



IRAQ

Amman , 13 December 2017

SITUATION		
<p>The current crisis in Iraq has begun in June 2014, when militants of the Islamic State (ISIS) seized control of over one third of Iraq’s territory within a few weeks. With the help of international forces, Iraqi Security Forces, the Kurdish Peshmerga and various armed groups, engaged in the fight against ISIS. After several successful offensives against the ISIS-held territories, the government of Iraq declared the end of war against ISIS on 9 December 2017. The victory was expected to further motivate internally displaced people (IDPs) to return to their places of origin, as well as halt any new large-scale displacements. However, a referendum held on Kurdish independence on 25 September 2017 has triggered conflict between the government of Iraq and the Kurdish regional government. Although the new system of territorial control seems to have stabilized, economic effects of the ongoing political dispute are likely to negatively affect vulnerable populations.</p>		
NEEDS		
<p>Public and private infrastructures have suffered serious damages and are often contaminated with explosive hazards. The need for clearance of unexploded ordnances/bombs and explosive remnants of war, coupled with the reconstruction of infrastructure (water and sanitation networks, homes) providing access to basic services are crucial preconditions for return. One of the most commonly mentioned problem among IDPs and returnees is their inability to access basic services due to a lack of income. Furthermore, many IDPs and returnees have suffered psychological trauma as result of the war and displacement.</p> <p>Both returnee and IDP populations are in urgent need of assistance. Specific groups (e.g. female-headed households, along with ethnic & religious minorities) require special attention as social exclusion may make them more vulnerable than others; more specifically, those whom remained displaced due to a change in ethno-religious composition of the place of origin.</p> <p>According to the assessments made by ACT members, and based on their experiences from their current engagement, the priority sectors are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter / NFIs • Food Security • Mine action • Protection/Psychosocial • Social cohesion • WASH • Education • Early recovery / Livelihoods • Multi-purpose cash 		
STAKEHOLDERS		
<p>The following national and international entities are present and doing their best to respond to the crisis:</p>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National government	The governments of Iraq and Kurdistan are both following up on the development of the situation; their current priority is camp consolidation and the facilitation of returns.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UN Agencies	The United Nations is represented by the political mission (UNAMI) and the Humanitarian Country Team that consists of 20 agencies (ESCWA, FAO, ILO, IOM, OCHA, OHCHR, UNHCR, UNCTAD, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, UN Women, UNODC, UNEP, UN-HABITAT, UNIDO,

		UNOPS, UNFPA, WFP, WHO) acting in their respective mandate areas. Activities are coordinated by OCHA.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INGOs	All the major INGOs are present in Iraq, the NGO coordination committee counts 95 international members. The biggest actors are present all over the country, others limit their activities to certain areas based on their capacity and the needs. Most INGOs are engaged in multi-sector activities.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Red Cross Red Crescent Movement	ICRC is present all over Iraq, providing medical assistance, food and WASH services, NFI, cash assistance and support to detainees.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Military presence	The international coalition is present with training missions. The military is not engaged in humanitarian response, but they are involved in access issues (checkpoints).
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National NGOs	Several national NGOs are present both on Kurdish and federal territory. They are implementing programs for international NGOs in all sectors, and actively participate in coordination.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Civil society groups	People use social media to organize themselves for providing philanthropic assistance to vulnerable groups in their surroundings.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Faith based groups	Churches are one of the most important source of information as they follow up on the movements of their members, they often take a role in collecting the needs of the community.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Host communities	Host communities are under increased pressure due to the effects of the economic sanctions on the Kurdistan region. As some groups are unable to return to their places of origin, this may cause an increase in tensions.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Affected communities	The behaviour and intentions of affected communities vary; while some of them are motivated to return, others are afraid or unable to do so due for various reasons. The affected communities are engaging in several coping strategies to diversify their income.

The emergency response is currently being coordinated by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) in collaboration with national authorities; please note that the cluster system is in place and operational. To ensure that the humanitarian response is well coordinated and complementary, the Iraq ACT forum will take part in meetings with all relevant sector stakeholders and establish an open line of communication with crisis affected persons and communities to ensure a humanitarian response based on participation and feedback.

ACT Alliance

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ACT Alliance has been working in Iraq since 2014, now helping/planning to help people affected by the crisis
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ACT Alliance continues to monitor the situation and is prepared to conduct an assessment to have an in-depth context analysis and better understanding of existing vulnerabilities, in order to provide the best possible response.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The ACT forum are preparing ACT appeal (IRQ181) – follow in response to provide WASH services, shelter/NFI, food packages, livelihood activities & cash assistance, protection & psychosocial support, mine action and education services to approximately 170 000 affected persons in the coming months..

Any funding indication or pledge should be communicated to the Head of Finance and Administration,

SECRETARIAT: 150, route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switz. **TEL.:** +4122 791 6434 – **FAX:** +4122 791 6506 – www.actalliance.org

Core Humanitarian STANDARD The ACT Alliance Secretariat's continuous improvement in the application of the Core Humanitarian Standard is independently verified by HQAI

Line Hempel (Line.Hempel@actalliance.org), and Senior Finance Officer Lorenzo Correa (Lorenzo.Correa@actalliance.org)

For further information please contact:

Forum Coordinator, Zita Andrassy (zita.andrassy@hia.hu)

ACT Regional Representative, Gorden Simango (Gorden.Simango@actalliance.org)

ACT Web Site address: <http://www.actalliance.org>