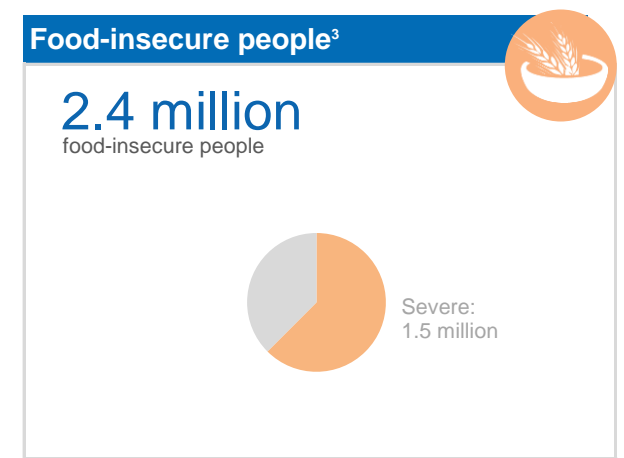
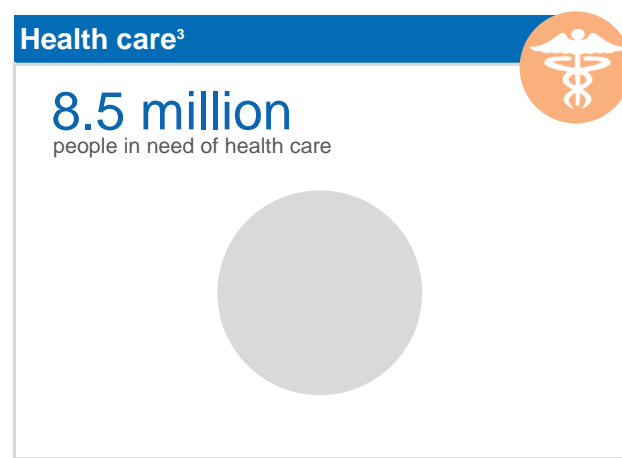
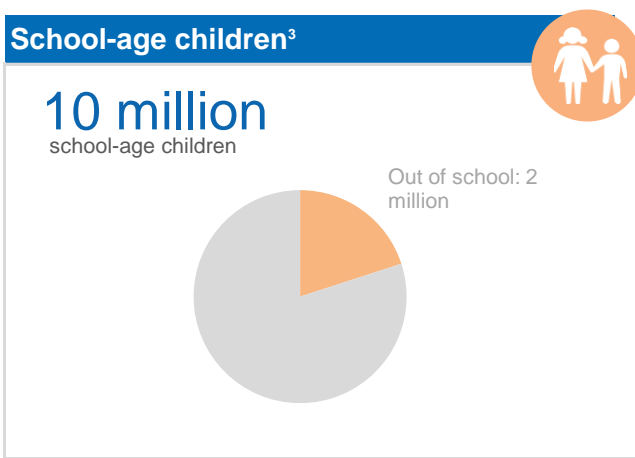
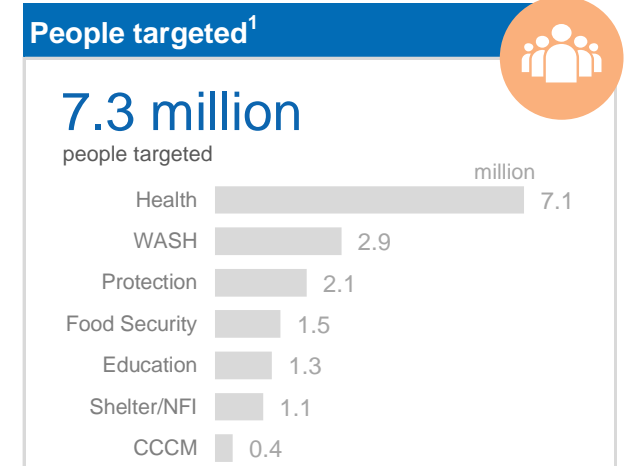
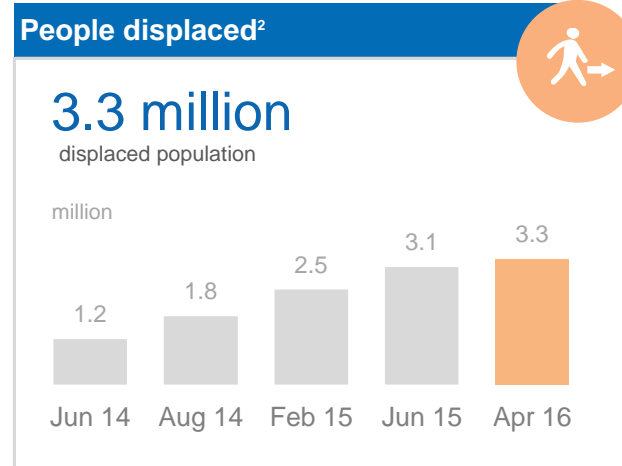
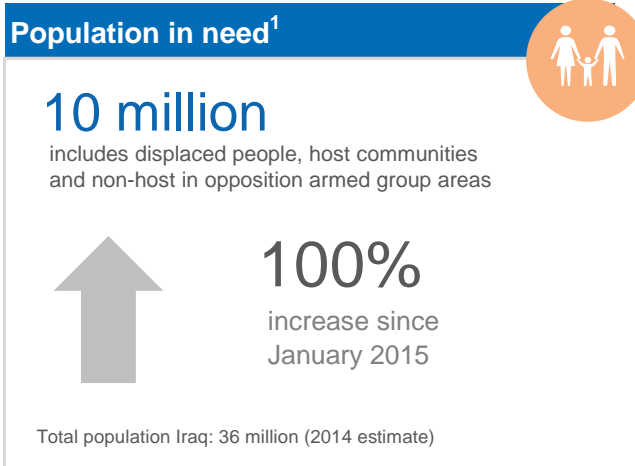


SITUATION OVERVIEW

In the first four months of 2016, humanitarian organizations reached about 1.7 million people with some form of humanitarian assistance. Thousands of people were newly displaced by military operations in Anbar, Salah al-Din, and Ninewa. Since the beginning of March, approximately 80,000 people have been newly displaced in the Anbar corridor, the Mosul corridor, and in northern Salah al-Din. Of these, some 30,000 remained displaced along the Anbar corridor and around 3,000 remained displaced along the Mosul corridor, with many others having already returned home. Clusters have responded by scaling up response in existing sites, such as Ameriyat al Fallujah, Habbaniya Tourist City, Bzeibiz bridge, and Dibaga, and initiating emergency response in new sites, such as al Wafaa, Kilo 18, and temporary locations in Salah al-Din. Critical needs continue to grow across all clusters, particularly in water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, health, and food security, outstripping response capacity.

Needs



HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 2016

\$ 861 million
REQUESTED (US\$)

24%
FUNDED

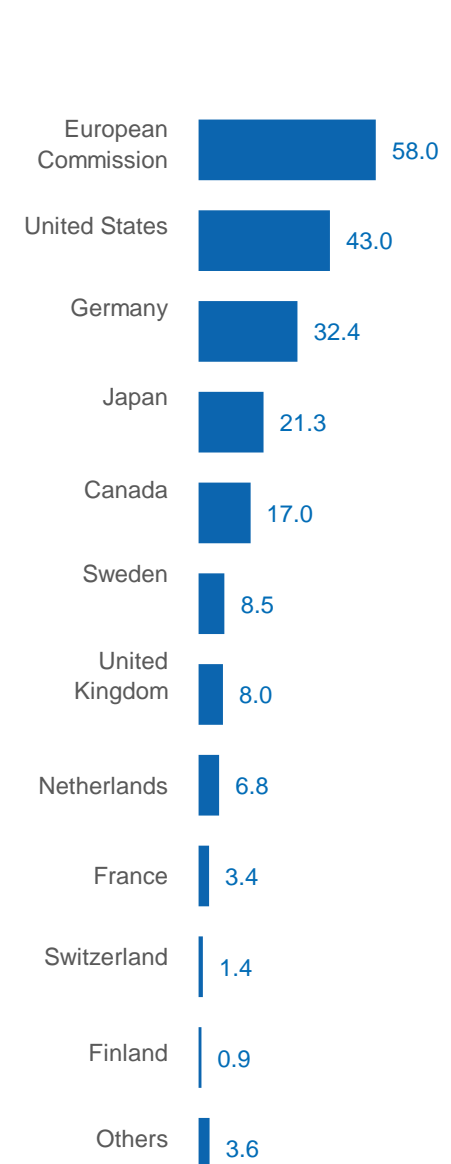
204 million
RECEIVED (US\$)

Requirements by cluster (million \$)¹

Per cent funded by cluster⁴

| Cluster | Requirements (million \$) | Funded (%) | Funded (million \$) | Unmet (million \$) |
|---|---------------------------|------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Camp Coordination and Camp Management | 14.5 | 0% | 0.0 | 14.5 |
| Coordination and Common Services | 19.5 | 21% | 4.2 | 15.3 |
| Education | 82.7 | 0% | 0.2 | 82.5 |
| Emergency Livelihoods and Social Cohesion | 26.5 | 6% | 1.5 | 25.1 |
| Emergency Telecommunications | 1.5 | 0% | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Food Security | 238.9 | 33% | 78.1 | 160.8 |
| Health | 83.7 | 19% | 15.9 | 67.8 |
| Logistics | 2.4 | 0% | 0.0 | 2.4 |
| Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance | 38.5 | 21% | 7.9 | 30.6 |
| Protection | 70.2 | 6% | 4.0 | 66.2 |
| Rapid Response Mechanism | 21.8 | 0% | 0.0 | 21.8 |
| Shelter/NFI | 179.6 | 3% | 5.7 | 173.9 |
| Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | 80.7 | 13% | 10.6 | 70.1 |

Contributions (million \$)⁴



PROTECTION

8.2 million people in need

8%
reached / in need



645,630
people reached

26%
targeted / in need



2.1 m
people targeted

Protection Cluster continues to face challenges with underfunding (6% of the HRP 2016 only received) and limited access due to security reasons.

Needs

- The limited access due to security reasons in places like Fallujah, Mosul, Anbar and Salah Al-Din also means that needs are not fully accounted for and are likely to generate other needs.
- The recent scale-up of humanitarian response in Anbar indicated the need for more partners on the ground to respond.
- The Protection Cluster has recently constituted the Baghdad – Anbar Protection Group to strengthen its focus in the area to detect and obtain protection-related information.

Response

- The Protection Cluster's continues information provision in emerging situations. The Rapid Assessment (RPA) has been deployed five times in the first quarter of 2016 in Kilo 18, Kirkuk and Makhmur.
- The Mine Action sub-cluster continues to advise and respond to the de-contamination issues as pressure mounts for returnees.
- GBV, Child Protection and HLP continue to deliver key services and gather and identify protection information through mobile and static response.

For more information, contact herreraj@unhcr.org or co-coordinator.protection@drciraq.dk

FOOD SECURITY

2.4 million people in need

71%
reached / in need



1,700,000
people reached*

63%
targeted / in need



1.5 m
people targeted

Displacement has increased due to fighting in Anbar, around Ramadi, Heet, Haditha, and Fallujah. Humanitarian access for both humanitarian actors providing services and people accessing assistance remains a challenge due to security.

Needs

- An estimation of 50,000 people are inside the besieged city of Fallujah without access to humanitarian services.
- The food security situation in Fallujah City is of serious concern. Prices of certain foods have increased by 750% compared to December 2015.
- The cost of the standard food basket has decreased in all monitored governorates, except for Diyala and Salah Al-Din. In Anbar and Ninewa food prices continue to rise and households are unable to purchase food due to irregular incomes.

Response

- FSC partners reached over one million displaced Iraqis, and around 46,600 Syrian refugees with food assistance across Iraq.
- Approximately 2,500 who fled from Makhmur towards Dibaga Camp have received food assistance. Also, over 54,000 IRRs have been distributed to displaced people in Anbar and Salah al-Din.
- The FSC continues connecting partners with beneficiary caseloads that are not targeted by WFP assistance to minimize gaps in food provision.
- The FSC, through WFP and its partners, continues to support the Public Distribution System (PDS) with the referral of non-PDS holder cases for registration and updating the PDS database.

* people reached are beyond people targeted in the HRP

For more information, contact maria.desojo@wfp.org or melanie.silver@acted.org

HEALTH

8.5 million people in need

20%
reached / in need



1,688,785
people reached

84%
targeted / in need



7.1 m
people targeted

Strengthening primary and secondary health care services and increasing the availability of essential pharmaceutical supplies, particularly in Anbar.

Needs

- There is a need to support the hospital in Ameriyat al-Fallujah with infrastructure and equipment to serve as an emergency centre and receive any mass casualties.
- Rehabilitation of damaged health facilities in Salah al-Din is a need according to WHO assessment conducted in March.
- The Directorates of Health of Anbar and Ninewa have requested more ambulances to facilitate referral services.
- A shortage of medication for chronic illnesses and cancer treatments persists throughout the country.
- The DoH of Anbar requested training for staff on management of Leishmaniasis and WHO has agreed to provide this training.

Response

- The Directorates of Health and Health Cluster partners were able to respond to the health needs of successive waves of displacements in Anbar, Salah al-Din and Erbil governorates by providing primary health care consultations and referrals, supplying essential medication and medical supplies and provision of basic reproductive health services.
- Two rounds of polio national immunization days were completed in the first four months, with coverage rates of over 89%.
- WHO conducted refresher EWARN training for DoH and other health implementing staff for all governorates to strengthen the existing disease surveillance system.

For more information please contact khanmu@who.int or aking@internationalmedicalcorps.org

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

6.6 million people in need

11%
reached / in need



751,723
people reached

44%
targeted / in need



2.9 m
people targeted

Funding constraints remain a challenge for WASH assistance for off camp IDPs and affected host communities as well as limited information on locations, needs and vulnerabilities and limited access.

Needs

- The ongoing influx of IDPs into Makhmur district might affect the sustainability of water supply for IDPs and host community.
- Access to safe, dignified and culturally appropriate sanitation facilities remains a critical need. Improved water quality and quantity, monitoring and surveillance are needed in all areas.
- WASH services for returnees in Sunoni, Zummar, Wane and Rabia are needed, including: lack of support for garbage collection; supply of water disinfection chemicals and equipment; and improvement of WASH facilities in schools.

Response

- Emergency WASH needs in displacement camps, transit centres and informal settlement areas are being addressed through the following activities: completion of water treatment unit for Basra Collective Centre; provision of bottled water for drinking; water trucking; provision of prefabricated latrines and showers; distribution of hygiene kits, jerry cans, water tanks, disinfectant, baby diapers, garbage bags, wheel barrows and shovels; rehabilitation of sewage networks; and rehabilitation of WASH facilities.
- Awareness campaigns and training on hygiene were conducted in several displacement camps and host communities.

For more information, contact aswai@unicef.org or george.massey@iq.missions-acf.org

Creation date: 21 May 2016 unocha.org reliefweb.int iraq.humanitarianresponse.info

Sources: 1. Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2016 2. IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, May 2016 3. Clusters 4. fts.unocha.org 5. Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment III

SHELTER and NON-FOOD ITEMS

2.0 million people in need

20%
reached / in need



397,104
people reached

55%
targeted / in need



1.1 m
people targeted

Shelter and NFI Cluster continues to face challenges with underfunding (3% of the HRP 2016 only received) and limited access due to security reasons.

Needs

- Anbar and Baghdad rank as the first and second governorates with Shelter and NFI needs.
- Despite limited cluster presence in central and south Iraq, there is a significant number of partners in some governorates, such as the KR-I; however the cluster is still unable to meet the needs.

Response

- The Cluster reached 66,834 people with shelter needs (less than 10% of the cluster target) and 397,104 people with NFI (less than 40% of the cluster target) due to lack of funding.
- The original targets of the overall estimated needs, did not include the increase in displacement associated with the Mosul and Anbar offensives.
- The vast majority of agencies are only undertaking first line responses mainly responding in NFI rather than shelter.

For more information, contact coord1.iraq@sheltercluster.org or coord3.iraq@sheltercluster.org

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

1.7 million people in need

28%
reached / in need



475,354
people reached

24%
targeted / in need



400,000
people targeted

Despite the progress of the cluster, the cluster continues to face funding challenges which might have impacted some of the cluster planned activities.

Needs

- No funding for Site Assessment in KR-I.
- Conversations have moved toward operational informal site monitoring and referral system in the Centre South of Iraq; however, efforts have been limited by funding availability.
- Camp profiling reduced to once every 4 months, instead of once every 3 months.

Response

- CCCM Cluster continues building camps to host residents and continues providing roads, graveling, kitchens, BRC fence, internal electricity and rehabilitation of Collective Centres and unfinished houses in different parts of Iraq.
- CCCM continues capacity building in Sulaymaniya and support to camp management in Dahuk through authorities providing 12 workshops to train camp management and administration staff.
- CCCM continues work on conducting site assessment, creating harmonized baseline tools for operations.

For more information, contact young@unhcr.org or iraq.co-coordinator@ccmcluster.org

EDUCATION

3.4 million people in need

12%
reached / in need



403,172
people reached

39%
targeted / in need



1.3 m
people targeted

Insufficient learning spaces continue to be a challenge for displaced and host community school-aged children to access education.

Needs

- Provision of learning spaces and schools rehabilitation were identified as a priority need.
- Provision of teaching and learning materials were necessary to improve quality of teaching and learning process in schools and learning spaces.
- Training of teachers and education personnel on education in emergencies and psycho-social components is another need.
- Teacher incentives and school transportation for children and teachers were other needs.

Response

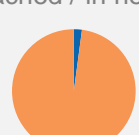
- One hundred and eleven Temporary Learning Spaces were established and 47 schools were rehabilitated to enable displaced and host community children access education.
- Teaching and learning materials were provided for 179,365 children and 2,587 teachers in 319 schools and learning spaces.
- Education training on education in emergencies (EIE) and psycho-social interventions was provided to 1,899 education actors.

For more information, contact asriskandarajah@unicef.org or Karly.kupferberg@savethechildren.org

EMERGENCY LIVELIHOODS AND SOCIAL COHESION

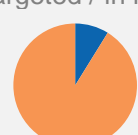
3.4 million people in need

2.1%
reached / in need



71,724
people reached

9%
targeted / in need



300,000
people targeted

Despite the ELSC cluster progress responding to the emergency, livelihoods rank the second highest needs across for IDPs across Iraq.

Needs

- In areas like in Diyala, Dahuk, Zakho, Kirkuk, Baghdad, Anbar and Ninewa where social tension and poverty often coincide the incidence of intolerance between groups is rising. This is especially true in rural areas and where camps are located far from urban areas and livelihoods are most scarce.
- Tensions are increasing between IDPs and host communities and between groups of IDPs.

Response

- A total of 71,724 people beneficiaries were reached between Jan-April of 2016, 27% in Kirkuk, 14% in Sulaymaniyah and 9% in Ninewa .
- Among those reached 45% of the beneficiaries participated in professional skill training, 19% out of the 45% were supported to establish scale up businesses.
- Most of the partner funds have been raised outside of the HRP mechanisms.

For more information, contact zhyar.kaka@undp.org

Creation date: 21 May 2016 unocha.org reliefweb.int iraq.humanitarianresponse.info

Sources: 1. Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2016 2. IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, May 2016 3. Clusters 4. fts.unocha.org 5. Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment III

MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE

2.5 million people in need

0%
reached / in need



0
people reached

12%
targeted / in need



300,000
people targeted

A common framework for determining vulnerability needs to be established across all implementers delivering multi-purpose cash, to scale up the response and avoid potential social tensions with local authorities.

Needs

- More partners are needed to respond in Anbar, where military operations continue to generate displacement.
- A common framework for determining vulnerability needs to be established across all implementers delivering multi-purpose cash, this would help scale up the response and avoid potential social tensions and misunderstandings with local authorities.
- Preparedness activities (such as market and money transfer companies mapping) need to take place in Dahuk and Ninewa in preparation for military operations along the Mosul corridor.

Response

- During the first four months of 2016, MPCA partners delivered assistance in Babylon, Baghdad, Salah al-Din, Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah, Ninewa and Diyala governorates.
- Efforts are ongoing to conduct market assessments, determine feasibility of cash programming and deliver cash assistance in Anbar. Initial implemented projects will be treated as pilots and lessons learnt will be widely shared with the humanitarian community.
- Comprehensive SOPs for delivering cash assistance in Anbar are being drafted with the input of partners and clusters.

For more information, contact coord1.iraq@sheltercluster.org or coord3.iraq@sheltercluster.org

LOGISTICS

The Logistics Cluster provided logistics support to receive, handle and store humanitarian commodities in Erbil and Baghdad warehouses facilities, while ensuring coordination and organizing the dispatches with recipient agencies.

Needs

- There is a need for increased information sharing among humanitarian actors to address access restrictions, security constraints and limited storage capacity for pre-positioning and contingency stocks in hard-to-reach areas.

Response

- A total of 38,413.75 m3 of relief items (NFI's), equivalent to 9,939.719 MT, have been handled by the Logistics Cluster Baghdad, Dahuk and Erbil.
- Seven partner organizations have been supported with logistics services by the Logistics Cluster in the same period.
- Missions to Anbar are ongoing to assess requirements and options for common storage.
- Three border crossings and supply route assessments were conducted and the online Logistics Capacity Assessment portal duly updated.

For more information, contact tania.regan@wfp.org or valentina.signori@wfp.org

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

As a support Cluster, ETC cluster continues working with different stakeholders to address the needs to access telecommunications.

Needs

- Over 180 humanitarian organizations operate in Iraq, most in need of telecommunications support in some form (radio, internet, etc.).
- Over 100 humanitarians from 39 response organisations have registered to access ETC internet connectivity in 2016.

Response

- ETC Cluster finalised the contingency plan outlining its response in the event of a breach of Mosul Dam or an escalation of the current emergency.
- ETC Cluster deployed mobile satellite communication devices known as to prepare for and track a possible breach of the dam.
- The ETC Cluster has also been working with humanitarian organizations to reconfigure radio handheld and mobile units to work with upgraded security telecoms infrastructure.

For more information, contact Iraq.etc@wfp.org or rami.shakra@wfp.org