



Humanitarian Response in Iraq 2022

Priorities and Targets

Transition Update

OCHA Presentation to the RWG

28 June 2022

The Humanitarian Country Team aims to provide life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to 991,000 IDPs and returnees in 2022.

People in need of humanitarian assistance

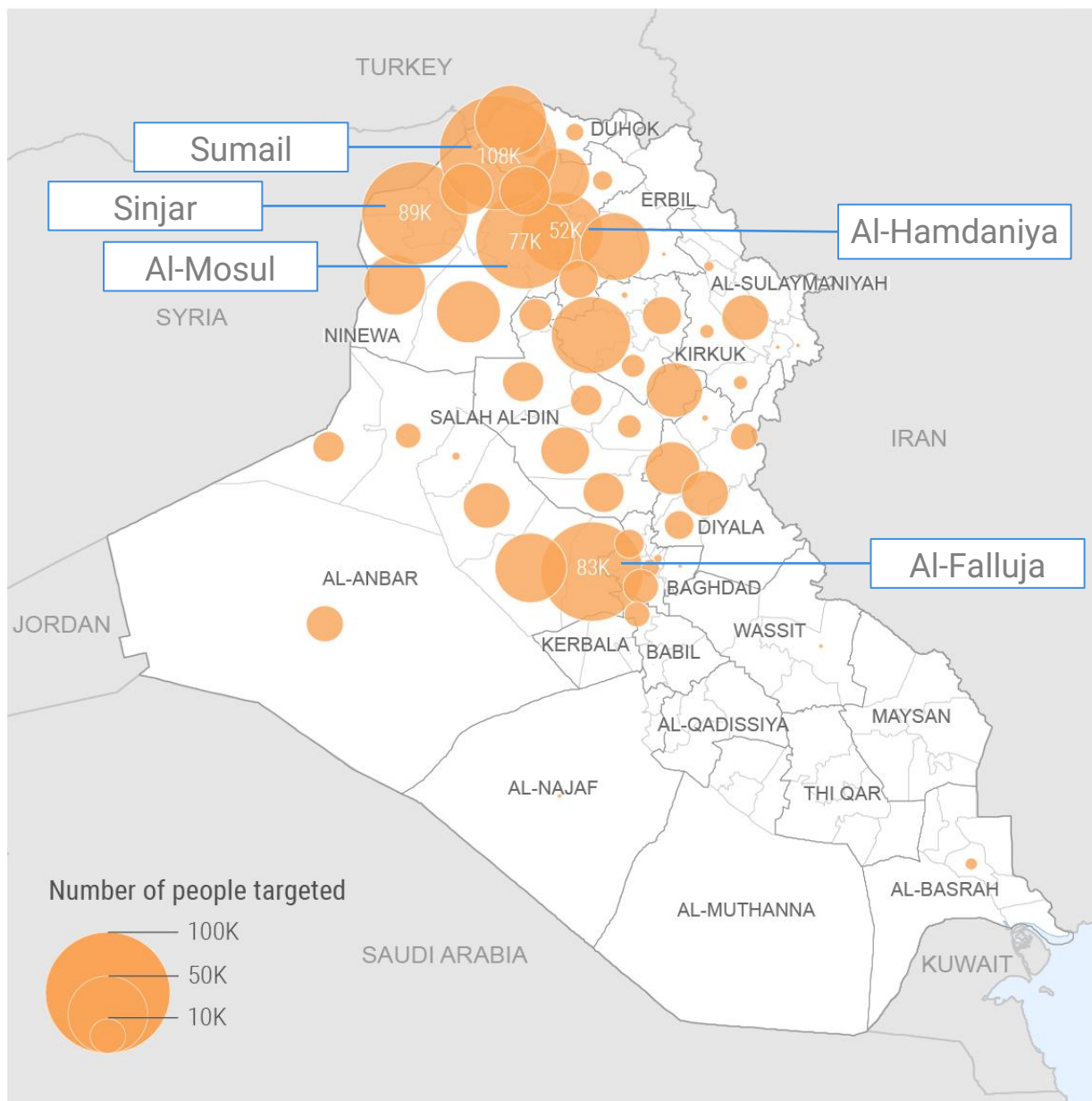
2.5M

Overall Beneficiary Target

991K

Requirements (US\$)

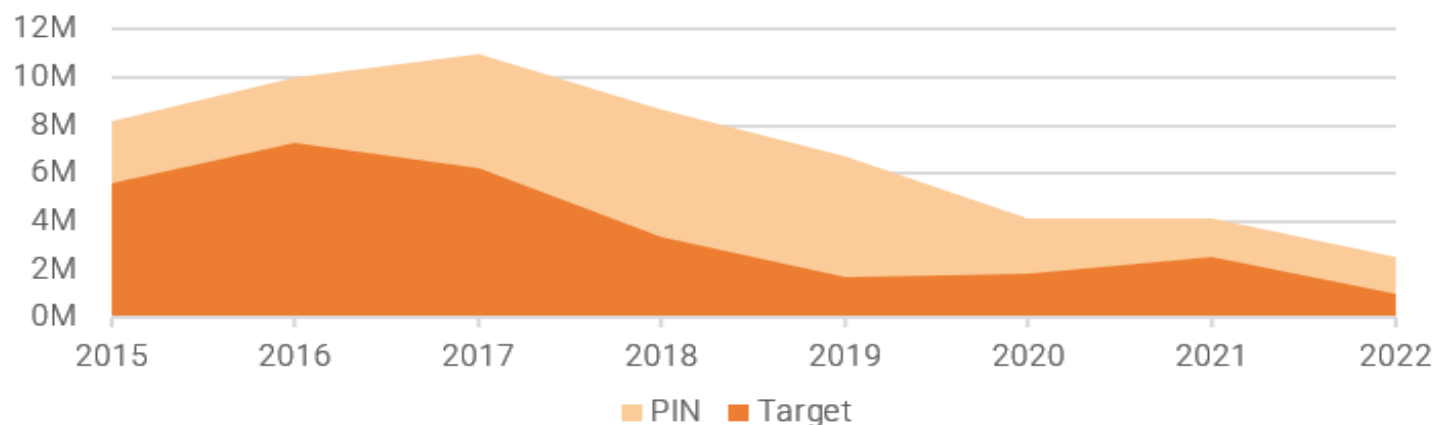
\$400M



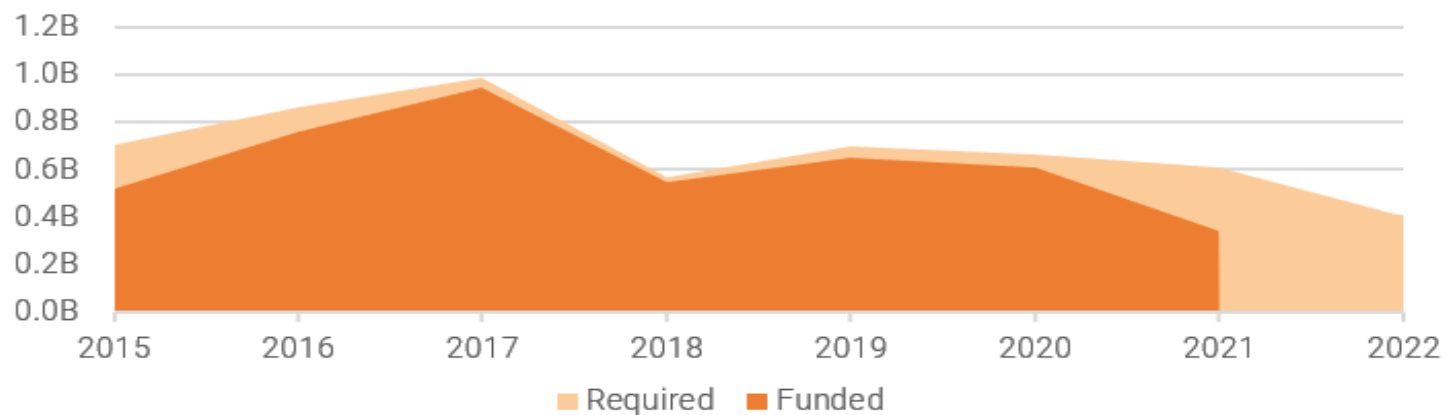
Key Figures and Trends from Previous Years

- PiN reduced by **39%** from 4.1 million to 2.45 million
- Target reduced by **33%** from 1.5 million to 991,000
- Total requirements reduced by **32%** from \$607 to \$400 million

Number of people in need vs. targeted



Financial requirements vs. funding received (US\$)



More Prioritized Definition of Humanitarian Needs For the 2022 HNO

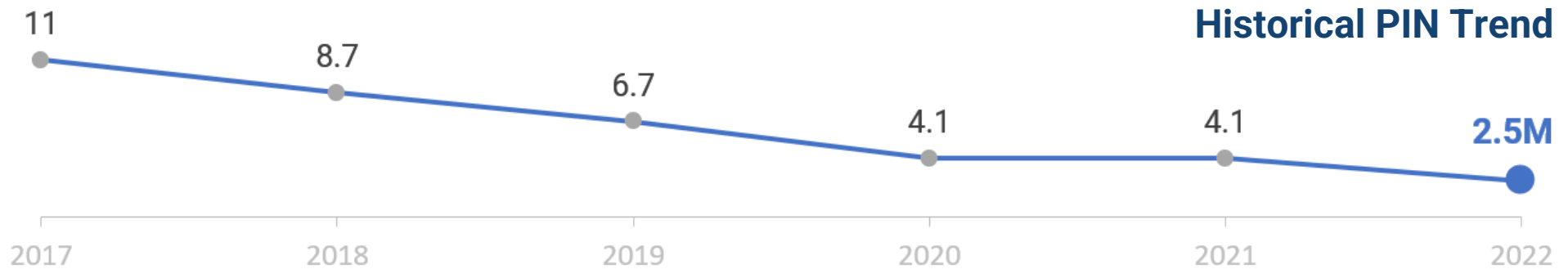
- Focus on IDPs and returnees with co-occurrence of multiple severe humanitarian needs.
- Focus on needs that are a direct result of the impact of the ISIL crisis.
- Focus on people who face specific barriers to meeting their needs, such as lacking documentation or living in critical shelter.
- Does not focus on needs resulting from longer-term structural issues to be addressed by the Government or included in the UNSDCF, such as poverty alleviation, infrastructure rehabilitation or general service provision.

Estimate of People in Need & Historical Trend

2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview

2022 HNO Intersectoral People in Need (PIN)

Group	Population	Affected	PIN	Acute PIN
In-camp IDPs	0.18M	0.18M	0.18M	0.15M
Out-of-camp IDPs	1.01M	0.90M	0.55M	0.24M
Returnees	4.88M	4.23M	1.73M	0.58M
Overall	6.08M	5.31M	2.45M	0.96M



2021 HNO Final PIN and Acute PIN (for Comparison)

Group	Population	Affected	PIN	Acute PIN
In-camp IDPs	0.26M	0.26M	0.26M	0.15M
Out-of-camp IDPs	1.04M	0.97M	0.81M	0.47M
Returnees	4.74M	4.56M	3.08M	1.82M
Overall	6.04M	5.78M	4.14M	2.44M

Overall People In Need & Severity

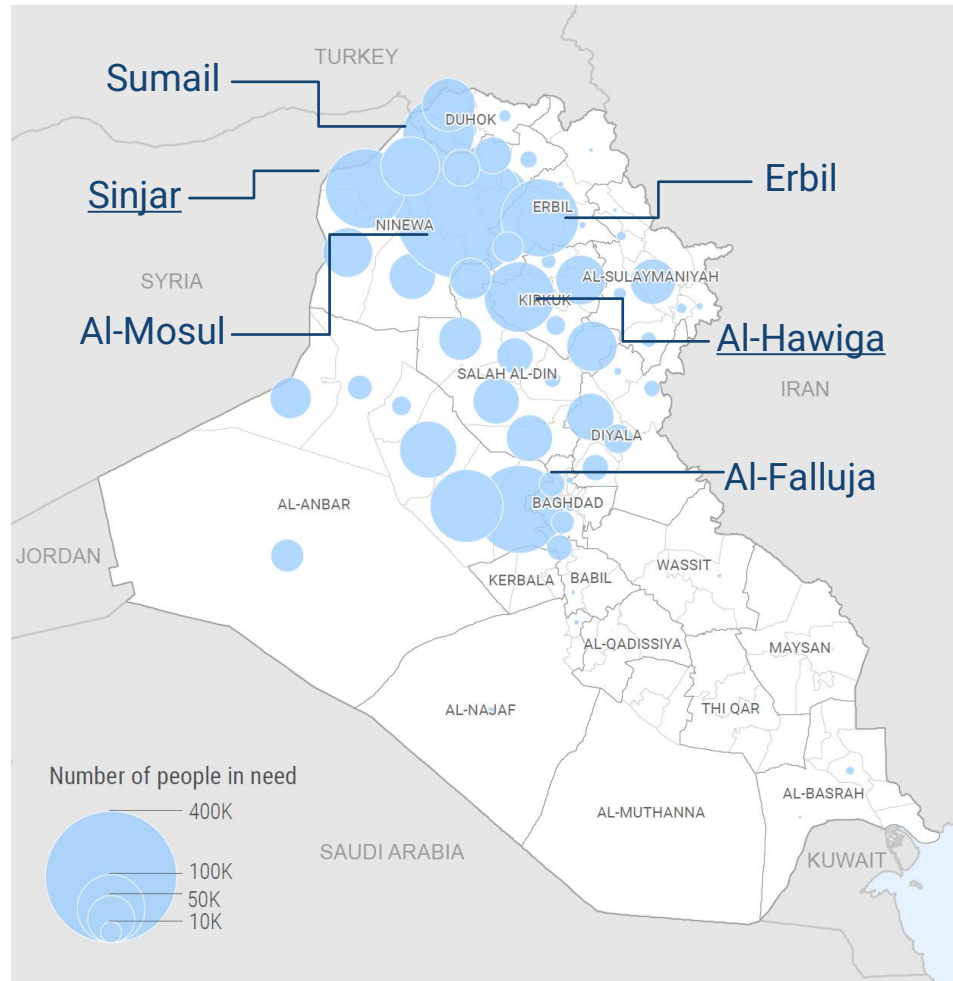
2.5M

PIN

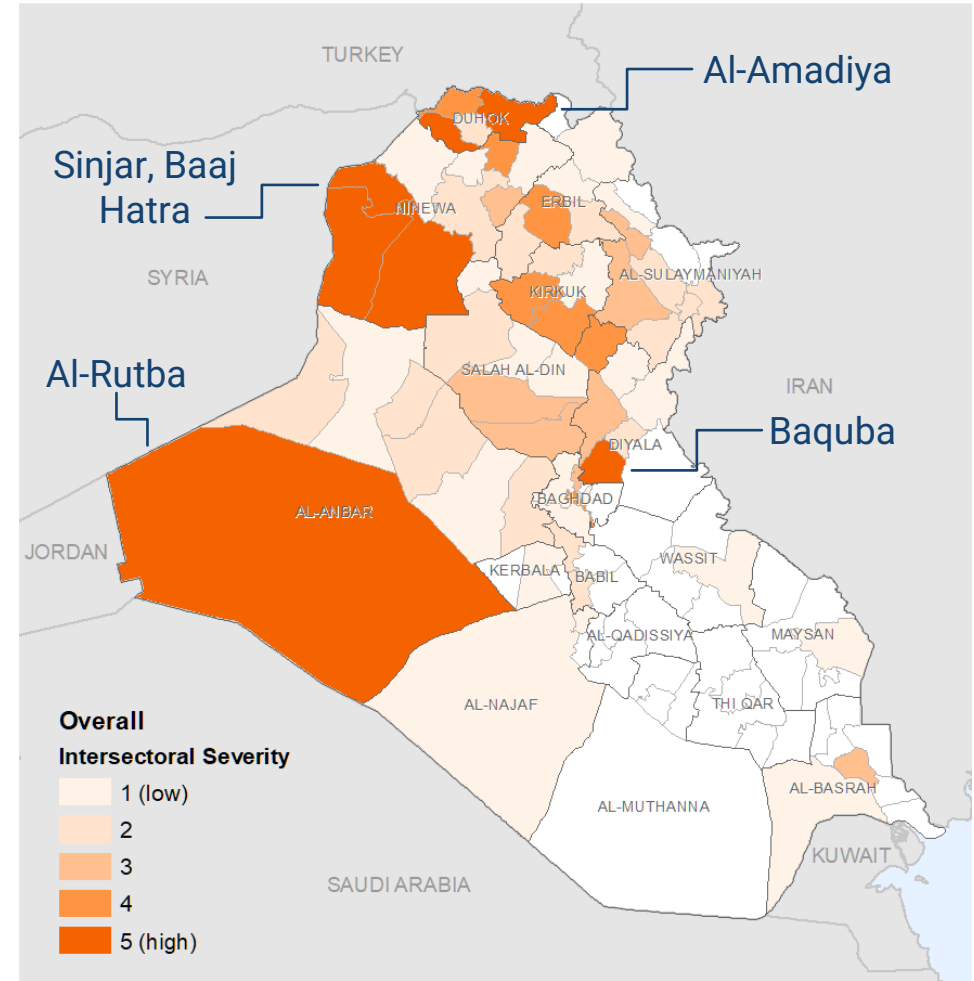
961K

Acute PIN

Number of People in Need (PIN)



Severity of Conditions



Key Drivers of Severity

Influencing the severity of un-met needs

- Overall:**
- 1) Shelter improvements
 - 2) Indication of child protection issues
 - 3) Impact of the presence of explosive ordnance
 - 4) Negative coping strategies to meet basic needs
 - 5) Living under critical shelter conditions
 - 6) Without access to a sufficient quantity of water

Specifically for each population group:



In-Camp IDPs

- 1) Critical shelter
- 2) Shelter improvements
- 3) Child protection issues
- 4) Negative coping strategies to meet basic needs
- 5) No access to improved sanitation facilities
- 6) No access to a sufficient quantity of water



Out-of-Camp IDPs

- 1) Negative coping strategies to meet basic needs
- 2) Child protection issues
- 3) Shelter improvements
- 4) Critical shelter
- 5) Impact from the presence of explosive ordnance
- 6) No access to a sufficient quantity of water



Returnees

- 1) Shelter improvements
- 2) Child protection issues
- 3) Impact from the presence of explosive ordnance
- 4) Negative coping strategies to meet basic needs
- 5) Children not accessing learning & facing barriers
- 6) Critical shelter

Targeting Criteria For the 2022 HRP

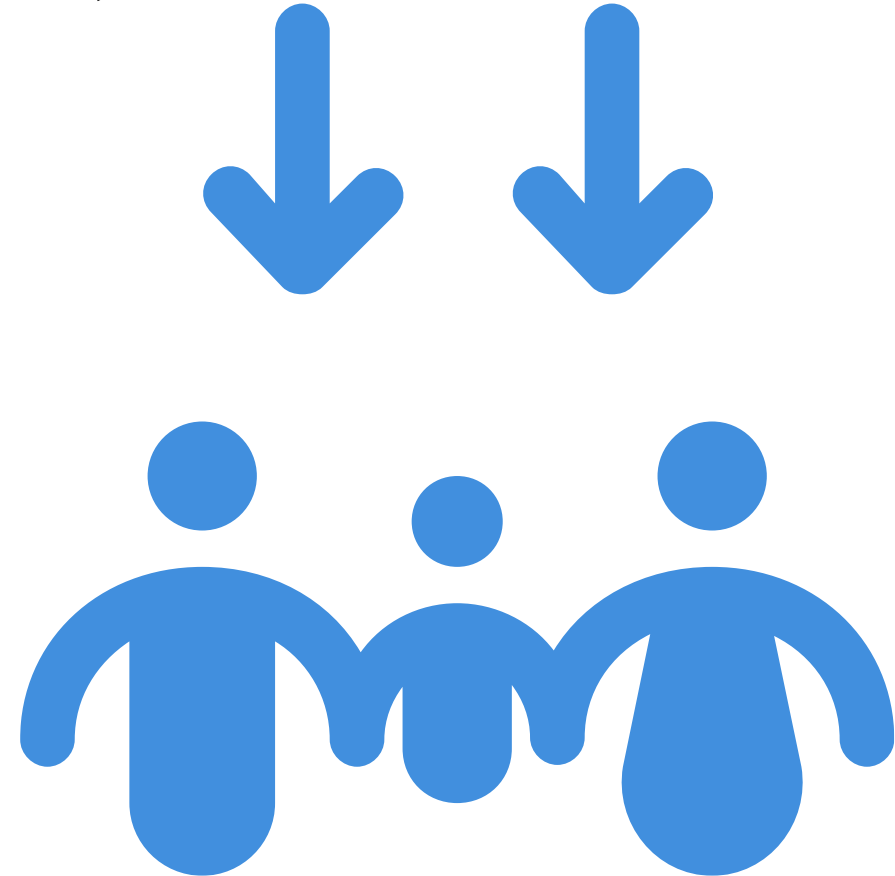
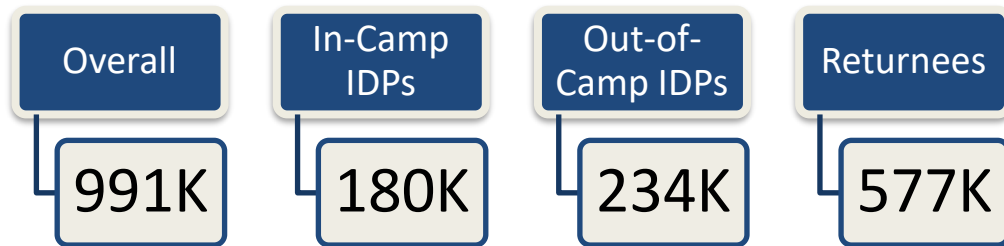
- Life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to IDPs and returnees in acute need, reaching extreme and catastrophic levels
- IDPs and returnees with multiple needs
- IDPs and returnees who face specific barriers to meeting their needs
- IDPs and returnees who live in critical shelter
- IDPs and returnees who lack civil documentation
- IDPs and returnees who engage in emergency-level negative coping mechanisms
- IDPs and returnees who face acute protection risks
- IDPs and returnees who are unable to meet their basic needs or access essential services, causing life-threatening conditions

Priorities and Boundaries of the 2022 HRP Interventions

- Includes life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to IDPs and acutely vulnerable returnees
- Includes protection of acutely vulnerable populations from rights violations, physical and mental harm and trauma related to the impact of the ISIL crisis
- Includes support to meet basic needs and access to essential services for particularly vulnerable people, facing multiple needs and specific barriers to meeting those needs, related to the impact of the ISIL crisis
- Excludes longer-term recovery and rehabilitation in conflict-affected areas, such as reconstruction, social cohesion, facilitated returns
- Excludes structural issues, such as poverty alleviation, employment generation, impact of climate change and socio-economic impact of COVID-19
- Excludes government capacity-building and does not substitute for governmental basic services
- Excludes long-standing issues which fall under government responsibility and/or are included in the UNSDCF

People Targeted (National)

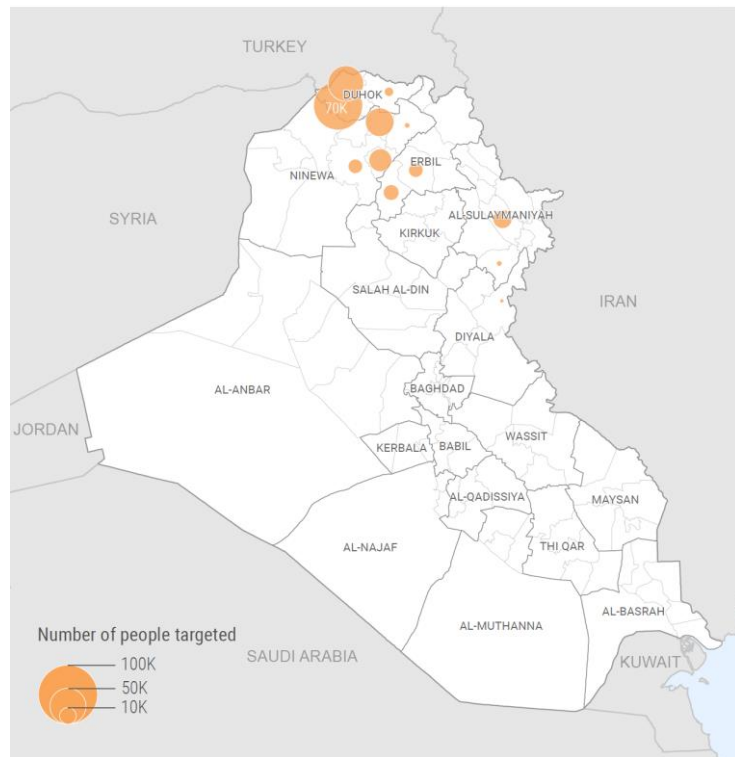
Targeting Criteria	All In-Camp IDPs
	Acutely Vulnerable Out-of-Camp IDPs
	Acutely Vulnerable Returnees



Of the 2.5 million needing assistance, 100% of IDPs living in camps; 42% of IDPs living outside camps; and 33% of returnees are prioritized for life-saving assistance next year.

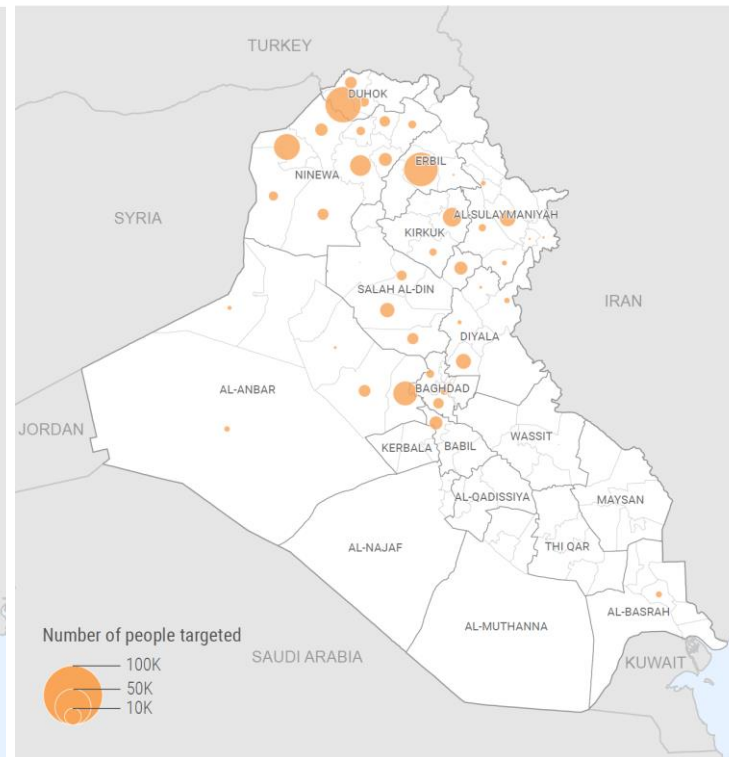
In-Camp IDPs

Target	Acute PIN	PIN
180K	144K	180K



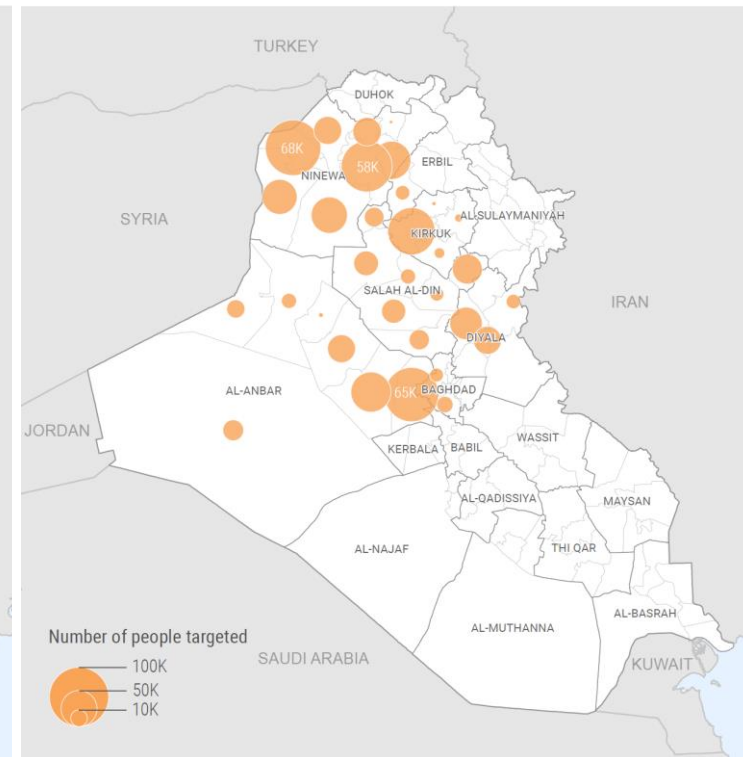
Out-of-Camp IDPs

Target	Acute PIN	PIN
234K	238K	549K



Returnees

Target	Acute PIN	PIN
577K	579K	1.73M



After assessing needs against capacity and priorities, most clusters plan to assist more than just people with acute needs. Only the Shelter Cluster has prioritized further, planning to assist just 58% of those with acute needs.

- Most clusters will continue blanket assistance to all IDPs living in camps, except the protection and livelihoods clusters, who use a more targeted approach.
- For IDPs living outside camps, protection, WASH and GBV clusters will aim to assist the most.
- For returnees, protection, WASH, education, and shelter clusters will aim to assist the most.

Cluster	In-Camp IDPs			Out-of-Camp IDPs			Returnees			Overall		
	PIN	Acute PIN	Target	PIN	Acute PIN	Target	PIN	Acute PIN	Target	PIN	Acute PIN	Target
CCCM	180K	169K	180K	85K	68K	70K	0K	0K	0K	264K	237K	250K
Education	49K	25K	49K	121K	31K	58K	511K	102K	247K	681K	157K	354K
E. Livelihoods	144K	14K	14K	145K	7K	7K	343K	11K	28K	632K	32K	49K
Food Security	180K	180K	180K	130K	7K	26K	420K	37K	130K	730K	224K	336K
Health	180K	142K	180K	309K	25K	75K	1.25M	64K	133K	1.74M	231K	388K
Gen. Protect., HLP & MA	154K	49K	43K	293K	78K	154K	1.01M	232K	433K	1.45M	359K	630K
Child Protection	75K	39K	82K	160K	42K	51K	428K	83K	170K	664K	164K	303K
GBV	101K	44K	59K	271K	111K	111K	548K	186K	183K	919K	341K	353K
Shelter and NFIs	180K	132K	43K	197K	123K	81K	661K	277K	187K	1.04M	533K	311K
WASH	180K	142K	180K	380K	154K	137K	1.07M	397K	413K	1.63M	694K	730K
MPCA			0K			48K			88K			135K
Intersectoral	180K	144K	180K	549K	238K	234K	1.73M	579K	577K	2.45M	961K	991K

Missing civil documentation and living in critical shelter are core drivers of vulnerability; these are central to the 2022 humanitarian plan.

- The 2022 response has a **significant focus** on these two issues, driving 27% of costs:
 - Under Protection Cluster, legal assistance and case management are priorities.
 - Under Shelter Cluster, upgrades of critical shelters for a more sustainable situation. *(NB: however, this is still an emergency intervention is not a substitute for reconstruction or other more durable solutions.)*
- Other activities that support **safer living conditions** include management of camps, mitigation of explosive ordnance, child protection and gender-based violence). Combined 876,000 IDPs and returnees will be supported to live in safety and dignity at a cost of \$194 million.
- 841,000 vulnerable IDPs and returnees will be provided support to **access essential services** (education, health, WASH) because they do not have civil documentation to access available services or because the services have not yet been rehabilitated in their areas. This comprises nearly 25% of the total costs (\$97 million), of which one-third is for the in-camp response and *(18% for out-of-camp IDPs and 47% for returnees)*.
- 422,000 vulnerable IDPs and returnees will be supported with emergency food, livelihoods support and cash **to survive and to avoid harmful survival techniques**, such as child labour and early marriage. Around \$94 million will support this goal.

Implementation of the 2022 HRP will cost US\$400 million. These costs are driven by protection and shelter activities for out-of-camp IDPs and returnees; by food in camps; and by health services for all categories.

Cluster	Requirements by SO			Requirements by Group			Total
	SO1	SO2	SO3	IC IDPs	OC IDPs	Ret's	
CCCM	15 M			10 M	5 M	0 M	15 M
Education		17 M		3 M	3 M	11 M	17 M
Emergency Livelihoods			11 M	3 M	1 M	7 M	11 M
Food Security			54 M	38 M	3 M	14 M	54 M
Health		47 M		22 M	9 M	16 M	47 M
General Protection	65 M			3 M	18 M	45 M	65 M
Child Protection	30 M			5 M	6 M	19 M	30 M
Gender-based Violence	36 M			8 M	15 M	13 M	36 M
Shelter and NFIs	47 M			2 M	12 M	33 M	47 M
WASH		33 M		7 M	6 M	20 M	33 M
MPCA			29 M	0 M	10 M	19 M	29 M
CCS							15 M
Total	194 M	97 M	94 M	100 M	89 M	196 M	400 M



Update on Transition

WHY TRANSITION?

International emergency humanitarian operations are triggered when a disaster or crisis overwhelms national/local capacities

Logic dictates that the reverse is also true:

- When the causes of the crisis end AND
- Government capacities recover, are no longer overwhelmed, and are sufficient to address remaining needs
- A scale down/exit/transition of the international response is appropriate

Does not mean that all humanitarian needs are met or all humanitarian aid will end, but no-longer need for whole-of-system IASC humanitarian architecture.

Re-cap of transition process to date

Ongoing government engagement at federal, regional, governorate and local levels since late 2021

Three retreats for inclusive discussions on parameters of transition

Establishment of Transition Advisory Group and Localization Working Group

Ongoing engagement with DSTF, DSTWG, ABCs on linkages and referrals

Development of Draft Strategic Transition Roadmap, Cluster Transition Roadmaps, Transition Key Messages and Cluster Risk Analysis

Draft Roadmaps on camp-specific solutions and prioritization of informal sites

Key Achievements – Strategic Level

Key Government Policy Initiatives:

- Emergency Law for Food Security and Development passed on 8 June
- MoLSA establishment of a Committee to help provide civil documentation to children in camps, orphanages and out-of-camp
- MoE launch of National Strategy on Early Childhood Development
- Cooperation ongoing with Ministry of Trade and MoLSA to improve targeting of the Social Safety Nets and Public Distribution System

In Camps:

- Draft Roadmap on Camps developed
- Camp specific solutions being explored in KRI, with all three durable solutions considered
- MoI instruction to relevant directorates to begin planning to take over WASH in camps
- Duhok Governor agreement for IDPs in camps to self-upgrade shelters
- Development of camp admission criteria to reduce camp pull-factor
- Govt. Committee established to look at consolidation of existing camps

In Informal Sites:

- Draft Informal Sites Transition Strategy developed
- Assessments of service provision and determination of linkages to connect with community infrastructure and services, and with the Iraqi social protection system
- Site prioritization and support for voluntary returns ongoing

Key Achievements - Clusters

Transition roadmaps, timelines and risk analysis:

- Clusters have made progress towards implementation of their transition roadmaps and are on track towards deactivation by end of the year, though risks persist that govt will not be able to take over coordination or fund critical services

Government Engagement:

- Clusters have initiated engagement with relevant line ministries, many are working on ToRs for government-led sector coordination, some are doing capacity assessments to identify which services and functions the government can take on and what capacity-building might be needed

Capacity Strengthening and Awareness Raising:

- Most clusters have prioritized and already begun capacity-building and awareness raising initiatives among civil society actors, local case management staff/social workers, etc.

Increased Engagement with DSTWG and ABCs:

- Clusters have had bilaterals with DSTWG chairs to discuss what functions DSTWG/ABCs could potentially absorb, how clusters sub-nationally can be more engaged with ABCs

Service Mapping and Referral Pathways:

- Many clusters have mapped services and providers within their area (beyond cluster partners) and strengthened tools for referral between partners, incl. the government, which can remain in place beyond the lifetime of the cluster

Cluster Intentions for Coordination Structures

- Camp coordination functions to be internalized by UNHCR (KRI) and IOM (Jad'ah); informal sites through local coordination mechanisms (ABCs?)

CCCM



- Coordination to be with the Ministry of Education (under discussion)

Education



- Coordination to be handed over to MoLSA and DoLSA

Emergency Livelihoods



- Coordination handed over to Agricultural WG led by CLA and partners

Food Security



- Ongoing advocacy with MoH to transition coordination and leadership to govt, while engaging DSTWG for ongoing collaboration

Health



- Development of a Strategic Forum co-led by UNHCR and OHCHR with UN and NGOs - Some operational coordination by DSTWG/ABC as possible

Protection



- Coordination to transition to a sector led by the government and civil society organizations

Child Protection



- Coordination to transition to a government-led sector

GBV



- Coordination to transition to a government-led sector, supported by UNMAS. Coordination with ABCs will be promoted

Mine Action



- Coordination of remaining shelter activities to transition to DSTWG/ABCs, incorporate some functions into DS sub-group on Housing/HLP

Shelter



- Coordination to transition to a government-led sector/ WASH working group

WASH



- CWG to transition to technical support for CVA implementers, seeking convergence with DS and Social Protection

Cash WG



Summary

CLA Leadership in New Form:

- CCCM (CLA internalized)
- Protection (strategic forum)
- Food (Agricultural WG)

Government-led Sector:

- Education
- Emergency Livelihoods
- Health
- Child Protection
- GBV
- Mine Action
- WASH

DSTWG/ABC Role?

- CCCM (informal sites)
- Health (collaboration)
- Protection (coordination)
- Shelter (coordination)
- Mine Action (linkages)
- Cash WG (linkages)

HCT Decisions on National-Level Coordination

- **HCT to remain into 2023**
- **ICCG to deactivate by end of 2022 with the clusters**
- **Localization Working Group to become hybrid under HCT & UNCT**
- **AAP/CwC WG to be phased out in 2022**
- **Humanitarian Access WG to continue for 2022**
- **Assessment and IM WG to phase out by December 2022, DSTF to consider and decide on their needs and if/how to absorb functions**
- **HCT Transition Advisory Group to discuss transition to proposed DSTWG thematic subgroups and make recommendation to DSTF**

HCT Decisions on Sub-National Coordination

- **At Governorate Level:**

- By end of 2022: One nexus coordination forum in each of the governorates
- Sequential approach to phasing out remaining governorate-level groups
- Starting now: Governorate-level ICCGs and GCMs to merge
- Gradually integrating these groups with the governorate-level ABCs where these exist, with the ABCs taking the lead
- Co-hosting by DCO, OCHA, DS with handover to DCO and DS by end 2022

- **At District Level:**

- Similar approach applies at district level
- Where there are currently more than one coordination mechanism at district level (GCM/ABC), these will be merged into one nexus coordination mechanism
- Sub-National Cluster FPs can attend ABCs for rest of 2022 until clusters deactivate
- DSTF will work on amending ABC ToRs as needed to reflect the mergers

Next Steps

The Humanitarian Country Team and Donor Contact Group will meet on 5 July to decide on need for collective response planning (HRP or other) in 2023.

HCT and DCG already indicated that if collective response planning in 2023, this should prioritize:

- Humanitarian assistance towards **IDPs/returnees who face particular protection risks, and whose rights and ability to access government services are curtailed either due to lack of documentation or access constraints**
- Additional focus may be given to a sub-set of highly-vulnerable IDPs/returnees in informal sites and in camps, however, this must be careful to do no harm and not block or otherwise disincentivize transition to Government and development action.