



OCHA

Iraq

Humanitarian Transition Overview

2023

RWG Meeting
28 March 2023

Background

- The Humanitarian Transition Overview was developed building on the outline of the Light Response Strategy Paper that has been endorsed by the HCT in August 2022 following comprehensive consultation through the Transition Advisory Group (TAG).
- OCHA has circulated an initial draft and timeline of the HTS on 1 Dec, inputs from Clusters coordinators and HCT members were received and compiled towards the end of December. Another round of review and collecting inputs took place during the first week of January 2023, then the document was circulated again for critical comments by end of January with the aim to publish it on 1 February.
- Following the three rounds of review, and relevant discussions with the Humanitarian Coordinator, the outline of the document was restructured while the main elements endorsed by the HCT were kept. And the final version of the HTO was endorsed by the HCT and published on 27 February.

The updated Outline

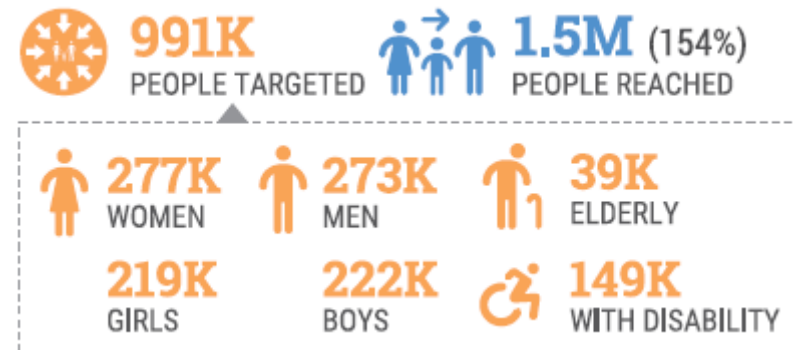
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Objectives

- The Iraq Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) agreed to develop the Humanitarian Transition Overview (HTO) to identify the critical remaining humanitarian needs for 2023, and to identify the HCT's priorities for programming and fundraising.
- This overview will also help donors and agencies prioritize support in 2023 and will be shared with the GoI and KRI to inform their efforts to take over.
- The HTO was built based on the findings of the 2022 Multi Cluster Needs Assessment (**MCNA**) and provides a light needs overview by population groups and locations and sets out the priorities for HCT action in 2023.
- The HTO does not include figures for people to be targeted nor financial requirements.

Part 1: Overview of the Humanitarian Situation

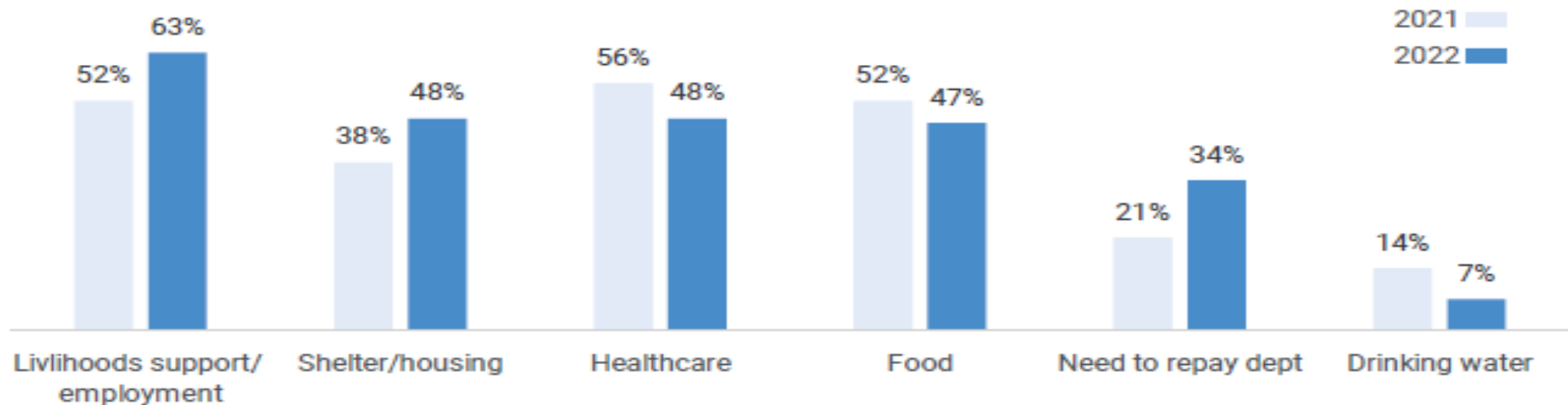
- As of 31 December 2022, the humanitarian partners reached more than one hundred per cent of the 2022 HRP targets with at least one form of humanitarian assistance.
- This includes 180,000 of in-camp IDPs (100 per cent of the 180k targeted), 605,000 of out-of-camp IDPs (more than the original target of 234K) and 736,000 of returnees (more than the original target of 577K).



Part 2: Remaining Humanitarian Needs 1/3

Top Five Reported Priority Needs identified by the MCNA X

- 1) Livelihoods support/employment,
- 2) Shelter/Housing,
- 3) Healthcare,
- 4) Food
- 5) Need to repay debt.



Top Five Reported Reasons Not to Return to Area of Origin

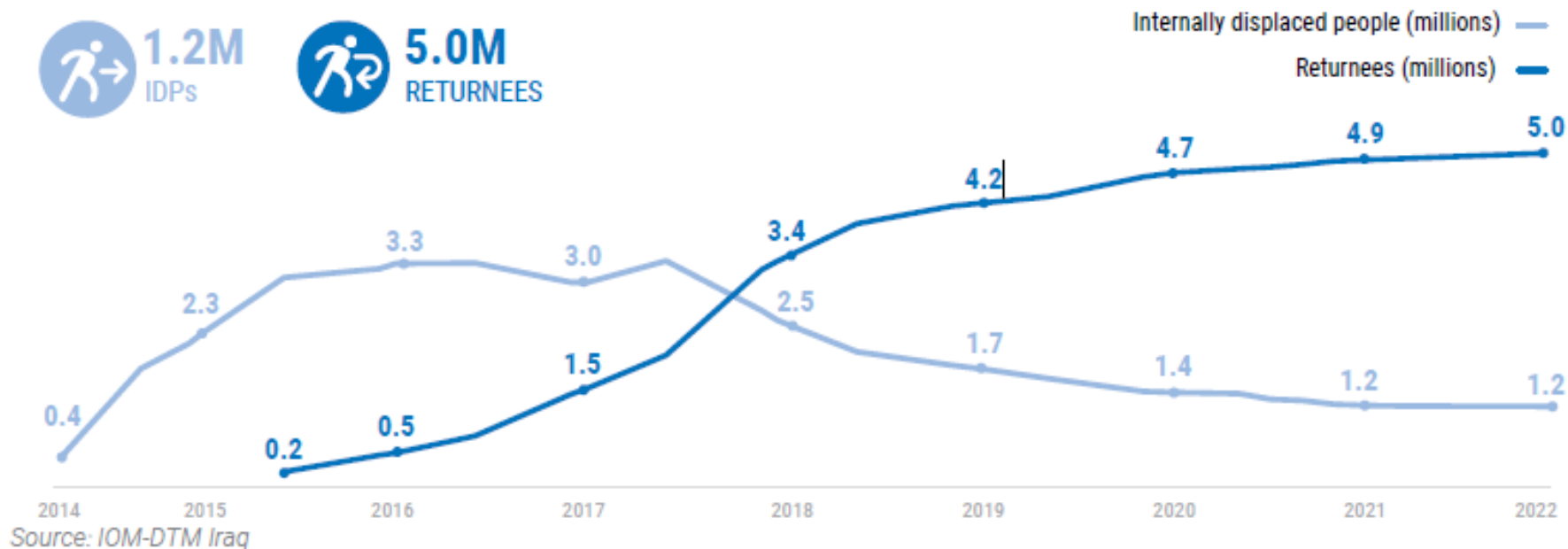
- House in AoO has been damaged/destroyed.
- Lack of livelihood/income generating activities in AoO.
- Fear/trauma associated with returning to AoO.
- No financial means to return and restart.
- Lack of security.

Part 2: Remaining Humanitarian Needs 2/3

Population movements, IDPs and returnees

As of June 2022, of the six million people displaced during the ISIL crisis, over 81 per cent have returned, while 1.2 million Iraqis internally displaced since 2014 are still displaced, including 180,000 persons hosted in 26 camps (25 in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq and one in Ninewa Governorate).

Population movements over time



Part 2: Remaining Humanitarian Needs 3/3

Protection risks

- Missing civil documentation impedes people's ability to access basic services such as education, healthcare and social security benefits, and can lead to restricted freedom of movement, increased risk of arrest and detention, exclusion from restitution and/or reconstruction programmes, and an inability to participate in public affairs in the country.
- Women and girls, particularly female-headed households, women with disabilities and those perceived to be affiliated with extremist groups are at heightened risk of GBV.
- Explosive Ordnance (EO) continuous to threaten and impact the safety of communities, hinder access to productive land and hamper returns in affected areas.

Lack of minimal access to basic services and to sustainable income

This part of the HTO also includes indicators on lack of minimal access to basic services especially health, WASH and Education services. It also highlights the lack of income to sustain livelihood and food security for people.

Part 3: Priorities for Humanitarian Response

I. People facing serious protection risks and/or life-threatening needs who are not able to receive government assistance.

Ensuring access to public services remains a major challenge especially for IDPs and returnees but also for vulnerable host community members, including for those with real or perceived affiliations with extremist groups, illiterate populations, those living in remote locations as well as those at risk of statelessness such as Bidoons and Faili Kurds including due to their nomadic way of life.

II. People reliant on humanitarian services, where the government is unwilling or not yet able to take over.

Especially for services related to CCCM, Health, Sustained Livelihood, Child Protection and Education.

Part 4: Response by Other Actors

Response by the Government

The Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government, as well as local authorities, have taken key steps in furtherance of the transition and handover.

This section of the HTO explains the efforts undertaken by relevant line ministries and their UN agency counterparts, as well as the capacity building needs for Government institutions to ensure smooth transition in different sectors.

What is being covered by UNSDCF, DS Framework

This section of the HTO shed light on the efforts/ action undertaken by other coordination forums who are focusing on making a longer-term impact and ensuring sustainability.

The 2020 United National Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) was amended in 2021 to incorporate a fifth priority focusing on 'achieving durable solutions'. In the same year in June, the Iraq Inter-agency Durable Solutions Strategy and Operational Framework (DS Framework) was drafted to compliment the March 2021 GOI National Plan for IDPs.

Part 5: Transition Overview

What is Transition of the Humanitarian Coordination System?

This section presents the definition of transition as per the IASC guidance and reflect on the Iraqi context.

Why did the Humanitarian Coordination System Transition?

This section explains the elements that provided space for the Government to gradually assume responsibility for the needs of the population, while also benefiting from continued international assistance, and thus explain the rational behind the decision to transition from humanitarian to durable solutions in Iraq.

What has been Achieved through Transition Planning?

The humanitarian community in Iraq has taken several steps in support of the transition and scaling down of the collective, whole-of-system, international humanitarian architecture. This section provides an overview of the clusters transition arrangements and what has been achieved ahead of deactivating the clusters in December 2022.

Annexes

- The Clusters Risk Analysis developed in June 2022 (clusters transition roadmap)
- An Overview Of The 25 IDP Camps In KRI
- HT0 Acronyms



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THANK YOU!