

HIGHLIGHTS

- Emergency response to people displaced from Fallujah in Anbar and within Makhmur in Erbil is ongoing; shelter is insufficient in both locations, with the prepared camps overcrowded.
- About 190,000 people have been newly displaced along the Anbar and Mosul corridors this year.
- Humanitarian funding is running out and several programmes are at risk of closure.



Alham and her five children are among tens of thousands who have fled Fallujah in recent weeks. Credit: OCHA/Themba Linden

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FIGURES

| | |
|--|-------|
| # of people in need | 10m |
| # of people targeted for assistance | 7.3m |
| # of internally displaced persons (IDPs) | 3.3m |
| # of IDPs who live outside camps | 3m |
| # of affected people in host communities | 3.2m |
| # of returnees | 0.7m |
| # of Syrian refugees | 0.25m |

Source: 2016 Iraq HRP/HNO/IOM DTM

Humanitarian Response Plan

FUNDING

861 million requested for 2016 (US\$)

33% (\$285 million) (reflects funding on FTS as of 18 June 2016)

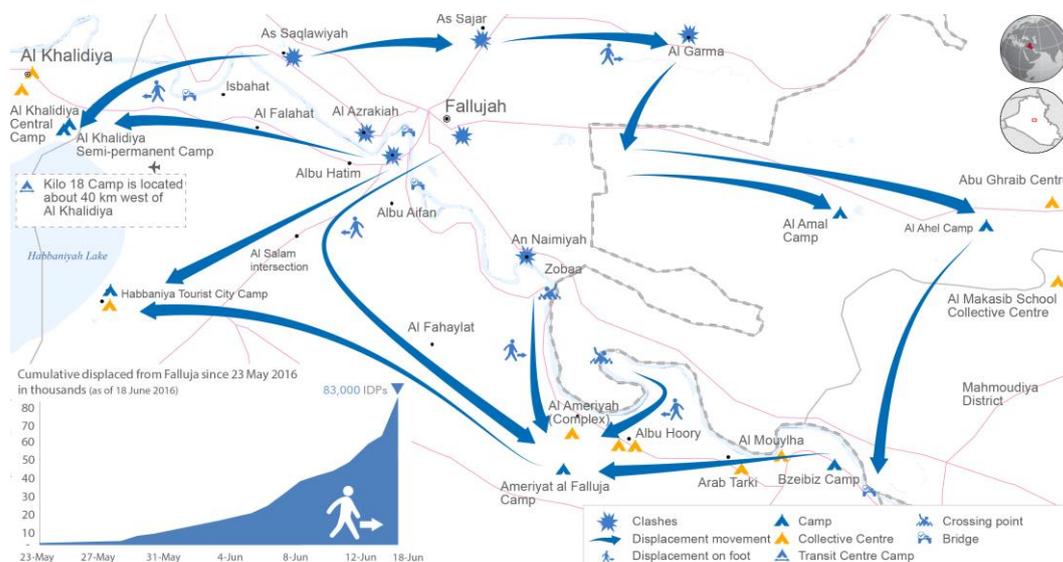
Thousands of families have fled Fallujah

Thousands more people could still be on the move amidst ongoing fighting

Military operations led by Iraqi security forces to retake Fallujah in Anbar from ISIL began on 22 May. Since then, people have fled Fallujah in rapidly increasing numbers, with more than 83,000 people fleeing Fallujah and surrounding areas by 18 June. Most people initially fled outlying areas of Fallujah, but on 7 June reports were received of some families leaving Fallujah city itself, as military operations began to enter the city centre. In the last few days, tens of thousands of people have been allowed to leave the centre of town.

The sudden increase in displacement in early June follows both increased opportunities for families to flee as well as hundreds of other families demonstrating a willingness to take extremely high risks to try to escape, sometimes with grave consequences. There are reports of people drowning as they tried to escape, or being injured or killed by snipers or improvised explosive devices. Many families are separated during their escape with men and teenage boys being separated from their families for security screening.

The families still trapped inside Fallujah are thought to have only limited, if any food, and there appear to be few sources of safe drinking water. The risk for disease outbreaks is high. While it is not clear how many civilians are still in the city, the UN estimates it could still be thousands of families. Nothing is more important than ensuring that civilians are protected and have access to life-saving assistance. The UN and partners continue to call on all parties to the conflict to do everything possible to meet their obligations under international humanitarian law.



Fallujah displacement patterns. Sources: Authorities and humanitarian partners. Displacement figures IOM.

CLUSTERS

Lead or co-lead organizations

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| CCCM | UNHCR NRC |
| Education | UNICEF Save the Children |
| Emergency livelihoods – social cohesion | UNDP DRC |
| ETC | WFP |
| Food security | WFP/FAO ACTED |
| Health | WHO IMC |
| Logistics | WFP |
| Protection | UNHCR DRC |
| - Child protection | UNICEF Save the Children |
| - GBV | UNFPA NRC |
| - Mine Action | UNMAS MAG |
| - HLP | UNHABITAT NRC |
| Shelter & NFI | UNHCR NRC |
| Water, sanitation & hygiene | UNICEF ACF |
| Coordination and Common Services | OCHA NCCI |
| Multi-purpose CASH | UNHCR Mercy Corps |
| Rapid Response Mechanism | UNICEF WFP |

The families who have managed to reach safety have fled with nothing and need everything.

Emergency response to displaced people is ongoing in multiple locations

Most displaced people from Fallujah have been taken to Ameriyat al Falluja, a town around 30km south of the city, where the Government of Iraq and partners had prepared tents and water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in advance. These camps are now full and the Government and humanitarian partners are working to quickly set up others, including in the two nearby towns, Khalidiyah and Habbaniyah Tourist City.



Household items distributed to displaced people from Fallujah in Ameriyat al Falluja camps. Credit: IOM Iraq

People are also fleeing areas north of Fallujah towards the east, and are being hosted in local schools and in the Al Ahal camp. The families who have managed to reach safety have fled with nothing and need everything. Major efforts are being made to provide emergency assistance to the newly displaced, including shelter, water, food, basic household items and health care. Specialized activities for children and women are being established and mobile teams are providing psychological support.

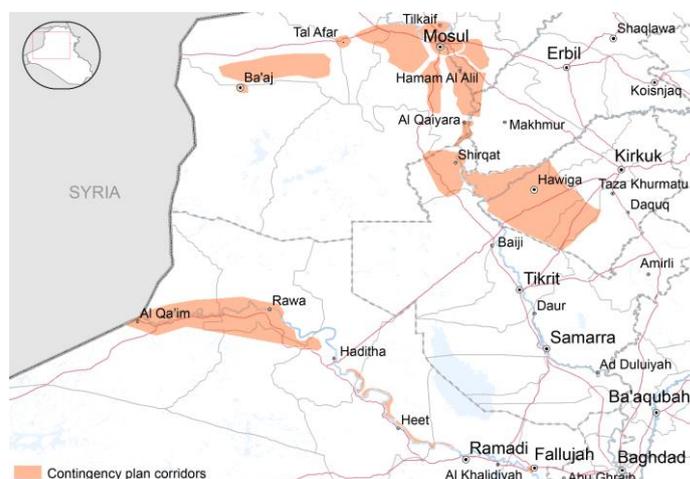
The UN has not been able to access Fallujah since it came under the control of armed opposition groups in January 2014. Humanitarian partners have worked with an estimate of about 50,000 civilians remaining in Fallujah. The number of displaced is well above that planning figure and the scope of the crisis has out-paced humanitarian capacity. Contingency stocks are nearly depleted, every agency requires funds and there are few front-line partners. With rising temperatures and lack of shade and clean drinking water, outbreaks of communicable diseases are likely. There is only limited support for new-born babies and nearly all of the children who have been outside Government control have not yet been immunized. The low level of antigens coupled with poor hygiene and sub-standard sanitation raises the risk of disease outbreaks further.

Prior to the most recent military operation, more than 75,000 displaced people from other locations within Anbar were already residing in camps near Fallujah in Khalidiyah, Habbaniyah and Ameriyat al Falluja. Humanitarian partners also continue to provide emergency assistance to other conflict affected people, including in the transit sites Al Wafaa and Kilo 18 in western Anbar.

Humanitarian contingency planning scenarios are materialising

Iraq's humanitarian crisis is driven by unpredictable waves of displacement caused by armed conflict. Military operations by Iraqi security forces and allied armed groups to retake areas held by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) have intensified since January 2016.

As a result, about 190,000 people are estimated to have been newly displaced along the Anbar and Mosul corridors this year; many have already returned. More than 3.3 million Iraqis have fled their homes since January 2014. The military operations are having large scale humanitarian consequences. During the next six months, more people are expected to be displaced or affected by the ongoing violence. How many will depend on the scope, duration and intensity of military operations. At the time the 2016



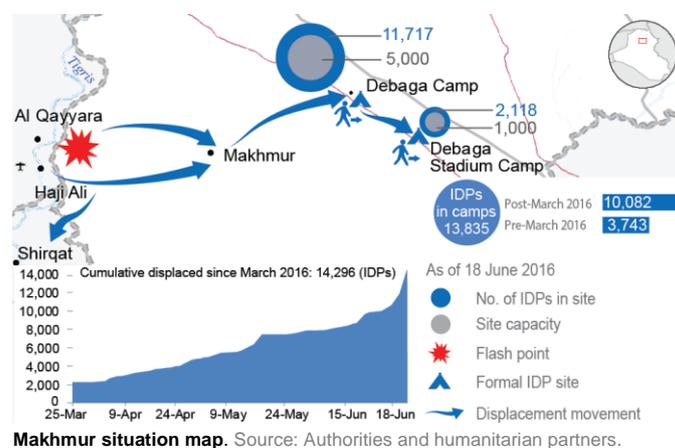
Anbar and Mosul corridors. Source: Authorities and humanitarian partners.

Space for new people displaced by the fighting is a critical issue.

Humanitarian Response Plan was drafted, the contingency plan was still being developed. Therefore the cost required to respond to the ongoing displacement along the Anbar corridor and future displacement particularly from Mosul is not included.

People continue to flee violence around Makhmur in Erbil Governorate

Another military front is active in northern Iraq, southeast of Mosul in Makhmur District in Erbil. Since late March, about 14,000 people have fled the armed clashes. Space for new people displaced by the fighting is a critical issue. The nearby Debaga camp is well over its 5,000 person capacity as is a new tented camp established in the local stadium. Local authorities and humanitarian partners are addressing humanitarian needs among newly displaced. About 4,200 people have received sponsorship and left the camp, most of them to Kirkuk. Around 30,000 people are estimated to be living between the current military front line and the eastern bank of the Tigris River.



Hundreds of families have been relocated and the camp is now well over its intended 1,000-family capacity.

Garmawa camp over capacity with arrivals of newly relocated families

The second quarter of 2016 has seen an increase in people relocated by security forces from military front line areas in Ninewa to the Garmawa camp in Dahuk. Hundreds of families have been relocated and the camp is now well over its intended 1,000-family capacity. The relocations are reportedly done due to security concerns, but are challenging the humanitarian community due to the short notice given, protection concerns and that the camp is already congested. Humanitarian partners are working with authorities to address the challenges while ensuring that people receive humanitarian assistance.

Planning for a potential failure of Mosul Dam

Humanitarian partners working with authorities on preparedness measures

Since its completion in 1984, the Mosul Dam in Ninewa in northern Iraq has stored water from the Tigris River, generated electricity and reduced the risk of seasonal flooding. However, on-site and downstream sensors in the last years have indicated that the dam's diaphragm is under severe stress. Efforts to prevent a collapse of the dam are underway including with maintenance work. The UN is working with Iraqi authorities on preparedness planning; this includes an emergency alert and communication system to mobilize civil defence in the event of a breach. In April a four-person UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team deployed to Iraq to further support operational preparedness in coordination with the Government. The sheer scale of a catastrophic outburst of the dam would overwhelm in-country capacity to respond; hence international assistance would be required. In collaboration with authorities, the team drafted a range of protocols on issues related to tax exemption for import of humanitarian goods, visas for humanitarian workers, rapid registration of NGOs and facilitation of foreign medical teams. The preparedness planning is done in the context of volatile armed conflict, a changing political landscape marked by reform efforts, a fiscal crisis and an underfunded humanitarian operation.

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New network to prevent exploitation and abuse

Humanitarians work to strengthen accountability to affected communities

The UN has a zero-tolerance policy towards sexual exploitation and abuse. To strengthen accountability to affected communities and to ensure prevention of sexual exploitation

The UN has a zero-tolerance policy towards sexual exploitation and abuse.

and abuse is embedded in the humanitarian architecture in Iraq, the Iraq Humanitarian Country Team has established a network with all UN entities to ensure humanitarian actors seek to prevent, redress and not perpetuate sexual exploitation and abuse of people seeking protection and humanitarian assistance. Due to the sensitivity and fear of losing access to humanitarian aid, cases of exploitation or abuse belong to the most under-reported violations and often remain anecdotal.

One existing feedback mechanism in Iraq is the IDP Information Centre. Since it opened last year it has received multiple calls from people reporting abuse of power, including sexual exploitation and abuse. While none of these cases involved aid workers, the call centre has forwarded these reports to protection partners for documentation and further action. The newly established network on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse is not responsible for investigating complaints; this function rests with the entity against which a charge has been alleged.

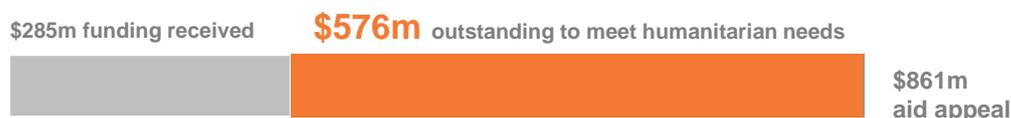
Boost in humanitarian funding urgently required

Projects at risk of closure as humanitarian appeal remains underfunded

Humanitarian partners have requested US\$861 million for 2016 to provide emergency relief to 7.3 million vulnerable Iraqis. To date, only 33 per cent or \$285 million has been received. Many programmes have been operating using funds received during the last months of 2015, when major resources were made available. With only a third of the appeal funded, projects have already started to close.

In the past month, more than 30 front-line health programmes have closed due to lack of funding. Tens of life-saving operations will close in the next weeks if funding is not urgently mobilised. The 2016 appeal excludes contingencies to address new humanitarian needs for the Anbar and Mosul corridors, including Fallujah and Mosul cities. Financial requirements will depend on the scale of displacement and damage to infrastructure, and the extent to which fighting and displacement are protracted.

Funding level Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2016



Source: <http://fts.unocha.org>, reflecting reported funding on FTS as of 18 June 2016.

All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: fts@un.org

Pooled fund finalises standard allocation of \$32 million in priority locations

The first standard allocation of the Iraq Humanitarian Pooled Fund has allocated \$32 million this year to partners in hard-to-reach and under-served areas in support of the contingency plan for the Anbar and Mosul corridors. In line with the allocation strategy, funding prioritised most time critical life-saving activities in the health, water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter and non-food items, protection and food security clusters. About \$8.9 million was allocated in support of emerging needs in and around Fallujah, where the rate of displacement escalated as military operations intensified.

First round allocation by type of organization



Source: Iraq Humanitarian Pooled Fund

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