

IOM IRAQ

CRISIS FUNDING APPEAL 2019



IOM MANDATE

IOM Iraq was established in 2003, and since then has built a strong network of staff, offices and logistics capacity. With more than 1,500 staff based in Baghdad, Erbil and across Iraq, IOM, working in cooperation with the Government of Iraq, has been able to rapidly respond to the displacement crisis. IOM Iraq operates under the purview of the IOM Middle East and North Africa Regional Office (RO MENA).

Globally, IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. IOM acts with its partners in the international community to assist meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

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ACRONYMS

AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CRCs	Community Resource Centres
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GoI	Government of Iraq
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
JCMC	Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre
JCC	Joint Crisis Coordination Centre
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
MoMD	Ministry of Migration and Displacement
MoP	Ministry of Planning
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PHCC	Primary Healthcare Centre
PSEA	Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
RRM	Rapid Response Mechanism
RWG	Returns Working Group
UNHCT	UN Humanitarian Country Team
UNCT	UN Country Team
UXO	Unexploded Ordnances



Amriyat Al-Fallujah, Anbar, hosts thousands of displaced families living in critical shelters including unfinished buildings that are often exposed to hazards; IOM supports these families through shelter upgrades that include rehabilitating ceilings and installing doors and windows to make these shelters more livable. *Rafal Abdullateef / IOM Iraq, 2018*

IRAQ HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN (HRP) 2019

While many individuals have returned to their area of origin in 2018, humanitarian needs for internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and host communities remain high in Iraq. The 2019 Iraq HRP estimates that approximately 6.7 million people are in critical need of support (3.3 million females, 1.6 million who are girls; and 3.4 million males, 1.7 million whom are boys). The HRP targets 1.75 million of those in need.



Including IDPs in camps and out of camps; from areas not yet stable and who are likely to delay returning home until conditions improve, those unable to return, those likely to face secondary displacement, and people who become newly displaced.



In areas most impacted by the conflict and displacement, poverty rate exceeds 40%. Conflict and destruction have impacted the delivery of basic services.

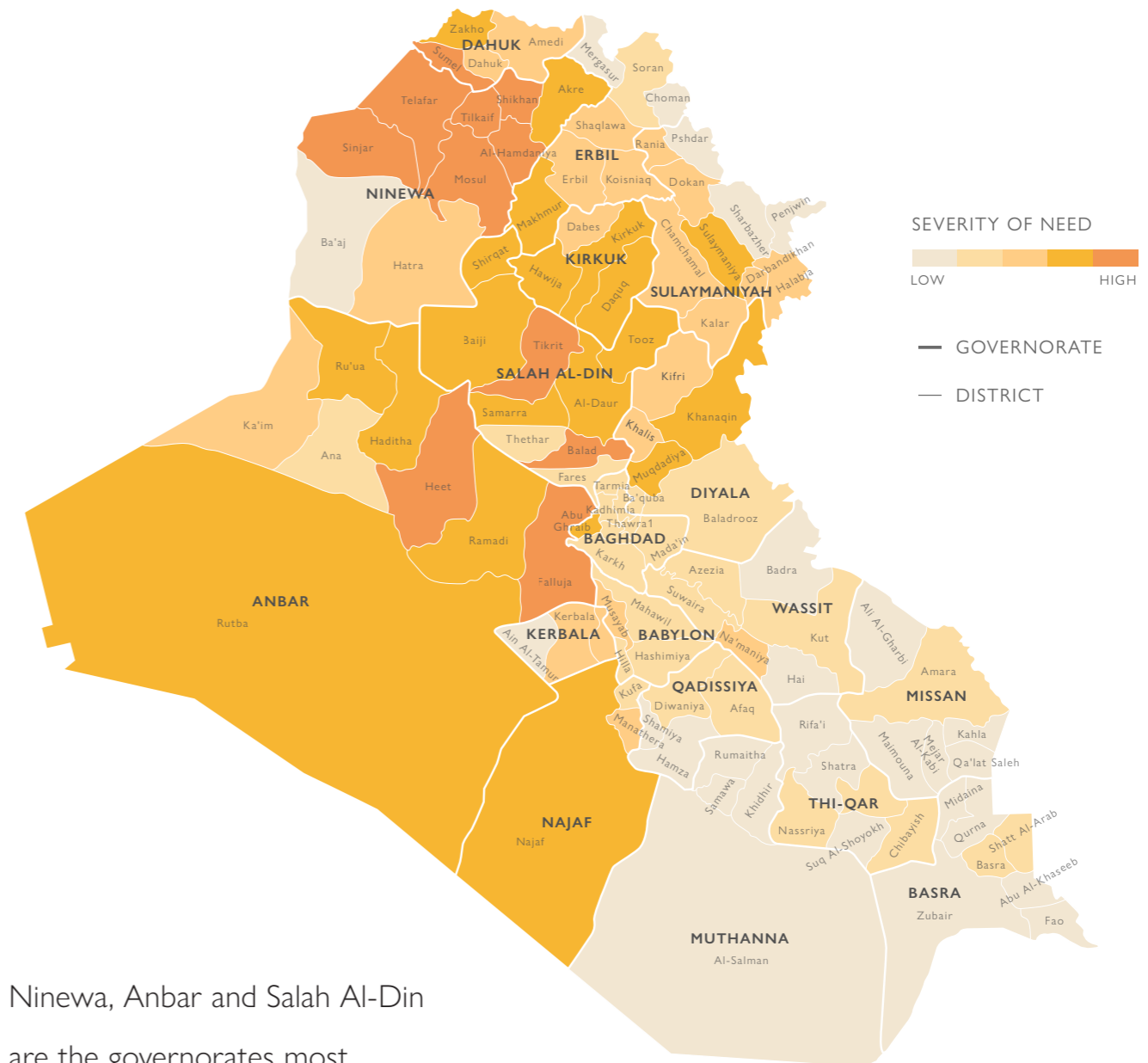


Displaced Iraqis that have returned or are likely to return home in 2019 need targeted assistance to rebuild their lives.



Refugees who are still unable to return will continue to need assistance and integration support.

PEOPLE IN NEED: LOCATIONS

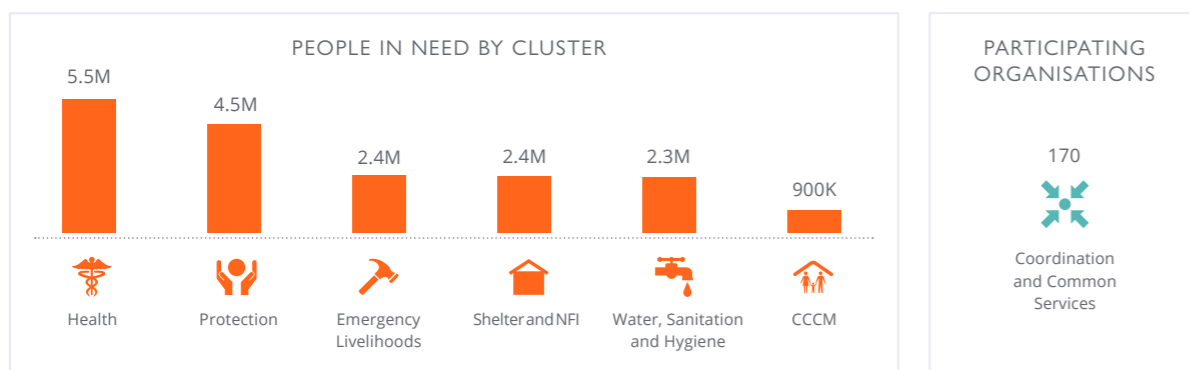


Ninewa, Anbar and Salah Al-Din are the governorates most severely affected by the conflict

Almost 18 per cent of the Iraqi population needs some form of humanitarian assistance. The 2019 HRP estimates that nearly 65 per cent of the estimated 6.7 million people requiring assistance are concentrated in Ninewa, Anbar and Salah al-Din governorates. The prolonged nature of their displacement has led to increased vulnerabilities among IDPs; in eleven districts, IDPs are facing a very high severity of needs. Ninewa is the most severely affected governorate, with 2.2 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. In Anbar, 1.4 million people require assistance, mainly in Heet and Fallujah districts.

In Salah al-Din, 765,000 people require assistance, mainly in Tikrit and Balad districts.

Needs remain extensive in Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah governorates in Iraq's Kurdistan Region, which host close to 40 per cent of all displaced persons in Iraq. In addition, an estimated 250,000 Syrian refugees are expected to remain in Iraq and require continuing assistance, mainly in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. *OCHA Humanitarian Country Team, HRP, 2019.*



People in need and organizations participating in Clusters to which IOM has proposed projects. There are additional Clusters in the HRP 2019.

CONTEXT ANALYSIS

DISPLACEMENT

Following the cessation of hostilities after the retaking of areas previously held by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the number of IDPs has gradually declined as people return to their areas of origin, however, 2 million persons are still internally displaced in Iraq.

During 2018, large return movements were witnessed with many IDPs leaving displacement to return to their areas of origin. However, the pace of return is slowing, leaving populations who remain behind in, or at risk of, protracted internal displacement. As of August 2018, nearly two-thirds of IDPs expressed the intention to remain in displacement over the next 12 months, and while this varies by location of origin, it points to significant barriers to returning home safely and with dignity. Obstacles include lack of access to safe housing, lack of livelihoods and basic services, threats to social cohesion, perceptions of insecurity, and mental health issues and psycho-social distress. Several critical destabilizing factors – political, economic, social, security, cultural, and environmental – could derail the transition process and undermine the road to recovery and stabilization.

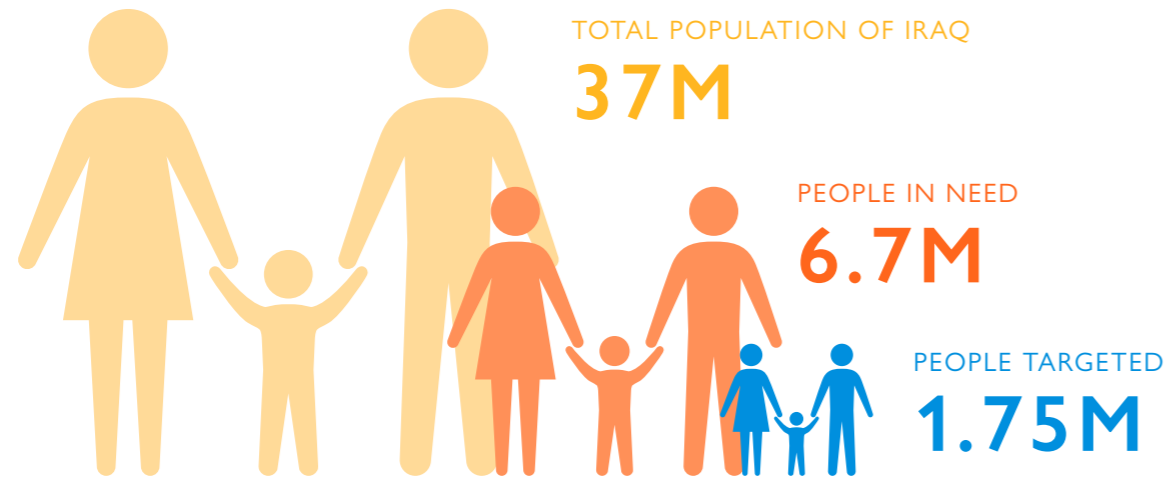
For 2019, IOM foresees humanitarian support will be needed for three groups of concerns:

- **IDPs who remain in displacement including:** IDPs blocked from returning or unwilling to return; IDPs at high risk of protracted displacement; and unsuccessful returns (secondary displacement, i.e. returned to area of displacement or new area of displacement). While humanitarian assistance is needed for people returning, it is essential to maintain support to IDPs who are not able to return and often have been displaced for long periods of time. IDPs in protracted displacement continue to suffer from poor living conditions and lack of support.
- **Vulnerable host communities** in areas of displacement and return, where services are overstretched: Approximately 11 per cent of the 4 million returnees are living in locations where conditions are not considered to be adequate, dignified and safe.
- **IDPs who have returned:** many of those who returned are facing challenging conditions such as residual insecurity, damage to properties and public infrastructure, limited access to services and livelihood opportunities, and fractured social relations.



IOM supports women's initiatives for social cohesion and economic growth; Layla, 19, learned how to carve wood during an IOM training course for persons with special needs and community members from different backgrounds aimed at empowering and better integrating persons with special needs in the community. *Anjam Rasool / IOM Iraq, 2018*

KEY TARGET POPULATIONS OF THE HRP



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1



Post-conflict transition towards durable solutions

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2



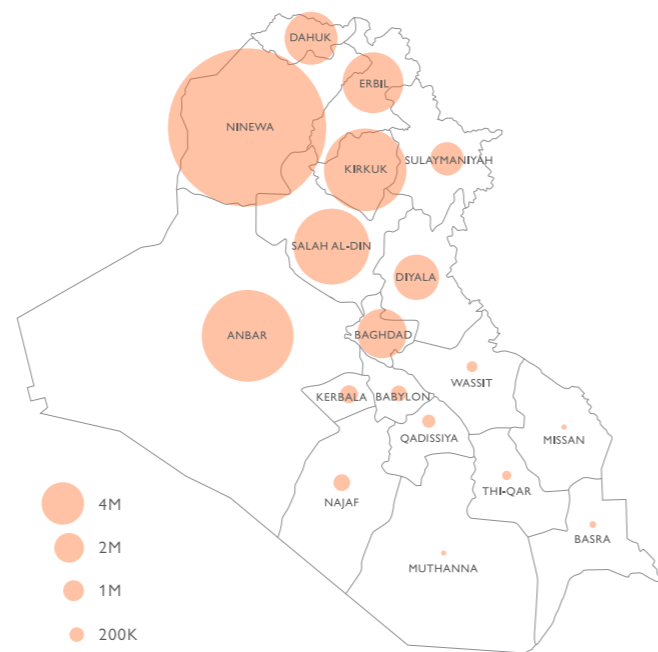
Ensuring the Centrality of Protection

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3



Strengthening contingency planning and preparedness

DISTRIBUTION OF NEED



IOM CRISIS FUNDING APPEAL PLAN

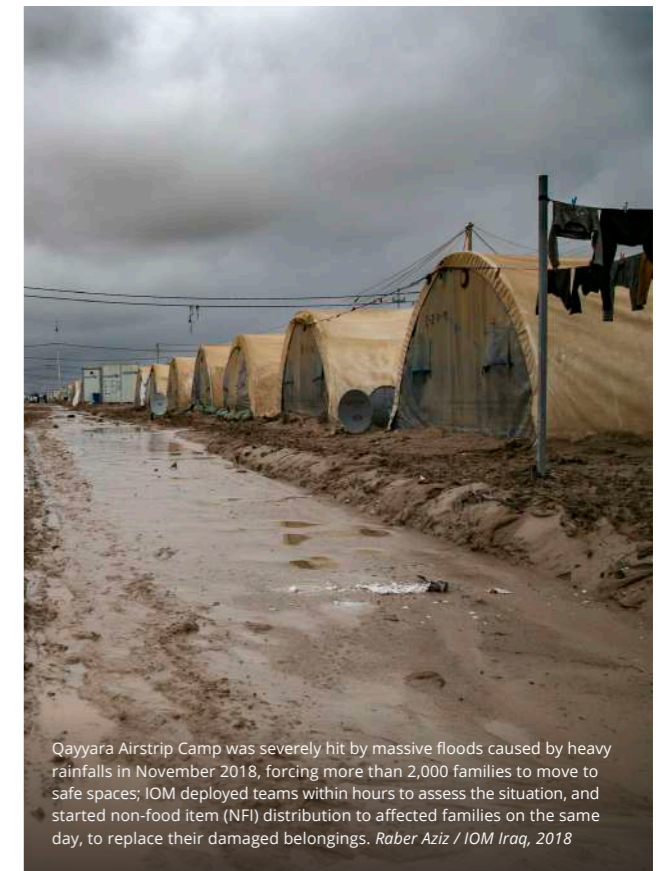
IOM is appealing for 41,426,411 USD for emergency humanitarian assistance, focusing on the most urgent needs, in line with the HRP 2019 strategic objectives.

PARTNERSHIP AND COORDINATION

As a member of the UN Humanitarian Country Team (UNHCT) and the UN Country Team (UNCT), IOM maintains close partnerships with United Nations (UN) agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). Under the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Humanitarian Cluster System in Iraq, IOM is the co-lead for Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM), co-lead of the sub-national Central/South Shelter-NFI Cluster, and lead of the Returns Working Group (RWG), working with Cluster partners to ensure an effective and efficient response. IOM is a member of the Cash Working Group (CWG), the Information Management Working Group (IMWG) and the Assessment Working Group (AWG). IOM teams coordinate with the Clusters for inter-agency operational and planning purposes, and to share information. The IOM Iraq DTM is the UNHCT agreed upon tool for data collection on displacement and return trends under the Coordination and Common Services Cluster. The IOM Iraq DTM works alongside Government partners. IOM is a standby partner of the UNICEF/WFP-led Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM).

IOM implements humanitarian activities in coordination with Iraqi government authorities, including the Government of Iraq (GoI) Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre (JCMC) and the Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC) of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG). IOM works in close coordination with the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) of the GoI and the KRG Ministry of Planning (MoP) to strengthen displacement tracking mechanisms. IOM programmes are in line with GoI frameworks and priorities, including the 2018 National Framework for Reconstruction and Development. IOM collaborates with civil society and communities, especially in efforts to improve national coordination and dialogue mechanisms.

IOM supports the diverse needs and views of all groups, including women, youth and persons with specific needs. Activities are implemented under the IASC Accountability of Affected Populations (AAP) Framework, and IOM uses feedback and complaint mechanisms, including with Communicating with Communities activities and the Inter-Agency IDP Call Centre. Information brochures with the phone number of the IDP Call Centre are shared with beneficiaries. IOM ensures that beneficiaries participate in planning, implementing and evaluating actions.



Qayyara Airstrip Camp was severely hit by massive floods caused by heavy rainfalls in November 2018, forcing more than 2,000 families to move to safe spaces; IOM deployed teams within hours to assess the situation, and started non-food item (NFI) distribution to affected families on the same day, to replace their damaged belongings. *Raber Aziz / IOM Iraq, 2018*

CAPACITY BUILDING AND SUSTAINABILITY

While service-provision remains at the core of IOM's humanitarian response, capacity-building of government staff and other actors are conducted simultaneously based on assessed needs. This is to prepare for the gradual phasing out of humanitarian partners expected in the coming years while sustaining services for as long as they are required to avoid service gaps. Capacity building of the government and local NGOs/CSOs in preparedness is especially important with a view of risk reduction for new displacement due to conflict and natural disasters. For instance, IOM is participating in the strategy to transition out of direct healthcare provision and revitalize the health system to make it more resilient.

IOM RESPONSES BY CLUSTER

COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES

Implementation of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) across Iraq.

BUDGET:
USD 3,000,000
HRP CODE:
HIRQ19-CSS-153987-1

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

To provide access to up-to-date, reliable and comprehensive information about IDP and returnee populations in Iraq, as well as their needs and vulnerabilities.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- Number of IDPs: 1,802,832
- Number of returnees: 4,165,320 as of 15 December 2018

Since the onset of the crisis in 2014, IOM has taken the lead within the HCT to regularly track and disseminate national displacement data to government authorities, UN Humanitarian Country Team partners, NGOs, think tanks, media, academics and other stakeholders. The DTM collects data through its Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs) – composed of 130 field staff – and uses an extended network of over 9,500 Key Informants present across Iraq.

There was a large increase in the return rate in Iraq over 2018, but it slowed down towards the end of the year. Therefore, continuation of the DTM is of utmost importance for the GoI and the HCT to maintain a thorough understanding about the ever-changing IDP and returnee populations as well as their needs and vulnerabilities. As the Iraqi context keeps evolving and new complex population movements are reported thanks to the DTM countrywide presence, IOM's DTM will continue to provide figures to support operational planning and response.

OUTPUT OBJECTIVES

1. Increase access to displacement information:

IOM will continue to produce and distribute various products including the IDP and returnee master lists, real-time emergency tracking updates, monthly reports, dashboards and datasets; and research studies on population movement and needs. DTM methodologies and tools are regularly adapted to the changing security and displacement situation and are based on the needs identified through coordination with various actors.

2. Enhance regional and national government authorities' data management capacities:

Capacity building, technical assistance and information management support is provided to governmental institutions (MoMD, JCMC, JCCC, KRISO), CSOs and other institutions who routinely analyse and report on humanitarian data.

3. Improve access to data for Clusters, including protection data to relevant cluster partners, and other relevant parties:

A protection-mainstreamed Integrated Location Assessment is conducted once a year to identify risks and needs of IDPs, returnees and host communities. Protection indicators collected regularly through the IDP and returnee master lists and the returns index, including but not limited to gender-based violence risks, child protection risks, figures of vulnerable persons, risk of unexploded ordnances and landmines contamination, social cohesion tensions, and discrimination are disseminated to the Protection Cluster and its sub-clusters and relevant partners.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

Displacement Management in Formal and Informal Settlements in Iraq and Support to National Actors for Preparedness and Response.

BUDGET:
USD 10,400,000
HRP CODE:
HIRQ19-CCM-154285-1

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

To promote safe and dignified living conditions for affected families in formal and informal settlements and displacement-affected communities and assist the return process through the Community Resource Centers.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Beneficiaries: 159,682 (85,700 female and 73,982 male IDPs, returnees and host communities).

In early 2018, it was expected that most camps would close within the year with most IDPs able to return; however, this has not been the case. While some camps have closed, and camp populations declined from 650,988 in January 2018 to 558,612 in October 2018, the proportion of those in camps has in fact increased (26% in January vs. 30% in October), and camps continue to receive new arrivals. 81% of the IDPs displaced in informal sites or urban settings and 78% of the IDPs in camps do not plan to return within the next year. In 2019, IOM will focus on four main areas of intervention: camp management operations, CCCM cluster coordination support, area-based approach through community resource centres (CRCs), and capacity building for national actors.

IOM developed its CCCM response for 2019 based on analysis of displacement trends, as well as the plans of Iraqi authorities regarding camp consolidation and camp closure. IOM has also considered the intentions of IDPs both in and out of camps, about their plans for return, local integration or in some cases extended displacement in camps or camp-like settings.

OUTPUT OBJECTIVES

1. Provide and support camp management services and maintain camp infrastructure in formal sites in Ninewa, Baghdad, and Anbar:

- IOM will continue providing direct camp management services in Haj Ali camp. In addition, IOM will support the camp management Agency in Jad'ah camps in Ninewa and government counterparts operating formal sites in Anbar and Baghdad with material and financial support, on-the-job training and guidance to ensure the provision of core CCCM services; IOM will also support camp consolidation processes.
- IOM will identify the service gaps in formal sites and provide care and maintenance to mitigate risk and hazards, and to ensure adequate living conditions. IOM will facilitate access to camp services for girls, boys, women and men and persons with specific needs or disabilities, while also taking into account the different gender and age needs of all groups. IOM will seek to mitigate risks of GBV through safety mapping exercises to identify risks and needs with relevant local actors and camp residents. IOM can, if required, support camp decommissioning activities when camp consolidation or closure is achieved.



More than 2,300 families who fled Sinjar and the surrounding villages to take refuge on Mount Sinjar in 2014 are still displaced and live in tents on the mountain in difficult conditions; many of the tents need maintenance or replacement after four years of wear and tear. Raber Aziz / IOM Iraq, 2018

2. Deploy CCCM Mobile Response Teams in informal settlements:

Mobile Camp Management teams will work in informal settlements to identify and train site representatives, establish informal community committees, map the gaps and needs, conduct awareness raising sessions and prioritize interventions, contributing to mitigate GBV and other related protection incidents.

3. Train camp management agencies and national actors for preparedness and response in crises:

IOM will conduct a learning needs assessment, in coordination with other CCCM partners, to identify capacity-building needs for MoMD and local actors in Baghdad and other locations, with the aim of developing sessions in CCCM best practices and lessons learnt.

4. Area-based approach through three CRCs:

IOM will work at neighborhood level to promote durable solutions and support increased access to essential services for those who are not adequately covered by the social protection system in east and west Mosul, Ninewa, and in Fallujah, Anbar.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Sustained and improved provision of WASH services and support to practice good hygiene in targeted IDP camps in Anbar.

BUDGET:
USD 3,100,000
HRP CODE:
HIRQ19-WSH-154700-1

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

Continue to operate, improve, upgrade and sustain quality and standards of water and sanitation services, and provide an enabling environment for proper hygiene practices in situations of protracted displacement in camps.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Beneficiaries: 25,426 IDPs

An estimated 2.3 million people (52% women, 46,7% children and 4% elderly) across Iraq remain in critical need of sustained, equitable access to safe and appropriate WASH services. Approximately 1.4 million people including IDPs from Ninewa, Kirkuk, Salah al-Din and Anbar governorates residing in 33 camps will continue to require some level of specialized WASH support. The poor WASH situation is affecting various categories of people throughout Iraq, with the highest needs remaining among the IDP population in camps. Camps in Anbar are in particularly poor condition and in need of support to improve hygiene practices, WASH-related infrastructure and sanitation facilities.

In response to the severe WASH gaps identified in the IDP camps in Anbar, IOM will sustain and improve the provision of WASH services, and construct and/or rehabilitate the most urgent WASH-related infrastructure while integrating activities aimed at improving hygiene practices in camps managed by, or with the camp management support of IOM. All activities will be carried out in coordination with the camp WASH committees, IDP communities and local authorities, in line with the recommendations of the WASH Cluster.

OUTPUT OBJECTIVES

1. Promote proper hygiene practices:

- Carry out a comprehensive WASH needs assessment in the targeted camps, including Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) surveys to measure impact and gather lessons learned;
- Develop and carry out systematic promotion of hygiene through the training and mobilization of community hygiene promoters that will conduct awareness campaigns, house to house visits, and focus group discussions (FGDs), integrating innovative approaches (for example, participatory theatre, environmental campaigns, child-friendly IEC materials) with the aim to improve hygiene practices.

2. Provide safe drinking water and reduce environmental health risks:

- Establish/support WASH committees in the targeted camps and provide capacity building sessions to ensure adequate management, maintenance and operation of WASH-related infrastructure;
- Ensure sustained and improved WASH services in the targeted camps, implementing activities through Cash-for-Work as possible, including:
 - a. Desludge latrines and safe disposal in coordination with the local authorities;
 - b. Construct, rehabilitate and/or redesign latrines and bathing stations, waste water and rain water management systems, including drainage canals and flood mitigation;
 - c. Ensure the provision of safe water through the construction/rehabilitation and sustained operation and maintenance (O&M) of water supply systems;
 - d. Carry out regular garbage disposal collections, including largescale cleaning campaigns, to ensure proper waste management.



3. Improve conditions that allow people to live with good health, dignity, comfort and security

- Procure and distribute hygiene non-food item kits, including menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits and carry out targeted information sessions on the proper use of materials.

IOM will align WASH-related activities, equipment and infrastructure with cultural norms and protection principles. Inclusive consultation processes will be conducted to promote community participation as well as to ensure that women and girls are consulted on the location and design features of water points, latrines and bathing facilities.

HEALTH

Provision of healthcare services to crisis-affected populations in Iraq.

BUDGET:
USD 2,700,000

HRP CODE:
HIRQ19-HEA-154228-1

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

Support and provide lifesaving primary health services, referral and health facility support, and provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to conflict-affected, displacement areas and retaken areas across Iraq to support IDPs, returnees and host communities.

IOM will continue to support and strengthen the current EWARN system to detect and respond to disease outbreaks. IOM will support the MoH/DoH through building their capacity for preparedness, response and service provision.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Beneficiaries: 105,280 (54,747 female and 50,533 male IDPs, returnees and host communities)

The conflict undermined both the capacity of health facilities to respond to needs as well as the capacity of the GoI to deliver and restore health services in conflict-affected areas. The high rate of returnees has resulted in increased needs for health services in areas of return, while services remain overstretched in areas of displacement. Women and children living in hard-to-reach areas are especially vulnerable as they are less likely to access health services and require more specialized care.

Stressors have led to anxiety, depression, low self-esteem, increased domestic violence and deterioration of previously existing mental health conditions. The conflict also disrupted the provision of MHPSS services in primary health centres and at the community level, creating a further strain in a system with already limited specialized services. There is a critical need for referral and transportation from emergency sites and camps to secondary health facilities in Ninewa, Erbil, Anbar, Salah al-Din and Kirkuk.

IOM has been requested by the Departments of Health (DoH) to continue the support and provision of lifesaving primary health services, including reproductive health and emergency services, referral and health facility support. IOM will continue offering MHPSS services to conflict-affected and retaken areas across Iraq to support returnees and host communities, and camp-based primary health responses for IDPs. Activities will be tailored to reach children under five years old, adolescent girls, persons living with disabilities, the elderly and people at high risk of complications from chronic diseases, as these remain the most vulnerable population groups.

OUTPUT OBJECTIVES

1. Support and provide lifesaving primary health services including reproductive health and emergency services, referral and health facility support:

- Provide IDPs in camps as well as highly vulnerable people with essential healthcare services, and gynecological consultations for women;
- Refer cases requiring further treatment (both emergency and non-emergency) from camps to secondary and or tertiary healthcare services in the cities of the camps' governorate;
- Offer short-term support to health facilities (hospitals and main PHCCs) by providing medical equipment and minor revitalization, especially in return areas.

2. Provide MHPSS to conflict-affected and retaken areas across Iraq:

- Continue support for IDPs living in camps and highly vulnerable people with MHPSS services, tailored to the experiences, needs and priorities of each gender and age group. This includes specialized services and focused non-specialized (counseling and support) groups.

3. Capacity building for governmental staff:

- Provide trainings in good quality health service, and increase the centres' capacity in MHPSS, including to address the needs of women, men, boys and girls according to their experiences and needs. In all trainings under this project, IOM will be coordinating with the MoH and the appropriate UN Agency.



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

IOM Shelter / NFI response in 2019.

BUDGET:
USD 17,000,000
 HRP CODE:
 HIRQ19-SHL-154503-1

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

Improving living conditions for displaced and returnee households affected by the conflict in Iraq.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Beneficiaries: 332,400 (163,707 female and 168,693 male IDPs and returnees).

In 2019, both returnees and IDPs will need basic household items and non-food items (NFIs). Of the IDPs who do not intend to return to their areas of origin within the next year, the majority cite damage to property as the primary reason to remain in displacement, highlighting the urgent needs to support sustainable durable solutions for displaced households. Current assessments confirm widespread damage to shelter infrastructure – some 138,000 houses were damaged, half of which were completely destroyed, across 63 urban centres and 1,746 villages in the seven most conflict-affected governorates. Pockets of new displacement remain throughout Iraq due to either localized conflict, natural disasters, or increasingly, evictions from camps.

During the critical post-conflict transition phase, IOM will continue to target its assistance in a responsive and timely manner to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs of displaced and returnee households while simultaneously contributing to increasing the resilience of households and working towards establishing durable solutions in conflict-affected communities.

OUTPUT OBJECTIVES

In line with Strategic Objective 2: Increase Access to Basic Services, IOM will provide shelter and NFI support for highly vulnerable IDPs and returnees contributing to all three Shelter and NFI Cluster objectives:

1. Maintain adequate living conditions of vulnerable displaced people in camps through NFI support:

- To cover the basic NFI needs of new arrivals and highly vulnerable IDPs, IOM will distribute basic NFI kits in targeted camps in Ninewa, Diyala, Kirkuk, Baghdad, Anbar, Salah-al Din, and others depending on needs and coordination with the Shelter and NFI Cluster, to an estimated 90,000 individuals.

2. Assist highly vulnerable people living in out-of-camp settings to transition to durable solutions through the provision of adequate shelter and NFIs in priority areas of displacement and return:

- IOM will target a total of 24,000 out-of-camp IDPs with emergency upgrade or repairs, focusing on their safety and protection. Sealing-off kits will be distributed to allow those in critical shelters, such as unfinished buildings, community buildings or overcrowded housing, to withstand harsh seasonal conditions and rental subsidies will enable IDPs in these critical shelters to improve their living situation.
- IOM will target 121,500 vulnerable out-of-camp IDPs with basic and seasonal NFI assistance to cover their most immediate needs.



This displaced family living in an informal settlement in Tikrit, Salah al-Din governorate, made a room with a sealing-off kit they received from IOM to upgrade their shelter. *Raber Aziz / IOM Iraq, 2018*

- For highly vulnerable returnees, IOM will provide both shelter and NFI support to ensure their basic needs are covered and to improve their protection. Sealing-off kits will be distributed to protect highly vulnerable returnees from the harsh climate;
- Direct shelter rehabilitation work for houses which have sustained light damages will be provided by contractors; owner-driven rehabilitation through cash-for-work will be offered (training, construction support and material); and low-cost interim solutions (low cost housing or financial assistance for rental support) will be suggested to enable returnees to leave their critical shelter situation for a more dignified solution until they are able to repair/reconstruct their houses.

3. Contribute to preparedness, contingency plans and capacities:

- IOM will establish a Rapid Response Emergency Cash (RREC) tool to assist vulnerable households in situations of new displacement where they are unable to meet their basic needs as well as to support vulnerable households evicted from IDP camps. The RREC tool will support households to meet their critical and urgent basic needs, including shelter and NFI, and contribute towards preparedness, ensuring rapid assistance to improve response timeliness and prevent further escalation of humanitarian needs. A total of 250 households will be targeted with this assistance. IOM will deliver a part of the Shelter/NFI assistance through cash-based programming, wherever appropriate and depending on the market assessment, to provide households with the flexibility to prioritize their most urgent needs as well as to support the local economy.

PROTECTION

Strengthening the protection environment and supporting psychosocial needs in affected communities in Iraq

BUDGET:
USD 3,856,846

HRP CODE:
HIRQ19-PRO-GBV;
PRO-154378-1

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

Strengthening the protection environment and supporting psychosocial needs in affected communities in Iraq.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Beneficiaries:

- General protection: 15,050 (7,575 female and 7,475 male)
- Gender based violence: 2,100 (1,060 female and 1040 male)

Women, men, boys and girls have experienced different protection and MHPSS-related risks, including forced recruitment for boys, and sexual exploitation and violence for women and girls along with violence, abuses and slavery. The protracted conflict has also resulted in many individuals experiencing distressing situations and increased prevalence of people living with disabilities. As a result of this IDPs and returnees are in need of psychosocial support. Other protection concerns, include retaliation against people with perceived affiliations to extremist groups; forced, premature, uninformed and obstructed returns; a lack of civil documentation; severe movement restrictions in camps; and housing, land and property issues. Protection risks have been reported in both camps and informal settlements and are worsened by protracted displacement (HNO, 2019).

IOM will continue to offer holistic support to IDPs, including individuals, families and other vulnerable people in camps and return areas in Ninewa, Kirkuk and Diyala and Dohuk Governorates, particularly those returning to their original communities or integrating in the communities of displacement. IOM is planning a variety of protection and MHPSS activities to support vulnerable populations, at all layers of intervention under the Health and Protection Clusters.

OUTPUT OBJECTIVES

IOM will provide activities in line with the Protection Cluster objectives:

1. Provide specialized protection assistance and community-based support to conflict-affected individuals, thereby enabling them to secure their rights, access humanitarian assistance and public services, and overcome barriers to achieving durable solutions:

- Conduct community protection assessments, including consultations with persons with disabilities to ensure that their specific needs are met;
- Refer vulnerable individuals with specific needs to specialized services and assistance, including protection, medical facilities and mental health specialized services in and out of camps;
- Provide individual or group based- psychosocial support;
- Provide emergency cash assistance to prevent, mitigate or respond to protection needs;
- Deliver awareness raising sessions on rights, entitlements and access to assistance, protection, peaceful co-existence, MHPSS, protection and GBV topics;
- Establish or maintain community centres and safe spaces;
- Conduct community-based activities to promote peaceful coexistence, including leadership, mediation, negotiation, peace-building training, campaigns and social gatherings;
- Establish or maintain women and girls' safe spaces with confidential rooms for protection case management;
- Maintain the protection focal point initiative, the system of internal protection focal points who attend trainings and can safely identify and refer cases from various units.



Displaced girls at a camp in Baghdad. In affected communities in Iraq IOM aims to strengthen the protection environment through prevention and cooperation with communities and civil society. *Rafal Abdullateef / IOM Iraq, 2018*

2. Support and advocate with authorities, humanitarian and recovery actors to address protection issues in accordance with protection norms and applicable legal standards, thereby contributing to a favorable protection environment:

- Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) training provided to humanitarian and non-humanitarian actors;
- Capacity building of humanitarian staff on protection approaches or issues, including on protection mainstreaming, PSEA, GBV, child protection and access to services;
- Capacity building of government staff on protection approaches and issues: train local stakeholders, including government, on the above principles.
- Establish community representation and advocacy structures with persons with disabilities

In line with the GBV Sub-Cluster Objectives for the provision of a life-saving and timely response that addresses the needs, rights and dignity of survivors of those at risk:

- Provide GBV case management: GBV and protection case management in safe spaces, including access to psychologist and health services (internal or external referrals);
- Conduct GBV prevention and response awareness raising sessions: Awareness raising on protection mainstreaming, PSEA, GBV, and care for persons with specific needs;
- Support to GBV case referrals specialized protection services will be coordinated with the Protection Cluster, GBV Sub Cluster and the PSEA Network.

EMERGENCY LIVELIHOODS

Emergency livelihoods assistance for returnees and host communities in Diyala, Kirkuk, and Salah al-Din.

BUDGET:
USD 1,369,565

HRP CODE:
HIRQ19-ERY-154178-1

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

Increase economic opportunities for displaced and conflict-affected populations (IDPs and host communities).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Beneficiaries: 1,650 (825 female and 825 male IDPs and host communities), 263 in Diyala (Khalis), 998 in Kirkuk (Hawiga), and 389 in Salah al-Din (Tooz).

Since 2014, in governorates under ISIL occupation, poverty rates doubled to reach 41.2%. In late 2018, 40% of IDPs surveyed by DTM report lack of economic or job opportunities in their areas of origin as a major reason for their continued displacement. The Emergency Livelihoods Cluster estimate that 2.4 million people will require emergency livelihoods assistance in 2019. This figure includes 0.7 million IDPs living in camps and informal settlements, 1.5 million returnees and 0.14 million highly vulnerable residents in host communities.

IOM aims to increase economic opportunities for displaced and conflict-affected populations (IDPs and host communities) with asset recovery grants in three governorates with high levels of continuing displacement. IOM will provide emergency livelihood services to the most severely affected IDPs living in camps and informal settlements to set the foundations for eventual, voluntary return and to strengthen individual and community resilience.

OUTPUT OBJECTIVES

1. Identify needs and gaps in communities through assessments, including community consultation:

IOM will conduct a market assessment (including rapid labour market assessment and where necessary supply chain analysis) to identify local sources of income and key industries and economic sector, and determine the modality of the assets' replacement grants.

2. Individuals are profiled using the IOM livelihoods Household Profiling Form:

Individuals are prioritized according to selection criteria which assess vulnerability (using a tailored multidimensional poverty index) and relevant livelihood skills and experience. IOM will prioritize the most vulnerable from the displaced and host communities, with a strong focus on female- and youth-headed households, especially those resorting to negative coping mechanisms.

3. Selected individuals are enrolled in a one-week long business development and financial literacy training:

IOM will provide training to improve the quality and sustainability of asset replacement for all selected individuals. Training includes basic financial literacy (book-keeping), marketing and production, and developing an organization management plan.

4. Provide asset replacement grants to prioritized individuals to start their business, prioritizing female-headed households:

Each selected small business will receive an average of USD 500, to re-establish, rejuvenate or kick-start a business.



To assist persons affected by the crisis to restore their livelihoods, IOM is providing support for small businesses. This beneficiary received support for his dairy and food products shop in Qayyarah, Ninewa. *Auday Alwee / IOM Iraq, 2018*



Cover Photo:

Families living in Mount Sinjar have poor living conditions and few job opportunities; IOM supports these families with cash-for-work projects. These projects benefit participants as well as the community, as the work includes flood mitigation measures and cleaning schools and streets. *Sarah Ali / IOM Iraq, 2018*

Photo Behind IOM Mandate:

There are still thousands of displaced Iraqis living in camps across Iraq; these camps need maintenance and upgrades to provide at least bearable conditions for the displaced, in different weather conditions. *Raber Aziz / IOM Iraq, 2018*

Photo Behind IOM Responses by Cluster:

Four years after ISIL's initial attack, thousands of Yazidis from Sinjar are still in displacement in Duhok Governorate, and thousands continue to live on Mount Sinjar. *Raber Aziz / IOM Iraq, 2018*


Photo to Right:

Thousands of families in Mosul cannot return to their houses because they were destroyed or severely damaged. Fatma's house was hit by a rocket during the fight to retake Mosul; IOM is rehabilitating homes in Mosul to assist returning families. *Raber Aziz / IOM Iraq, 2018*




CRISIS FUNDING APPEAL 2019

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