

HIGHLIGHTS

- 2020 Iraq Humanitarian Needs Overview launched.
- Winter response activities provide vital winter items to displaced Iraqis.
- Impact of political situation and demonstrations on humanitarian response activities.
- Development and human rights partners join humanitarian mission to Kirkuk.

FIGURES

# people in need	6.7m
# people targeted for assistance	1.75m
# of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in camps targeted for assistance	0.5m
# of IDPs outside camps targeted for assistance	0.55m
# of IDP returnees targeted for assistance	0.5m
# highly vulnerable people in host communities targeted for assistance	0.2m

FUNDING

701.1 million
requested (US\$)

88% funded
(as of 28 November 2019)



Humanitarian Coordinator Meeting with the Governor of Sulaymaniyah (27 November 2019) Credit: UNAMI.

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2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview Launched



The 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) was launched in mid-November 2019. The most vulnerable people in Iraq are those directly affected by the 2014-2017 conflict against ISIL, particularly those who were displaced and whose lives and livelihoods were uprooted and destroyed. Of the six million people displaced during the 2014-2017 conflict, humanitarian partners estimate that 4.1 million require some form of humanitarian assistance and that 1.77 million are in acute need. Of the people in acute need, 50 per cent reside in two governorates – Ninewa and Al-Anbar. Approximately 1.5 million people remain internally displaced, 70 per cent of whom have been displaced for more than three years. Return rates have also slowed from the peak period, but the vulnerabilities of the returnees remain – overall, an estimated 514,000 returnees across 286 locations in eight governorates live in.

The impact of the conflict continues to affect the physical and mental well-being, living standards and capacity for resilience and recovery of millions of Iraqis. Exposure to violence and explosive ordnance resulted in many people sustaining physical and psychological injuries. Vulnerable people, including people with perceived affiliation to extremists, are among the most in need of assistance and at risk of rights violations. Considerable secondary displacement has been caused by forced and premature returns and forced or coerced departures from camps and informal settlements in Ninewa, Salah Al-Din, Al-Anbar, Kirkuk and Diyala governorates.

Many people are unable to independently meet their basic needs like food and shelter. They lack access to services such as health care, potable water, improved sanitation. Education and livelihoods opportunities remain limited. In addition, many affected people witnessed traumatic events which caused severe psychological harm requiring highly specialized assistance in order to have a safe and dignified life. With reconstruction of vital infrastructure and the re-establishment of essential services facing major delays, at-risk populations increasingly resort to negative coping mechanisms, including debt accrual and dangerous, harmful practices, further undermining resilience and increasing dependence on humanitarian assistance.

Without intra-communal reconciliation, large-scale reconstruction and widespread economic rejuvenation – all of which are outside the humanitarian sphere – these numbers will persist in 2020. The most vulnerable include people with perceived affiliation to extremist groups, who are unwelcome in their areas of origin, face stigma and discrimination, and have significant protection needs. The humanitarian community in Iraq will use the evidence base provided by the HNO to draft the Humanitarian Response Plan and coordinate humanitarian action in 2020.

Humanitarian Coordinator Visit to Sulaymaniyah

The HC and WHO Representative advocated equal access to health facilities for IDPs and refugees hosted in the governorate.



Credit: UNAMI

On 27 November, Humanitarian Coordinator Marta Ruedas travelled to Sulaymaniyah to meet with the Governor, Dr. Haval Abubaker, and to visit a hospital supported by the World Health Organization. She was accompanied by WHO Representative Dr. Adham R. Ismail Abdel Moneim. The HC thanked the Governor for his continued support to IDPs and refugees hosted in the governorate and advocated for issues of concern to the humanitarian community, including challenges faced by United Nations agencies and NGOs in obtaining security actors' approval for the implementation of humanitarian activities. She and Dr. Moneim also advocated equal access to health facilities for IDPs and refugees.

Winterization Support for IDPs

As the colder winter months approach, humanitarian partners are providing essential winter kits for 84,000 IDP families (60,000 in camps and 24,000 in out-of-camp locations).

As the colder winter months approach, humanitarian partners are providing essential winter kits for 84,000 IDP families (60,000 in camps and 24,000 in out-of-camp locations). Kits include kerosene heaters, jerry cans, thermal blankets, carpets and mats, as well as children's winter clothing, sealing-off kits for people living in critical shelter, and tent replacements where necessary. Cash makes up 95 per cent of the response for out-of-camp IDPs. Government authorities are also providing fuel, clothing and tents, but government response efforts have been less predictable.



Activities in Zahko, Duhok, Iraq
File Photo of Winterization

More than 20,000 families have been reached since the beginning of this year's winterization campaign including more than 5,700 children. Erbil, Duhok and Kirkuk governorates are well-covered with winter support but gaps remain in camps in Ninewa, Al-Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala and Kerbala.

Impact of Demonstrations on Humanitarians

Widespread protests in Baghdad and several central and southern governorates against the Government of Iraq in October and November 2019 have had several significant impacts on humanitarian operations throughout the country. Intermittent curfews were imposed in Baghdad and southern governorates, resulting in missions being delayed or cancelled. All coordination with federal ministries was temporarily paralyzed, and periodic internet outages imposed by the government throughout much of the country resulted in delays in the issuance of access letters for humanitarian organizations, which had negative bearing on the implementation of activities in federal Iraq.

Internet disruptions led to delays of cash-for-food distributions by food security partners in Duhok. Similar problems were reported in Ninewa, where interruptions and delays in getting approvals and related access letters meant both UN agencies and NGOs were unable to travel from Erbil to carry out relief activities in Ninewa camps. In Kirkuk, movement to the United Nations offices in the Kirkuk Government Building (the liaison offices for the UN, NGO partners and government counterparts) were suspended for a week due to continuing demonstrations in front of the building. Uncertainty about the security situation led several organizations to reduce staff movements to the deep field. In Al-Anbar concerns about staff safety led to the revocation of permission for overnight stays in the field, resulting in the cancellation of project monitoring visits in West Anbar. In Diyala, security actors insisted that NGOs have military escorts during mission, leading to a temporary suspension in activities.

North-East Syria Refugee Response

Since the start of military action in north-east Syria (NES) on 9 October, approximately 17,000 individuals have crossed into the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) seeking refuge. As of 25 November, 5,037 Syrian refugees had obtained clearance to reunite with family members in KRI, or to otherwise reside outside of camps. Refugees continue to enter through two primary informal crossing points, Sahela and Al Walid.

The two main camps receiving the new arrivals remain Bardarash and Gawilan camps and authorities were identifying an additional site as a contingency. Coordination mechanisms in place include weekly interagency coordination meetings at Bardarash camp and a fortnightly inter-agency coordination meeting in Duhok. An average of 134 people was crossing each day as of mid-November, although the pace was slowing as the month drew to a close. Winterization remained a key focus, as did concerns about access to appropriate civil documentation.

Mission to Qutan Village, Kirkuk

On 4 November, the UNAMI Human Rights Office and the UN Development Coordination Office joined OCHA on a mission to Qutan village in Dibis District of Kirkuk Governorate. Qutan, a frontline during the conflict against ISIL, was originally home to about 500 people, and suffered near complete destruction of homes and essential infrastructure, including water, electricity networks, and schools.

About 80 per cent of the families have returned and are starting to rehabilitate and reconstruct their homes. With government and humanitarian support, the water and electricity systems have been rehabilitated, partially destroyed houses

have been rehabilitated and villagers are receiving their public distribution entitlements. The major needs in the village have been identified as reconstruction of destroyed houses and the village primary school.



Qutan village, Dibis District, Kirkuk, 4 November 2019

16 Days of Activism Against GBV

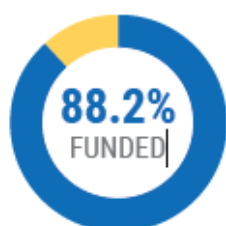
GBV remains alarmingly prevalent in Iraq, especially within IDP camps, where a lack of available income-generating opportunities results in negative coping strategies such as transactional sex and child marriage.



The OCHA Iraq office and several of its field offices joined gender-based violence actors in Iraq in commemorating the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence, held annually from 25 November (the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women) until 10 December (Human Rights Day).

On social media, OCHA Iraq promoted campaign materials in both English and Arabic along with links to information in both languages. GBV remains alarmingly prevalent in Iraq, especially within IDP camps, where a lack of available income-generating opportunities frequently results in negative coping strategies such as transactional sex and child marriage.

Humanitarian Funding Overview



US\$82.5M

HRP UNMET REQUIREMENTS
as of 28 November 2019

IHF first standard allocation 2019¹

US\$34 million

US\$842.9M

TOTAL FUNDING RECEIVED
as of 28 November 2019



The total funding received represents the overall funding linked to the requirements of the response plans/appeals; the HRP funding is a subset of overall funding to the affected country.

US\$701.1M

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

US\$618.6M¹

FUNDING RECEIVED

11.8%

FUNDING GAP

US\$618.6M

FUNDING THROUGH 2019 HRP

US\$224.3M

FUNDING OUTSIDE 2019 HRP

BY CLUSTER (US\$)

Cluster	Projects	Funding received	Covered within HRP	Requirements
			■ Received ■ Gap	
CCCM	11	11.3M		34.5M
CCS	13	11.7M		14.9M
Education	21	18.2M		35.5M
EL	6	3.7M		9.3M
ETC	1	137K		137K
FSC	14	38.6M		114.3M
Health	30	63.0M		60.9M
MPCA	11	44.5M		114.8M
Protection	40	55.0M		92.9M
CP	22	31.3M		39.9M
GBV	17	9.6M		33.2M
RRM	4	0.9M		0.8M
Shelter/NFI	25	46.5M		74.4M
WASH	37	64.1M		75.5M
Not specified		140.5M		
Multiple clusters		79.6M		

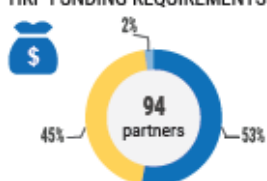
BY PARTNER TYPE

● United Nations ● International NGOs
● National NGOs ● Iraq Humanitarian Fund

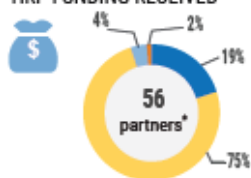
HRP PARTNERS



HRP FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

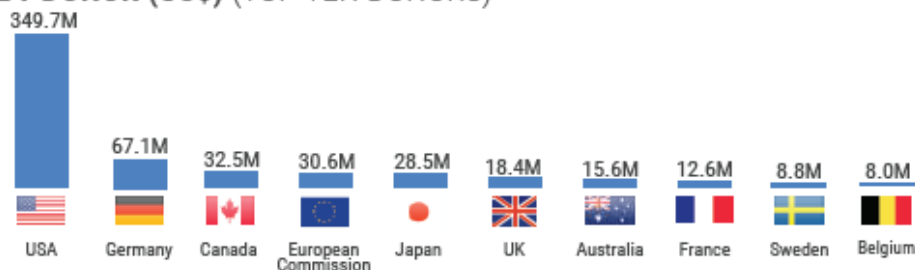


HRP FUNDING RECEIVED



*Partners reported on FIS. Numbers are rounded up

BY DONOR (US\$) (TOP TEN DONORS)



US\$618.6 million
HRP Funding

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