

More than 8 million people across Iraq - nearly a quarter of the population - are in need of humanitarian assistance. About 3.2 million people have been internally displaced since January 2014, according to the International Organization for Migration Displacement Tracking Matrix. To respond to the growing needs, the Government of Iraq and the United Nations launched a revised and prioritized Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) in June 2015 seeking US\$498 million to provide life-saving assistance and protection to 5.6 million people. Although money is coming in, the humanitarian needs outpace available resources. This is taking a toll on response capacity and the ability to reach the most vulnerable people. To date, geographic coverage of the response is in line with severity of needs except where access challenges have limited activities. Clusters have reported reaching 12 to 59 per cent of targeted beneficiaries or activities.

Displacement

3.2 million

102 districts
3,462 locations



374,222

Returns across
5 governorates



Response

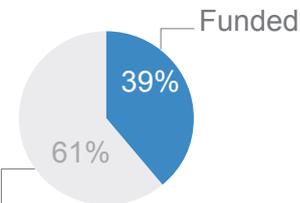
135 partners



64 partners reported
in ActivityInfo



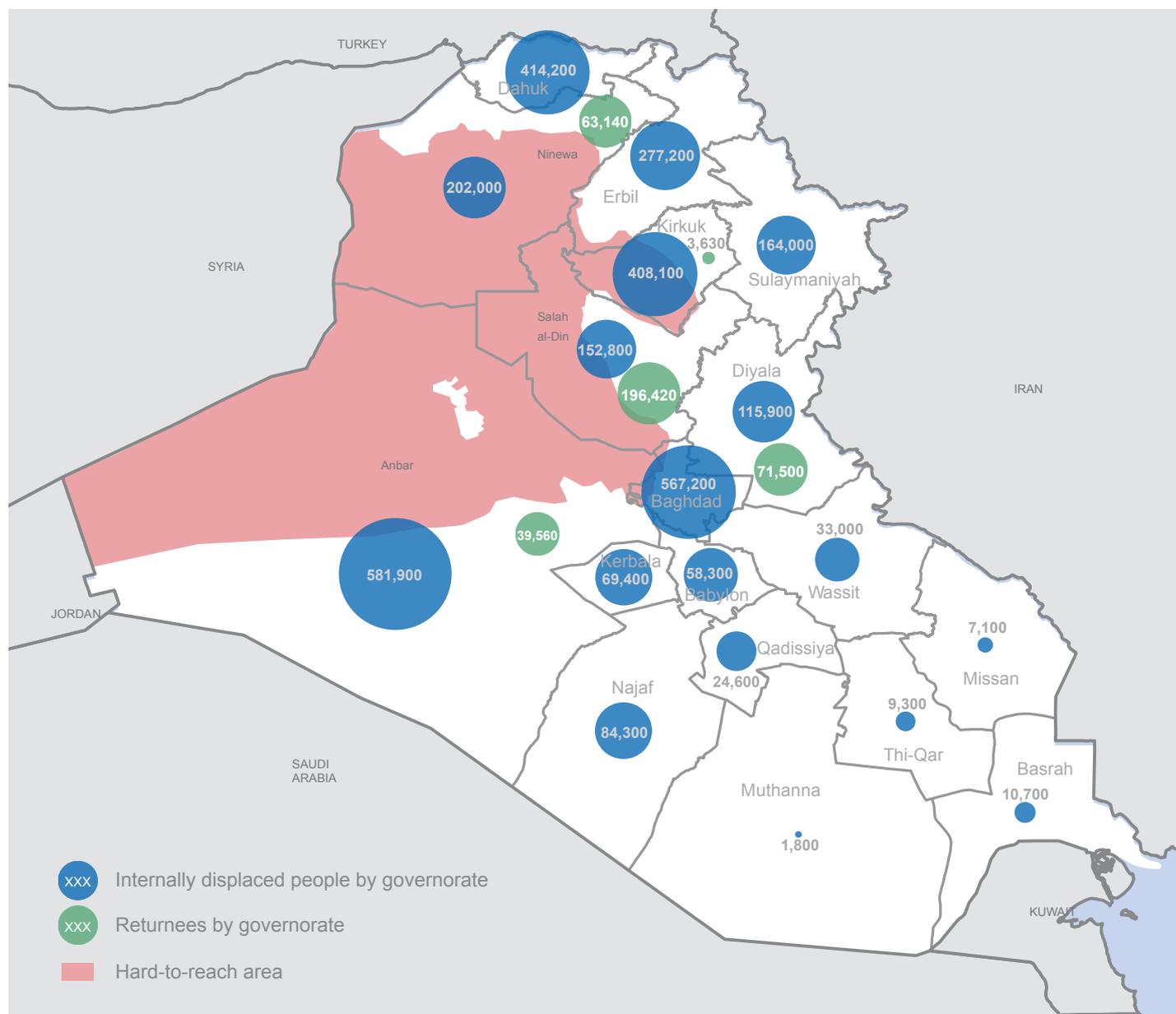
Humanitarian Response Plan Funding



Unmet requirements

Request: US\$ 498 million

(as of 20 September 2015)



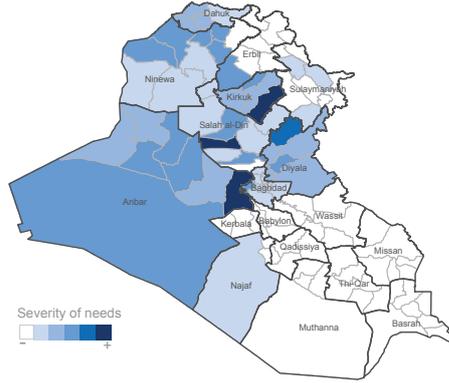
Disclaimer: This document is based on inputs provided by humanitarian partners through the monthly reporting tool Activity Info (www.activityinfo.org). It is therefore subject to availability of data by the time of circulation and does not claim to be exhaustive or fully verified. This document reflects activities as of 31 August 2015. The next update will be issued around 20 October.

Protection

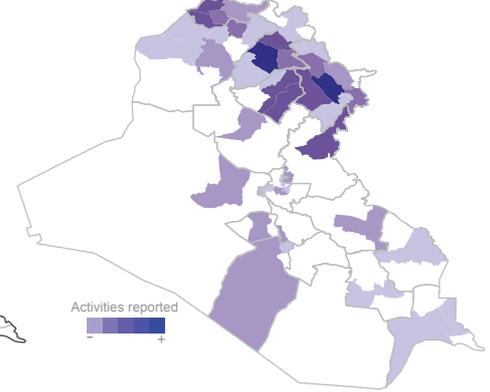
Enable the provision of a coherent, coordinated, transparent, accountable and comprehensive response to protection needs of displaced people and conflict-affected communities in Iraq.

- Protection needs are diverse and include support for people with psychosocial trauma or with disabilities, survivors of gender-based violence, and support for unaccompanied children.
- The response strives to reach Iraqis in all areas of the country. Where humanitarian actors do not have physical access they operate remotely through protection networks.
- Response activities range from country-wide protection monitoring, providing direct first-line services, building community awareness and institutional capacity to promote resilience.
- The Child Protection Sub-Cluster reached 52,883 children. While efforts continue in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), child protection activities also expanded in the Kirkuk governorate through the establishment of two child-friendly spaces in Laylan camp, and in the Anbar through deployment of mobile child protection units to respond to children displaced in the eight camps close to Bzeibiz bridge.
- Meeting the needs of children out of camps and in hard-to-reach areas was constrained by a limited availability of funds and presence of child protection actors in urban areas. To date 58 per cent of the child protection activities targeted children living in camps, with about 89,750 children at risk if no further resources are available.
- The Gender-Based Violence Sub-Cluster is providing safe spaces where women and girls are able to socialize, learn, find support and contribute to their communities is the backbone of gender-based violence prevention and response activities.
- Humanitarian mine action activities, including clearance of dangerous items and raising awareness of the prevalent risks, continue to be important as people move. This is especially important for people returning to their towns and villages.
- The Protection Cluster faces large gaps in humanitarian access. Many areas of the country remain inaccessible for protection workers.
- To provide essential protection services and advocacy, the Protection Cluster appealed for US\$ 54 million. However, many essential protection activities are underfunded and many services will end without dedicated funding. For example, out of the US\$ 13 million requested for child protection only 3 million have been received so far.

Priority of needs (HNO 2015)



Activities reported by partners



Monthly response, non-cumulative

Response coverage 2015, cumulative

Safe access, monitoring and legal assistance

People reached by protection monitoring



Target: 1,410,000



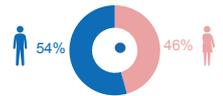
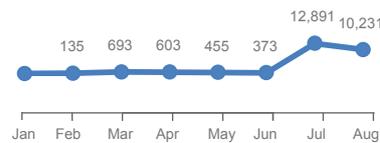
People receiving legal assistance



Target: 39,000



People with specific protection needs identified



Community empowerment and self management

Households receiving one-time unconditional cash assistance



Target: 95,183



People receiving mine risk education



Target: 1,357,000



People receiving psychosocial counselling



Target: 150,000



People trained in information dissemination strategies and tools



People with specific needs identified and referred to relevant assistance



Target: 350,500

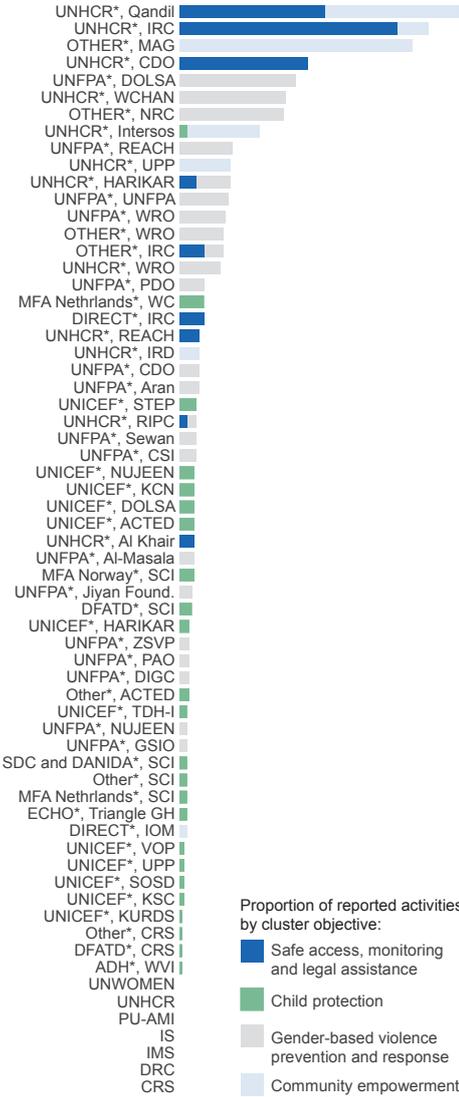


Number of awareness tools distributed



Protection

Operational cluster partners reporting activities in August 2015



Proportion of reported activities by cluster objective:

- Safe access, monitoring and legal assistance
- Child protection
- Gender-based violence prevention and response
- Community empowerment and self management

* funding agency

Monthly response, non-cumulative

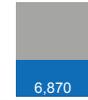
Response coverage 2015, cumulative

Child protection

Children identified and referred to specialized protection services



Target: 17,416



Children receiving psychosocial support services in static and mobile child friendly space



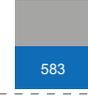
Target: 123,666



Unaccompanied and separated children reunited, placed in family or alternative care arrangements



Target: 1,228



Number of violations recorded



Target: 339



Gender-based violence prevention and response

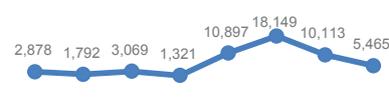
Women and girls accessing women-safe spaces



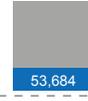
Target: 80,000



Women and girls receiving dignity kits



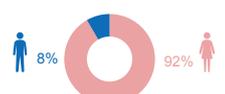
Target: 205,000



People provided with information on gender-based violence prevention and response

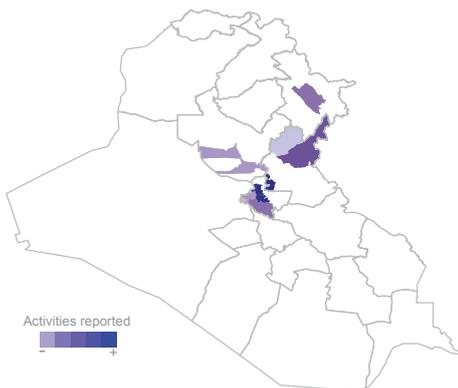


Target: 730,000



Multi-purpose cash assistance

Activities reported by partners



Monthly response, non-cumulative

Response coverage 2015, cumulative

Unconditional and emergency cash transfers

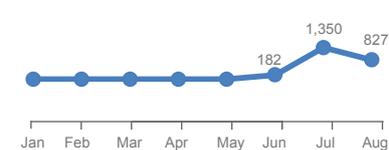
HHS receiving the full amount of the emergency one-off unconditional cash transfer



Target: 8,102



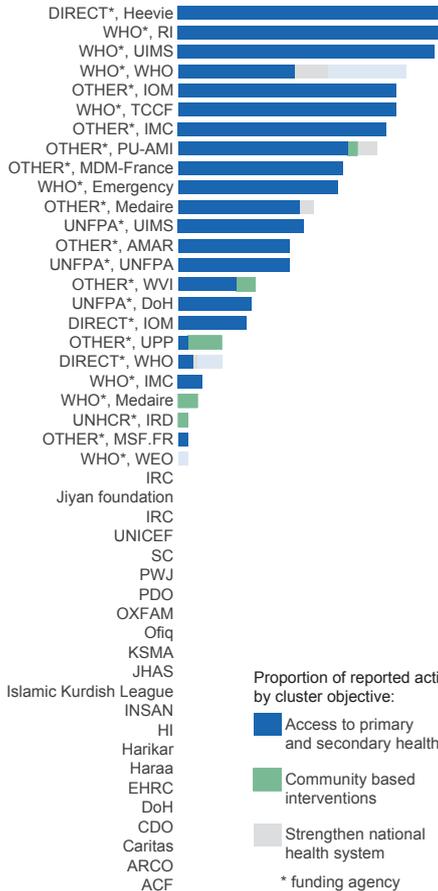
IQD (in millions) one-off cash value transferred to affected people



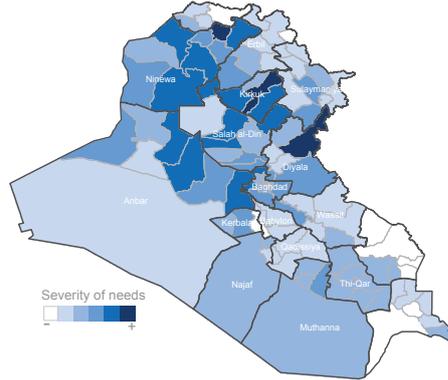
Health

Provide primary and secondary health care services and strengthen early detection, investigation and response to outbreaks of communicable diseases for affected people.

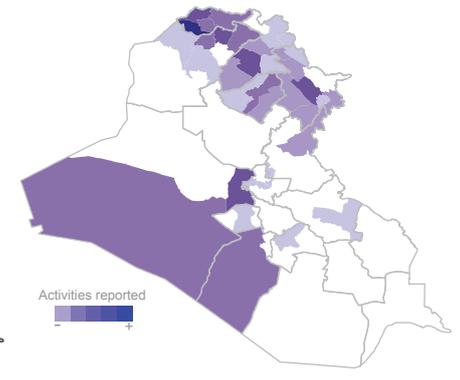
Operational cluster partners reporting activities in August 2015



Priority of needs (HNO 2015)



Activities reported by partners



Monthly response, non-cumulative

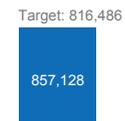
Response coverage 2015, cumulative

Access to primary and secondary health care

People supported with donated medical supplies



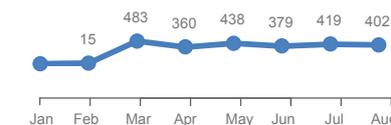
People receiving primary health care interventions, inclusive of non-communicable diseases, mental health and psycho-social support



People referred from camp primary health clinics to secondary and tertiary medical care



Targeted mothers of children aged up to 2 years with access to infant and young child feeding counselling for appropriate feeding



Community based interventions

Health education/awareness sessions conducted

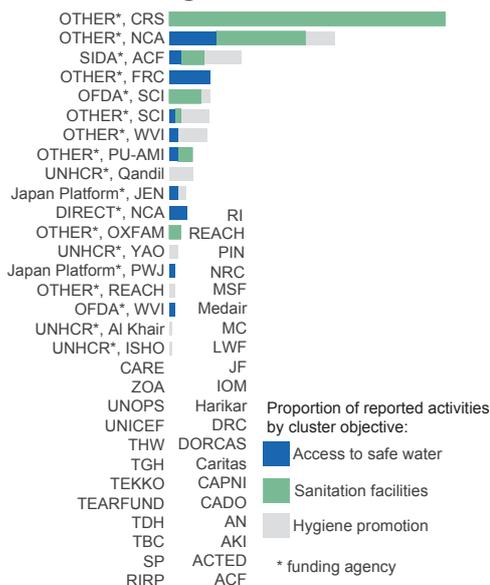


Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

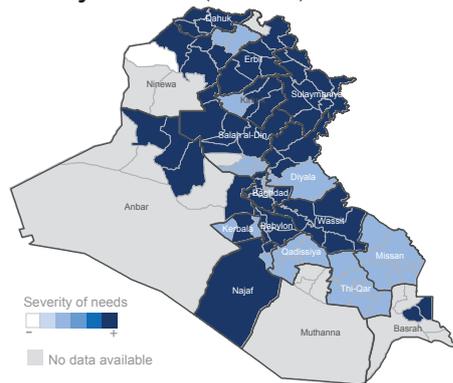
Ensure safe access to water, sanitation facilities and services meeting quality standards and to improved hygiene practices among the target population.

- Urgent WASH needs and emergency response throughout August continued to people who have fled towards the Bzeibiz bridge and Ameriyat al Falluja area in Anbar who reside in camps and informal settlements. The number of IDPs continued to increase throughout the month and therefore the increase of WASH service provision.
- In Najaf Governorate, on the road from Najaf to Kerbala a high number of IDPs had settled and were in urgent need of WASH services.
- Water trucking was conducted to new arrivals. Efforts also continued to ensure basic needs were met. Latrine and shower clean-up campaigns, desludging, and solid waste collection were done to improve and maintain the existing services.
- Water tanks and sanitation facilities have been installed in Najaf Governorate, on the road from Najaf to Kerbala to assist the IDPs in the location as well and hygiene kits have been distributed.
- In Anbar Governorate, there has been an increased number of IDPs fleeing from hot spots, putting pressure on services in and outside camps. Many seeking shelter in areas around the official camps, are yet to be registered and cannot easily benefit from WASH assistance and services.
- The WASH needs of newly displaced IDP families in Laylan IDP Camp in Kirkuk Governorate remain largely unmet. Partners with capacity to respond are being sought.

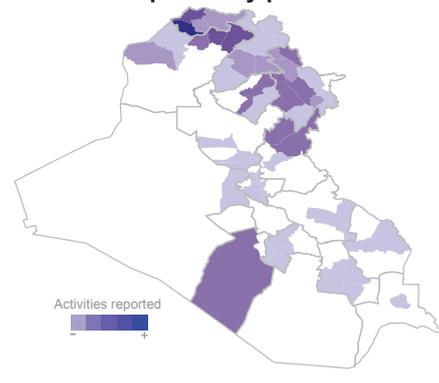
Operational cluster partners reporting activities in August 2015



Priority of needs (HNO 2015)

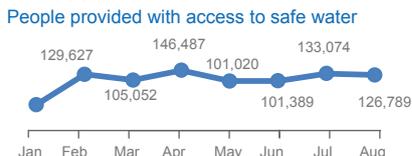


Activities reported by partners



Monthly response, non-cumulative

Access to safe water



Response coverage 2015, cumulative

Target: 2,870,457



Sanitation facilities

People served by emergency latrines



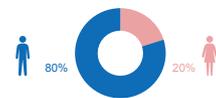
Target: 880,188



People served by permanent latrines



Mobile/emergency latrines provided



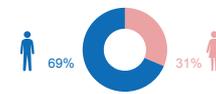
People served by emergency showers



People served by permanent showers



Mobile/emergency showers provided



People served by garbage removal



Hygiene promotion

People reached through hygiene promotion sessions



Households provided with hygiene kits



Target: 235,063

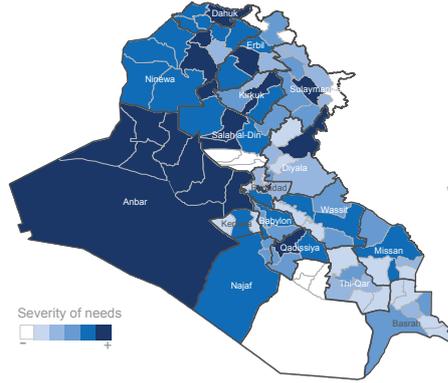


Shelter and Non-Food Items

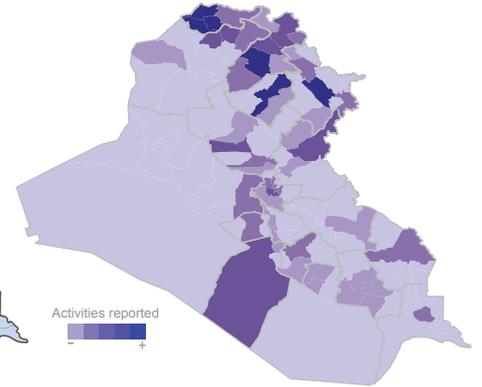
Respond in a timely manner to meet needs for emergency shelter and non-food items among displaced people and affected communities.

- Ongoing fighting in central Iraq continued to see largescale displacement with Anbar and Kirkuk as major regions of origin. Shelter and NFIs remained the most critical needs. In Kirkuk region, 12, 594 individuals were displaced in Kirkuk in the month of August alone.
- Cash assistance for rent as a shelter option was a critical need as a significant number of IDPs opt to rent in private settings due to the harsh weather conditions during the month of August in informal shelter settings. 69.6% of the total IDP families displaced are living in private shelter arrangements during the month of August, an increase of 0.4% from the month of July. As a result many IDPs may face evictions due to accumulation of debt and /or foregoing other pressing needs to meet their rent obligations.
- The shelter Cluster has provided assistance of 6,854 full NFI kits to 6,854 (HHs) in August 2015 and 1,738 different shelter solutions including tents, cash for rent, and caravans to 1,738 (HHs) in various regions of Iraq during the month of August 2015.

Priority of needs (HNO 2015)



Activities reported by partners



Monthly response, non-cumulative

Response coverage 2015, cumulative

Camp: access to shelter and infrastructure

Households benefiting from a shelter option in camps



Target: 70,314



Operational cluster partners reporting activities in August 2015

UNHCR*, Qandil	
IOM	
UNHCR*, UNHCR	
UNHCR*, YAO	
OTHER*, REACH	
UNHCR*, REACH	
UNHCR*, Muslim Aid	
UNHCR*, Al Khair	
UNHCR*, ISHO	
UNHCR*, REACH	
OTHER*, REACH	
UNHCR*, NRC	
UNHCR*, YAO	
SCI	
OTHER*, PWJ	
UNHCR*, Muslim Aid	
ZOA	KSC
WV	Kanz
UN-Habitat	JRS
THW	JEN
TGH	IVY
TEARFUND	ISHO
TdH-It	IRD
STEP	IRCS
SDDF	IRC
SP	IMC
SFL	IKL
SC	IFRC
Rwanga	ICRC
Relief International	HI
PIN	Harikar
PAO	Green Helmets
OXFAM	GRC
LWF	ERC
LDS	Entrust
KURDS	DRC
DORCAS	ASUDA
DMC	ASB
DKH	Anwar al Ataa
DDM	PU-AMI
CRS	Al Masala
Christian Aid UK	AKI
Caritas	AFAD
CARE	ADRA
CAPNI	ACTED
BCF	ACF

Non-camp: shelter and infrastructure upgrades

Households benefiting from a shelter upgrade in unfinished or abandoned buildings



Target: 62,180

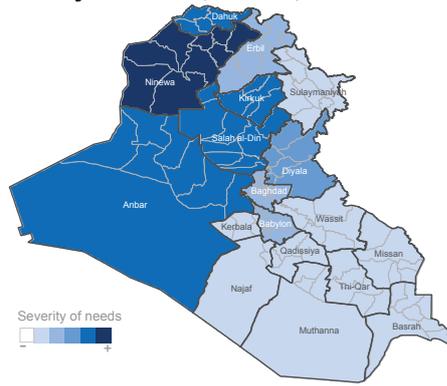


Food Security

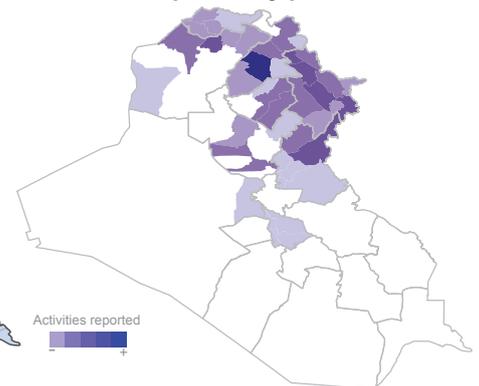
Provide food assistance and livelihoods support to displaced people, refugees, host families and communities vulnerable to food insecurity.

- Food insecurity continued to grow in the second quarter of 2015. More than 1.5 million of affected people in August received food assistance.
- People in areas under armed group control have seen their food production and access to markets severely restricted. A large part of the cereal production belt is now directly under control of armed groups, impacting access to agricultural inputs, cereal harvest and post-harvesting activities in key production areas. Several post-harvest infrastructures (e.g. silos) have been damaged, forcing farmers to stock their grains in the open.
- Road closures are disturbing supply lines, raising food prices particularly in Anbar, Kirkuk, Salah al Din and Ninewa governorates, and creating shortages of fresh produce (fresh fruit, meat, eggs and dairy) on local markets and in turn affecting dietary diversity.
- Both availability of and access to food and agricultural inputs has been negatively affected by the conflict. In Ninewa, the extent of damage caused to irrigation wells, and the availability of irrigation water for wheat production in areas that have come under Government control are highlighted. The latest food security assessments have indicated that the lack of water supply, coupled with lack of agricultural inputs is the biggest constraint to increased agricultural production.
- Disrupted vaccination and veterinary services could increase the risk of livestock disease outbreaks.

Priority of needs (HNO 2015)



Activities reported by partners



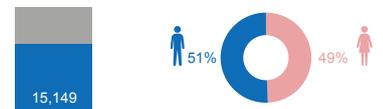
Monthly response, non-cumulative

Access to food

Children receiving emergency school feeding



Target: 23,600

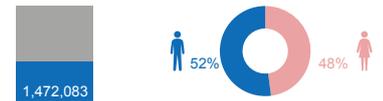


15,149

People receiving in-kind food assistance

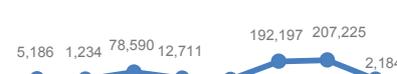


Target: 3,500,000

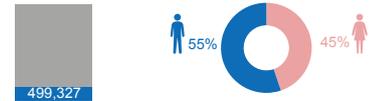


1,472,083

People receiving food assistance through cash and voucher program



Target: 3,500,000

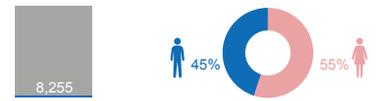


499,327

Most vulnerable people supported with backyard farming income generating activities

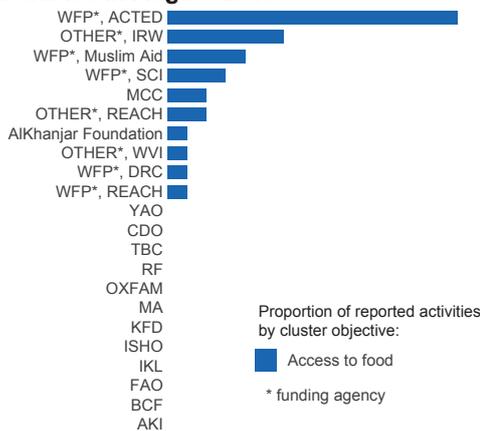


Target: 500,000



8,255

Operational cluster partners reporting activities in August 2015



Proportion of reported activities by cluster objective:

■ Access to food

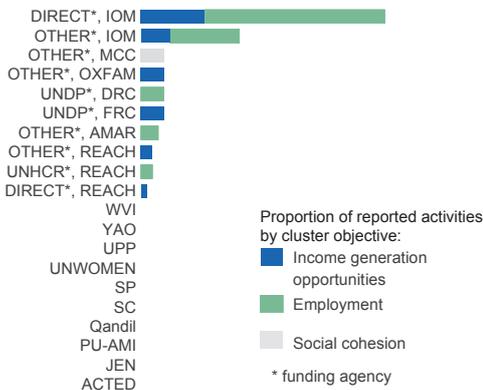
* funding agency

Emergency Livelihoods and Social Cohesion

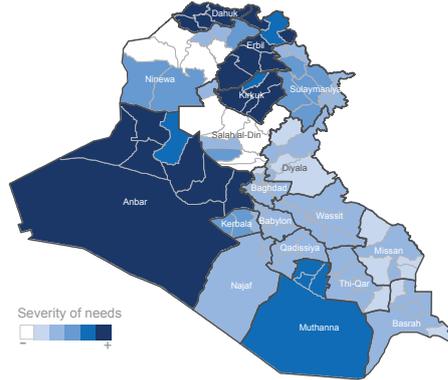
Maintain social cohesion at the community level through support to community assets, increasing access to regular income and opening channels for dialogue.

- Emergency livelihoods and access to income remain one of the top needs for internally displaced people and host communities. A recent IOM assessment found that 72 per cent of all IDPs reported access to employment as amongst one of their top three needs, with Sulaymaniyah and Baghdad reporting the highest percentage of IDPs indicating jobs as a top need.
- Data from the cluster, in conjunction with findings from the recent multi-cluster needs assessment has found that 22 per cent of households are unable to afford basic needs and are three times as likely (than households who are able to afford needs) to have poor relationships with surrounding communities.
- Activities have focused on temporary employment, with 73,974 individuals and their family members (59,919 men and 14,055 women) benefitting from cash-for-work activities over the course of the year.
- Emergency asset replacement to the most vulnerable through micro-finance and small grant allocations has enabled 2,518 people to establish small businesses in their area of displacement, many of which have offered diversity in product, enhanced the local economy and have integrated local community members along the value chain. Just under a third of these people are female business owners.
- Following a series of assessments conducted by UNDP and the Emergency Livelihoods and Social Cohesion Cluster, communities that include a high percentage of people who lack access to livelihoods support or employment have been identified as the most vulnerable to social tensions and deteriorating social relationships.
- Cohesion-building community events and platforms for mediation and negotiation have also been provided to 3,745 people (3108 men and 637 women), most of whom reside in communities particularly vulnerable to social conflict. Some of these areas include Khanaqin (Diyala), Kirkuk (Salah al-Din), and Amedi (Dahuk).
- The cluster is developing a Social Tension Early Warning System that reflects the pattern of social tensions across Iraq. This will enable accurate targeting of areas that are identified as particularly vulnerable to conflict or social tensions between displaced and host communities.

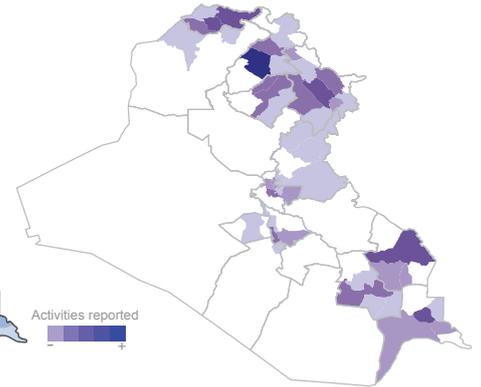
Operational cluster partners reporting activities in August 2015



Priority of needs (HNO 2015)



Activities reported by partners



Monthly response, non-cumulative

Response coverage 2015, cumulative

Income generation opportunities

People benefitting from temporary employment activities (cash for work, etc.)



Target: 90,800



People supported to establish or scale up businesses (micro-finance, small grants, assets, etc.)



Target: 6,600



Employment

People benefitting from job referral mechanisms



Target: 16,015



People participating in professional skills, vocational or business development training courses



Livelihoods and/or market assessments conducted (locations)



Social cohesion

People (displaced people and host community) participating in mixed social cohesion community events and/or discussions

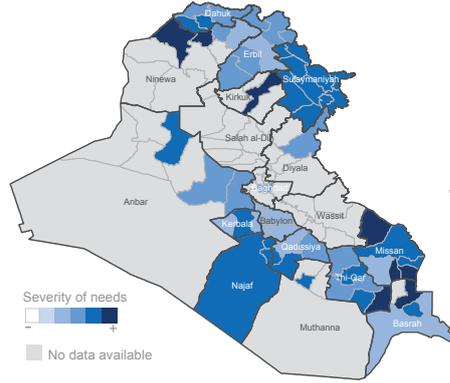


Education

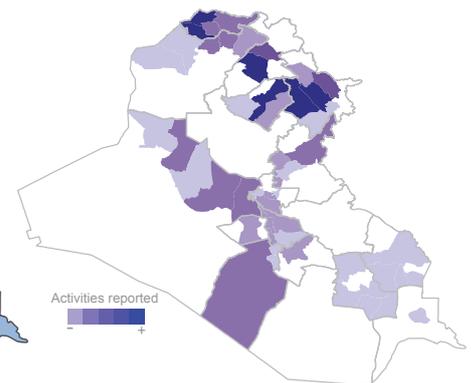
Ensure minimal disruption of education and facilitate the return to normalcy for conflict-affected children.

- While there is an increase in the number of children enrolled in formal and non-formal education, the overall coverage still remain low. At the end of the school year only 32 per cent of displaced children had access to education. This figure does include government formal education activities beyond the programmes of education cluster partners. As it is currently the summer holidays Education Cluster partners are focusing on summer catch-up classes and other non-formal educational activities.
- Children enrolled in formal education includes those who are accessing formal education with the direct support of Education Cluster partners, although the provision of formal school based education remains the responsibility of the relevant Ministry or Department of Education. Formal educational activities will start in October.
- Children accessing temporary learning spaces are benefitting from education activates in tented and pre-fabricated classrooms and rented spaces of education cluster partners. Education activities and programming include non-formal education; catch-up classes, the provision of psychosocial support and recreational activities and when the new academic year commences formal education with support from cluster partners.
- The rehabilitation of schools is the minor repair of school facilities once occupied by IDPs allowing host community children to return to school. The number of children benefitting from this activity includes both host community and displaced children attending schools repaired by the Education Cluster.
- Teachers and education personnel trained on psychosocial support and education in emergencies. Education partners are assisting the Ministry of Education to improve the quality of education provided to displaced children through various training packages including classroom management, pedagogy, the fundamentals of education in emergencies and the provision of psychosocial support to children in distress.

Priority of needs (HNO 2015)



Activities reported by partners



Monthly response, non-cumulative

Response coverage 2015, cumulative

Access to education

Children (between 6-14) enrolled in basic formal education



Children (between 15-17) enrolled in secondary formal education



Children (between 6-14) enrolled in non-formal education



Target: 120,000



Children (between 15-17) enrolled in non-formal education



Target: 44,000



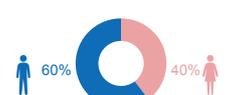
Children with access to temporary learning spaces



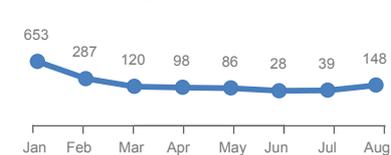
Target: 450,000



Children enrolled in rehabilitated schools



Classrooms established



Target: 1,900



Quality of education and learning environment

Children benefitting from psycho-social support



Target: 48,000



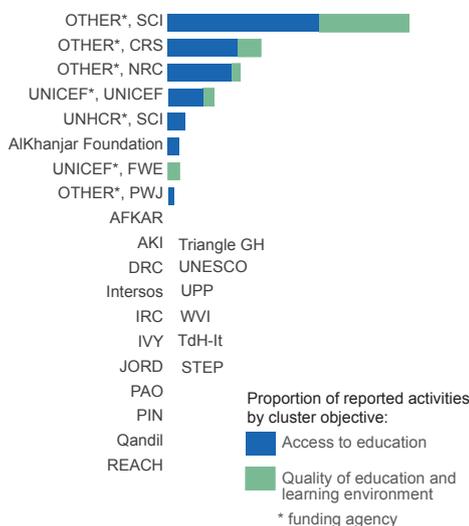
Teachers and education personnel trained on psychosocial support and education in emergencies



Target: 10,100



Operational cluster partners reporting activities in August 2015



For more information, contact asriskandarajah@unicef.org

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Creation date: 20 September 2015 Sources: Activity Info: Iraq humanitarian partners, Clusters, DTM September 2015, OCHA 3Ws August 2015, OCHA FTS Feedback: iraqinfo@un.org www.unocha.org iraq.humanitarianresponse.info