

# Iraq

## 2010 Humanitarian Action Plan



Sabah Arar/UNICEF

Many Iraqis are not able to meet their daily nutritional needs



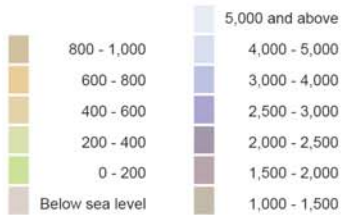
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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>.

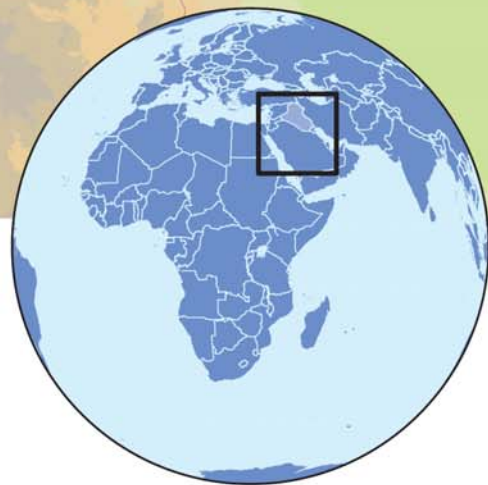


**Elevation (meters)**



**Legend**

- National capital
- Populated place
- International boundary
- Administrative boundary



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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2010 Iraq Humanitarian Action Plan (IHAP) is a continuation of the inter-agency consolidated appeal process launched for Iraq in 2008 and expanded to Iraq and the Region in 2009. The 2010 IHAP is a joint humanitarian strategy for Iraq in 2010.<sup>1</sup> It is not characterised as a consolidated appeal *per se*, in that it is not accompanied by detailed project proposals (although it is intended to facilitate fund-raising for humanitarian operations in the country).

The humanitarian situation in Iraq at the beginning of 2010 is projected to be in transition, situated between crisis and recovery. Decreasing levels of violence, improved government capacity and lack of new displacement have contributed to a gradual stabilisation of the humanitarian situation. However, these improvements could unravel should the security or political situation in the country deteriorate in 2010 or in the event of a disease outbreak (such as H1N1 or cholera) or a natural disaster. Therefore, the UN and NGO humanitarian agencies should maintain their response capacity to both human-made and natural disasters. This response capacity should also extend to supporting the Government of Iraq in implementing preventive measures such as disaster risk reduction initiatives.

While the security situation in Iraq is visibly better than 2006 to 2007, the high levels of violence have contributed to some 1.55 million Iraqis being displaced within the country since 2006, in addition to approximately 1.7 million Iraqi refugees abroad (as estimated by regional governments; of these, just under 300,000 are registered with UNHCR). The

current humanitarian situation in many parts of the country is shaped not by new emergencies and displacement but rather by a legacy of sanctions, conflict, underdevelopment and neglect. These factors have led to a situation where lack of water, shelter, food, protection, or access to education and health care have reached proportions that require a humanitarian response in order to meet immediate needs. To this end, the IHAP has prioritised 26 districts in Iraq, where integrated district-level projects have been prepared in order to maximise the impact of and complementarities among various humanitarian actions and agencies. The funding raised through the 2009 CAP (Pillar I), US\$<sup>2</sup>135 million, was not sufficient to address all humanitarian needs in Iraq, and therefore deliberate focus on priority districts is intended to ensure that even limited funding can provide visible and long-lasting effects for Iraq's poorest.

Due to the focus on these two themes, the 2010 IHAP has been grouped in three main tracks, instead of sector-level response plans used in other humanitarian appeals. The first two tracks focus on rapid response and on the provision of coherent, inter-sectoral assistance in 26 priority districts. The third track focuses on ongoing, country-wide responses that cannot be tied to a specific geographical area. These include measures aimed at addressing the humanitarian fallout of the 2007 to 2009 drought, mine action, protection for internally displaced people (IDPs), refugees and returnees, and supporting critical social safety nets needed in Iraq.

### IRAQ HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN 2010: Key planning parameters

<b>Population:</b>	<b>31,567,000</b> (UN Population Division projections for 2010)
<b>Number of IDPs: (post-2006)</b>	<b>1.55 million</b> (UNHCR)
<b>Population targeted by IHAP Track 2: (WFP/COSIT/KRSO)</b>	<b>21% of overall population</b>

The IHAP focuses on three response tracks:

1. **Maintain rapid response capacity** to sudden-onset crises
2. **Area-based response** in 26 districts, in order to address residual humanitarian needs in the most vulnerable areas
3. **Cross-sectoral country-wide** themes and humanitarian needs

<sup>1</sup> The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR's) humanitarian response on behalf of internally displaced people, refugee-returnees, refugees, and stateless people inside Iraq is further specified in the UNHCR Global Appeal, in full coordination with the present IHAP. Humanitarian response for refugees outside Iraq is contained in the Regional Response Plan for Iraqi Refugees (RRP) – the successor to former Pillar II of the 2009 Iraq and the Region CAP. The RRP will be available at [www.humanitarianappeal.net](http://www.humanitarianappeal.net).

<sup>2</sup> All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, [fts@reliefweb.int](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int)), which will display its requirements and funding on the CAP 2010 page.

The 2010 IHAP is a joint humanitarian strategy, developed by nine UN agencies, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and 12 non-governmental organisations (NGOs) operating in the country.

### FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS<sup>3</sup>

**TABLE I. FUNDING REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY AND TRACK**

Agency	Track 1	Track 2	Track 3	Total Funding Requested
ACTED		\$1,600,000	\$1,700,000	\$3,300,000
FAO	\$5,000,000		\$13,000,000	\$18,000,000
IMC	\$5,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$3,000,000	\$10,000,000
IOM	\$5,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$21,000,000	\$30,000,000
IRC	<i>(no breakdown received)</i>			\$4,000,000
JEN		\$1,800,000		\$1,800,000
Mercy Hands		\$1,700,000		\$1,700,000
OCHA			\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
<i>Première Urgence</i>		\$1,500,000		\$1,500,000
Save the Children		\$4,400,000		\$4,400,000
UNESCO		\$3,500,000		\$3,500,000
UN-HABITAT	\$2,250,000	\$11,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$15,250,000
UNHCR <sup>4</sup>	See <a href="http://www.unhcr.org/4b03cd879.html">http://www.unhcr.org/4b03cd879.html</a>			
UNOPS		\$2,600,000		\$2,600,000
UNICEF	\$2,000,000	\$20,000,000		\$22,000,000
WFP		\$49,479,448	\$8,590,738	\$58,070,186
WHO	\$4,750,000	\$9,700,000		\$14,450,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$24,500,000</b>	<b>\$112,779,448</b>	<b>\$52,290,738</b>	<b>\$193,570,186</b>

<sup>3</sup> In order to ensure that identified responses were consistent with the humanitarian and security assessment of Iraq it was agreed that IHAP figure would not exceed the 2009 Consolidated Appeal (CAP) requirements for Pillar I. Many UN and NGO agencies requested higher overall figures than those included here in order to meet their full needs. As such a mid-year review will be conducted to assess progress against targets and if necessary reassess needs and amounts requested in the 2010 IHAP.

<sup>4</sup> UNHCR has a comprehensive 2010 country programme for Iraq with a total budget of \$264.3 million, comprising \$87.7 million for refugees (inside Iraq) and returned refugees, \$1 million for stateless people, \$31.1 million for reintegration, and \$144.5 million for IDPs. (See <http://www.unhcr.org/4b03cd879.html>.) As agreed with OCHA, to maintain UNHCR's comprehensive approach to addressing the needs in Iraq, its budgetary requirements are not included in the funding requirements listed in the IHAP. Nonetheless, all of the planned activities in the IHAP take UNHCR's country programme fully into account, and vice versa.

TABLE II. FUNDING PER AGENCY AND SECTOR OUTCOME TEAM

Agency	Total Funding Requested	Agriculture and Food	Coordination and Support Services	Education	Health and Nutrition	Protection	Shelter	Water and Sanitation
ACTED	\$3,300,000	\$700,000		\$300,000		\$400,000	\$1,000,000	\$900,000
FAO	\$18,000,000	\$18,000,000						
IMC	\$10,000,000			\$6,000,000	\$2,500,000			\$1,500,000
IOM	\$30,000,000					\$20,000,000	\$4,500,000	\$5,500,000
IRC	\$4,000,000	(no breakdown received)						
JEN	\$1,800,000			\$1,574,016			\$225,984	
Mercy Hands	\$1,700,000						\$1,700,000	
OCHA	\$3,000,000		\$3,000,000					
<i>Première Urgence</i>	\$1,500,000	\$800,000			\$20,000			\$680,000
Save the Children	\$4,400,000			\$4,400,000				
UNESCO	\$3,500,000			\$3,500,000				
UN-HABITAT	\$15,250,000			\$2,250,000			\$9,000,000	\$4,000,000
UNHCR <sup>5</sup>	See <a href="http://www.unhcr.org/4b03cd879.html">http://www.unhcr.org/4b03cd879.html</a>							
UNICEF	\$22,000,000			\$3,739,850	\$6,077,257	\$4,207,333		\$7,975,560
UNOPS	\$2,600,000							\$2,600,000
WFP	\$58,070,186	\$58,070,186						
WHO	\$14,450,000			\$2,200,000	\$10,400,000			\$1,850,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$193,570,186</b>	<b>\$77,570,186</b>	<b>\$3,000,000</b>	<b>\$23,963,866</b>	<b>\$18,997,257</b>	<b>\$24,607,333</b>	<b>\$16,425,984</b>	<b>\$25,005,560</b>

<sup>5</sup> UNHCR has a comprehensive 2010 country programme for Iraq with a total budget of \$264.3 million, comprising \$87.7 million for refugees (inside Iraq) and returned refugees, \$1 million for stateless people, \$31.1 million for reintegration, and \$144.5 million for IDPs. (See <http://www.unhcr.org/4b03cd879.html>.) As agreed with OCHA, to maintain UNHCR's comprehensive approach to addressing the needs in Iraq, its budgetary requirements are not included in the funding requirements listed in the IHAP. Nonetheless, all of the planned activities in the IHAP take UNHCR's country programme fully into account, and vice versa.

## 2. 2009 IN REVIEW

2009 has seen the continuation of a trend of gradual stabilization in security and the humanitarian situation in Iraq. Security incidents have decreased by 85% compared with August 2007. The improved security situation has facilitated UN agencies and NGOs being able to assess humanitarian needs in many outlying and hard-to-reach areas. As of October 2009, UN agencies and NGOs could access all of Iraq's districts, although many may only be reached by missions led by Iraqi national staff. In the same month, UN agencies had 92 international staff within Iraq, including 33 outside Baghdad.<sup>6</sup>

While Iraq has not experienced major crises of a humanitarian or security nature in 2009, millions of Iraqis remain extremely vulnerable due to the combined effect of pre-2003 state policies and international sanctions, the recent conflict and related displacement, collapse of public services and neglect. While there have been visible improvements in some areas where returns of IDPs have occurred, geographical areas of high vulnerability remain. These include areas in northern and north-western Iraq, large swathes of southern Iraq, and districts in central Iraq that were affected by violence in previous years. Despite these concerns humanitarian actors now have significant capacity to address the humanitarian needs of these populations due to recent improvements in humanitarian access and implementation capacity in Iraq.

Fortunately, 2009 has not seen major displacement of conflict-affected civilians in Iraq, although there has been drought-induced migration in parts of northern Iraq (Ninewa, Kirkuk and Salah al-Din) and small-scale movements in other governorates related to the shortage of potable water. An IOM assessment of environment-related displacement identified approximately 4,250 families displaced due to lack of appropriate water sources during the past three years.<sup>7</sup> IDP return has continued at a steady pace, although the homeward movement has not been large-scale. As of October 2009, 1.55 million<sup>8</sup> Iraqis displaced after the February 2006 bombings in Samarra remain displaced. Not all are ready to return to their areas of origin with 25% of IDPs preferring local integration to returning and a further 20% preferring to resettle in a third location over returning home.<sup>9</sup> Similarly, returns from abroad have continued at a steady pace but not as mass movement; some refugee-returnees have expressed that deepening economic vulnerability in countries of asylum, rather than a truly voluntary choice, has necessitated their return.

The 2009 CAP for Iraq and the Region amounted to \$650 million, out of which 62% (\$401.7 million) was funded as of November 2009. Pillar II (refugee-hosting countries) of the 2009 CAP for Iraq and the region received substantially more funds at 78% as of November 2009. In contrast, Pillar I (Iraq) was funded only to the level of 44% (\$135 million out of \$308 million requested). According to funding data provided by donors and recipient organizations,<sup>10</sup> almost 60% of all funding to the 2009 Iraq CAP (Pillar I and II) came from the United States, with all but one other donor countries contributing below \$10 million. Within Pillar I, main recipient agencies were the United Nations Children's Fund / UNICEF (52% of requirements), the World Food Programme / WFP (44%), UNHCR (53%) and the World Health Organization / WHO (39%). Several INGOs also raised considerable financial support including the International Rescue Committee / IRC (155%) and *Première Urgence* (84%).

<sup>6</sup> Source: UNCT updates on personnel numbers provided to the Inter-Agency Information and Analysis Unit (IAU), October 2009.

<sup>7</sup> Mostly within Ninewa, Kirkuk and Salah al-Din. Source: IOM Iraq Emergency Needs Assessment, October 2009.

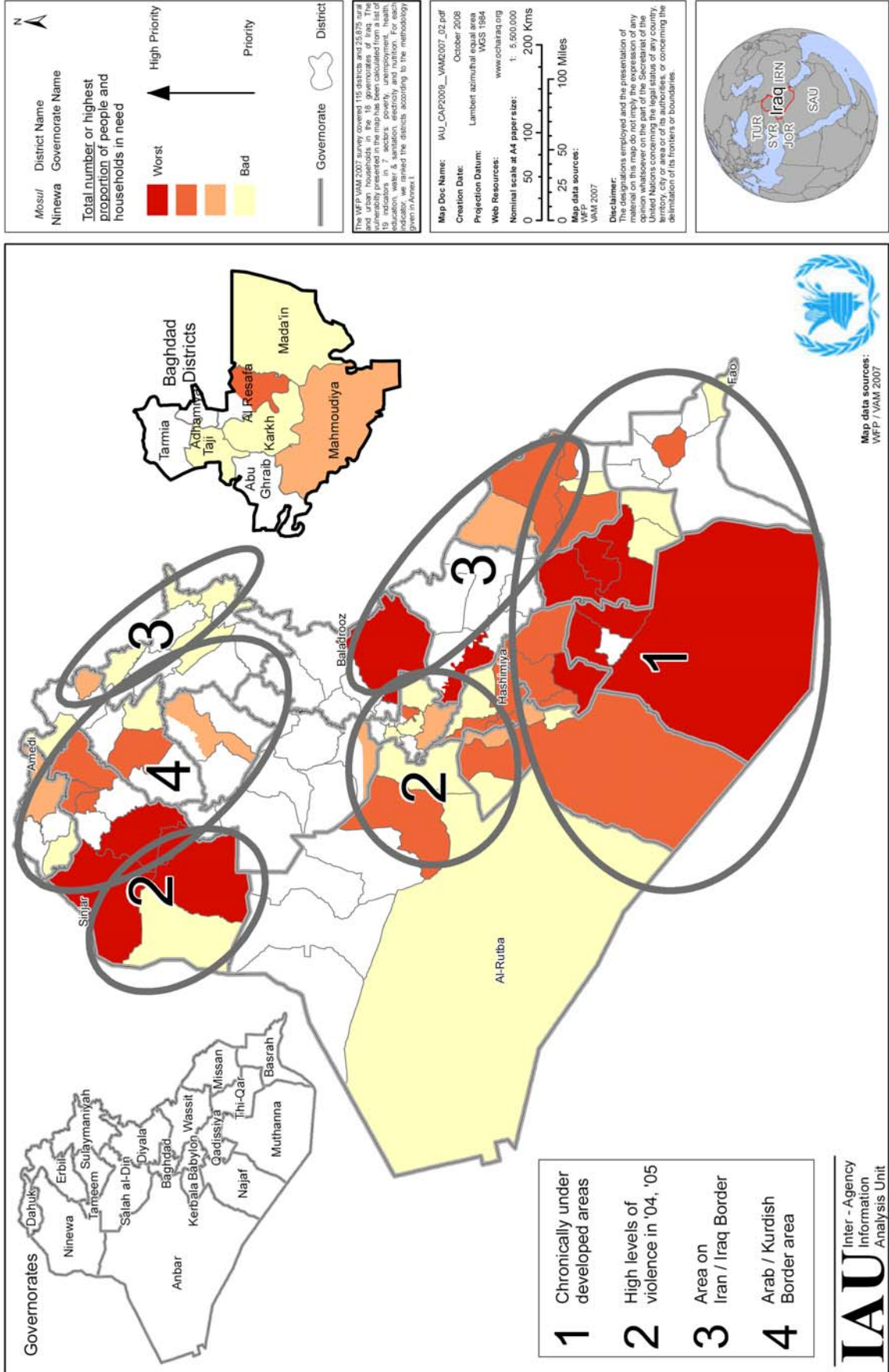
<sup>8</sup> Source: UNHCR Iraq October 2009 Monthly Statistical Update on Return.

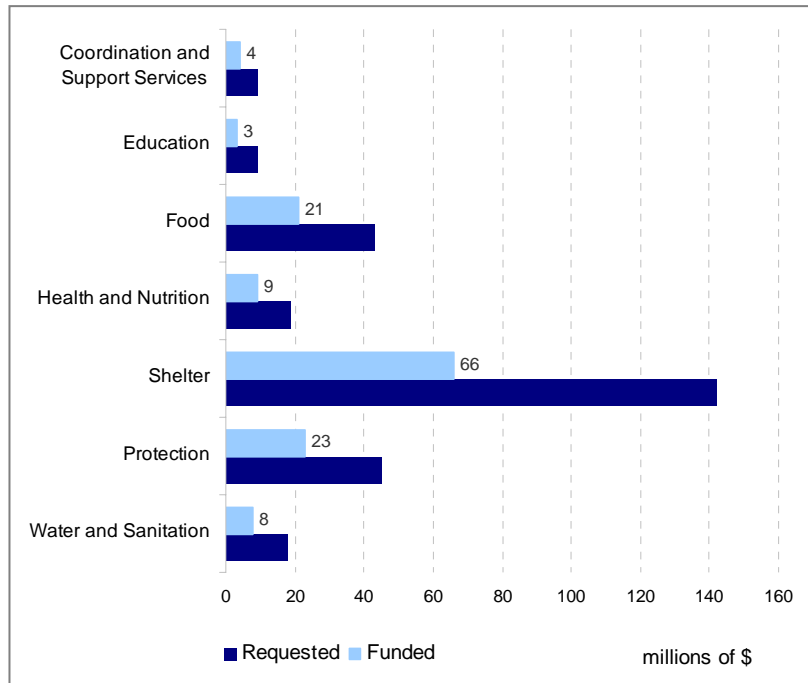
<sup>9</sup> Source: IOM Governorate profiles.

<sup>10</sup> Figures from this paragraph are provided by donors and recipient organizations to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service, as of 12 November 2009.



**IRAQ - Pockets of vulnerability**  
 CAP 2009: Districts with the highest numbers or proportions of people and households in need





Donor response to the humanitarian situation in Iraq in 2009 was significantly lower than in 2008, when the funding level amounted to 67% of total needs. As a matter of particular concern, 16 UN agency projects and 10 NGO projects did not raise any funding through the 2009 Iraq CAP (Pillar I), although some NGO projects received funding through the Expanded Humanitarian Response Fund (EHRF) and as partners of UN agencies. Lower-than-expected level of funding and lack of support to 55% of UN and NGO projects included in the 2009 Iraq CAP (Pillar I) prompted the UN Country Team (UNCT) in Iraq to re-visit the prioritisation of its humanitarian projects. This, in tandem with an improved understanding of Iraq's humanitarian needs, has led to the identification of three priority tracks for the UN and INGO humanitarian operations in Iraq in 2010:

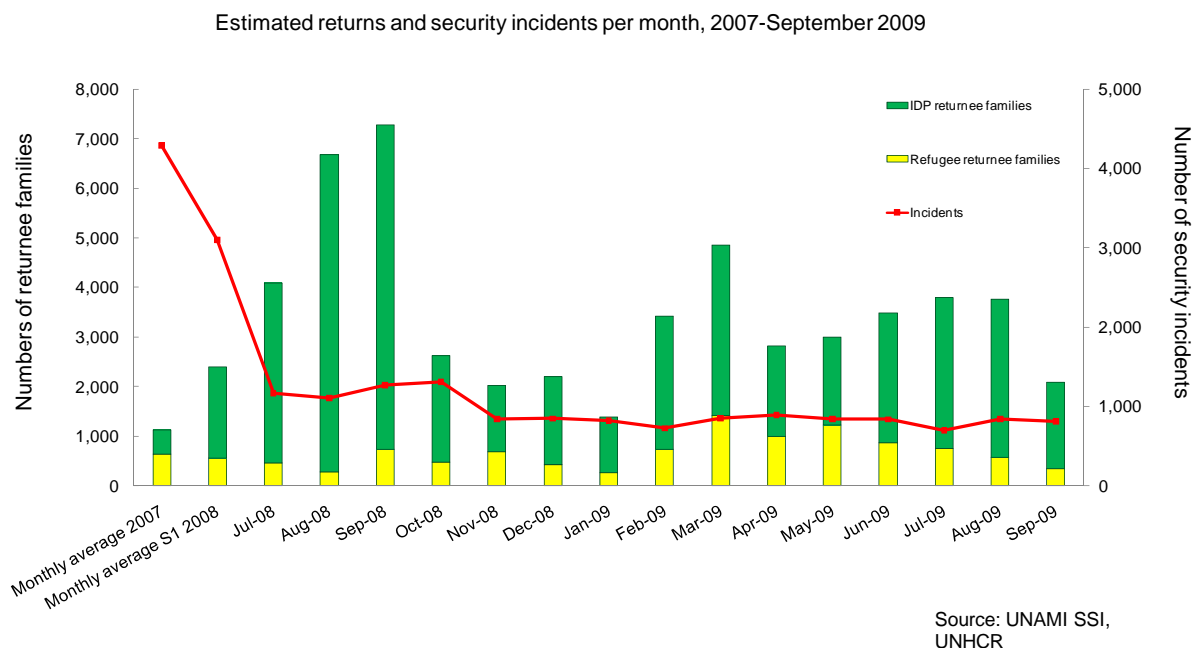
1. **Maintain rapid response capacity to sudden-onset crises** that may occur in 2010, such as population displacement or a disease outbreak
2. **Area-based response**, where agencies will focus their attention on 26 priority districts in Iraq in order to maximise complementarities and added value of the operations
3. **Cross-sectoral country-wide themes** and humanitarian needs, such as protection and those stemming from the impact of the 2007 to 2009 drought in north-western Iraq.

### 3. CONTEXT AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

During the last two years, the situation in Iraq has improved considerably, particularly the security situation. However, many sectors of Iraqi society and large areas of the country still remain highly vulnerable and in need of humanitarian assistance. These needs not only stem from the effects of recent conflict, which has afflicted Iraq since 2003, but are also the result of the 1990 to 1991 Gulf War and ensuing international sanctions against Iraq.

#### 3.1 CONTEXT: THE CHANGING FACE OF IRAQ'S CRISIS

*Security situation:* Iraq in 2009 has become a more secure and stable country when compared to the peak of sectarian violence and counter-insurgency operations in August 2007, although the security risks are still considerably higher than in 2003 to 2004. Levels of violence have dropped by more than 85% compared to 2006-2007. Despite these visible improvements, Iraq is still a country affected by significant levels of violence, with a considerable impact on civilian lives. The security gains made during the second half of 2008 have not continued at the same pace during 2009, with the number of security incidents hovering around the same level of 27 incidents per day since November 2008.<sup>11</sup> Violent incidents continue to occur in Baghdad and Ninewa, which have witnessed several mass-casualty attacks during 2009. While their number and frequency has decreased considerably, the four largest mass-casualty bombings in 2009 claimed over 385 lives.<sup>12</sup> Overall, there were over 4,500 civilian victims of violence between January and October 2009. Low-level violence by criminal gangs and armed groups continues. Of particular concern is the situation in Kirkuk, Mosul and other areas among the disputed southern boundary of the Kurdistan Region, where low-level violence between various ethnic groups persists and is exacerbated by non-state armed groups and insurgent groups.



*Internal and external displacement:* The occurrence of new internal displacements has decreased from the level of 50,000 families newly displaced during 2006 to limited and usually short-term displacement at present, although the total number of IDPs in the country today remains one of the highest in the world, at 2.7 million.<sup>13</sup> The central government has greater control of and access to all areas of the country. Also, the humanitarian community and UN agencies have re-started their

<sup>11</sup> Source: United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) Security Section in Iraq data for November 2008 to September 2009.

<sup>12</sup> Source: Press reports.

<sup>13</sup> This figure includes 1.2 million who were displaced before 2006 and the 1.5 displaced since 2006. UNHCR Iraq, Monthly Statistical Update on Return, October 2009, p. 1.

assistance work, which was almost impossible between 2004 and 2007. Sectarian and ethnically-motivated violence displaced some 1.55 million Iraqis within the country from 2006 to 2008.<sup>14</sup> These IDP figures are over and above an estimated 1.21 million people who were forced to vacate their homes prior to 2003 and during the 2003 to 2005 period. Moreover, governments in the region estimate that 1.7 million Iraqis remain displaced outside of their country, seeking refuge in Syria, Jordan and other countries of the Middle East, in addition to further numbers that left for Europe and North America.<sup>15</sup>

Despite the humanitarian and security situation stabilising in Iraq and IDP returns continuing, the country has yet to see a large-scale return of IDPs and refugees. According to UNHCR, the monthly rate of IDP returns has been slower during 2009 than in 2008.<sup>16</sup> To date, IOM has identified around 58,000 IDP families that have returned to their areas of origin.<sup>17</sup> If this number is a reflection of the real rate of return, it indicates that 21% of the estimated 1.6 million displaced after February 2006 have returned to their areas of origin. Yet many IDPs and refugees have indicated they have no intentions of returning home in the foreseeable future. Among Iraqi IDPs polled by IOM, 26% prefer local integration and a further 20% would prefer to settle in a third country than return to their areas of origin.<sup>18</sup> This ratio is considerably higher in some provinces of southern Iraq, where between 66 and 94% of IDPs, predominantly displaced from central Iraq, prefer to remain where they are or to be settled in a third location.<sup>19</sup> Refugees polled by UNHCR in Syria and Jordan in 2009 have expressed similar inclinations: 92% of Iraqis polled by UNHCR in Jordan do not plan to return to Iraq at this time, and a similar proportion of Iraqis in Syria indicated likewise.<sup>20</sup> Unsurprisingly, the results of the large-scale displacement during 2006 and 2007 has become increasingly difficult to address, while the impact of IDPs on the host communities, particularly in southern Iraq, exacerbates the lack of jobs and already scarce public services.

*Effects of war on Iraq's population:* Six years of violence have visibly affected the fabric of Iraqi society. Casualties amongst civilians have had a direct and long-term effect on families through loss of livelihoods, particularly in conservative parts of the country where women's participation in the workforce may be low in some areas. Loss of parents and family members has had a devastating effect on the lives of thousands of children and the subsiding conflicts continue to harm the mental health of the population in conflict-affected areas. Almost half (48%) of the population has experienced a war-related trauma.<sup>21</sup> Of particular concern is the well-being of Iraqi children, women and young girls, whose lives have been severely affected by the past conflict and internal displacement. In many areas, violence, internal displacement and poverty have driven many children out of schools: school attendance in the 6 to 14 years age bracket is 71%,<sup>22</sup> but in some districts this figure is as low as 50%.<sup>23</sup> Interruption of schooling between 2003 and 2008, poor quality of education due to shortage of trained teachers, the destruction or damage to facilities and the effect of the conflict and displacement on children's well-being and mental health have resulted in Iraq's new generation facing relatively more problems in entering adult life than their predecessors.

Iraq has also moved from an emergency context into one that can be characterised as a crisis of human capacity. The country has suffered major losses in human and social capital during the regime of Saddam Hussein and particularly since the 2003 conflict, with violence driving professionals and entrepreneurs from the country. The resilience of rural communities has also been tested like never before. Shortage of professional staff is particularly acute among civil servants, teachers and medical

<sup>14</sup> Source: UNHCR Iraq October 2009 Monthly Statistical Update on Return.

<sup>15</sup> Source: UNHCR Briefing Notes, 2 June 2009. UNHCR presently indicates just under 300,000 registered Iraqi refugees in the region. 2010 Regional Response Plan for Iraqi Refugees, p.1.

<sup>16</sup> Source: UNHCR Iraq October 2009 Monthly Statistical Update on Return.

<sup>17</sup> Source: IOM Assessment of Return to Iraq, 3 November 2009.

<sup>18</sup> Source: IOM Iraq Monitoring and Needs Assessment Database, November 2009.

<sup>19</sup> Source: IOM Governorate profiles.

<sup>20</sup> Source: 2009 Consolidated Appeal Mid-Year Review for Iraq and the Region.

<sup>21</sup> Source: WHO / Central Organisation for Statistics and Information Technology (COSIT) / Kurdistan Regional Statistical Office (KRSO) / Government of Iraq (GoI) Ministry of Health (MoH) / Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) MoH Iraq Mental Health Survey 2006.

<sup>22</sup> Source: 2008 Iraq Knowledge Network Survey.

<sup>23</sup> Source: Hatra district in Ninewa and Abu Ghraib district in the Baghdad Governorate (2007 WFP / Vulnerability Analysis Mapping data).

staff; among the latter group some 53% have left Iraq.<sup>24</sup> The brain drain has severely limited the capacity of some government institutions as well as service delivery across the country. Humanitarian actors must continue to re-focus aid in order to support vulnerable communities to build skills, create jobs and provide families with viable choices to tackle the challenges in their daily lives.

*Public services and eroding livelihoods:* Iraq is highly vulnerable to oil price fluctuations because of a weak private sector and a population that continues to rely on the state to provide employment. After the inflated oil prices of early 2008, the dramatic drop in prices in the second half of 2008 had a direct impact on Iraq's fiscal budget, with a projected reduction in the Iraqi Government's oil-related revenues of almost 50% in 2009 compared to 2008.<sup>25</sup> The reduction in the government's oil revenues may affect the 2010 allocation for operational expenditures on social safety nets, including the Public Distribution System (PDS). The reduction in revenues will also cause a drop in the Iraqi Government's investment budget, which combined with a continued lack of decentralisation, means that the implementation of infrastructural development remains problematic. This will leave many without access to basic services, and exacerbates the problems caused by drought, measles, explosive remnants of war, and other challenges.

Safe and reliable access to quality social services such as health care, education, electricity and water are a growing concern for Iraqis and may become an important issue around the elections scheduled for early 2010. Access to these services is limited by non-existent or dilapidated infrastructure and equipment, poor service delivery methods and lack of monitoring and evaluation.<sup>26</sup> Some 15% of households are not connected to a public water network, a further 37% suffer water shortages as a result of poor network quality, and 16% of households are not using an improved sanitation facility.<sup>27</sup> The lack of consistent water and sanitation facilities leaves Iraqis vulnerable to environmental and health crises.

While improvements have been seen in recent years, Iraq still ranks last in most of the major maternal and child health indicators for countries in the region. Iraq has established a system whereby most of the population has access to antenatal coverage and delivery by a skilled attendant. However, maternal mortality is more than double the level in neighbouring countries (300 per 100,000 in Iraq versus 140 per 100,000 in Iran as the next-highest level in the region). Child health indicators show equally poor outcomes. For under-five mortality, neonatal mortality, and low-birth weight deliveries, Iraq ranks among the last in the Middle East region.

This is a clear indication of the lack of adequate primary health care services for Iraq's population in certain areas. This is further compounded within communities that have higher numbers of IDPs and returnees. In emergency settings, continued support to primary health care capacity remains imperative. As such, comprehensive training programmes in maternal and child health care, access of providers to proper equipment and supplies, and a coordinated programme of public education that promotes better and more appropriate use of primary health care services remains essential.

The constraints on the fiscal budget caused by the drop in oil prices have curtailed new public sector recruitment, while the private sector remains too weak to meet the demand for jobs. Unemployment stands at 15% and a further 28% of the workforce is underemployed, which may increase in the coming years, particularly amongst youth.<sup>28</sup> Youth are increasingly vulnerable to poverty and food insecurity as 450,000 young people enter the labour market facing limited job prospects.<sup>29</sup> Overall, 23% of the population lives below the poverty line (\$2.2 per person per day). Underemployment and poverty pose a significant risk to the reconciliation and stability of the country.

<sup>24</sup> Source: Iraq Index - Brookings Institution, 4 November 2009, p. 41.

<sup>25</sup> From \$59.3 billion in 2008 (through November) to \$29.9 billion in 2009 (through November). Source: Iraq Index - Brookings Institution, 11 December 2009, p. 34.

<sup>26</sup> Source: UN Common Country Assessment for Iraq, November 2009.

<sup>27</sup> Source: COSIT Labor Force Survey 2008.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid.

<sup>29</sup> Source: IAU Iraq, Labour Force Analysis 2003 to 2008, March 2009.

The state of Iraq's social services and unemployment, in tandem with their political sensitivity, are indivisible and must be addressed coherently. Addressing the issues faced by Iraqi families require broad investments, increasing access to services of the most affected communities and building the 'absorption' capacity and stability of communities by addressing the root causes of their vulnerabilities. It is also critical for donors, ministries and other actors involved in supporting service provision to base investment decisions on clear evidence at a local level, as currently available data at the national or governorate level often conceals a far more serious situation in the most acutely affected segments of the population.

*Environment:* Successive years of drought have impacted severely on many rural lives and livelihoods, causing lack of access to water, loss of jobs and displacement. Lack of water and irrigation infrastructure and inefficient farming methods in chronically underdeveloped rural areas have exacerbated the problems caused by low rainfall. Migration resulting from the drought will impact on the ability of rural communities to recover in the long term and place further pressure on already overcrowded urban areas. The drought has been compounded by climate-change-related phenomena such as desertification and increased water salinity.

### 3.2 HUMANITARIAN NEEDS ANALYSIS

Improvement in security and humanitarian access in Iraq in 2009, coupled with limited new displacement and lack of major new emergencies, is now allowing the humanitarian agencies to look beyond the effects of mass-scale displacement and human suffering caused by the post-2003 violence. While the humanitarian impact of the internal displacement crisis in Iraq is still one of the dominant factors shaping the humanitarian needs of the country, improved access has allowed the humanitarian agencies to assess and identify areas of acute need and vulnerability which were hidden until now. While differing levels of humanitarian needs are apparent in all governorates and districts of Iraq, the IHAP proposes to focus much of its activities on 26 priority districts, identified by UN agencies. Many of these districts also host IDPs where the new population has added pressure on existing public services which are already suffering from years of sanctions and neglect.

The second important feature of the new approach to humanitarian needs in Iraq presented in the 2010 IHAP coincides with preparation of the first ever Common Country Assessment / United Nations Development Assistance Framework (CCA/UNDAF) for Iraq. For the first time since 1991, UN humanitarian action in Iraq has benefited from the complementarities of coherent development programming, involving all parts of the UN system. While the preparation of the UNDAF is still under way and development assistance will be implemented only from 2011 onwards, the humanitarian activities planned for in this IHAP can focus more on addressing new humanitarian needs, as well as those being a legacy of the past conflicts and sanction regimes, while also commencing a gradual transition to recovery.

The ability of humanitarian agencies to address both the residual and new humanitarian needs will depend largely on humanitarian access. While humanitarian agencies can now reach all of Iraq's districts, usually through national staff, and by maintaining a regular presence in a number of locations, some areas are still too violent and dangerous for humanitarian workers. As an example, responses to both measles and drought were hampered by poor security in areas such as Ninewa and Kirkuk. As a result some humanitarian needs remain unmet.<sup>30</sup> New violence may also further limit freedom of movement, particularly as the security prognosis for 2010 remains uncertain due to the upcoming general elections.

Despite oil revenue, the Iraqi Government budget is projected to be in deficit in 2010. Annual oil revenue has fallen from \$59.3 billion in 2008 (through November) to \$29.9 billion in 2009 (through

<sup>30</sup> Source: WHO Weekly Feedback on Measles: Report No.66 International Week 39 Ending 28 September 2009; OCHA Drought Report, September 2009.

November).<sup>31</sup> By contrast, the total government budget for 2010 is \$71.3 billion (of which \$51.6 billion is operating expenditure and \$19.7 billion is for capital projects). The government therefore does not have the fiscal capacity to cover all needs in Iraq.

### 3.2.1 RAPID RESPONSE CAPACITY TO SUDDEN-ONSET CRISES

While the stabilisation of the security and humanitarian situation in Iraq is recognised in the 2010 IHAP, the continued risk of violence stemming from political disputes or terrorist acts, coupled with a possibility of new disease outbreaks, require UN and other humanitarian agencies to maintain their rapid response capacity.

a) **Preparedness for a new displacement:** While no new major displacement has been recorded in 2009 other than that caused by drought and small, gradual flows from Ninewa into Erbil and Dahuk, political fallout of the 2010 elections, unresolved issues surrounding the disputed internal boundaries and continued activities of non-state armed groups may result in tension and violence that in turn will lead to internal displacement. For the purpose of the 2010 IHAP, two types of new displacement have been taken into account:

- Short-term displacement following localised violence and confrontations between Iraqi Security Forces and non-state armed groups or mass-casualty bombing attacks. It is expected that the scope, geographical reach and timeline of displacement will be reasonably limited, although it may affect large numbers of Iraqis in the instance where violence occurs in one of Iraq's urban centres.
- Large-scale displacement resulting from violence following the lack of resolution on the disagreements over disputed areas along the southern border of the Kurdistan Region. While potentially less likely than the first, this displacement could in turn be larger in scale and longer in duration, requiring a larger humanitarian response.

b) **Preparedness for a disease outbreak:** Insufficient capacity in health services and poor security in some areas contributed to the spread of the measles outbreak during 2009. There were over 30,000 cases of measles during the first 39 weeks of the year, compared to just 8,100 during the whole of 2008. Two-thirds of those who contracted the disease were aged five years or under, pointing to the low levels of routine vaccination during the past four years. Mop-up campaigns conducted by the MoH with UNICEF and WHO support contained the outbreak in some areas, but the campaigns did not stop the spread of the disease to areas outside of the coverage zone and where access was hindered by security. The outbreak peaked at the end of March 2009, with southern and eastern areas being the worst-affected.<sup>32</sup>

The cholera outbreaks of 2007 and 2008 have not been repeated so far in 2009, with only sporadic cases reported during the year. However, cholera remains endemic in Iraq and an outbreak in 2010, particularly during the warmer summer months, is possible due to weak access to potable water and proper sanitation in many districts.<sup>33</sup> The Health and Nutrition Sector should be prepared to deal with large numbers of cases.

The H1N1 pandemic influenza virus continues to be highly infectious and has been spreading rapidly. It may also become significantly more virulent if it undergoes genetic mutation. The H1N1 outbreak has resulted in 1,274 confirmed cases of Influenza A/H1N1 (including 454 cases among the Multi-National Forces in Iraq) and nine deaths in 16 governorates as of 7 November 2009. The national effort is centred on prevention surveillance, case management and limited vaccination (currently only for pilgrims, security forces and health workers). H1N1 is of special concern in priority districts with low coverage of routine immunisation and of cross-sectoral vulnerabilities.<sup>34</sup> While major resources

<sup>31</sup> Source: Iraq Index - Brookings Institution, 11 December 2009, p. 34.

<sup>32</sup> Source: WHO Weekly Feedback on Measles: Report No.66 International Week 39 Ending 28 September 2009.

<sup>33</sup> Source: WHO Cholera Sitrep No. 92 for International Week 19 Ending 10 May 2009.

<sup>34</sup> Source: WHO Situation Report on Influenza A H1N1, 17 November 2009.

are needed to tackle the outbreak nationwide, resources are needed for H1N1 control in vulnerable districts. These resources will be needed to support MoH efforts and to fill gaps in overall management, the stockpiling of drugs, surveillance and early warning, laboratory support for case confirmations, risk communication, health education and the training of health staff on prevention containment measures are especially needed in underserved areas. The measures included within the 2010 IHAP target vulnerable districts where those with general vulnerabilities and those with low access to vaccination will benefit from the control of many other communicable diseases.

c) **Preparedness for natural and human-made disasters:** Iraq's institutional structures for preparedness for identifiable risks such as drought, desertification, declining natural resources, floods, and eruption of civil unrest remain in their infancy.<sup>35</sup> While, in the case of a natural disaster, the Iraqi Government can mobilise significant short-term assistance from the Multi-National Forces, the medium- to long-term impact of even a small calamity may be difficult for authorities to address and may require UN assistance. While the UNCT is working with the Government of Iraq to improve its disaster preparedness capacity, significant gaps remain in national- and governorate-level response mechanisms.<sup>36</sup> The UN and humanitarian community should be prepared to consider requests for technical support on disaster preparedness and also rapid humanitarian response assistance in the event of a disaster.

### 3.2.2 AREA-BASED NEEDS

According to the humanitarian community's assessment of the situation in Iraq the majority of humanitarian needs are location-specific and hence the approach undertaken for the 2010 IHAP focuses on area-based needs.

a) **IDPs and returnees:** The needs of IDPs vary greatly according to location, meaning that assistance must be targeted by vulnerability and not by status alone. In Baghdad, for example, the needs of IDPs are similar to those of the local population, while IDPs in Kirkuk are more vulnerable across almost all sectors.<sup>37</sup> The two most pressing IDP needs nationwide are access to decent housing and employment opportunities. Over a fifth (22%) of IDPs are living in a public building or makeshift shelter, with two-thirds of families having no family member in employment.<sup>38</sup> This is in stark contrast to national unemployment levels at 15%<sup>39</sup> and is particularly acute among IDPs in the south as well as Kirkuk.<sup>40</sup> Despite security gains there has been no consistent increase in the numbers of IDP and refugee returnees during the past year.<sup>41</sup> Returnees face difficult conditions, including violence and lack of access to essential services, putting them at risk of being displaced once more.<sup>42</sup> It is believed that housing, governance, access to services and employment opportunities in the IDPs' and refugees' places of origin will need to improve in order to encourage further return. The IHAP includes the needs of IDPs, returning refugees and refugees in Iraq. It should be read in conjunction with the UNHCR's [Global Appeal 2010-2011](#) and Regional Response Plan for Iraqi Refugees. Thus, all three documents should be considered together for a comprehensive picture of the needs of all displaced population – returnees, IDPs and refugees alike..

<sup>35</sup> Source: UN Common Country Assessment: Iraq, October 2009.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid.

<sup>37</sup> Source: IAU, Iraq Transitions presentation, 2009.

<sup>38</sup> United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) / IAU World Habitat Day Factsheet; IOM Governorate Profiles, July/August 2009.

<sup>39</sup> COSIT Labour Force Survey 2008.

<sup>40</sup> IOM Governorate profiles, July / August 2009.

<sup>41</sup> UNHCR Monthly Statistical Return Update for August 2009.

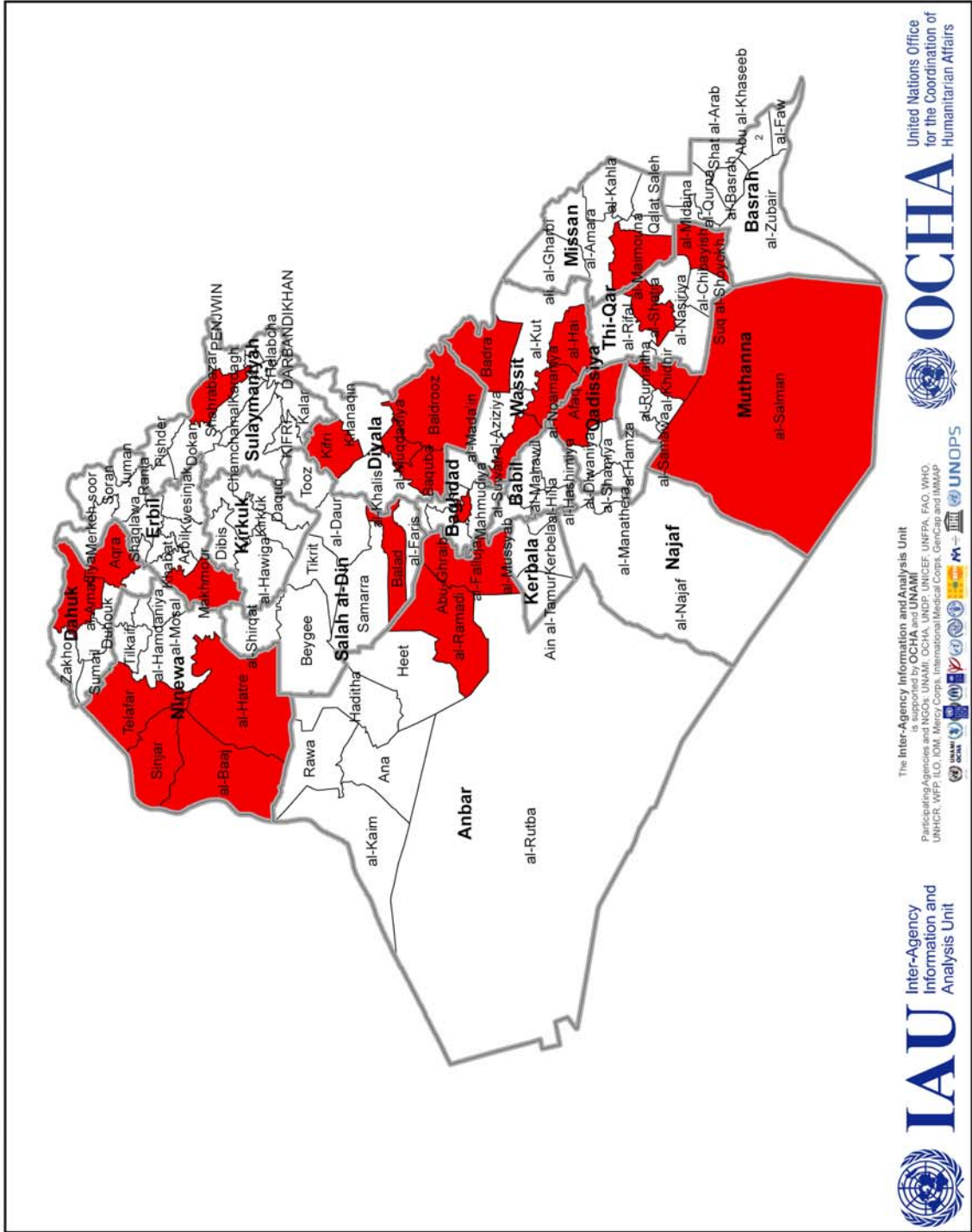
<sup>42</sup> IOM Iraq, Emergency Needs Assessments, October 2009.



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b) **Water and sanitation:** Lack of infrastructural and institutional capacity and cross-border political issues over water resources mean that Iraq is currently only producing two-thirds of the ten million cubic metres of potable water required for human consumption per day.<sup>43</sup> Long-term underinvestment in water infrastructure has led to severe problems of poor quality and coverage of the general public water network. 15% of the population are not connected to the public water network and a further 37% suffer water shortages as a result of poor network quality. The situation is much worse in rural areas, where almost half (46%) are not connected to the general water network and a further 26% suffer water shortages due to poor connectivity,<sup>44</sup> while irrigation systems' pumping stations and pipes require urgent repairs. In Iraq's most vulnerable sub-districts, only 73% of households have access to safe water.<sup>45</sup> These problems have been aggravated by the lack of seasonal rains that have contributed to lowering the groundwater tables, which in turn has led to the lack of fresh water and increased salinity of water in southern Iraq.<sup>46</sup>

Water quality continues to be an issue, particularly in southern Iraq. For example, 98% of the Basra population relies on reverse-osmosis-treated water as the tap water is too salty for human consumption.<sup>47</sup> With only 45% of solid waste collected and 60% of that collected waste being dumped into rivers or open land,<sup>48</sup> the waste management service continues to be abysmally low. Insufficient awareness of hygiene practices in addition to the unsafe practices adopted in the disposal of child faeces, especially in rural areas is a cause of public health concern.

c) **Health:** Despite the increase in the capacity of MoH and health partners to respond to major health crises, 2008 and 2009 have witnessed a major measles outbreak. Despite the fact that only sporadic cholera cases were reported in 2009, cholera preparedness should be high on the agenda in 2010 taking into consideration the lack of access to water and sanitation services and weak health services in many districts.

Access to health services has been identified by the international community as a critical concern in a number of districts and also in areas proven to have low access to and use of vaccination services and other health and nutrition services, particularly those with a high prevalence of chronic malnutrition. Health actors are planning to provide support to MoH with the provision of basic health services in various areas where access to these services is limited. Mental health also remains an issue as a result of exposure to past and recent conflicts as well as cyclic outbreaks of violence. The health aspects of the drought should also be considered as an integral part of the overall humanitarian assistance, including tackling acute and chronic malnutrition, and addressing drought-related and other diseases.

d) **Education:** Major primary enrolment disparities exist across the country with much lower rates in rural areas than the national average of 85%.<sup>49</sup> There is also a sharp drop-off rate between primary, intermediate and secondary enrolment.<sup>50</sup> In terms of physical infrastructure, materials and professional educators, the education system requires strengthening at national, governorate and local levels to ensure access to and quality of education. In addition, shortages of school buildings and classrooms have led to the organisation of two or even three shifts in schools, allowing some pupils only two to three hours of daily contact with teachers.

Poor quality of education is a significant factor in high student dropout rates at both the primary and secondary levels. In particular, the data obtained through the Education Management Information System for the 2007/2008 academic year highlights overcrowded classrooms and poor teaching capacities, while repetition rates have been forcing students with as much as six years of age

<sup>43</sup> OCHA Drought Report, September 2009.

<sup>44</sup> World Bank/COSIT/KRSO Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (IHSES) 2007.

<sup>45</sup> UNICEF IMPACT 2008.

<sup>46</sup> CCA: Iraq, October 2009.

<sup>47</sup> UNICEF/KRSO/Gol MOH/KRG MoH Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey III 2006.

<sup>48</sup> COSIT 2005.

<sup>49</sup> World Bank/COSIT/KRSO IHSES 2007.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid; Education Management Information System 2007-2008.

difference to remain in the same classroom. Children aged 10 to 14 years have repeated an average of 1.6 school years.<sup>51</sup> In some areas, there are not enough schools that can provide adequate instruction in the language required by children in specific areas (e.g. Arabic-speaking children in northern Iraq).

e) **Food security and agriculture:** In 2007, WFP's Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) found an estimated 22% of Iraqi households – approximately 6.4 million people – had borderline or poor food consumption and are considered vulnerable to food insecurity. A further 3% – about 930,000 people – are food-insecure.<sup>52</sup> Poverty, combined with rising food prices, lack of production of sufficient food at the national level and drought, is rendering a large number of people vulnerable to food insecurity. In response to the increase in international food prices and other factors, Iraqi food prices doubled between 2004 and 2008, causing a 20% drop in protein consumption.<sup>53</sup> More than half of the dietary energy consumed by households in Iraq is provided at a highly subsidised price through the PDS, rising to 67% among those households in the lowest income quintile. At present, 3% of the Iraqi population are food-insecure and an additional 22% of the population – some 6.4 million people – would become food-insecure if they did not receive their allocation through the PDS.<sup>54</sup> Some 69% of all Iraqis living in extreme poverty and food insecurity include non-skilled workers, agricultural workers and unemployed heads of households, particularly women. Furthermore, children in some regions of Iraq experience acute malnutrition with nine districts suffering from acute malnutrition rates over 10% among those aged zero to five years.<sup>55</sup> Targeted assistance is required in order to ensure that the situation of these malnourished children does not deteriorate further. Investment in sustainable agriculture development through agricultural sector policy reform such as water use management, capacity-building in good agriculture practices and the rehabilitation of infrastructure, is necessary in order to increase agricultural productivity in the country.

### 3.2.3 COUNTRY-WIDE HUMANITARIAN THEMES

Iraq continues to face a number of challenges that are country-wide and go beyond the capacity of one agency or Sector Outcome Team (SOT) to respond. These include:

- Protection issues, including those related to IDPs, returnees, refugees, women, children and other vulnerable groups
- Humanitarian impact of the 2007 to 2009 drought
- Reintegration of IDPs and refugees<sup>56</sup>
- Continued risk posed by landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERWs) and
- Strengthened social safety nets

a) **Protection:** More recently, improvements in the security environment, increased humanitarian coordination mechanisms and humanitarian actors' presence have positively affected human rights in Iraq. A significant decrease in violent, high-visibility, high-casualty attacks by non-state armed groups or criminal gangs has been observed. Nonetheless, grave and systematic human rights violations remain constant but are less visible and unreported. Impunity remains widespread with few, if any, prosecutions, including for the most serious abuses. Targeted attacks, threats and killings of professional groups, women and members of minority communities occur often and are rarely punished. Rule of law and due process are largely absent due to fear of reprisals, lack of capacity among rule of law institutions, corruption, lack of awareness concerning accountability mechanisms and problems which persist in relation to justice for those detained in Iraq.

Reports of violence against women and gender-based violence (GBV), including harmful traditional practices, honour killings, and sexual exploitation and abuse are on the increase. The continued level

<sup>51</sup> World Bank/COSIT/KRSO IHSES 2007.

<sup>52</sup> WFP CFSVA 2008.

<sup>53</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) / Inter-Agency, IAU Iraq Food Prices Analysis (August 2009).

<sup>54</sup> WFP CFSVA 2008.

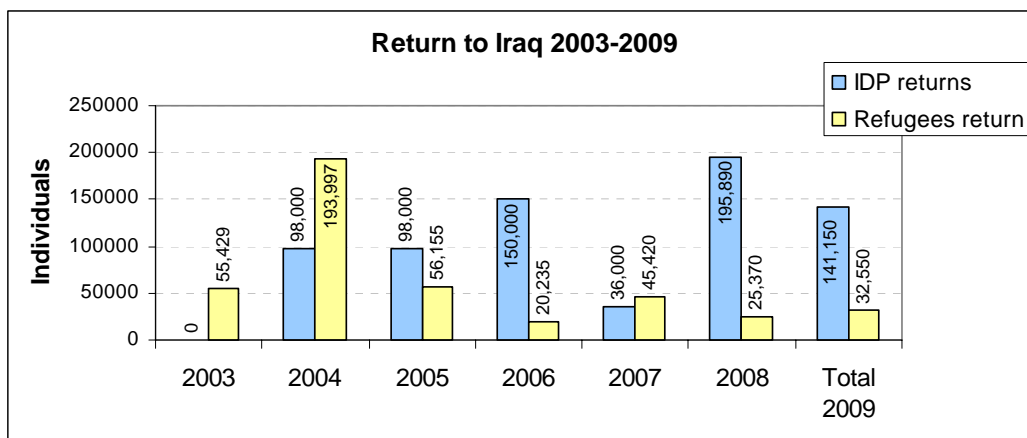
<sup>55</sup> Ibid.

<sup>56</sup> On the reintegration of returning refugees, please see the Iraq chapter of the 2010 RRP.

of violence experienced in the country has destroyed institutions and systems for physical, social and legal protection of children and young people rendering them vulnerable to exploitation and abuse including: killing and maiming, abductions, GBV, recruitment and use by armed groups; child labour, institutionalisation and deprivation of liberty.

According to UNHCR, some 1.55 million Iraqis were internally displaced after fleeing their homes since February 2006.<sup>57</sup> In addition, governments in the region estimate that approximately 1.7 million Iraqis have sought refuge in neighbouring countries. Many IDPs have been living with host families, in rented accommodation, abandoned buildings or in camps where some are still at risk of eviction. There is lack of comprehensive national operational structures or legal frameworks to facilitate safe return and support for sustainable return, including on property recovery and access to land, assistance for housing rehabilitation, and access to adequate housing, documentation and basic services. In addition to IDPs, there are over 38,000 registered third-country refugees and almost 2,000 asylum-seekers in Iraq.<sup>58</sup>

Trends in the return of both IDPs and refugees have followed largely the similar pattern and numbers compared to the year before. Though the overall number of repatriation from abroad was smaller than returns of IDPs, refugee returns as of October 2009 – 32,550 people – have already surpassed the total for 2008.<sup>59</sup> (Iraq also hosts 38,292 refugees and asylum seekers.<sup>60</sup>) The rate of return is anticipated to remain at the same level as in past years, although to ensure preparedness should more wish to return, a planning figure of 500,000 has been adopted (300,000 IDPs and 200,000 refugees). Thus, the need for reintegration support will increase.



Humanitarian access has remained a constraint due to restrictions, denial or obstructed access to basic assistance and services particularly related to health services, water and sanitation, food, education and livelihood activities. Iraqis are further threatened by landmines and ERWs as Iraq has one of the greatest concentrations of landmines, unexploded ordnance and other ERWs in the world. The improvement in the security situation has allowed greater access to Iraq's most affected and neglected communities, the extent of the impact of conflict is only now becoming visible and the understanding of the protection needs of different segments of the populations is improving. This will provide the opportunity to develop appropriate preventative and response strategies.

<sup>57</sup> UNHCR Iraq October 2009 Monthly Statistical Update on Return.

<sup>58</sup> Along with returning refugees, these two populations (refugees and asylum seekers), plus stateless people inside Iraq, are addressed in the 2010 RRP.

<sup>59</sup> By comparison, in 2008, 25,370 refugees returned to Iraq from countries of asylum. UNHCR Iraq, *Monthly Statistical Update on Return*, October 2009, p. 1.

<sup>60</sup> The largest refugee population is from Iran (13,367 persons), followed by Turkey (12,029), Palestine (12,002) and Syria (580). The majority of the Turkish and Iranian Kurds live in camps and settlement in the Kurdistan Region, while 1,184 Palestinian and 308 Iranian refugees are assisted in a camp in Al-Waleed in Anbar governorate at the border with Syria. 12,000 Palestinians live in Baghdad and a limited number of Iranian Arabs (Ahwazis) are located in the South. Until such time as durable solutions are achieved, all refugees and asylum-seekers in Iraq will continue to receive international protection and assistance. Palestinian refugees in Al-Waleed camp will likely depart for resettlement in the first quarter of 2010.

b) **Shelter:** Iraq's growing population and the current limited capacity of both the public and private sector to meet housing demand leaves Iraq with a housing deficit of approximately 2 million units.<sup>61</sup> This coupled with urban migration trends, which results in 70% of Iraqis living in urban areas,<sup>62</sup> has led to significant overcrowding (one in 7.6 houses in urban Iraq has more than ten occupants).<sup>63</sup> Increased demand on urban services and the more recent emergence of informal settlements results in 57% of the urban population experiencing one or more slum-like conditions (access to clean water, sanitation overcrowding, durable housing, security of tenure).<sup>64</sup>

The IDP situation has contributed to the housing problem in Iraq. As previously noted a significant proportion of IDPs live in public buildings or makeshift houses and are in need of secure tenure and improved shelter. The majority of IDPs rent houses (57% compared with 6% of non-IDPs).<sup>65</sup> Given the previously mentioned acute unemployment figures of IDPs and elevated cost of renting as a result of increased demand, housing rental is unsustainable for many in the longer term. Furthermore, due to rent control policies, which are a disincentive for owners to maintain the rental stock, the quality of rental housing available to IDPs is generally very poor. Consequently there is a need to continue to provide IDPs with shelter support. In addition to this, assuming the current security situation prevails, shelter assistance will continue to be required for people affected by ongoing incidents, as well as for those displaced by natural events such as drought.

As security continues to improve and returns increase, shelter assistance to returning families will become an increasing need: of those IDPs who wish to return, 19.4% report that their properties have been destroyed, amounting to approximately 30,000 units.<sup>66</sup>

c) **Humanitarian impact of the 2007 to 2009 drought:** Two consecutive years of drought that has affected Iraq and eastern Syria have had a severe impact on lives and livelihoods in Iraq's rural areas. Some 39% of all cropland in Iraq has seen a reduction in crop coverage for two successive years,<sup>67</sup> and livestock has been decimated.<sup>68</sup> Three years of failed crops and limited income has devastated livelihoods of thousands of families, who were forced to resort to increased food intake, distress sale of livestock and other assets and even abandoning their villages in search of water and employment.<sup>69</sup> Furthermore, accounting for the variation in agricultural production due to drought, FAO estimates a 15% reduction in dietary energy supply in 2008.

The problems caused by low rainfall have been exacerbated by poor water and irrigation infrastructure, lack of water-efficient farming methods and lack of disaster preparedness. Just over half (54%) of all rural households are connected to the general water network,<sup>70</sup> leaving much of the population to rely on unsafe or unsustainable water sources.<sup>71</sup> These are further exacerbated by longer-term climate change factors, such as increased desertification and salinity of water sources. As the drought continues and water sources remain scarce, many rural communities will find it difficult to recover.

The rise in drought-related IDPs is a major cause for concern. IOM has so far identified 4,250 families displaced due to the drought, mostly in Ninewa (1,895), Kirkuk (1,702) and Salah al-Din (875).<sup>72</sup> The Danish Refugee Council reports water-related population movements in Basra and Missan governorates. While a comprehensive monitoring and needs assessment has yet to be conducted, it is evident that these IDPs have been displaced due to the lack of water, electricity and loss or threat to

<sup>61</sup> Gol, 2009. National Development Plan (2010 to 2014) – Sectoral Strategies for Housing Water, Sanitation and other Municipal Services.

<sup>62</sup> Gol Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works and UN-HABITAT, *The State of Iraq Cities Report 2006/2007: Cities in Transition*, 2007.

<sup>63</sup> Ibid, p. 48.

<sup>64</sup> Ibid, p. 3.

<sup>65</sup> Source: UN-HABITAT/IAU World Habitat Day Factsheet (October 2009); WFP CFSVA 2007.

<sup>66</sup> IOM (2009).

<sup>67</sup> FAO / IAU Analysis 2009.

<sup>68</sup> OCHA Drought Report, September 2009.

<sup>69</sup> OCHA Drought Report, September 2009.

<sup>70</sup> World Bank/COSIT/KRSO IHSES 2007.

<sup>71</sup> OCHA Drought Report, September 2009.

<sup>72</sup> IOM Iraq Emergency Needs Assessment, October 2009.

livelihood. Many now suffer from food, water and electricity shortages in their current location. Better access to water and other essential services in their places of origin would likely encourage return.<sup>73</sup>

Preparedness within Iraq's structures for pre-existing and projected disaster risks such as desertification, declining natural resources, and other global challenges remain in their infancy. While the UNCT is working with the Government of Iraq to improve disaster preparedness capacity, significant gaps remain in national response mechanisms as outlined in the joint United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – OCHA review of the state of disaster risk reduction in Iraq.<sup>74</sup>

d) **Reintegration of IDPs:** The main protection concerns of the returning IDPs include restitution and/or rehabilitation of property and access to the full range of rights in accordance with the applicable national and international legal standards. In this framework, UNHCR extends legal, social and return assistance through its network of Protection Assistance Centres and Return and Reintegration Centres, supporting IDPs, returnees, and others of concern, in coordination with the authorities in accessing their rights.

e) **Strengthened social safety nets:** The Government of Iraq operates several social protection programmes for vulnerable groups and allocates a relatively high budget to this sector. However, these programmes are poorly targeted, affected by corruption and mismanagement and are financially difficult to sustain due to high costs. Moreover, programmes have favoured passive assistance rather than promoting livelihoods, enhancing employability and income generating opportunities and addressing underlying causes of vulnerability such as poor nutrition and health. The PDS is the biggest element of the country's social protection system and the main source of food for poor people in Iraq. On average, PDS beneficiaries receive only 51% of their daily food entitlement of 2,200 kilocalories per person and the food basket is often incomplete. The PDS adversely affects markets, creates disincentives for local food production and strains the government budget (\$3.6 billion was budgeted for the PDS in 2009, representing 7.8% of the Iraqi Government's operational budget). The Government of Iraq acknowledges that the PDS has to undergo reform while at the same time it must ensure that Iraq's most vulnerable and food-insecure remain protected.

f) **Landmines, ERWs and depleted uranium:** Years of war and internal strife have left widespread ERWs and depleted uranium throughout Iraq. It is estimated that 1,730 square kilometres of land are contaminated by landmines and unexploded ordnance, impacting the livelihoods and safety of more than 1.6 million Iraqis.<sup>75</sup> The immediate threat to life is clear, with 8,147 deaths and injuries in the Kurdistan region alone between 1991 and 2008.<sup>76</sup> Over 25% of all victims are children.<sup>77</sup> Depleted uranium rounds have been linked to increased rates of leukaemia, congenital malformations and various cancers, continuing to haunt Iraq long after their use in the first Gulf War (1990-91).<sup>78</sup>

ERWs also significantly impair the local economy, access to water and the ability of IDPs and refugees to return home. Economically, the agricultural sector suffers worst, contributing significantly to the hindering of rural development. Fixed pastures blocked at 63%, migratory pastures at 57%, irrigated crops at 38%, and rain-fed crops at 32%. Some 11% of all water sources and 6% of drinking water sources have also been rendered inaccessible, meaning that Iraq's depleted water resources are further out of reach. Iraq currently has less than 2,000 active de-miners, less than a quarter of the 9,000 required to honour its commitment to clear all landmines by 2018.<sup>79</sup> Landmine coverage also hinders access for humanitarian action in the areas affected.

<sup>73</sup> IOM Drought-related Displacement IOM Monitoring and Needs Assessments, 7 October 2009.

<sup>74</sup> UNDP and OCHA with support from the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery and in coordination with UNAMI hired consultants to conduct an extensive review of the state of disaster risk reduction in Iraq. This resulted in the three reports which have been shared with the UNCT to discuss the way forward in implementing findings: The State of DRR in Iraq, A Strategic Framework for DRR in Iraq and an Action Plan for Implementing disaster risk education Initiatives in Iraq.

<sup>75</sup> UNDP/UNICEF Overview of Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War in Iraq 2009.

<sup>76</sup> Article 7 Transparency Report for the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.

<sup>77</sup> Information Management & Mine Action Programs, Landmine Impact Survey 2006.

<sup>78</sup> Prof. Souad N. Al-Azzawi, Depleted Uranium Radioactive Contamination in Iraq: An Overview.

<sup>79</sup> Article 7 Transparency Report for the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.

## 4. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

The strategic priorities for the 2010 IHAP reflect the analysis of immediate needs and feasibility, while at the same time acknowledging that not all needs can be met in Iraq's context. The analysis in the 2010 IHAP document is aligned with the CCA which informs the formulation of the UNDAF for 2011 to 2014. The IHAP aims to fill the humanitarian gaps which the CCA does not address as the UNCT moves towards its new development strategy cycle in 2011. The priorities are designed primarily to reinforce the impartial, independent and neutral delivery of humanitarian assistance to those in need.

1. Target humanitarian and protection assistance to groups prioritised as most vulnerable due to conflict, discrimination and neglect:
  - a. Support the delivery of life-sustaining essential services to improve core humanitarian indicators
  - b. Strengthen protection of individuals and groups at risk
  - c. Promotion of livelihoods and prevention of loss of livelihoods
  
2. Capitalise on increasing access to create a wider, more effective and more visible humanitarian response in Iraq:
  - a. Strengthen and develop existing humanitarian coordination structures in governorates
  - b. Support capacity to deliver responsible humanitarian action through Iraqi central and local authorities, NGOs and civil society, in order to reduce aid dependence
  - c. Generate decentralised evidence for humanitarian strategy through building on data collection, analysis, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms
  
3. Advocate with the Government of Iraq and other state and non-state actors to meet humanitarian commitments and tackle underlying causes of humanitarian need, linking with Iraq's broader recovery mechanisms where appropriate, specifically to:
  - a. Safeguard humanitarian space for UN and NGO action through the clear separation of military and civilian / humanitarian roles
  - b. Strengthen social protections delivered through the Government of Iraq
  - c. Promote resilience and create conditions for reconciliation and return
  - d. Linkages with Iraq's disaster preparedness strategies.

Activities in support of refugee-returnees directly relate to the fourth regional strategic priority (of the 2010 RRP), as they will eventually enable conditions conducive to greater numbers of voluntary and sustainable return. These activities, as well as activities on behalf of refugees and stateless people, are aligned with the strategic priorities of the Iraq humanitarian country team and will form a core part of the humanitarian response in Iraq.

## 5. SCENARIO FOR 2010

The scenario for 2010 is based on potential political, security and humanitarian developments during the coming months as presented and discussed during the IHAP workshop in mid-October 2009. The most likely scenario will see problems with infrastructure persist. The public sector will continue to be characterised by heavy centralisation, meaning that both short- and long-term interventions by local government will be hindered by a lack of area-based decision-making and budget allocation. This will place an added onus on the UNCT and NGOs to intervene in times of acute need. The slow improvements in infrastructure mean that Iraq will remain more acutely vulnerable to natural disasters and epidemics. While measles and cholera both declined during the latter half of 2009, they also have the potential for outbreaks to recur in 2010 should current healthcare systems and water and sanitation continue to fall short of complete coverage. In addition, expansion of the H1N1 outbreak is highly possible in 2010 and may seriously affect the health and well-being of the population. In the unlikely event that the drought conditions relent in 2010, the effects of the past two years of drought will continue to affect lives and livelihoods into 2010 as rural water resources and economies struggle to recover without the necessary infrastructural development. The security situation remains uncertain due to the general elections in January, with inter-ethnic disputes set to remain prominent in 2010. Overall, access in the Kurdistan Region is anticipated to remain the same as in 2009.

The worst-case scenario for 2010 foresees that Iraq may be affected by one or more of the following factors:

- Medium- to large-scale displacement resulting from political conflicts, violence perpetrated by anti-government forces or resulting from inter-ethnic disputes in one or several areas along the disputed internal boundaries
- Disease outbreak that exceeds current response capacity of the Iraqi Government and UNCT
- Medium- to large-scale natural disaster

The best-case scenario for Iraq in 2010 will include lower rates of violence, increased security and the capacity of the Government of Iraq to address the shortage of public services as well as the expedited recovery of country's economy and social fabric.



## 6. RESPONSE PLANS

Humanitarian action in 2010 will build on advances made in 2009, with a more robust bridge to recovery and development programming already underway. Priority actions planned for 2010 and beyond must be built on lessons learned and expanded networks and partnerships. As the table in Annex II illustrates, the activities planned in the 2010 IHAP are complementary to the objectives of the CCA/UNDAF process for Iraq. While the latter document focuses on longer-term social and development challenges of Iraq, the 2010 IHAP is an important step in taking the UN operation in Iraq towards the transition to early recovery and development.

As previously mentioned, humanitarian action in Iraq is shifting from direct assistance to individuals towards more durable solutions serving entire communities. If lasting impact is to be realised, Iraq's humanitarian vulnerabilities now require more strategic investments than have been possible in past years. To this end, 26 of the most vulnerable districts have been identified for which inter-agency assistance programs have been developed as an integral part of the 2010 IHAP. While these include the areas of northern Iraq which have been affected by conflict and inter-ethnic disputes, along with some of the most vulnerable areas in and around Iraq's capital, the majority of the most vulnerable districts are located in Iraq's south.

The demand for continued humanitarian assistance to Iraq needs to be seen in relation to the level of humanitarian funding channelled through to the 2009 Iraq CAP (Pillar I) which amounted to \$135.4 million. In the joint opinion of humanitarian actors in Iraq, this amount is not commensurate with the level of humanitarian needs in Iraq, let alone those resulting from years of wars, sanctions, under-development and neglect. These two factors have led the UNCT in Iraq to re-assess its current approach to humanitarian operations and identify areas where the UN and humanitarian community can provide the most value through well-coordinated and mutually interlinked activities.

The responses have been grouped together in three tracks as follows:

1. **Maintain rapid response capacity to sudden-onset crises**
2. **Area-based response** in order to address residual humanitarian needs in the most vulnerable districts of Iraq
3. **Cross-sectoral country-wide themes** and humanitarian needs, such as protection and those stemming from the impact of the 2007 to 2009 drought

### 6.1 TRACK 1: RAPID RESPONSE TO SUDDEN-ONSET CRISIS

**Track 1 overall objective: To contribute to the Government of Iraq's efforts to provide life-saving assistance to populations made critically vulnerable by unpredictable, sudden-onset disasters, both human-made and natural.**

Iraq is emerging from conflict. The past two years have seen a steady decrease in the number of instances where there has been widespread threat to life. Moreover, the capacity of the Iraqi authorities to manage crises which require a response has progressively improved despite challenges from recurrences of serious security incidents. The nature of the sudden-onset crises that remain have also shifted from the large-scale population movements that characterised the humanitarian landscape between 2006 and 2008. As such, the massive investment in supply-based response is no longer relevant for two reasons. Firstly, improving security and the increased freedom of movement in inter- and intra-governorate travel means a decentralised supply network is no longer required. Secondly, the capacity of local suppliers has significantly increased and 'just-in-time' local procurement modalities may now be employed for all but those specialised items only available offshore. Lastly, and most importantly, the vulnerability of Iraqis, even those caught in sudden-onset

crisis, cannot simply be addressed through the distribution of emergency items such as hygiene kits and school supplies alone. Nor can the humanitarian community afford to continue to adopt a substitution role in which its members take on responsibility for providing services that are normally the domain of government authorities and institutions. Rather, a more strategic approach that reinforces the capacity of those institutions delivering such services, including advocacy to ensure access to those services by affected Iraqi families, is a more effective and efficient use of humanitarian resources.

### 6.1.1 HUMANITARIAN CHALLENGES IN 2010

There are still four key types of sudden-onset crisis that are likely to require some level of rapid response assistance in 2010:

*Disease outbreak:* Over the past three years, hundreds of thousands of Iraqis have been at risk from two large-scale cholera epidemics (2007 and 2008) and a measles outbreak (2009), with the latter claiming the lives of around 200 children. Only few cholera cases were reported in 2009 but the risk of outbreaks in 2010 should be prepared for. The H1N1 outbreak may pose threats in vulnerable areas and where access to essential services is limited for various reasons. UN agencies and NGOs have assisted Iraqi Government ministries through the provision of emergency supplies, logistical support, technical assistance and training of health staff. Where the MoH is concerned, supply support is best provided at a national level as the ministry itself is well placed to channel items via its own distribution channels. UN support, while maintaining the provision of supplies in critical situations on an *ad hoc* basis, might therefore shift towards supporting systems especially surveillance and response systems.

*Mass casualty attacks:* Iraqis continue to be at risk of the direct effects of violent attacks by non-state armed groups around the country. Although the frequency and scale of attacks using improvised explosive devices and similar actions is reducing over time, sporadic incidents often linked to political events or anniversaries still occur. The second half of 2009 saw a rise in the number and impact of mass casualty attacks across the country. Baghdad, Ninewa and Kirkuk have been most affected in this new wave of violence, most notably in the two coordinated bombing attacks in central Baghdad in August and October 2009 which killed more than 250 people and injured over 1,500 others. The two most common responses required after such attacks are emergency medical (trauma) interventions and, in the case where structural damage has resulted, rehabilitation of public assets and residential structures. Despite the steadily improving capacity of the MoH, assistance with injuries and mass casualties still remains on the agenda. Victims of violence are also in need of psychological support and access to mental health services.

*Natural disaster:* Over the past 18 months, rural Iraqi communities have experienced both drought and floods. Most serious is the drought that has mainly affected the northern and southern governorates, although hard data on the impact of the drought on livelihoods and access to household drinking water has been difficult to obtain. Humanitarian assistance to affected families should include the provision of drinking water through emergency action and/or durable water solutions in the most water-distressed locations; support for public education in case there is an increased risk of waterborne disease. Nutritional support to children should the effects of the drought on the agricultural sector lead to increased food insecurity should also be provided. *Ad hoc* interventions may also require the provision of protection and shelter assistance to displaced rural communities.

*Displacement due to violence:* Relatively small-scale population movements are still a reality in Iraq, but these are often short-term and the displaced are usually hosted. The latest population movements are mainly due to minorities targeted for violence, lack of livelihoods and drinking water. Support in such cases would focus on filling any service gaps, most likely shelter, water, health and education (inclusive of access to adequate language of instruction), but also support to children suffering the effects of exposure to violence and dislocation such as the provision of child friendly spaces. Again, the quantity of supplies required to respond to such emergencies is markedly reduced from previous

years and, in cases where supplementary stock is required, local suppliers are in a position to rapidly provide necessary basic items.

### **Key Rapid Response Actions by Sector**

#### **6.1.2 HEALTH AND NUTRITION SECTOR OUTCOME TEAM**

##### **Objective:**

Support to emergency situations (outbreak of diseases, short small-scale displacements, victims of violence, natural disasters).

##### **Activities:**

- Support to emergency assessments
- Provision of essential health and nutrition supplies
- Assistance to injury victims, including injury assistance
- Support access to essential health services
- Support to IDP women's and young girls' health
- Surveillance and control of communicable diseases outbreaks including measles, cholera and pandemic influenza A/H1N1
- Risk communication on pandemic influenza A/H1N1 through public health information campaign
- Training of health staff on case management of cases of epidemic-prone diseases, emergency trauma and surgical response to mass casualties, clinical management of victims of sexual violence, mental health and psycho-social support, and mitigation of pandemic impact on health infrastructure and services delivery
- Mitigation activities - including community awareness to prevent spread of epidemics

##### **Main indicators:**

- Number of assessments carried out
- Number and percentage of health facilities supported
- Number and percentage of public health facilities able to carry out management of victims of sexual violence
- Weekly epidemiological reports disseminated to partners
- Number of people receiving essential health and nutrition services
- Number and percentage of injured victims receiving emergency medical treatment and mental health care support
- Number of people with improved access to essential health and nutrition services
- Number and percentage of staff trained in management of emergencies (epidemic-prone diseases, trauma and surgical response, Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) including Basic and Comprehensive Emergency obstetric care and clinical management of victims of sexual violence, mental health and psychosocial support)
- Number and percentage of detected outbreaks investigated within 48 hours for detection
- Number and percentage of detected outbreaks controlled

#### **6.1.3 WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR OUTCOME TEAM**

##### **Objectives:**

- Reduce incidence of waterborne diseases among the vulnerable population by increasing access to safe water and maintenance of sanitary environment with active community participation
- Maintain capacity to immediately respond to the water and sanitation needs of vulnerable populations

##### **Activities:**

- Provision of safe drinking water to acutely vulnerable populations through emergency water tankering
- Provision of sanitation services to vulnerable areas to avert waterborne diseases

- Distribution of water purification and storage materials (water purification tablets, oral re-hydration salts, bleaching powder, household water storage tanks, household filters and reverse osmosis units)

**Main indicators:**

- Number of vulnerable population with adequate access to safe water
- Number of vulnerable people with adequate access to sanitation facilities
- Number of people supported with pre-positioned supplies

#### 6.1.4 SHELTER SECTOR OUTCOME TEAM

**Objective:**

Provide adequate emergency shelter and basic non-food assistance to the populations affected by sudden-onset crises.

**Activities:**

- Emergency shelter and non-food item (NFI) assistance

**Main indicators:**

- Number of IDPs with adequate shelter provision compliant with Sphere standards
- Time taken to adequately respond to shelter-related crises

#### **The Expanded Humanitarian Response Fund for Iraq (EHRF)**

The objective of the EHRF is to provide quickly-disbursed funds for international and national humanitarian organisations to respond to humanitarian priorities in both natural disasters as well as complex, conflict-related crises. Since the inception of the OCHA Iraq EHRF Program in July 2007, the EHRF has funded 86 humanitarian projects for vulnerable communities in Iraq. At the end of 2008, the Iraq Trust Fund contribution of \$15 million has allowed the EHRF to support a further 35 projects in Iraq in 2009. The total donations to the EHRF Program since its inception are over \$24 million, while the expenditure now totals over \$12.5 million. The program therefore has a balance of \$10.4 million to support emergency programs in Iraq until the end of 2010.

During October 2009, the sector most funded by the EHRF was Water and Sanitation with 28% of all disbursements, followed closely by food security projects at 24%. Protection and Agriculture are the least funded sectors, representing only 5% of total grants each.

## 6.2 TRACK 2: AREA-BASED RESPONSE

**Track 2 overall objective: To measurably reduce vulnerabilities of families and communities most affected by the unaddressed consequences of conflict, neglect and/or natural disasters.**

The paradox of the humanitarian crisis faced by Iraqis is that while indicators in forgotten corners of the country would be considered “emergencies” in terms of their severity, their causes are chronic and underscored by long-term neglect, deprivation and poverty. In many cases, they require responses that would more commonly be considered developmental in nature.

As has been learned from other contexts, Iraqis do not live in sectors. Challenges preventing the healthy growth and development of Iraq’s most vulnerable are interlinked. Consequently, humanitarian partners must now substantively collaborate and coordinate holistic responses. Advocacy will be a crucial element of humanitarian action in 2010 and beyond. Despite best attempts, the collective efforts of the humanitarian community can only have limited impact without substantive, wide-reaching and deep linkages with all duty bearers. Until late 2008, most actors operated in a

manner of extremely low visibility, especially at the field level, in which staff and partners were not able to identify themselves or the assistance provided as being associated with an international organisation. This has been very challenging both for staff in the field, who were engaged in programme delivery, and for the programme itself, as opportunities to build networks and partnerships at community and local levels had been necessarily limited. The present context has prompted a review of this policy by many organisations, and may now allow for a gradual and phased increase in visibility of staff and programmes.

#### **26 priority districts for the area-based response: how were they selected?**

The 26 priority districts were chosen in consultation with five SOTs: Protection, Health and Nutrition, Food, Housing and Shelter, and Water and Sanitation. The SOTs selected their priority districts based on factors related to their sectors, including, but not limited to, vulnerability, feasibility and access. The districts were then ranked based on where the priorities of the SOTs overlapped. Those districts identified as priority districts by three or more SOTs were selected as the priority districts for the IHAP 2010.

The humanitarian community in Iraq, as included in the IHAP 2010, will institute an area-based approach to reducing vulnerability and increase access to services for Iraqis. A total of 26 area-based responses will be implemented in 2010 at the district level, seeking to identify durable solutions addressing acute vulnerabilities for 21% worst-off Iraqis. The area-based interventions will be implemented in partnership with a range of traditional humanitarian actors plus co-investors, identified locally, with government counterparts in the principle role. In this way, IHAP participants intend to multiply the impact of their own resources by collectively investing in the most affected geographic zones, as well as leveraging actual resources from others able to invest directly into community-based solutions.

#### **6.2.1 AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY SECTOR OUTCOME TEAM**

##### **Objective:**

Improve the access and availability of quality food for the most food-insecure Iraqi communities. Activities will seek to address the most urgent food security needs in the 26 priority districts, focusing on:

- Food assistance to IDPs within Iraq
- Food assistance to vulnerable groups within Iraq
- Support to strengthen social safety nets for vulnerable groups in Iraq
- Emergency provision of animal feed and water sources for drought-stricken livestock in the marshlands of Iraq
- Emergency assistance to small-scale poor fishermen through provision of fishing gear
- The Karez Initiative for Community Revitalisation
- Program for humanitarian security stabilisation in rural areas
- Agriculture and livestock infrastructure rehabilitation through cash for work
- Food security and drought mitigation in Iraq
- Returnee livelihoods intervention in drought-affected areas in Ninewa

##### **Main indicators:**

- Metric tons of food assistance distributed against planned
- Number of beneficiaries of food assistance against planned, by category
- Number of beneficiary farmers received seeds and other necessary inputs

### 6.2.2 HEALTH AND NUTRITION SECTOR OUTCOME TEAM

#### Objective:

Increase access to quality primary health care, including nutrition for the most vulnerable children and their families, to control outbreaks of communicable diseases, to provide injury assistance and to support internally displaced women's and young girl's health. In collaboration with MoH counterparts, activities will seek to address the primary health and nutrition needs of over 1.4 million children and their families in the most vulnerable communities in every governorate through high-impact interventions focusing on:

- Support for vaccination of children against measles and poliomyelitis (including vitamin A distribution)
- Support for increased coverage of vaccination, including maternal and neo-natal tetanus especially in areas with low coverage and those identified by all sectors as most vulnerable
- Support for capacity-building of MoH / Directorate of Health and NGO staff to increase access to static and outreach services to affected communities, including the provision of logistical support as needed
- Improve access to primary health care services for pregnant and lactating women and malnourished children under five years
- Support for health education campaigns in affected areas through the provision of logistical support, production and dissemination of posters and handouts, accelerated media campaigns, etc.
- Control of communicable diseases outbreaks nationally and in highly vulnerable districts, including health awareness campaigns (cholera, acute watery diarrhoea and H1N1) (both Tracks 1 and 2)
- Provision of priority reproductive health services (based on MISP, including Basic and Comprehensive Emergency obstetric care and clinical management of victims of sexual violence)
- Supplying medical equipment to selected primary healthcare centres (which IOM will rehabilitate)
- Support to internally displaced women's and young girls' health
- Provision of psycho-social and mental health support

#### Main indicators:

- Disaggregated disease and health service utilisation data by age and sex available
- Number of people trained in the area of emergency preparedness and response (including health service delivery) per district
- Percentage of vaccination coverage in targeted areas (measles/diphtheria, pertussis [whooping cough] and tetanus) per district
- Number of people who have access to and use targeted health services compared with baseline information as assessed by implementing agency per district
- Number and percentage of primary health care centres and hospitals supported in target districts
- Prevalence of global acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition among children aged 6 to 59 months in targeted communities and districts (assessed through surveys)
- Weekly number of admission of severely acute malnourished children in therapeutic feeding programme and of moderately acute malnourished children in supplementary feeding programme per district

### 6.2.3 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE SECTOR OUTCOME TEAM

#### Objective:

Increase access to safe and reliable water and sanitation services and promote hygiene practices for the most vulnerable Iraqi communities. In collaboration with key national and local authorities

including the Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works activities will seek to address the immediate water and sanitation needs in the most vulnerable communities across the country, and will focus on:

- Provision of safe drinking water to acutely vulnerable populations through emergency water tankering, drought response, distribution of water purification materials at household and community level, and the repair or extension of existing water supply networks
- Ensuring families use safe hygiene practices and water conservation measures in the home through the provision of hygiene supplies (soap, sanitary napkins, and hygiene kits) and increased water storage at the household level
- Undertaking awareness campaigns on key hygiene messages focusing on waterborne disease
- Repair and/or cleaning of existing sewage lines and networks
- Facilitating garbage collection and disposal at community level
- Capacity-building with local authorities and NGO partners to increase sustainability of solutions to water access for the most affected
- Increase access to safe water by rehabilitating and/or extending water supply facilities
- Reduce incidences of waterborne disease by improving personal hygiene and water handling practices among the targeted communities
- Improve the living environment of vulnerable communities with safe disposal of waste water and solid waste
- Promote good hygiene practices and water conservation measures in targeted communities

**Main indicators:**

- Number of plants, facilities and networks rehabilitated and/or extended
- Percentage of bacteriological and/or chemically tested samples that comply with national standards
- Number of community outreach campaigns conducted
- Number of families made aware of key hygiene practices (disaggregated by gender)

#### 6.2.4 EDUCATION SECTOR OUTCOME TEAM

**Objective:**

Increase access to quality learning for the most vulnerable Iraqi children. Activities will seek to address the basic education needs in the most vulnerable communities in every governorate, focusing on:

- Ensuring children's right to education through the provision of learning spaces and/or light rehabilitation of existing facilities
- Supporting schools through the supply of basic materials and furniture
- Improving water and sanitation facilities in schools and undertaking hygiene awareness campaigns in order to respond to outbreaks and prevent further spread of communicable diseases
- Increasing basic education enrolment and reducing the dropout rate by supporting out-of-school children through an expanded Accelerated Learning Programme and other alternative non-formal education opportunities
- Provide school feeding in selected vulnerable schools
- Strengthen school health service and psycho-social activities for school children
- Increasing early childhood development activities in acutely vulnerable communities
- Increasing capacity-building activities for sustainable solution in response and planning of access to education for government's counterparts and education stakeholders

**Main indicators:**

- Number of schools supported with essential teaching and learning materials per district
- Number of classrooms repaired, rehabilitated or newly established per district
- Number of children enrolled in formal education per district
- Number of children enrolled in alternative education activities per district

- Number and of targeted schools provided with adequate water and sanitation facilities per district
- Number of awareness-raising sessions conducted at schools on prevention and response to diseases per district
- Number of education planners and community members trained in Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies standards per district

### 6.2.5 PROTECTION SECTOR OUTCOME TEAM

#### Objective:

Improve prevention and response strategies and services for women, children and young people affected by the most extreme forms of abuse and exploitation, as well as enhance the protection of children through the implementation of mechanisms for monitoring, reporting and responding to child rights violations. Activities will focus on:

- Continuing assessment and analysis of the effects of violence on children and young people to inform response strategies
- Life skills education to children and young people to avoid high-risk situations and train family members, teachers, social workers on protection of children and young people from violence including GBV
- Continuing the development and dissemination of a directory of services that can be used for referrals for victims of violence including GBV
- Initiating community-based psycho-social care activities in youth and child friendly centres
- Establishing community protection teams for monitoring, reporting and responding to violence against children and young people in the homes and in the community
- Providing immediate medical care, legal aid, psycho-social support and protection services to victims of violence including survivors of GBV
- Creating and training specific teams at national and governorate levels for monitoring, reporting and responding to grave child rights violations
- Strengthening database for systematic documentation of reports of child rights violations

#### Main indicators:

- Number of cases received and resolved in legal aid, protection and assistance centres per district
- Number of victims, survivors and people benefiting from immediate care, services or assistance per district
- Number of active community-based mechanisms to prevent or respond to violations of human rights or abuse per district
- Number of active community-based mechanisms providing support and/or services to vulnerable groups per district

### 6.2.6 SHELTER SECTOR OUTCOME TEAM

#### Objective:

Improve access to adequate shelter and identify durable shelter solutions for the most vulnerable population.<sup>80</sup> Activities will seek to address the most urgent shelter needs, focusing on:

- NFI and emergency shelter assistance
- Essential shelter rehabilitation to meet minimum standards for vulnerable returnees and IDPs with inadequate shelter
- Integrated approaches to support the reintegration of returnees
- Capacity-building of local authorities and NGO partners to develop sustainable solutions to improve the living conditions of vulnerable people living in hazardous environments

<sup>80</sup> Shelter needs of refugee returnees are addressed in the RRP.



**Main indicators:**

- Number of displaced people successfully reintegrated
- Number of IDPs with adequate shelter meeting minimal standards
- Number of people previously living in hazardous environments now with improved living conditions

**6.3 TRACK 3: CROSS-SECTORAL COUNTRY-WIDE THEMES AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS**

**Track 3 overall objective: To effectively address cross-sectoral themes and humanitarian needs resulting from slow- and rapid-onset emergencies through coordinated humanitarian action.**

Humanitarian action in Iraq is not limited to rapid response to potential new emergencies or area-based response to acute needs and vulnerabilities. It also includes a number of cross-cutting humanitarian themes that have either been long present in Iraq, such as protection issues or the presence of landmines, ERWs and depleted uranium, or have become increasingly important in the recent years, such as the reintegration of IDPs, the humanitarian impact of the 2007 to 2009 drought or the need to strengthen social safety nets.

**6.3.1 PROTECTION (COUNTRY-WIDE ACTIVITIES)**

The Protection Sector Outcome Team will continue to address protection needs and challenges in Iraq, and seeks to:

- Ensure, in the area of national legislation, that policies and codes enable non-discriminatory access to justice and public services for all people on the territory of Iraq
- Raise awareness among government, non-state actors, civil society, the civilian population and other stakeholders on human rights and international humanitarian law, with the objective of ensuring that vulnerable groups have increased access to legal aid services and alternative justice mechanisms, including alternatives to detention

Activities will include the review and development of specific codes and policies and submission of recommendations for required amendments, in line with international laws, standards and principles. Regarding IDPs, UNHCR, IOM and other actors will continue to build on the National Policy on Displacement, launched in July 2008 as well as further relevant legislation.<sup>81</sup> The National Policy and successive legislation provides a framework on the protection of basic rights for displaced people, including the right to participate in decision-making processes, protection against arbitrary displacement, legal status and official recognition as IDPs, rights to property restitution and compensation, and access to health care and job opportunities. Members will continue to support the authorities in strengthening rule of law, in particular through the Universal Periodic Review Process as well as reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women.

Networks, newspapers and posters will be used to raise awareness about the protection of populations of concern (such as women and children) and thematic issues, including sexual and GBV, elections, displacement, human rights and other issues. UNHCR protection assistance centres and mobile teams will monitor needs and report protection and assistance needs in villages, settlements, public buildings, collective centres, camps and communities. The protection assistance centre network will continue to contribute to the establishment of sustainable protection mechanisms by the Government or Iraq, civil society and communities.

Working under the umbrella of the Protection sector, the multi-agency working group led by UNICEF will continue to implement the mechanism for monitoring and reporting on grave child rights violations using the frame work of the Security Council Resolution 1612. UNICEF projects will focus on child protection support capacity development of government counterparts, implementing partners' staff and

<sup>81</sup> This includes Council of Ministers Order 262 (July 2008), Cabinet Order 101 (August 2008) and Cabinet Order 54/S (July 2009).

families and key community members on the provision of child protection services. Boys and girls receive training on self-protection skills against violence. UNICEF makes contributions to child protection in terms of psycho-social support programmes. Projects on Mine Risk Education and emergency child protection services, as well as the implementation of project activities in the legal and human areas will also be undertaken.

IOM and UNHCR will continue publishing updates on displacement and returns along with other reports such as in-depth governorate profiles, returnee reports, tent camp reports, yearly and mid-year reviews and will distribute these reports to government officials, donor countries, UN agencies and international and local NGOs in order to assure that assistance targets the most vulnerable IDP and returnee families. Agencies including UNHCR and IOM will continue to strengthen protection monitoring and interventions through collaboration with Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) and municipal councils in each governorate and in collaboration as appropriate with Government Emergency Cells.<sup>82</sup>

The needs of survivors of torture will be addressed through legal and other channels including United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) projects that support centres for the rehabilitation of victims of torture, in coordination with government institutions including the Ministry of Human Rights.

#### **Protection Sector Outcome Team Activities:**

- Emergency child protection support
- Prevention and protection response to GBV
- Establishing database for systematic documentation of reports of child rights violations
- Protection assistance for refugees, IDPs and returnees in central Iraq – legal assistance, protection monitoring, capacity-building and advocacy<sup>83</sup>
- IDP and returnee emergency needs assessments and emergency assistance project identification throughout Iraq
- Strengthening MoDM branch offices on protection needs of and assistance
- Emergency interventions for the protection and assistance to refugees, returnees and IDPs in Iraq
- Protection and assistance to refugees in Iraq
- Working through the Universal Periodic Review and other mechanisms including capacity-building and reporting to promote awareness of and respect for international humanitarian, refugee and human rights law in Iraq

#### **Main indicators:**

- Number of human rights and protection reports and assessments
- Number of cases received and resolved in legal aid/protection and assistance centres
- Number of survivors benefiting from immediate care, services or assistance
- Number of operational return cells
- Number of returnees (male and female) benefiting from registration, referral and coordinated re-integration support

### **6.3.2 HUMANITARIAN IMPACT OF THE 2007 TO 2009 DROUGHT: AGRICULTURE AND FOOD / WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR OUTCOME TEAMS ACTIVITIES**

The goal of the IHAP's drought action in 2010 is to mitigate the effects of droughts through better management of available sources and also finding new sources. Activities will focus on emergency efforts to help the populations worst affected by the drought and relief efforts through new sources of water, focusing on:

- Emergency drought mitigation in northern and southern Iraq
- Establishment of early warning system for drought monitoring

<sup>82</sup> Eight Governorate Emergency Cells have been established in Dahuk, Erbil, Sulymania, Babylon, Kerbala, Wassit, Missan and Thi-Qar.

<sup>83</sup> Protection assistance for refugees and refugee returnees within Iraq are addressed in the RRP.

- Provision of sustainable solutions to mitigate drought impact in most affected areas
- Advanced survey of groundwater resources for a rapid response in Iraq
- Emergency support to households severely affected by drought through the provision of drought-tolerant seed varieties to farmers
- Drought monitoring and early warning systems for emergency mitigation response
- Mitigating the effects of drought through deepening wells for water availability
- Water-related disaster mitigation and preparedness in southern Iraq

**Main indicators:**

- Number of government departments aware of disaster risk reduction measures
- Number of people trained on emergency preparedness and early recovery (disaggregated by gender)
- Number of population benefited from disaster management
- Number of population benefited from drought mitigation actions

**6.3.3 REINTEGRATION OF IDPs: SHELTER SECTOR OUTCOME TEAM ACTIVITIES (WITH INPUTS FROM OTHERS)**

Outside of security concerns the most pressing needs of returnees are livelihoods and shelter. The needs of returnees cannot be considered as homogenous and vary from family to family. Support of returnees must be integrated and cross-sectoral, and should be linked with local initiatives for reconciliation. To be sustainable, support should be community-based, and address the needs of vulnerable people in the receiving community as well as the needs of vulnerable people in the process of reintegration

- Institutional development support of MoDM
- Support for community-based initiatives for reintegration and reconciliation
- Shelter and livelihoods support for vulnerable returnees
- Support to improve the living conditions and livelihood opportunities of vulnerable people in receiving communities

**Main indicator:**

- Number of displaced people (IDPs and refugees) successfully reintegrated with sustainable livelihoods.

**6.3.4 STRENGTHENED SOCIAL SAFETY NETS: AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECTOR OUTCOME TEAM ACTIVITIES**

The focus of activities will be on supporting the Government of Iraq to improve social protection for vulnerable groups recovering from the effects of prolonged instability by improving the efficiency of the PDS and complementing it through development of food-based and cash-based social safety net programs for vulnerable groups linked to the productive sector.

- Improve efficiency of supply chain management of PDS
- Capacity-building for design and implementation of social safety nets
- Food security monitoring and vulnerability analysis and mapping
- Early warning, contingency planning, emergency preparedness and response
- Livelihood recovery through the promotion of food production

**Main indicators:**

- Number of government counterparts trained in aspects of PDS supply chain management
- Percentage of delivered PDS rations that are complete and of good quality
- Percentage of social safety net programmes with functioning performance monitoring systems
- Number of people trained in aspects of social safety net design and implementation
- Number of people trained in livelihood support thematic areas

### 6.3.5 LANDMINES, ERWS AND DEPLETED URANIUM: PROTECTION SECTOR OUTCOME TEAM ACTIVITIES

UNDP, together with other agencies and partners, is working to strengthen the capacities of the Directorate of Mine Action and the Regional Mine Action Centre-South. UNDP is also assisting the Government to legalise oversight authority and the regulatory framework for Mine Action in Iraq. Institutional capacity-building support ultimately aims to develop and implement a national Mine Action programme that is owned and led by the Government of Iraq with its own budget.

The focus of activities in 2010 will continue to be on supporting the Government of Iraq to successfully tackle all the different aspects of Mine Action, including:

- Landmine and ERWs clearance
- Mine risk education (UNICEF)
- Mine victim assistance (in collaboration with WHO)
- Destruction of mine stockpiles
- Advocacy against the use of mines

More specifically, the UNDP-led activities will focus on the following

- Institutional development support to the Ministry of Environment / Iraqi Directorate for Mine Action and the Regional Mine Action Centre-South
- Operational capacity support for Rafidain Demining Organization (an Iraqi humanitarian mine action NGO in southern Iraq)
- Support for rural development and a safer environment through mine action
- Mine victim assistance in Iraq

#### **Main indicators:**

- Mine Action policy and legal framework developed
- Interim National Mine Action Strategy (2010 to 2011) approved and implemented and a long-term National Mine Action Strategy (from 2012) drafted
- Iraqi governmental mine action regulatory and coordination mechanism / functions developed and enhanced
- Iraqi mine action operational capacity strengthened
- Awareness of mine-action-related international conventions and ERW threats in Iraq increased.

## ANNEX I. PRIORITY DISTRICTS FOR IHAP TRACK 2: AREA-BASED RESPONSE

Governorate <sup>84</sup>	District	Protection SOT priority	Water & Sanitation SOT priority	Food SOT priority	Shelter SOT priority	Health & Nutrition SOT priority	Total No. of SOT Prioritisations
Dahuk	Imadeyah	1	1	1		1	4
Ninewa	Al-Baache	1	1	1		1	4
Sulaymaniyah	Shahrabazar	1	1	1		1	4
Wassit	Al-Hai	1	1	1	1		4
Anbar	Falluja	1			1	1	3
Anbar	Ramadi	1			1	1	3
Baghdad	Al-Karkh	1			1	1	3
Dahuk	Aqraa	1	1	1			3
Diyala	Baladrooz	1	1	1			3
Diyala	Kifri	1	1	1			3
Diyala	Ba'quba	1			1	1	3
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	1		1		1	3
Erbil	Makhmur	1	1	1			3
Missan	Al-Miamona	1	1	1			3
Muthanna	Al-Salman	1	1	1			3
Muthanna	Al-Khithir	1	1	1			3
Ninewa	Hatra	1	1	1			3
Ninewa	Sinjar	1	1	1			3
Ninewa	Telafar	1	1	1			3
Qadissiya	Afak	1	1	1			3
Salah Al-Din	Balad	1		1		1	3
Thi-Qar	Al-Chibayish	1	1	1			3
Thi-Qar	Al-Shatra	1	1	1			3
Wassit	Al-Swaira	1	1	1			3
Wassit	Badra	1	1	1			3
Wassit	Al-Na'maniya	1		1		1	3

The combined population of the 26 prioritised districts amounts to 21% of Iraq's total population.

<sup>84</sup> The list of districts employs the 115-district model used for the WFP/COSIT/KRSO Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Survey 2007. The use of the 115-district model and the distribution of districts by governorate does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on behalf of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status or frontier delimitation of any district or other area shown.

## ANNEX II. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE 2010 IHAP TRACKS AND 2011-2014 CCA/UNDAF PROCESS

2010 Iraq Humanitarian Action Plan			2011-2014 CCA/UNDAF
Track 1: Maintain rapid response capacity to sudden-onset crises	Track 2: Area-based response	Track 3: Cross-sectoral country-wide themes and humanitarian needs	
<i>Main activities:</i>	<i>Main activities in 26 priority districts:</i>	<i>Main activities:</i>	<i>Priority development gaps for action:</i>
<b>Agriculture and Food SOT</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Animal disease control</li> <li>Deepening of wells for water availability</li> <li>Provision of drought tolerant seed</li> </ul>	<b>Agriculture and Food SOT</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support to strengthen social safety nets for vulnerable groups in Iraq</li> </ul>	<b>Drought response</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mitigate drought impact in most affected areas</li> <li>Survey of groundwater resources for rapid drought response</li> <li>Drought monitoring and early warning</li> </ul>	<b>Governance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening legitimacy, accountability and responsiveness of the state</li> <li>Realisation of human rights and participatory justice through rule of law</li> </ul>
<b>Health and Nutrition SOT</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance to injury victims</li> <li>Provision of emergency medical supplies to health facilities dealing with mass casualty attacks and disease outbreaks</li> <li>Emergency assessments of health and nutrition situation in case of emergency situation</li> <li>Provision of basic health and nutrition supplies, logistical support, emergency case management training in areas of humanitarian crises</li> <li>Control of communicable diseases outbreaks nationwide</li> <li>Improve access to essential health and nutrition services in areas of humanitarian crises</li> <li>Mitigation activities - including community awareness to prevent spread of epidemics</li> </ul>	<b>Health and Nutrition SOT</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Control of communicable disease through vaccination and outreach activities</li> <li>Reduce vulnerability and increase access of population to essential health and nutrition services</li> <li>Therapeutic and supplementary feeding</li> </ul>	<b>Strengthened social safety net</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve access to primary health care</li> <li>PDS supply chain management</li> </ul>	<b>Inclusive economic growth</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Linking sustainable economic growth to social justice (jobs, services and social protections)</li> <li>Mitigating environmental pressures from climate change, population growth and inappropriate agricultural practices</li> </ul>
<b>Water and Sanitation SOT</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of safe drinking water to acutely vulnerable populations</li> <li>Provision of sanitation services to vulnerable areas to avert waterborne diseases</li> <li>Distribution of water purification and storage materials</li> </ul>	<b>Water and Sanitation SOT</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation services</li> <li>Repair or cleaning of existing sewage lines and networks</li> <li>Provision of hygiene supplies</li> <li>Awareness campaigns</li> </ul>		
	<b>Education SOT</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of learning spaces and basic school materials</li> <li>Increasing primary enrolment and reducing the dropout rate</li> </ul>		

2010 Iraq Humanitarian Action Plan			2011-2014 CCA/UNDAF
Track 1: Maintain rapid response capacity to sudden-onset crises	Track 2: Area-based response	Track 3: Cross-sectoral country-wide themes and humanitarian needs	
<i>Main activities:</i>	<i>Main activities in 26 priority districts:</i>	<i>Main activities:</i>	<i>Priority development gaps for action:</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alternative basic education opportunities and psychosocial support</li> </ul>		
	<b>Protection SOT</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community protection teams</li> <li>Protection services to victims of GBV</li> </ul>	<b>Protection (country-wide)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection assistance for refugees, IDPs and returnees</li> <li>IDP and returnee emergency needs assessments and assistance</li> <li>Strengthening MoDM branch offices</li> <li>Child protection support</li> <li>Protection and assistance to refugees in Iraq</li> </ul>	
<b>Shelter SOT</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency shelter and NFI assistance</li> </ul>	<b>Shelter SOT</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated assistance to vulnerable returnees and IDPs and their communities, including shelter support</li> <li>Critical housing improvements and repair of essential services to reduce environmental health risks in squatter settlements</li> </ul>	<b>Shelter (country-wide)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated assistance to vulnerable returnees and receiving communities, including shelter support</li> <li>Shelter support to IDPs living in vulnerable circumstances</li> <li>Critical housing improvements and repair of essential services to reduce environmental health risks in squatter settlements and other vulnerable urban areas</li> </ul>	<b>Ensuring quality essential services</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building equity and quality into Iraq's social services towards local poverty reduction and reconciliation</li> <li>Investing in human capital (including Iraqi women and future human capital through Iraqi youth and children)</li> </ul>
		<b>Landmines, ERWs, depleted uranium</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutional development support to the National Mine Action Authority in Iraq and Iraqi mine action NGOs</li> <li>Conflict victim assistance in the northern region of Iraq</li> </ul>	

## ANNEX III. DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2009 CAP FOR IRAQ AND THE REGION

**Table I: Summary of requirements, commitments/contributions and pledges (grouped by cluster)**

Consolidated Appeal for Iraq and the region 2009  
as of 12 November 2009  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations

Cluster	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
Egypt - Multi-Sector	7,603,690	7,353,690	3,112,558	42%	4,241,132	-
Gulf countries - Protection/legal	398,409	398,409	342,340	86%	56,069	-
Iran - Multi-Sector	845,300	845,300	726,339	86%	118,961	-
Iraq - Coordination and Support Services Sector Outcome Team	9,487,891	8,863,134	3,800,074	43%	5,063,060	-
Iraq - Education Sector Outcome Team	9,365,900	9,365,900	3,140,513	34%	6,225,387	-
Iraq - Food Sector Outcome Team	46,033,540	53,488,955	21,472,107	40%	32,016,848	-
Iraq - Health And Nutrition Sector Outcome Team	15,803,430	18,928,209	8,265,378	44%	10,662,831	-
Iraq - Housing / Shelter Sector Outcome Team	66,449,262	143,941,163	65,410,059	45%	78,531,104	-
Iraq - Not yet specified	-	8,000,000	4,045,558	51%	3,954,442	-
Iraq - Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law Sector Outcome Team	25,795,812	48,435,083	22,861,227	47%	25,573,856	-
Iraq - Water and Sanitation Sector Outcome Team	19,398,421	17,751,429	6,407,055	36%	11,344,374	-
Jordan - Education Working Group	24,125,430	24,150,430	9,030,241	37%	15,120,189	-
Jordan - Health Working Group	17,655,967	17,655,967	9,508,859	54%	8,147,108	-
Jordan - Outreach Working Group	29,812,421	29,812,421	25,616,865	86%	4,195,556	-
Jordan - Protection Working Group	3,200,749	3,200,749	2,394,040	75%	806,709	-
Jordan - Psychosocial and Mental Health Working Group	6,388,007	6,563,902	4,445,112	68%	2,118,790	-
Lebanon - Education Working Group	3,620,533	3,620,533	1,012,260	28%	2,608,273	-
Lebanon - Health Working Group	2,601,926	2,601,926	1,811,028	70%	790,898	-
Lebanon - Protection Working Group	3,315,569	3,315,569	1,855,649	56%	1,459,920	-
Lebanon - Relief and Community Empowerment Working Group	3,520,871	3,520,871	2,091,380	59%	1,429,491	-
Regional - Not yet specified	-	-	15,708,526	0%	(15,708,526)	8,000,000
Regional - Pillar II	31,953,746	31,953,746	27,110,704	85%	4,843,042	-
Regional Pillar II- Not yet specified	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Syria - Education Working Group	30,873,189	25,693,437	15,349,456	60%	10,343,981	-
Syria - Food Working Group	69,732,386	57,898,985	54,429,569	94%	3,469,416	-
Syria - Health Working Group	39,275,171	32,308,884	21,852,938	68%	10,455,946	-
Syria - Iraqi Working Group (Protection) Working Group	59,781,859	72,689,891	61,509,901	85%	11,179,990	-
Syria - Livelihoods Working Group	4,000,000	3,000,000	-	0%	3,000,000	-
Syria - Palestinians from Iraq Working Group	6,103,040	3,937,628	2,412,918	61%	1,524,710	-
Syria - Psychosocial and Mental Health Working Group	3,742,767	4,466,683	2,588,758	58%	1,877,925	-
Syria - Sexual and Gender-based Violence (incl. protection of children & adolescents) Working Group	3,452,723	3,452,723	1,797,909	52%	1,654,814	-
Turkey - Multi-Sector	3,004,750	3,004,750	1,628,098	54%	1,376,652	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>547,342,759</b>	<b>650,220,367</b>	<b>401,737,419</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>248,482,948</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over. **Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed). **Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed. **Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).



**Table II: Summary of requirements, commitments/contributions and pledges (grouped by priority)**

Consolidated Appeal for Iraq and the region 2009

as of 12 November 2009

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations

Priority	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
Pillar I - High	185,650,769	225,598,485	100,465,654	45%	125,132,831	-
Pillar I - Medium	6,683,487	83,175,388	34,936,317	42%	48,239,071	-
Pillar II – Not specified	355,008,503	341,446,494	266,335,448	78%	75,111,046	8,000,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>547,342,759</b>	<b>650,220,367</b>	<b>401,737,419</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>248,482,948</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

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The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Table III: Summary of requirements, commitments/contributions and pledges (grouped by appealing organization)**

Consolidated Appeal for Iraq and the region 2009

as of 12 November 2009

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations

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Appealing Organization	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
ACTED	286,000	286,000	286,000	100%	-	-
ASAM	298,000	298,000	-	0%	298,000	-
CARE International	1,257,250	1,257,250	562,218	45%	695,032	-
CLMC	350,153	350,153	-	0%	350,153	-
DRC	5,163,348	5,018,052	-	0%	5,018,052	-
EMDH	502,000	502,000	-	0%	502,000	-
ERF (OCHA)	-	8,000,000	4,045,558	51%	3,954,442	-
ERF Recipients	-	-	5,252,434	0%	(5,252,434)	-
FAO	3,000,000	5,130,000	-	0%	5,130,000	-
FR	456,000	456,000	-	0%	456,000	-
FRC	180,000	180,000	-	0%	180,000	-
GAM3	78,900	78,900	-	0%	78,900	-
HELP	973,700	973,700	-	0%	973,700	-
HI	750,430	750,430	127,854	17%	622,576	-
HRDF	302,000	302,000	-	0%	302,000	-
ILO	3,391,000	2,891,000	-	0%	2,891,000	-
IMC	5,933,613	4,824,210	5,040,035	100%	(215,825)	-
INTERSOS	208,650	208,650	-	0%	208,650	-
IOCC	958,500	958,500	-	0%	958,500	-
IOM	14,322,902	14,072,902	2,197,786	16%	11,875,116	-
IRC	2,450,000	2,450,000	1,320,429	54%	1,129,571	-
JEN	930,900	930,900	877,473	94%	53,427	-
KORD	330,000	330,000	-	0%	330,000	-
KURDS	121,000	121,000	-	0%	121,000	-
Mercy Corps	3,139,487	3,764,487	-	0%	3,764,487	-
OCHA	7,021,709	6,396,952	3,800,074	59%	2,596,878	-
PU	840,000	573,008	483,008	84%	90,000	-
RI	3,047,609	2,670,434	1,110,627	42%	1,559,807	-
Ricerca e Cooperazione (RC)	-	415,327	-	0%	415,327	-
SC	2,923,548	2,923,548	-	0%	2,923,548	-
SC - Sweden	1,210,000	1,210,000	-	0%	1,210,000	-
Secours Islamique	343,600	343,600	-	0%	343,600	-
Terre Des Hommes	250,000	803,070	553,070	69%	250,000	-
UNDP	2,300,000	1,800,000	-	0%	1,800,000	-
UNESCO	4,288,414	6,158,414	866,600	14%	5,291,814	-
UNFPA	7,408,924	7,408,924	1,459,569	20%	5,949,355	-
UN-HABITAT	2,944,000	2,944,000	-	0%	2,944,000	-
UNHCR	297,459,311	397,504,007	275,334,368	69%	122,169,639	-
UNICEF	59,233,217	56,441,111	38,777,045	69%	17,664,066	8,000,000
UNOPS	2,712,162	2,712,162	-	0%	2,712,162	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Table III: Summary of requirements, commitments/contributions and pledges (grouped by appealing organization)**

Consolidated Appeal for Iraq and the region 2009

as of 12 November 2009

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations

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Appealing Organization	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
UNRWA	721,200	823,500	-	0%	823,500	-
UPP	545,000	545,000	-	0%	545,000	-
WFP	87,157,081	79,735,247	53,630,501	67%	26,104,746	-
WHO	21,553,151	24,677,929	6,012,770	24%	18,665,159	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>547,342,759</b>	<b>650,220,367</b>	<b>401,737,419</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>248,482,948</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Table IV: Total funding per donor (to projects listed in the Appeal)**

Consolidated Appeal for Iraq and the region 2009  
as of 12 November 2009  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations

Donor	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
United States	238,584,051	59.4 %	8,000,000
Carry-over (donors not specified)	83,372,047	20.8 %	-
Australia	13,790,506	3.4 %	-
Sweden	10,420,291	2.6 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	9,531,169	2.4 %	-
United Kingdom	8,594,962	2.1 %	-
European Commission	6,457,659	1.6 %	-
Netherlands	5,514,705	1.4 %	-
Saudi Arabia	5,000,000	1.2 %	-
Germany	4,014,052	1.0 %	-
Canada	3,608,314	0.9 %	-
Finland	2,718,638	0.7 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	2,546,419	0.6 %	-
Norway	2,162,434	0.5 %	-
Ireland	1,086,867	0.3 %	-
Spain	1,053,371	0.3 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	1,004,837	0.3 %	-
Japan	942,473	0.2 %	-
Switzerland	609,225	0.2 %	-
France	521,555	0.1 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	203,844	0.1 %	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>401,737,419</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Table V: List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal**

Other humanitarian funding to Iraq 2009 (incl. Iraqi refugees in neighbouring countries)  
as of 12 November 2009  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

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Donor	Appealing Organization	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				
Canada	ICRC	Core humanitarian (M-013025)	2,012,882	-
Denmark	DDG	DDG Mine Action Activities in Iraq in 2009 (46.H.9-4-119)	442,211	-
Denmark	DRC	Essential assistance and capacity building to address the humanitarian and protection needs in Iraq resulting from displacement. The programme is implemented in close co-ordination with UNHCR and other relevant stakeholders and in accordance with the priorities of the CAP (46.H.7-3-157.)	730,104	-
Denmark	DRC	Humanitarian assistance and protection of Iraqi refugees (46.H.7-3-159)	1,368,286	-
Denmark	DRC	Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Basra (46.h.7-3-158)	1,097,046	-
Denmark	UNICEF	Improving the physical conditions of schools in three Governorates of Iraq (28.C.54.m.1) (SM070477)	1,535,200	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	CARE Austria	Support for vulnerable Iraqis coping with displacement in Jordan (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2009/02005)	1,417,266	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	Caritas France	Programme d'assistance en faveur des réfugiés irakiens au Liban (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2008/02010)	431,655	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	ICMC	HLTH/MED - Humanitarian Assistance to vulnerable Iraqis in Syria (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2009/02003)	1,261,236	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	ICRC	ICRC water /sanitation activities in Iraq (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2009/02001)	11,251,758	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	Terre Des Hommes	Regional Psychosocial Support for Iraqi Refugee Children and their Families in Syria (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2009/02004)	1,053,371	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Humanitarian aid for the vulnerable population affected by the conflict in Iraq [ECHO/-ME/BUD/2009/02000-unallocated balance of orig pledge of Euro 20 mn]	-	4,730,769
Finland	ICRC	Support to ICRCs Mine Action Programme in Iraq	278,940	-
Germany	AGEF	Community based training and equipment for local committees (VN05 385.28/3 22/09)	194,625	-
Germany	CARITAS	Support Iraq refugees and Jordan families (VN05 321.50 IRQ 08/09)	375,876	-
Germany	Diakonie Emergency Aid	Improvement of medical supply at 2 hospitals (VN05 321.50 IRQ 07/09)	1,401,449	-
Germany	ICRC	Assistance and protection activities (VN05 321.50 IRQ 04/09)	1,312,336	-
Germany	IOM	Contributing to stabilization in Iraq by promoting sustainable socio-economic reintegration of returnees and un(der) employed through the programme for human security and stabilization (PHSS)	10,000,000	-
Germany	Mines Advisory Group	Humanitarian demining in order to provide resettlement (VN05 440.70 IRQ 01/09)	262,835	-
Germany	Nehemia Christenhilfsdienst e.V.	Distribution of food-items and hygiene-kits as well as clothes and second-hand furniture for Iraqi refugees in Jordan (VN05 321.50 IRQ 03/09)	324,803	-
Germany	Nehemia Christenhilfsdienst e.V.	Distribution of food-items, hygiene-kits, clothing, blankets and medicines (VN05 321.50 IRQ 05/09)	387,468	-
Germany	WV	Provision of emergency food aid packages for Iraqi refugees (VN05 321.50 IRQ 02/09)	208,744	-
Ireland	AMAR Foundation	To improve the range, quality, quantity and sustainability of primary health care services (AMAR 09 01)	581,323	-
Ireland	Mines Advisory Group	To remove the physical threat of injury and death from explosive remnants of conflict (MAG 09 01)	719,424	-
Luxembourg	CARITAS	Nutrition in Well-Baby centers in Irak	209,205	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Table V: List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal**

Other humanitarian funding to Iraq 2009 (incl. Iraqi refugees in neighbouring countries)  
as of 12 November 2009  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

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Donor	Appealing Organization	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				
Norway	DDG	IRQ-09/006/Land mine clearance	777,847	-
Norway	NCA	IRQ-09/008/Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation in Iraq.	2,177,971	-
Norway	Norway RC	IRQ-09/010/ICRC Emergency appeal, Iraq.	2,255,756	-
Norway	NPA	IRQ-09/012/humanitarian programme 2009 - Strengthening civil society	1,244,555	-
Norway	NRC	IRQ-09/001/Management study - Refugees	20,473	-
Norway	NRC	IRQ-09/001/NRC. Management study.	99,464	-
Norway	NRC	IRQ-09/005/Iraqi refugees in Lebanon - Basic life skills for youth and adults	293,686	-
Norway	TMC	IRQ-09/009/Mineaction	734,910	-
Sweden	MSB	To establish an Inter-agency office in Baghdad - Logistics/Operations support Administrative/Personnel	1,069,587	-
Switzerland	HI	Assistance to persons with Injury / Disability and their families in Iraq (7F-06829.01)	365,317	-
Switzerland	MDM	Delivering immediate improvements to the Iraqi health infrastructure (7F-05685.02)	217,430	-
Switzerland	UNHCR	Secondment of Shelter/Infrastructure Expert to UNHCR Iraq (7F-05779.04)	110,701	-

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Donor	Appealing Organization	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				
United States of America	ACTED	Logistics and Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, Agriculture and Food Security (DFD-G-00-08-00281-01)	2,261,653	-
United States of America	CHF International	Shelter and Settlements	3,868,135	-
United States of America	IMC	Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	9,541,161	-
United States of America	IMC	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection (DFD-G-00-09-00033-01)	3,494,491	-
United States of America	IOM	Contributing to stabilization in Iraq by promoting the sustainable socio-economic reintegration of returnees	10,000,000	-
United States of America	IOM	Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Emergency Relief Supplies; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Protection; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	10,430,249	-
United States of America	IOM	Pilot Project: Psychosocial, legal and livelihood support to the most vulnerable internally displaced and returnee female headed households in Baghdad, Diyala and Missan	2,000,000	-
United States of America	IOM	Reintegration assistance to returnees in Baghdad, Anbar, Diyala, Babylon, Najaf, and Kerbala governorates (DFD-G-00-08-00277-01)	2,500,000	-
United States of America	IOM	Socio-economic Reintegration for Returnees; Psychosocial, Legal, Health, and Livelihoods Support for IDP and Returnee Female-headed Households; Anti-trafficking Programs	10,200,000	-
United States of America	IRC	Emergency Relief Supplies; Protection; Shelter and Settlements	3,655,219	-
United States of America	IRD	Agriculture and Food Security; Emergency Relief Supplies; Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Health; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	9,441,496	-
United States of America	Mercy Corps	Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Emergency Relief Supplies; Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	14,500,000	-
United States of America	SC - US	Protection	3,000,000	-
United States of America	USAID	Admin Support	582,232	-
United States of America	USAID Recipient	Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Protection, Shelter and Settlements (DFD-G-00-08-00276-01)	1,214,966	-
United States of America	USAID Recipient	Logistics and Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Protection, Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications (DFD-G-00-08-00255-02)	4,500,000	-
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>139,415,342</b>	<b>4,730,769</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Table VI: Total humanitarian assistance per donor (Appeal plus other\*)**

Iraq 2009 (incl. Iraqi refugees in neighbouring countries)

as of 12 November 2009

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations

Donor Values in US\$	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
United States	329,773,653	60.9 %	8,000,000
Carry-over (donors not specified)	83,372,047	15.4 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	24,946,455	4.6 %	4,730,769
Germany	18,482,188	3.4 %	-
Australia	13,790,506	2.5 %	-
Sweden	11,489,878	2.1 %	-
Norway	9,767,096	1.8 %	-
United Kingdom	8,594,962	1.6 %	-
European Commission	6,457,659	1.2 %	-
Canada	5,621,196	1.0 %	-
Netherlands	5,514,705	1.0 %	-
Denmark	5,172,847	1.0 %	-
Saudi Arabia	5,000,000	0.9 %	-
Finland	2,997,578	0.6 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	2,546,419	0.5 %	-
Ireland	2,387,614	0.4 %	-
Switzerland	1,302,673	0.2 %	-
Spain	1,053,371	0.2 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	1,004,837	0.2 %	-
Japan	942,473	0.2 %	-
France	521,555	0.1 %	-
Luxembourg	209,205	0.0 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	203,844	0.0 %	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>541,152,761</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>12,730,769</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

\* Includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).



**Table VII: Summary of requirements, commitments/contributions and pledges (grouped by IASC standard sector)**

Consolidated Appeal for Iraq and the region 2009

as of 12 November 2009

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations

Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	3,000,000	7,000,000	-	0%	7,000,000	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	40,423,617	39,798,860	30,076,275	76%	9,722,585	-
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	32,890,000	31,890,000	24,824,258	78%	7,065,742	-
EDUCATION	67,254,152	62,099,400	27,654,997	45%	34,444,403	-
FOOD	112,765,926	104,387,940	75,901,676	73%	28,486,264	-
HEALTH	86,728,774	83,787,077	48,334,634	58%	35,452,443	-
MINE ACTION	330,000	330,000	-	0%	330,000	-
MULTI-SECTOR	41,836,267	39,454,835	26,519,102	67%	12,935,733	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	66,724,685	86,422,334	54,988,953	64%	31,433,381	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	8,000,000	19,754,084	247%	(11,754,084)	8,000,000
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	75,060,017	168,367,592	86,398,912	51%	81,968,680	-
WATER AND SANITATION	20,329,321	18,682,329	7,284,528	39%	11,397,801	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>547,342,759</b>	<b>650,220,367</b>	<b>401,737,419</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>248,482,948</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

## ANNEX IV. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
CAP	Consolidated Appeal or Consolidated Appeal Process
CBO	community-based organisation
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
COSIT	Central Organisation for Statistics and Information Technology
DOS	Department of Statistics
DPT 3	diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus 3 (vaccine)
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DSRSG	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General
EC	European Commission
EHRF	Expanded Humanitarian Response Fund
ERW	explosive remnants of war
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GBV	gender-based violence
Gol	Government of Iraq
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HI	Handicap International
HIS	health information system
HR	human rights
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IAU	Inter-Agency Information and Analysis Unit
ICI	International Compact with Iraq
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP(s)	internally displaced person (people)
IFRC	The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IHAP	Iraq Humanitarian Action Plan
IMC	International Medical Corps
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IR	Islamic Relief
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRCS	Iraqi Red Crescent Society
JEN	Japan Emergency NGOs [ <i>a federation of Japanese NGOs</i> ]
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
KRSO	Kurdistan Regional Statistical Office
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MNF-I	Multi-National Forces - Iraq
MoDM	Ministry of Displacement and Migration
MoH	Ministry of Health
NCCI	NGO Coordination Committee for Iraq
NFIs	non-food items
NGO(s)	non-governmental organisation(s)
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	(UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PDS	Public Distribution System
POT	Protection Outcome Team
PU	<i>Première Urgence</i>
RACE	Relief and Community Empowerment
RC	Resident Coordinator
RDO	Rafidain Demining Organisation OR Rapid Decisive Operation

RI	Relief International
RRP	Regional Response Plan for Iraqi Refugees
SGBV	sexual or gender-based violence
SOT	Sector Outcome Team
UN	United Nations
UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
US	United States
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WV	World Vision

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