IRAQ

FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

Strengthening Humanitarian Response

Dahuk Meeting
12th June, 2018
Agenda

1. Introduction of partners

2. Humanitarian Need Overview (OCHA)

3. IM Products for partners
   - *Iraq assessments registry*
   - *FSC dashboard*

4. Updates from partners

5. AOB
   - *GRC workshop notes*
   - *Funding opportunities - Protection Cluster Coordination.*
   - Financial Tracking System
Introduction of partners
2. Humanitarian Need Overview
2. IM Products

- Iraq Assessments Registry
- FSC Dashboard
What is The Assessment Registry?

- An OCHA-managed platform/service provided to all humanitarian actors.
- Provides a way for organizations to **share the details and results** of humanitarian assessments.
- A service so agencies/organizations can **discover assessments** that have already been undertaken and **avoid unnecessary survey fatigue**
- Tracks locations and sectors that have been **well or insufficiently assessed**.
- The registry allows **sorting** assessments undertaken by title, location, leading and participating organizations, sectors and assessment status.
- AR is a **coordination tool** which can highlight assessment geographical/sectoral and thematic gaps and overlaps
- Provides the **link to the assessment reports**, questionnaires and data if made publicly available.
Assessment conducted by Clusters from Jan 2017 to Mar 2018

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Assessments conducted: 322
Planned assessment by: 1
Partners conducting assessments: 75
Resources

• Guidance:

• Iraq Assessment Registry:
  https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/iraq/assessments
Questions?

Reem Nashashibi, nashashibi@un.org
Alexandra Lazau-Ratz, Lazau-ratz@un.org
2. IM Products

- Iraq Assessments Registry
- FSC Dashboard
In April, the Food Security Cluster response has maintained a focus on camp assistance to food insecure beneficiaries and seen a trend toward cash and food modalities for returnees. Trend assessment data demonstrates an increasing need for place of origin response, with clear indications of a sustained movement to cash for asset, resilience and livelihood programming required from partners.

Larger scale interventions in newly retaken regions are in planning phase for Agency partners, while many smaller partners are undertaking rapid assessments and implementing cash based assistance packages.

Reported partner presence: Strategic objectives 1 & 2

Reported response in April 2018

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SO1: Provide emergency food assistance to displaced families living in camps and sub-standard accommodation (related to HRP SO 1 and 3)

Reported activities for Strategic Objective One – April 2018

Strategic Objective One - Activities

- FSC partners reported 723,540 individuals (120,590 HHS) received support from Monthly dry food ration (30 days)
- 1 FSC partners reported 1,500 individuals (250 HHS) received support from Mixed Dry food items
- 1 FSC partners reported 4,800 individuals (800 HHS) received support from Ready to eat rations
- 4 FSC partners reported 96,780 individuals (16,130 HHS) received support from Monthly cash or voucher transfer (30 days)
- 1 FSC partners reported 85,000 individuals received support from Emergency School Feeding

Governorate response

- Ninewa: 566,340
- Anbar: 75,438
- Dahuk: 67,866
- Salah al-Din: 31,110
- Kirkuk: 30,090
- Erbil: 21,018
- Sulaymaniyah: 20,886
- Baghdad: 6,936
- Diyala: 5,814
- Kerbala: 3,630

Production date: 14-May-18
Data sources: FSC Partners (ActivityInfo)
SO2: Provide agricultural inputs or services to protect agricultural productive assets and help restore fragile livelihoods of returning or vulnerable families (related to HRP SO 2, and 4)

Reported activities for Strategic Objective Two – April 2018

2 FSC partners reported 1,140 individuals (190 HHS) received support from agricultural inputs

2 FSC partners reported 5,064 individuals (844 HHS) received support from Cash for work schemes, income generation

Governorate response

SO2 Beneficiaries

0
1 - 420
1,045 - 3,098
421 - 720

0 50 100 Kilometers

http://fscluster.org/iraq

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the UN.

Production date: 14-May-18
Data sources: FSC Partners (ActivityInfo)

Contact:
Info.Iraq@fscluster.org
timothy.anderson@wfp.org

5,784

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Governorate response

FAO; 1,044
Mission East; 726
REACH; 420
Mercy Hands; 4,020
Total Number of Beneficiaries Assisted by Food Security Cluster Partners - April 2018

Total Number of Beneficiaries Assisted: **921,832***

The cumulative figure includes possible double-counting across types of assistance and geographies, due to fluid population movement as a result of a constantly changing environment.

**Partners by Governorates**

- **NINAWA**
  - ZOA
  - WFP (MH, SP, WV), MoMD
  - FAO, WFP (MH)
  - ME
  - WFP (IHA)

- **DAHUK**
  - WFP (WVI)
  - DAIKUR

- **ERBIL**
  - WFP (ACTED)

- **SULAYMANIYAH**
  - WFP (CDO), MoMD
  - REACH

- **KIRKUK**
  - WFP (CDO)

- **DIYALA**
  - WFP (CDO)

- **ANBAR**
  - WFP (MH)
  - HRF

- **KERBALA**
  - WFP (MH)

- **BAGHDAD**
  - WFP (MH)

**Assistance Modality**

- **Mixed Dry food rations**
- **Cash for work**
- **Agricultural inputs**
- **Emergency School Feeding**

**Cash & Voucher**

Date Created: 23 May 2018
Contact: info@fscluster.org
Website: www.fscluster.org/iraq
Map References: IQ, FSC Beneficiaries, A2L

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Reported response in April 2018

Total Individuals assisted: 921,832

- 11 Non HRP Partners reported
- 10 out of 18 Governorates assisted
- 3 IHPF funded projects this year (IRW, IHA, DAI)
- 13% Assisted with Cash and Voucher

Governorate Names:
- Ninewa: 657,124
- Anbar: 76,938
- Dahuk: 67,866

District Names:
- Hamdaniya: 339,312
- Mosul: 309,514

Sub District Names:
- Markaz Al Hamdaniya: 299,100
- Al Qayara: 177,648

Partner Names:
- Mercy Hands: 364,152
- SP: 299,100
- WFP-HAI: 85,000
- WVI: 74,520
UPDATES FROM PARTNERS
AOB:

- GRC (GOVERNORATE RETURN COMMITTEE) WORKSHOP NOTES
- FINANCIAL TRACKING SYSTEM
Governorate Return Committee (GRC) Workshop (May 2\textsuperscript{nd}, 2018 - Baghdad)

Objectives:

- Ensure that the NGO and UN members of the GRCs proceed with a common understanding and voice, representing the whole humanitarian community.

- Ensure that members have clear understanding of the guidance materials approved by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and that should be used, among others, for decision making.

- Ensure a common understanding that the humanitarian actors and government counterparts need to move from a discussion of camp consolidation and closure to returns in general, without prompting premature returns.
Outcomes of the discussion

• The Principled Returns Framework, endorsed by the HCT, will also need to be revised and expanded to include barriers to return and proposed solutions to such barriers.

• There is need to revise the document and make it more inclusive and not just focused on camp consolidation and closure.

• **Durable solutions** should be also highlighted when discussions with the government takes place, in order to encourage a range of options for displaced Iraqis, including sustainable returns, local integration or settlement in another part of Iraq.
Durable Solutions: An Approach to resolving displacement

• There is need to look at the process from there turn and preparedness point of view. Currently it is mainly focused on camp consolidation and closure.

□ There is need to engage and bring on board stabilization, recovery and development actors; make them part of the discussion and decision-making process.

• To resolve the current issues around secondary displacement and local integration, concrete steps should be taken to address the challenge of achieving durable solutions by both government and humanitarian/development actors.

• There is need for data collection in areas of origin, to capture existing services and gaps to inform and prioritize intervention in areas of origin; and linking the information to camps/ areas of displacement.

• There is a need to undertake social cohesion activities to address conflicts between different groups (tribal dispute, ethnic disputes, etc.), as this ultimately impacts reconciliation and eventually integration in areas of origin.
A non-linear process: Coordinated and timely engagement

The involvement of the development sector at the beginning of the emergency phase is important in identifying the main risks of long-term displacement, IDPs’ specific and future needs in terms of housing, subsistence and basic services.
Options for Durable Solutions?

1- Sustainable return
2- Sustainable local integration
3- Sustainable settlement in another part of the country
The Financial Tracking System (FTS) aims to present a complete picture of all international humanitarian funding flows. It is managed by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).
WHY REPORT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FTS?

• FTS **improves resource allocation decisions and advocacy** by clearly indicating to what extent humanitarian funding are received, especially against the requirements of the HRP.

• FTS **allows donors to direct funds** to where they are most needed by providing an overview of who is doing what to respond to crises and highlighting under-funded projects, organisations and sectors.

• FTS **supports the transparency and accountability** of the humanitarian system: it informs real-time decision-making at both national and global levels across all humanitarian emergencies and actors, so that decisions won’t just be based on the amount of money received, but on how this relates to progress against our stated objectives, and ultimately to the impact on the needs of beneficiaries.
Please contact OCHA focal points by email if you require support to report contributions to FTS:

• Nihan Erdogan : erdogann@un.org
Thank you very Much