

HIGHLIGHTS

- New displacements caused by military operations in the Mosul corridor.
- Humanitarian organizations are responding to ongoing needs while scaling up in preparation for large-scale displacements from Mosul.
- More than 850,000 displaced people have returned to their homes.
- Funding shortfalls limit the ongoing humanitarian response and hamper the preparations for Mosul.



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New displacement along Mosul corridor

Military operations along the Mosul corridor have intensified since mid-June forcing nearly 84,000 people between 16 June and 24 August to flee along two main trajectories, according to IOM: the vast majority (approximately 69,500 people) went south towards Salah al-Din Governorate, while others (approximately 14,500 people) fled east towards Debagha in Erbil Governorate.

Families displaced from the western bank of the Tigris river in Al Qayyarah and Al Shirqat districts walk 30-60 kilometres to reach Tulul Baq, where they undergo a first security screening. From there, they are transported further south to a transit site at Al Hajjah, where they undergo final security clearance and registration. Many have settled in host community areas in and around Tikrit, however, more recently, families have begun to move to displacement camps. With limited camp capacities, families also live in schools, empty houses and unfinished buildings. Humanitarian partners are providing ready-to-eat food and water to the newly displaced, and shading and health care via mobile clinics. However, the limited number of NGOs operating in Salah al-Din is preventing further scale up of operations.

FIGURES

# of people in need	10m
# of people targeted for assistance in 2016 HRP	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	0.85m
# of Syrian refugees	0.25m

Source: 2016 Iraq HRP/HNO/IOM DTM

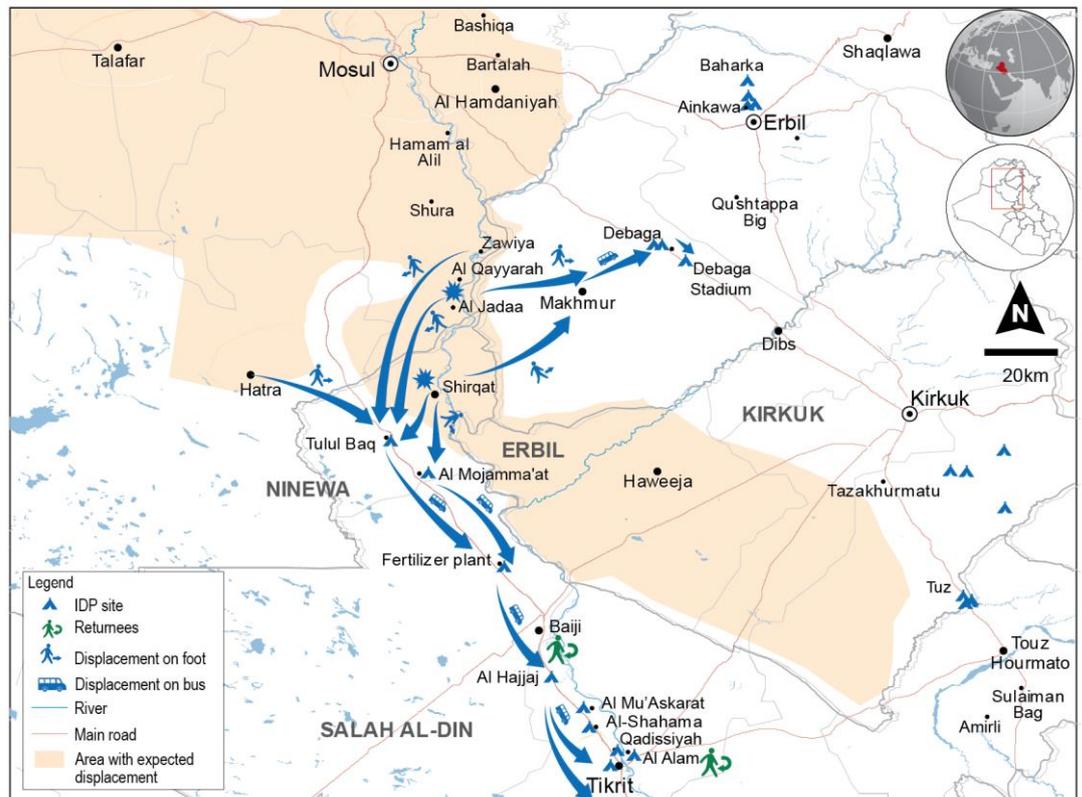
Humanitarian Response Plan

FUNDING

861 million requested for 2016 (US\$)

53% (\$453 million) received (reflects funding on FTS as of 29 August 2016)

Source: <http://fts.unocha.org>



Families from the east bank of the Tigris from Al Qayyarah to Al Shirqat head up to 50 kilometres towards Makhmur in Erbil Governorate, from where they are transported to Debagha camp. The influx of new displaced families has added further pressure on the

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

congestion of the camp. Of the currently over 35,000 inhabitants, over 8,000 live in the congested security screening area as no tents are available for screened families to move into. The Debaga Stadium shelters over 4,700 people and the new site, Debaga 2, over 11,000 people. One camp extension with 600 plots is underway and others are planned.

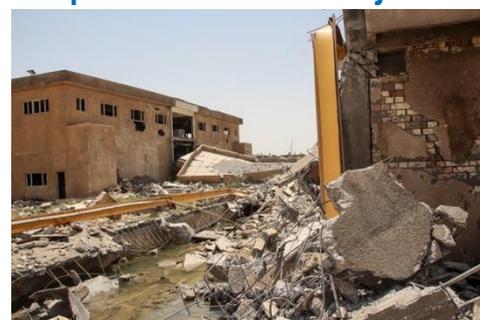
In Kirkuk Governorate, military operations launched mid-June in Hawiga have forced an increasing number of families from their homes seeking safety in territory controlled by the Government. In recent weeks, the number of new arrivals in Kirkuk has tripled to over 2,500 people per week. Some families flee via Debaga camp in Erbil from where they are transported to Kirkuk, while others flee northeast to try to reach government controlled areas of Kirkuk directly. The two major displacement camps in Kirkuk, Laylan and Nazrawa, are near capacity. A new camp in Daquq is under construction and partners are considering out-of-camp solutions.

Protection concerns and lack of access to basic services

Protection of displaced people remains a key concern for humanitarian partners. Families on the move have reportedly been victims of improvised explosive devices, snipers and other attacks by armed group actors. In some cases, families have remained stranded waiting to cross into government held territory with no humanitarian support. The security vetting process that all displaced men and boys older than 14 years undergo is stringent and humanitarian partners have raised concerns about the protection of civilians during displacement, including at security screening sites. The distance to the battlefield is in some cases not sufficient, as frontlines remain dynamic. Screening sites also offer very limited shelter, shading, food, water, hygiene and sanitation and healthcare. On 19 August, six mortar shells impacted at a fertiliser plant north of Baiji used as a screening site, reportedly killing 14 and injuring 35 people, including over 20 displaced people. The site has since been closed.

No quick return home for people from Fallujah

In Anbar Governorate, humanitarian partners assist the over 85,000 people displaced from Fallujah and surroundings, the vast majority of which depend on humanitarian assistance for survival. Services have been improved in the ten major camps and transit camps, as well as in displacement settlements and host communities. The biggest displacement camp in Anbar, Ameriyat Al Falluja (AAF), has been further extended to a total of 29 sub-camps while two are still under construction. In July, 89,000 displaced people from Fallujah and surroundings received food assistance.



The water pumping station in the city of Fallujah has sustained severe damage in the fighting. Credit: OCHA/Themba Linden

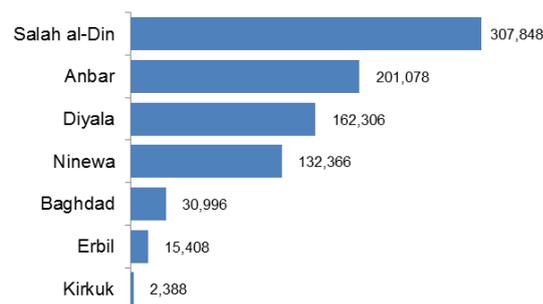
In the camps, conditions are harsh due to overcrowding and suffocating summer heat, with temperatures reaching 50°C this month. In areas surrounding camps, children are at risk of injury or death due to unexploded ordnance. The Government has called for a quick return of all displaced people to Fallujah, but at present it remains unclear when people will be able to return to their homes exactly. According to UNOSAT, satellite imagery indicates that the latest fighting destroyed or damaged more than 2,600 structures. In addition, a UN inter-agency assessment mission reported that key infrastructure like the water pumping station as well as the commercial area have sustained severe damage.

850,000 displaced people have now returned

More than 850,000 displaced people in Iraq have returned to their location of origin as of August 2016, according to IOM, of those displaced from June 2014 onwards. The return trend has accelerated since March 2016 and, from 22 June to 22 July 2016, overall returns increased by 6 per cent. The majority of the latest returns has been recorded in Salah al-Din and Anbar governorates. In Anbar, families have returned to Ramadi and Heet from displacement within the governorate and from neighbouring Baghdad

Governorate. These returns are partly related to the gradual resumption of services, including health, electricity, water, public administration and education.

Humanitarian partners however have raised concerns over the fact that some areas of return have yet to be cleared of mines and other explosive devices. This is particularly true in areas of Fallujah and Ramadi that have witnessed heavy fighting. In an effort to prevent incidents and protect civilians, authorities are advising returnees to limit their movements and stay in their villages.



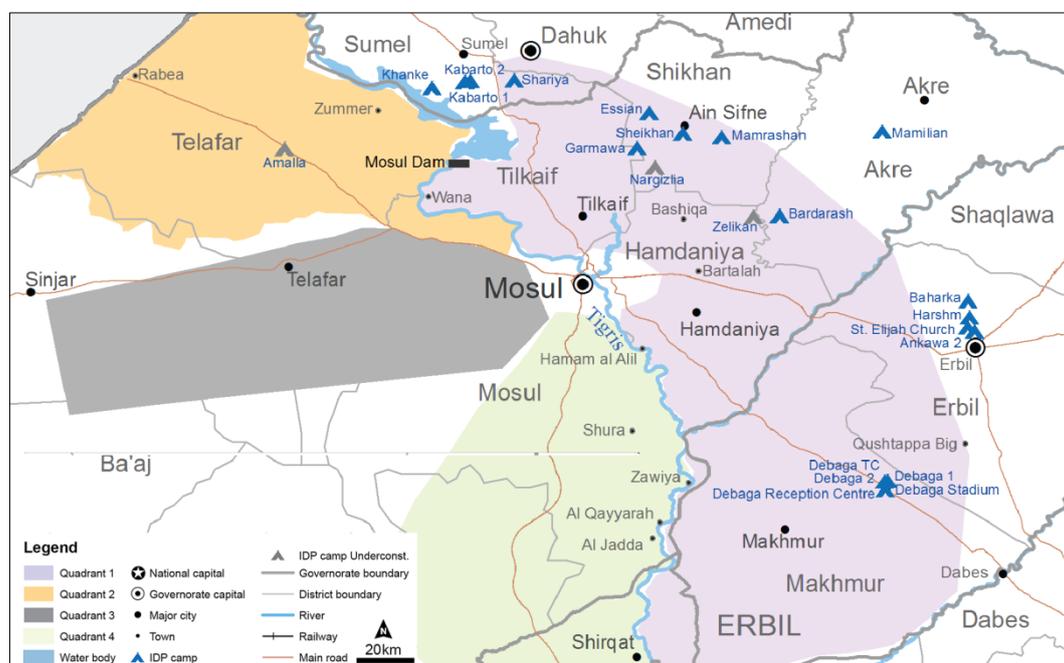
Returnees per governorate (Source: IOM DTM August 2016)

Partners join forces preparing for Mosul

The intensification of the military campaign as security forces advance towards Mosul, a city taken by ISIL in June 2014, is expected to displace up to 660,000 people along the Mosul corridor. Another 1.5 million people are likely to be impacted once military operations advance into Mosul itself, with devastating effects on civilians, including mass casualties and families trying to flee at extreme risk.

Partners are preparing to assist people along their route of displacement. The most immediate needs will be for protection, water, food, emergency shelter, and medical assistance. Women and girls, particularly those subjected to sexual and gender-based violence, will require specialized support. Emergency aid will be provided to people arriving at reception centres, notably community shading and shelter kits; protection support; emergency water, sanitation and hygiene supplies; health support; food boxes and hot meals. Further to this life-saving initial response, partners will continue to provide emergency relief across all sectors.

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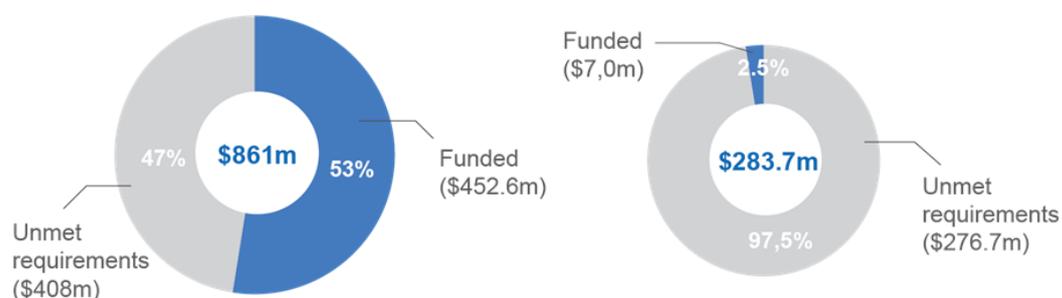
Constructing new camps for all anticipated Mosul displacement will be impossible in the short term. Partners are therefore prioritizing alternative out-of-camp solutions, notably supplying shelter kits and providing basic services in areas in host communities where displaced people concentrate. In an important step to facilitate assistance for displaced people from Mosul in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, the Kurdistan Regional Government has announced that humanitarian cargo will be able to be imported tax-free and visas for international aid workers will be issued free of charge.

Funding shortfall to prepare for Mosul

Partners launched a Flash Appeal for \$284 million to prepare for Mosul.

To prepare for the humanitarian needs caused by the expected battle for Mosul, partners launched a Flash Appeal for \$284 million to coincide with the Pledging Conference in Support of Iraq in Washington D.C. in late July. During the event, Member States pledged approximately \$590 million towards humanitarian activities, according to statements by the event organizers. By 25 August, OCHA Iraq's Humanitarian Finance Unit had received \$7 million or 2 per cent towards projects proposed in the Flash Appeal while further \$31 million were firmly pledged by 25 August. Additional funding is urgently required ahead of the onset of the Mosul military operation to effectively prepare the humanitarian response.

The funding required for the humanitarian impact of the Mosul operation is in addition to the support needed to maintain assistance to the existing 10 million people in need in Iraq. The 2016 Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), launched in January 2016, appealed for \$861 million in support of the ongoing "backbone" operation. The HRP is underfunded, having received only \$453 million or 53 per cent. As a result, some 99 essential life-saving programmes have shut or never started.



Source: <http://fts.unocha.org>, reflecting reported funding on FTS as of 29 August 2016, and OCHA Iraq Humanitarian Finance Unit (HFU).

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 allocation towards Mosul Flash Appeal

In order to channel funding into the key components of the Mosul Flash Appeal, a Second Standard Allocation of the Iraq Humanitarian Pooled Fund (IHPF) for this year has been activated. The prioritised clusters for this allocation include Shelter and NFI, WASH, Food security, Protection, Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Education and the Rapid Response Mechanism.

Funding will go to UN Agencies and national and international NGOs. It is anticipated that the IHPF will have up to \$45 million available to disburse when all pledges are realised as contributions. This allocation would be the biggest in the history of the IHPF since it was established one year ago. In addition, the Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq has allocated \$4 million from the IHPF Reserve to preposition critical humanitarian stocks to make UN Agencies response-ready for Mosul. In 2016 to date, the IHPF received \$22.1 million from Germany (\$11.2m), the Netherlands (\$6.8m), Sweden (\$2.6m) and Australia (\$1.5m). The IHPF has disbursed nearly \$34 million this year to partners in support of operations along the Anbar and Mosul corridors.

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