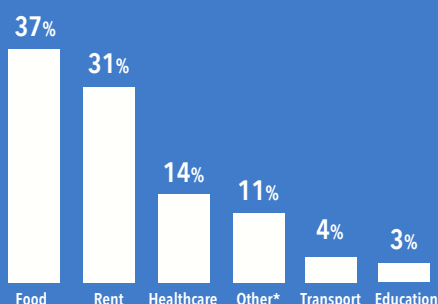
4. REACH Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment III, (July 2016).
5. REACH Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment III, (July 2016).

PEOPLE IN NEED FOR MULTIPURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE



Source: Cash Working Group

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE DATA (2016)



*Other includes Water, Hygiene, Communications, Clothing

Source: Cash Consortium of Iraq, Baseline Data, 2016 (Sample 14,453 HHs)

IDPS OUT OF CAMPS TAKING ON DEBT TO AFFORD BASIC NEEDS



Source: REACH Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment, Round 3 (August 2016)

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

OVERVIEW



Due to the volatile security environment in Iraq there is a requirement for the ongoing provision of reliable security telecommunications (radio) services in compliance with UN Minimum

Operating Standards (MOSS) to ensure the safety and security of staff in the field. The provision of ETC Internet connectivity services facilitates effective communication and coordination for all humanitarian partners operating in common areas. The ETC (Emergency Telecommunications Cluster) also provides coordination, information management, radio training and ICT Helpdesk services.

AFFECTED POPULATION

In all, 146 humanitarian organizations are responding to the needs of over 6 million people across all 18 Iraqi governorates. The primary focus for the (ETC) is to support operational humanitarian organizations. Additionally, the ETC launched its Services for Communities project in Domiz camp, Dahuk, in November 2016 which involves providing internet connectivity to Syrian refugees. This is part of the ETC's strategy for ensuring that all those responding to emergencies – including affected communities – have access to vital communications services.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Humanitarian partners will continue to need security telecommunications and internet connectivity services that allow them to carry out their activities safely and efficiently. The ETC will therefore continue to provide such services and is prepared to provide security telecommunications and internet services in two additional sites, as required. In 2017, the ETC plans to roll out similar projects for affected communities in six additional camps for people affected by the Mosul crisis. This will allow affected communities to access the internet, continue their education online and, more importantly, be in contact with their families as the conflict continues and family separation is wide-spread.



LOGISTICS

OVERVIEW



Logistical challenges continue to arise, particularly as the humanitarian operation expands to reach more people in need. New

areas of humanitarian needs continue to emerge across Iraq, generated predominantly by newly displaced people fleeing the conflict, newly accessible areas where the Government forces have retaken control, and people returning back to their areas of origin. Many of the areas where humanitarian needs are most acute are also volatile. In addition, security-driven access constraints, compounded by a low level of situational awareness and general logistics information, increase the logistical challenges faced by humanitarian organizations in Iraq.

AFFECTED POPULATION

In all, 146 humanitarian organizations are responding to the needs of over 6 million people across all 18 Iraqi governorates. The primary focus for the Logistics Cluster is to support operational humanitarian organizations.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The major constraints on the ability of humanitarian organisations to respond to the needs of affected population throughout Iraq are the lack of access due to insecurity, a rapidly changing security situation, and organizations' capacity to respond to the humanitarian needs for an increasing number of people. Specifically, the following logistics gaps have been identified:

- Limited storage capacity for prepositioning and contingency stocks in rural areas close to the new emergency site locations.

There is also a need to increase the capacity of national actors in terms of warehouse management skills.

- Increasing needs for logistics coordination and information, due to an unpredictable operational scenario and the movement of IDPs to hard-to-reach locations throughout several governorates with different structures and authorities.
- Potential restrictions on movement of humanitarian cargo and personnel in key operational areas, due to a volatile security situation and potentially damaged infrastructure (especially bridges).
- Potential lack of transport capacity and/or increased transport costs, caused by limited suppliers/transporters and/or their unwillingness to access some operational areas due to the presence of armed actors on key supply routes.
- Potential lack of airport capacity (i.e. Erbil airport) for additional incoming cargo flights, clearance and temporary storage.
- Potential delays in customs clearance approvals, especially for health-related items (e.g. controlled drugs).
- Potential delays at key entry points (Khalil-Ibrahim border, Erbil airport, Baghdad airport) should there be a significant increase of the amount of supplies being brought in country. It is also expected that there will continue to be constraints surrounding the internal transit of goods, especially to/from KR-I, should the security situation deteriorate.
- Coordination and circulation of logistics information.



COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES

OVERVIEW



Three million Iraqis are currently displaced. Iraq further has 1.4 million returnees and 230,000 refugees. In 2017, partners estimate that up to 11 million Iraqis will require some form of humanitarian assistance. The Mosul city humanitarian crisis is expected to continue in the early part of 2017, and measurable improvements in humanitarian conditions will likely only develop late in the year or in 2018. Humanitarian needs outstrip available resources and capacity, and coordination and common service modalities are essential to ensure principled, rapid and effective humanitarian action. With an expanding humanitarian community engaged in multi-sectorial interventions across Iraq, the Coordination and Common Services Sector provides a structure for effective country-wide coordination and evidence-based humanitarian action at national, regional and governorate levels.

AFFECTED POPULATION

In 2017, a total of 146 humanitarian organizations will provide critical aid to over 11 million people in need across all the 18 governorates. The primary focus for the Coordination and Common Services Sector is to support coordination across humanitarian organizations operating in Iraq and facilitate a principled and timely humanitarian response.

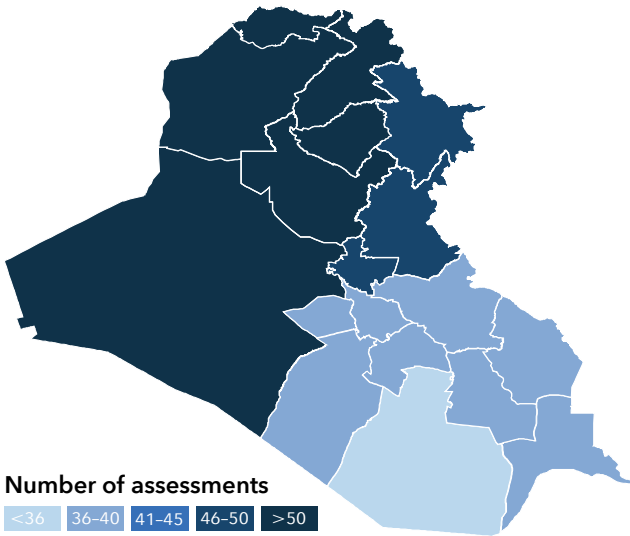
HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The limited information on humanitarian activities, services and outreach, especially in hard to reach areas, remains the main challenge to coordinated response activities in Iraq. Limited two-way communication between displaced people and aid agencies, and restricted access to feedback, affects the ability of humanitarian partners to understand the needs of IDPs in real-time and adjust programmes and services accordingly. In particular, as military operations often result in complex population movements, there is a need for real-time monitoring of the key displacement and return trends. Due to the evolving complexity of the Mosul humanitarian emergency and its protracted nature, it is increasingly important to support the capacity of national partners. Effective NGO coordination mechanisms and approaches need to be reinforced, alongside strengthened NGO access to critical information and analysis. Operational engagement and coordinated support and services are enhanced through the development of common analytical positions.

There is a need for further strengthening of the current coordination structures and ensuring coherence of the national and sub-national coordination structures at both strategic and operational level. Assessment coordination, regular and mobile data collection exercises, analysis and dissemination through multiple interactive platforms will further strengthen information-sharing and the appropriate targeting of humanitarian assistance.



INFORMATION GAPS & ASSESSMENT PLANNING



In 2016, more than 350 assessments were conducted by 77 humanitarian organizations across all 18 governorates of Iraq, a substantial increase in comparison with the 120 assessments conducted in 2015. The majority of the assessments took place in the governorates most affected by displacement: Anbar, Dahuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din. As the Mosul military operations unfold and returns increase, inter-sectoral coordinated assessments will be a key means of providing in-depth analysis to inform cluster planning and response. Assessment and analysis of livelihoods patterns and social tensions will be critical in 2017. In hard-to-reach areas, data is gathered remotely through key informant networks established by humanitarian partners, and is then verified once areas become accessible. Four inter-sectoral assessments were conducted by 6 agencies in 2016. Rapid assessments including multi-sectoral indicators triggered by specific events continue to take place throughout Iraq, but coordinated inter-cluster rapid assessments remain a critical need, especially in newly-retaken areas in and around Mosul. An inter-cluster assessment working group was established towards the end of 2016, aimed at harmonizing the approach to coordinated inter-cluster assessments in Iraq.

NUMBER OF ASSESSMENTS

356

NUMBER OF PARTNERS

77

PLANNED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

44

COORDINATION & COMM. SERVICES (CCS)



EDUCATION



EMERGENCY SHELTER/NFI



LOGISTICS



EMERGENCY TELECOM.



FOOD SECURITY



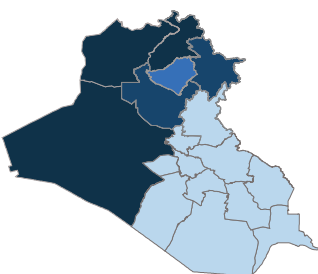
HEALTH



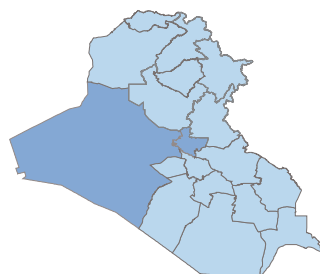
MULTI-SECTOR



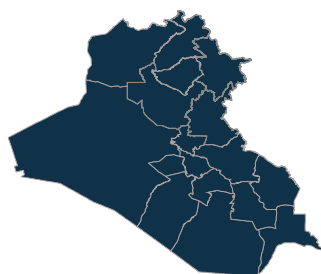
PROTECTION



WASH





















CAMP COORD/MANAGEMENT (CCCM)



EMERGENCY LIVELIHOODS (EL)



NUMBER OF ASSESSMENTS BY LOCATIONS AND BY SECTOR (FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2016)

	Coordination and Comm. Services (CCS)	Education	Emergency Shelter/NFI	Emergency Telecom.	Food Security	Health	Logistics	Multi-Sector	Protection	WASH	Camp Coord./Management (CCCM)	Emergency Livelihoods (EL)	TOTAL
 ANBAR	4	2	2			2		4	143	5	27	1	190
 BABYLON	3	1	3					4	2	1	23	1	38
 BAGHDAD	3	1	4			1		4	4	7	25	1	50
 BASRAH	3	1	2					4	4	1	23	1	39
 DAHUK	3	10	2		1			3	12	2	23	3	59
 DIYALA	4	2	4					4	4	4	25	1	48
 ERBIL	4	9	1			3		3	17	2	22	2	63
 KERBALA	3	1	3					4	2	1	23	1	38
 KIRKUK	4	4	3					3	12	3	22	1	55
 MISSAN	3	1	2					4	3	1	24	1	39
 MUTHANNA	3	1	2					3	3	1	21	1	35
 NAJAF	3	1	3					4	2	1	24	1	39
 NINEWA	4	8	4	4	2	8		4	68	2	26	3	133
 QADISSIYA	3	1	3					4	3	1	23	1	39
 SALAH AL-DIN	4	3	4	1				4	15	1	23	2	57
 SULAYMANIYAH	3	2	2					3	13	1	24	2	50
 THI-QAR	3	1	2					4	2	1	23	1	37
 WASSIT	3	1	3					4	2	1	23	1	38

LIST OF AGENCIES CONDUCTING ASSESSMENTS

CLUSTER	AGENCIES	ASSESSMENTS
CCCM	AAH, REACH, IOM, UNHCR	12
MULTI-SECTOR	IOM, REACH, UNHCR	5
CCS	IOM, REACH, UNHCR	4
EDUCATION	ACTED, Dorcas Aid International, GIC, IRC, INTERSOS, PiN, QANDIL, REACH, DRC, IMC, STC, Serve, SCI, Triangle G.H., UNICEF, UNHCR, UNPF, UNMAS, Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection	25
ELSC	GOAL, Tearfund, UNDP, WFP, REACH,	6
FOOD SECURITY	GOAL, UNDP, REACH, WFP, FAO	3
HEALTH	AAH, GOAL, Heevie, IMC, IOM, Malteser International, UNICEF, WHO	14
PROTECTION	Al Khair, Al-Masala, Aynda Organization, for Social Awareness, CAOFISR, CDO, DRC, NPC, DHRD, DIGC, DOLSA, GSIO, IMC, IOM, IRC, IRW, KCSAMA, NCSON, NCSON, Inter-Agency, NRC, PAO, REACH, Sewan, Tajdeed, Tawa, Inter-Agency, TdH Italy, Terre des hommes Foundation, The Engineering Association for Development & Environment, UNPF, UNHCR, UNMAS, WCHAN, WRO, ZSVP	263
NFI/SHELTER	ACTED, IOM, ECHO, OFDA, UNHCR, PiN	7
WASH	ACTED, NRC, STC, UNICEF, UNDP, REACH, PiN	17
EMERGENCY TELECOM.	WFP	5

COMMON ACRONYMS

AOG	Armed opposition group	KR-I	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	MCNA	Multi-Cluster needs assessment
CMR	Clinical management of rape	MHPSS	Mental health and psychosocial support
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix	MRM	Monitoring and reporting mechanism
ERW	Explosive remnants of war	mVAM	Mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping
ETC	Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	NFI	Non-food items
FCS	Food consumption scores	NNGO	National non-governmental organization
GBV	Gender-based violence	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview	PDS	Public Distribution System
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan	PHCCs	Primary health care clinics
ICT	Information and communications technology	UNDAF	United Nations Development Action Framework
IDPs	Internally displaced persons	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
IED	Improvised explosive device	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
INGO	International non-governmental organisation	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration	UXO	Unexploded ordnance
IQD	Iraqi Dinar	WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant	WFP	World Food Programme
KAP	Knowledge, attitude and practice	WHO	World Health Organization
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government		