OVERVIEW

In September, humanitarian partners provided life-saving assistance to civilians affected by military operations in Hawiga and western Anbar, and to people in newly-accessible areas of Telafar and Mosul. Humanitarian partners reached up to 6.3 million people in 1,025 geographical locations across Iraq.

The bulk of humanitarian assistance was provided in camps, out-of-camp settings and newly accessible areas of Nineawa governorate to address the needs of the people affected by the Mosul and Telafar operations. Clusters focused on the preparations for the coming winter season, and worked closely with the Government to prepare for possible outbreaks of communicable diseases.

By the end of September, US$ 603 million1 of the $985 million requested in the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan was received, representing 61 per cent of the total funds required. Despite the underfunding affecting some clusters, over 100 per cent of the target population were reached with some form of assistance, with the highest numbers reached by the Health Cluster2. These figures include people reached by projects and programmes outside of the appeal.

1. As there is no obligation for donors to report funding to FTS, the level of funding reported may sometimes be less than the funding received. Cluster funding levels may also change when unallocated funding is assigned to the relevant cluster. 2. The health cluster figures for people reached were used to reflect the overall number of people reached. 3. People in need is a subset of the target population identified by the clusters in the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). 4. The target population is calculated based on strict prioritisation that addresses multi-sector or multiple needs, focusing on vulnerability rather than status. 5. Number of partners reporting on HRP response in the ActivityInfo platform.
MONTHLY DASHBOARD (SEPTEMBER 2017) OCHA

Contact Information: info.iraq@fscluster.org, ryan.freeman@wfp.org

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Overview
The Food Security Cluster continued to support food insecure and displaced people in the Hawiga operational area. Complementing the emergency response, cluster partners are also providing livelihood and agricultural support.

Needs
1. Emergency food assistance along displacement routes and other priority areas.
2. Monitoring and preparedness for upcoming wheat and barley planting as well as seasonal risks such as pest infestation like the Sunn pest.
3. Increased need for complementary livelihood programming and transition to cash/voucher support where appropriate.

Response
1. A total of 915,000 people received dry food rations while 4,640 were reached with livelihood activities.
2. Of the reported response, some 190,000 people received cash and voucher support from food and livelihood interventions. Cash and voucher activities accounted for 17 per cent of the response.
3. The cluster continued monitoring and assessing the food security situation with regular price and market bulletins. Partner assessments and post distribution monitoring was also conducted.

FUNDING

Required $235 m
Received $108.5 m

PEOPLE (In Need/Target/Reached)

People in need 3.2 m
People targeted 2.8 m
People reached 2.9 m
People reached from January to September 2017

PROGRESS AGAINST 2017 TARGETS BY GOVERNORATE

Progress
Gap
Response

Anbar
Babylon
Baghdad
Basrah
Dahuk
Diyala
Erbil
Kerbala
Kirkuk
Missan
Muthanna
Najaf
Ninewa
Qadissiya
Salah al-Din
Sulaymaniya
Thi-Qar
Wassit

PEOPLE REACHED BY RESPONSE LINE IN SEPTEMBER 2017

First line 936,436
Second line 193,263
Full cluster 0

The cumulative figure includes possible double-counting across types of assistance and caseloads, due to fluid population movement as a result of a constantly changing environment. It also includes WFP Immediate Response Rations distributed through Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) partners.

September 2017
SITUATION ANALYSIS

Overview
As winter approaches, the cluster revised the relevant shelter and NFI technical guidelines and is compiling information on gaps in winterization items nationwide. The cluster is also finalizing guidelines on durable solutions applied to conflict-damaged houses. Harmonized categorization of damage levels, definition and the scope of repairs with minimum repair standards have been agreed by the Cluster Strategic Advisory Group. The cluster technical working group is developing a system to collect, compile and map conflict damaged shelter assessments data and partner responses on durable shelter interventions. The cluster also responded to needs of the people affected by the military operations in Hawiga. The cluster also published guidance on NFI (version 12) and winterization (version 6).

Needs
1. People in camps and out of camps settings require shelter and NFI winterization support. Significant gap of NFI identified in camps in Nineawa governorate, including winter NFI and kerosene identified in Centre-South and Kirkuk governorates.
2. Shelter in camps for West Anbar response is required, including repair and maintenance.

Response
1. Cluster partners completed post-distribution monitoring surveys in camps and out-of-camp settings, reaching more than 7,000 vulnerable households. The cluster also supported camp maintenance activities such as the construction of communal shading, kitchen, rehabilitation of fences, road, drainage and camp electricity networks.
2. Since January, the cluster reached 1,640,382 people out of the overall target of 2.3 million with NFI kits, 915,228 of whom also benefited from shelter interventions. The coverage for NFI kits stands at 71 per cent of the target, and 39 per cent for shelter.
3. For the month of September, 236,826 people were assisted with shelter response activities including 38,742 people who benefited from NFI kits across the country. The breakdown of this assistance is: (a) 123,036 people were assisted with shelter support including 38,742 people assisted with NFI kits int the first line response. (b) In the second line response, 113,790 people benefited from shelter upgrades and basic repair interventions. (c) No NFI replenishment interventions or durable shelter repair options were reported in the full cluster response.

* Shelter and Non-Food Items

PROJECTS

PROGRESS AGAINST 2017

TARGETS BY GOVERNORATE

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Contact Information: coord.iraq@sheltercluster.org, coord2.iraq@sheltercluster.org
In September, the WASH Cluster focused on providing services to emergency sites for displaced people from Telafar and Hawiga, including water for drinking/hygiene, emergency latrines and shower facilities. Camps that received the IDPs including Nimrod, Haj Ali, Jeddhah 1-4 and Al Alam 3 (West Anbar) were reinforced to prepare for and provide minimum WASH services. The cluster also implemented water trucking, latrine installation, hygiene kit distributions, emergency repair of treatment plants in off- camp, host community and informal settlements in Mosul.

### Needs

1. Fuel to operate water facilities and chlorine gas for water treatment are some of the key issues affecting the provision of sufficient safe water resources to the IDPs. Limited sustainable solutions are impacting the water supply facilities.
2. There is urgent need for more financial resources to sustain WASH services and care and maintenance of facilities across all IDP camps. Lack of funding is forcing partners to scale down or exit completely from supporting IDPs in the camps amidst high needs.
3. Additional influx of IDPs from newly accessible areas e.g. from Telafar into camps has created high demands on water and sanitation, and need for more financial resources to continue sustaining WASH services.

### Response

1. About 1,250 of 6,116 families displaced from Telafar and 2,350 of 7,231 families displaced from Hawiga received emergency WASH service such as water, sanitation facilities and hygiene kits.
2. About 2.1 million IDPs across Iraq (over 280,000 of which are from the Mosul operation) were reached with WASH services. This includes: maintenance and upgrading of water and sanitation facilities like latrines, showers, tanks, taps, garbage bins, drainage.
3. About 3,505 m³ of water is trucked daily to 170,600 people in western Mosul. A total of 2,704 m³ of water is trucked daily to IDPs and vulnerable host communities in Shirqat, Tikrit complexes and al Alam camp-3 in SAD, Kilo 18 camp and East Ramadi areas/camps in Anbar, Abu Ghraib and in Baghdad.
4. Mapping of hot spots and reinforced hygiene promotion with a focus on diarrhea prevention. Cholera preparedness activities include water quality surveillance, chlorine provision, mapping of hotspots and hygiene messaging through media and household visits.

### Funding

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<td>$139.2 m</td>
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### People Reached

- **People targeted**: xxx,xxx
- **People reached**: xxx,xxx
- **People reached from January to September 2017**: 6.3 m

### People Reached by Response Line

**September 2017**

- **First line**: 490,231
- **Second line**: 277,588
- **Full cluster**: 223,320

### Partners

- **Number of partners**: 37
- **Partners**: 6-40

### Situation Analysis

#### Overview

In September, the WASH Cluster focused on providing services to emergency sites for displaced people from Telafar and Hawiga, including water for drinking/hygiene, emergency latrines and shower facilities. Camps that received the IDPs including Nimrod, Haj Ali, Jeddhah 1-4 and Al Alam 3 (West Anbar) were reinforced to prepare for and provide minimum WASH services. The cluster also implemented water trucking, latrine installation, hygiene kit distributions, emergency repair of treatment plants in off- camp, host community and informal settlements in Mosul.
SITUATION ANALYSIS

Overview
The displaced people from the Hawiga operation required trauma management as well as a comprehensive package of primary health care (PHC) services through fixed and mobile clinics, particularly in mustering and screening sites. Additionally, people in camps require PHC and referral services. Referrals include both emergency and non-emergency complicated cases. The cluster is more than 100 per cent funded, and has reached more than the planned target.

Needs
1. Mass casualty management; trauma/non-trauma emergency and cold cases referrals; emergency immunization; reproductive health and ante-natal/post-natal care services; steady supply of life-saving and non-communicable disease medicines; urgent health personnel deployment to sites of operation.
2. Identification and containment of potential communicable disease outbreaks.
3. Medicines and medical supplies, particularly medicines for chronic illnesses.

Response
1. Partners provided critical life-saving services to vulnerable population groups through 351,381 consultations in 10 governorates
2. 14,002 vaccinations to children under five.
3. 49,342 reproductive health consultations were provided during the reporting period.

FUNDING
- Required: $109.6 m
- Received: $124.4 m

PEOPLE (In Need/Target/Reached)
- People in need: 9.7 m
- People targeted: 6.2 m
- People reached: 6.3 m

PEOPLE REACHED BY RESPONSE LINE IN SEPTEMBER 2017
- First line: 35,138
- Second line: 231,911
- Full cluster: 84,331

PROGRESS AGAINST 2017 TARGETS BY GOVERNORATE

PARTNERS
- 30 partners

Reporting Agencies
September 2017
**SITUATION ANALYSIS**

**Overview**
Military operations to retake areas in west Anbar, east Shirqat and Hawiga began, and displacement due to the referendum in KR-I was observed. New arrivals from Hawiga were transferred from Kirkuk to camps in Ninewa. Displacement out of Mosul and retaken areas in Ninewa remained low, while returns to Mosul increased. Forced returns of IDPs from east Anbar camps by security actors was observed.

**Needs**
1. Families fleeing Hawiga into Ninewa require protection monitoring, legal assistance and psycho-social support. Despite considerable advocacy, military presence in Ninewa camps continues to be a challenge. Overnight presence of protection actors and scale up of gender-based violence (GBV) services are required in Haji Ali camp.
2. Limited number of protection actors in Anbar and Salah al-Din have impacted on scaling up of protection response to new displacements. There is a critical gap in child protection case management services in Anbar and Baghdad.
3. The presence of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) in areas of origin remains a significant threat for returning families. There is a need for additional threat impact assessments, and continuation of clearance, survey and MRE activities.

**Response**
1. Protection, GBV and child protection actors responded at Kirkuk checkpoints, as well as at Haji Ali camp in Ninewa, particularly on access to safety, and early identification and documentation of unaccompanied and separated children.
2. Protection partners undertook advocacy on ID confiscation and forced eviction/return issues in east Anbar camps.
3. Preparations for the 16 Days of Activism against GBV are underway.
4. Mine action actors conducted mine risk education, explosives remnants of war clearance, non-technical risk surveys, and delivered victim assistance across Iraq. Police officers were trained to identify, mark and report explosive hazards in Anbar.

**FUNDING**
- Required: $106.8 m
- Received: $57.9 m

**PEOPLE**
- People in need: 8.7 m
- People targeted: 3.4 m
- People reached: 2.3 m
- People reached from January to September 2017: 169,466

**PROGRESS AGAINST 2017 TARGETS BY GOVERNORATE**

- **Anbar**: Response
- **Babylon**: Gap
- **Baghdad**: Gap
- **Basrah**: Gap
- **Dahuk**: Gap
- **Diyala**: Gap
- **Erbil**: Response
- **Kerbala**: Response
- **Kirkuk**: Gap
- **Missan**: Gap
- **Muthanna**: Gap
- **Najaf**: Gap
- **Ninewa**: Response
- **Qadissiya**: Gap
- **Salah al-Din**: Gap
- **Sulaymaniyah**: Gap
- **Thi-Qar**: Gap
- **Wasit**: Gap

**PARTNERS**
- 63 partners

**PEOPLE REACHED BY RESPONSE LINE SEPTEMBER 2017**
- First line: 169,466
- Second line: 105,055
- Full cluster: 8,047

*For actual figures of people reached by governorate visit https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/iraq/2017-dashboards
SITUATION ANALYSIS (August 2017)

Overview
A back-to-school campaign was initiated by partners, including the use of mobile teams and information through print and social media. The campaign is aimed at encouraging communities to send children back to nearby schools. Cluster members also provided technical support to the Ministry of Education of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq to track implementation of education activities in the region. In August, partners rolled out capacity building initiatives including six workshops for over 130 staff from cluster organizations. This initiative is expected to broaden education-in-emergency responses and ensure that affected communities have access to quality education services.

Needs
1. Damage assessment for most schools in Telafar and in the newly-accessible areas in western Mosul is required to ensure that these schools are rehabilitated before the next academic year (2017-2018).
2. Schools in West, East and outside of Mosul (newly-accessible areas) are in need of school materials (furniture, text books and stationary).
3. Lack of funding remains a major operational constraint for partners who are unable to adequately respond in newly accessible areas of western Mosul and western Anbar.

Response
1. In August, 57,132 boys and girls (3-17 years) benefitted from established learning spaces across Iraq.
2. Emergency learning supplies were distributed to over 12,314 school-aged IDP children.
3. Over 300 teachers/facilitators were trained in education-in-emergency.
4. Over 1,000 boys and girls were re-integrated into formal education through non-formal programmes (including accelerated learning programmes or other catch-up classes).

FUNDING
- Required: $69.9 m
- Received: $23.7 m

PEOPLE
- In Need: 1.5 m
- Targeted: 3.7 m
- Reached: 1.3 m

PROGRESS AGAINST 2017 TARGETS BY GOVERNORATE

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PARTNERS
- 11 partners

PEOPLE REACHED BY RESPONSE LINE IN SEPTEMBER 2017
- First line: 56,257
- Second line: 50,313
- Full cluster: 19,498
SITUATION ANALYSIS (August 2017)

Overview
Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) partners are working to ensure that vulnerable households from Ninewa, Anbar, Kirkuk and Salah al-Din have the ability to meet their basic needs. They distribute one-off emergency cash assistance to newly displaced vulnerable displaced families. Highly vulnerable displaced, host community, returnee and households who remained in their homes throughout the conflict also receive up to three months of assistance. Households use this cash assistance to meet a range of urgent basic needs.

Needs
1. Vulnerable households displaced because of military operations in Mosul as well as those displaced from Hawiga and west Anbar require urgent life-saving assistance to meet their basic needs while residing outside of camps.
2. Vulnerable households without legal documents require the assistance of legal actors to replace missing documents. These documents will enable them access government social safety net systems, such as the Public Distribution System. Cash Working Group actors refer households to legal actors across Iraq.

Response
A total of 4,192 households (25,152 people) received 1,743,271,841 Iraqi Dinar ($1,494,682) in multi-purpose cash assistance across Iraq in August 2017.

* Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance
SITUATION ANALYSIS

Overview
The influx of IDPs from the military operations in Telafar and Hawiga resulted in a rise in demand for housing in neighbouring areas, causing rental prices to rise. IDPs and returnees continue to face some challenges in accessing public services and opportunities to earn income in and around Mosul and the Ninewa Plains.

Cluster partners continue to implement cash-for-work projects to clean wreckage and conduct light rehabilitation of public and private properties. Business training and grants to open small shops took place in in Ninewa. Vocational trainings are being provided throughout Erbil and Dahuk governorates, including in IDP camps.

Needs
1. Micro-projects, especially in agriculture and livestock, to improve the economic situation of the returnees is required in newly accessible areas.
2. Additional cash-for-work initiatives to help IDPs and refugees access livelihood opportunities.

Response
A total of 18,043 people were reached with emergency livelihood activities in September as per the following breakdown:
1. Temporary employment opportunities or cash-for-work was availed by 12,364 people.
2. Professional skills or business development trainings were provided for 2,952 people.
3. A total of 2,688 people benefited from small businesses supported with small-grants/micro-finance and employment.

FUNDING

PEOPLE (In Need/Target/Reached)

People in need: 0.159 m
People targeted: 5.2 m
People reached: 0.05 m

People reached from January to September 2017

PROGRESS AGAINST 2017 TARGETS BY GOVERNORATE

PARTNERS

6 partners

PEOPLE REACHED BY RESPONSE LINE IN SEPTEMBER 2017

Reporting Agencies

CONTACT INFORMATION

EMERGENCY LIVELIHOODS
**SITUATION ANALYSIS**

**Overview**
During the month of September, the cluster identified 698,276 people living in camps and 140,014 people in other displacement sites. IDP influxes from Hawiga and Anbar were identified and assisted while returns continue across the country, with at least 22,488 people leaving the 14 Mosul priority camps.

**Needs**
1. During September, the main needs identified in camps by camp management were food, winter items, employment and medical care.
2. Winter items are required as the season approaches.

**Response**
1. The cluster supported regular monitoring of living conditions in camps and informal settlements while continuing to identify gaps and coordinate services with other clusters continues.
2. The cluster also focused on supporting the Government and partners’ preparedness measures to the Hawiga and Anbar operations.

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**FUNDING**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\text{ Required}$</td>
<td>$18.7 \text{ m}$</td>
<td>$1.8 \text{ m}$</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**PEOPLE**

- People in need: $2.7 \text{ m}$
- People targeted: $0.9 \text{ m}$
- People reached*: $1.3 \text{ m}$

*People reached from January to August 2017

*No data reported for September 2017

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**PARTNERS**

- 7 partners
- **Number of partners**

---

*No data on beneficiaries reached were reported by the CCCM cluster for September 2017*
Overview
The rate of new displacements decreased in September after the end of the Mosul and Telafar military operations. The Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) responded to the needs of newly-displaced people on the move from Hawiga, western Anbar and east Shirqat. RRM provided emergency response items for survival in the first 72 hours of displacement, including food, water and hygiene materials.

Needs
1. Newly displaced people continue to require life-saving and dignity preserving RRM emergency packages in camps and out-of-camp locations.

Response
1. RRM partners distributed 16,136 emergency kits to 71,266 people, of which 39,991 were children (including 18,924 boys and 21,067 girls). Compared to August, there was a 58 per cent decrease in RRM deliveries. However, distributions in Anbar rose by 38 per cent indicating an increase in the influx of IDPs, with 45 per cent reaching Anbar during the month.
2. The partners also assisted around 18,000 people with more than 4,660 emergency kits in response to the displacements originating from Hawiga and east Shirqat.
3. In 2017, the RRM consortium reached 2,276,568 vulnerable people including over 428,318 families and 1.24 million children.
SITUATION ANALYSIS

Overview
The Logistics Cluster facilitates access to sufficient and reliable logistics services to the humanitarian community. The Logistics Cluster also maintains a crucial coordination and information management role to maximise the use of available resources in-country, providing support and advocating for customs clearance.

Needs
1. There is need for sufficient storage capacity for prepositioning and contingency stocks in areas close to emergency sites and newly-accessible locations.
2. There is a continuing need for logistics coordination and information due to the unpredictable operational scenario and the movement of IDPs and returnees throughout several governorates under different authorities.

Response
1. Common storage is available in 18 locations. Between October 2016 and September 2017, 42 humanitarian organizations were provided with access to common storage.
2. The Logistics Cluster is currently loaning 12 mobile storage units to seven different organizations to expand their own storage capacities in key operational areas.

ORGANIZATIONS
(Targeted/supported)
2 Partners in appeal
107 Organizations supported through services, training and coordination.
62 INGOs, 25 NNGOs, 11 UN agencies
9 Government agencies

COMMON STORAGE capacity (in M²)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Operational Areas</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ninewa</td>
<td>11,760M²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>6,780M²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah Al-Omar</td>
<td>3,400M²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dahuk</td>
<td>2,760M²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>2,000M²</td>
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FUNDING

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$2.5 m</td>
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</table>

ORGANIZATIONS
(Targeted)
146 Organizations targeted
1 Partner in appeal

MONTHLY DASHBOARD (SEPTEMBER 2017)

Contact Information: Prakash.muniandy@wfp.org

SITUATION ANALYSIS (August 2017)

Overview
The ETC continues to respond to the vital communications needs of humanitarian partners in its core sites in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq and also in new sites established as part of the Mosul humanitarian response. Security concerns and access restraints to priority camps impacted the ETC’s plans.

Needs
1. Humanitarians require training on security telecommunications and internet connectivity services in emergency sites/camps to facilitate their work as part of the Mosul response; as well as provision of such services. The ETC will deploy internet connectivity services in Qayyarah Jad’ah camps from 1 to 6 August.
2. Communities in IDP camps and other emergency sites require access to vital communications services. Assessments were carried out in Hammam al Alil camps 1 and 2; more are planned in the three camps in Hasansham in August.

Response
1. The cluster provided lifesaving communications services including security telecommunications and internet connectivity in 11 sites.
2. Provision of coordination and information-sharing services.
3. The cluster pre-positioned and pre-configured equipment for immediate deployment in emergency sites.*
**SITUATION ANALYSIS**

**Overview**
The humanitarian situation continues to be volatile, with large displacement of civilians resulting from ongoing military operations. Displacement from the most recent operation in Telafar in the month of August and the return of internally displaced people to some newly-accessible areas continued.

**Needs**
1. Humanitarian partners require up-to-date data on displacement and returns.
2. Effective national and sub-national coordination fora enabling a rapid life-saving response.
3. Connect people in need with service providers to further promote accountability to affected population.
4. Facilitate access and coordinate common needs assessments and analysis.

**Response**
1. Cluster members effectively shared real-time data on displacement, needs, gaps and security alerts, enabling the work of humanitarian partners.
2. Different coordination fora such as the HCT and ICCG facilitated a coordinated humanitarian response.
3. The Civil Military Coordination Unit facilitated humanitarian access to conflict-affected areas through active engagement with the relevant military actors.
4. OCHA is leading the planning and preparedness for the humanitarian response resulting from the anticipated Hawiga operations.

**FUNDING**

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<tr>
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<td>$18.1 m</td>
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**KEY INDICATORS SEPTEMBER 2017**

- **Number of IM Products**: 31 (200%)
- **Number of calls to the IICC**: 6,895 (151%)
- **% closed cases**: 94% (98%)

**PROGRESS SEPTEMBER 2017**

- **Snapshots**: 4
- **Datasets created**: 10
- **Daily security alerts**: 17
- **Factsheets**: 6
- **Reports (weekly, bi-weekly, monthly)**: 13
- **Maps produced**: 69
- **Round tables**: 4
- **Dashboards**: 4
- **Humanitarian Bulletins**: 2

**Reporting Agencies**

- OCHA REACH UNOPS
- INSO iMMAP IOM-DTM