



ANNUAL REPORT OF ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS IN IRAQ FOR PROVISION OF HUMANITARIAN AIR SERVICES

COUNTRY	IRAQ
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I. SUMMARY OF FUNDING IN 2011 – US\$

Funding	1. Total amount required for the humanitarian response		11,071,136	
	2. Breakdown of total response funding received by source	2.1 CERF		1,500,000
		2.2 COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (<i>if applicable</i>)		N/A
		2.3 OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral)		5,791,167
		2.4 TOTAL		7,291,167
	3. Breakdown of funds received by window	<input type="checkbox"/> Underfunded		N/A
		1. <i>First Round</i>		N/A
		2. <i>Second Round</i>		N/A
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rapid Response		1,500,000
	4. Please provide the breakdown of CERF funds by type of partner	4.1 Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation		1,500,000
		4.2 Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation		N/A
		4.3 Funds forwarded to government partners		N/A
		4.4 TOTAL		1,500,000

II. SUMMARY OF BENEFICIARIES PER EMERGENCY

Total number of individuals affected by the crisis	Individuals	
Total number of individuals reached with CERF funding	Female	
	Male	
	Total individuals (Female and male)	3,350 humanitarian passengers
	Of total, children <u>under</u> 5	

III. GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Iraq, Jordan and Kuwait

IV. PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

<p>I) Was the CERF report discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><u>Remarks:</u></p> <p>II) Was the final CERF report shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

V. ANALYSIS

1. The humanitarian context

As a result of the invasion of Iraq in 2003 and the subsequent occupation and regime change, nearly two million people were displaced by violence and fear. Basic social infrastructure had been destroyed, affecting livelihoods and access to food. Health, nutrition, education, sanitation and water had all been hampered severely, impacting the lives of the most vulnerable groups such as children and women.

While, in 2011 the situation had improved significantly, there remain humanitarian needs and areas where the humanitarian community was restricted in terms of access and transportation. Decreasing levels of violence, improved government capacity and lack of new displacement had contributed to a gradual stabilisation of the humanitarian situation. However, these improvements could have unravelled should the security or political situation in the country have deteriorated or in the event of a disease outbreak or a natural disaster. Therefore, the UN and NGO humanitarian agencies continued to maintain their response capacity to both human-made and natural disasters.

Improvement in security in Iraq, coupled with limited new displacement and lack of major new emergencies, allowed the humanitarian agencies to look beyond the effects of mass-scale displacement and human suffering caused by the post-2003 violence. While the humanitarian impact of the internal displacement crisis in Iraq was still one of the dominant factors shaping the humanitarian needs of the country, improved access allowed the humanitarian agencies to assess and identify areas of acute need and vulnerability which were hidden before. While differing levels of humanitarian needs were apparent in all governorates and districts of Iraq, the Iraq Humanitarian Action Plan (IHAP) proposed to focus much of its activities on 26 priority districts, identified by UN agencies. Many of these districts also hosted internally displaced people (IDPs) where the new population added pressure on existing public services which were already suffering from years of sanctions and neglect.

The ability of humanitarian agencies to address both the residual and new humanitarian needs have been dependent largely on humanitarian access. While humanitarian agencies could reach all of Iraq's districts, usually through national staff, and by maintaining a regular presence in a number of locations, some areas were still too violent and dangerous for humanitarian workers.

In direct support of the humanitarian community assisting in Iraq WFP/UNHAS had been facilitating humanitarian air services, which allowed safe access to the beneficiaries. Pending improvement of the security conditions and availability of alternative air travel arrangements, UNHAS had been critical for the overall humanitarian and reconstruction activities in Iraq.

2. Provide brief overview of CERF's role in the country

There was no CAP 2010 for Iraq, as the UNCT determined a different approach was needed, given the poor performance of CAPs for Iraq over the past five years. Therefore the Iraq Humanitarian Action Plan was designed for 2010, which provided overarching goals in the humanitarian sphere in Iraq, rather than specific projects. With the CAP 2010 only funded at approximately 67 per cent, there had been little additional funding for humanitarian action. However, this was partially due to the lack of readily available and reliable access to areas requiring assistance. OCHA-funded positions in each of the governorates had been able to provide more "real-time" information on the needs of the population, but a consistent presence of UN, donor and other humanitarian actors in these areas had been a challenge. This was due to the lack of a safe non-military transport service to deliver personnel and cargo to these areas.

There was heavy reliance by the UN and some donors on the US Forces – Iraq (USF-I) to provide transportation between the operational hubs in Iraq. With the scheduled drawdown of the USF-I and the related logistical support capacity, it became imperative that an alternative service should be established as soon as possible, to allow for a transitional period to self-sustaining logistical air support to the humanitarian community.

The CERF amount of \$1.5 million was critical in starting up UNHAS operation in Iraq. The other funds received up to that point constituted less than 50 per cent of what was required. The CERF amount helped to provide a tipping point and assisted in attracting donor contributions.

3. What was accomplished with CERF funding

CERF contributed in successful implementation of safe and reliable air services for humanitarian community in Iraq.

The benefits of this implementation were as follows:

- enhanced efficiency, effectiveness and security in the implementation and monitoring of humanitarian operations;
- a common service provided to the humanitarian community which was consistent with the call by the Secretary-General “for greater unity of purpose and coherence at country level and that each UN entity should benefit from another’s presence through establishing corresponding consultative and collaborative arrangements”; and,
- enhanced air safety through a standardized, single contracting and safety surveillance system.

4. An analysis of the added value of CERF to the humanitarian response

Inside Iraq, the UN and its partners continued to address the needs of particularly vulnerable groups amongst the wider Iraqi population. The targeted communities included IDPs, returnees, female-headed households, widows, children, adolescents, the elderly, and other marginalized groups. The UN estimated that there were still 1.55 million Iraqi IDPs (post-2006), and an estimated 1.5 million living in neighbouring countries.

The continued US troop drawdown and a corresponding reduction in the availability of air support affected UN mobility and impinged on programme delivery.

The past air transport in Iraq was an inadequate service. Most UN personnel depended on the UNAMI flight, which had limited operational scope and was often dedicated to the movement of UNAMI personnel. As a result, humanitarian actors were either unable to travel to key locations, or faced significant safety challenges using alternative means of transport. In the case of UN staff, there were no alternatives. The UN had up to 600 personnel across Iraq and with only one plane, visits to the field by management were inadequate to support these staff. The setting up of the WFP/UNHAS operations was helpful in resolving this issue of access/presence/management oversight and support to UN staff and Government counterparts on the ground.

WFP/UNHAS deployed a 30-seat Dornier 328/300 Jet equipped with the Civil Aircraft Missile Protection System (CAMPS). The installation of such system took a few months therefore the aircraft was not available immediately to the operation.

Since May 2011, UNHAS had been operating to six destinations in Iraq (Baghdad, Basra, Eril, Kirkuk, Mosul and Suleimaniyah) and linking Iraq to Amman, Jordan and Kuwait.

The UNHAS Board of Directors was created and comprised of the Resident Coordinator, a representative of UNAMI, representatives of selected United Nations agencies, a representative of the INGOs and representatives of selected donor community.

a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries? If so how?

YES NO

Immediate activation of UNHAS was not possible due to the time required for installation of CAMPS. However CERF allowed the commitment for aircraft charter and establishment of operational structure. And, once the aircraft became available, provision of air services to the humanitarian actors.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs?

YES NO

CERF helped to address critical needs in safe humanitarian travel in Iraq

c) Did CERF funds result in other funds being mobilized?

YES NO

CERF helped in attracting other donor contributions

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES NO

UNHAS is a common service for the humanitarian community. Through the allocation to UNHAS, CERF addressed the needs to have a passenger priority system in place, assessments of humanitarian needs and coordination among the user agencies.

VI. LESSONS LEARNED

LESSONS LEARNED	SUGGESTION FOR FOLLOW-UP/IMPROVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY
<p>The support by the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) and Deputy SRSG to UNHAS Iraq has been essential to ensure the active involvement of the UNHAS operation with advocacy for and promoting the common United Nations aviation services. Specifically, with UNAMI being the provider of services to the United Nations agencies in Iraq, their agreement, support and cost-sharing mechanism had to be sought and agreed-to, requiring a pro-active, flexible to and diplomatic approach from UNHAS Iraq management.</p>	<p>Continue cooperation with the other humanitarian air service providers</p>	<p>WFP/UNHAS</p>
<p>The installation of the missile protection system into the chartered aircraft proved to be a very lengthy process due to contractual, airworthiness and regulatory issues which cannot only be handled by the contracted air carrier but required an active support from UNHAS staff.</p>	<p>Availability of a stand-by capacity with the installed missile protection system is not realistic because of high costs and technical complications. For the future similar deployments the humanitarian community (users) should be given a clear idea about length of the process in order to evaluate other possible options.</p>	<p>UNDSS and WFP/UNHAS</p>

ANNEX I. INDIVIDUAL PROJECT RESULTS BY AGENCY

WFP - LOGISTICS							
CERF PROJECT NUMBER	10-WFP-083	Total Project Budget	\$ 11,071,136	Beneficiaries		Gender Equity	
				Targeted	Reached		
PROJECT TITLE	Re-establishment of WFP/UNHAS operations in Iraq	Total Funding Received for Project	\$ 5,791,167	Individuals		Humanitarian organisations in delivery of their assistance to the beneficiaries	
				Female			
STATUS OF CERF GRANT	Completed (31 December 2011)	Amount disbursed from CERF	\$ 1,500,000	Male			
				Total individuals (Female and male)	Over 3,000		3,350
				Of total, children under 5			
				TOTAL			
OBJECTIVES AS STATED IN FINAL CERF PROPOSAL		ACTUAL OUTCOMES				MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS	
Provide the humanitarian and development actors in Iraq access to UNHAS flights, enabling them to deliver assistance more swiftly and broadly to populations in need.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Requirement for humanitarian air travel in Iraq have been met. ■ 3,350 passengers have been transported during the reporting period. ■ There were no serious incidents during the reporting period. 				<p>The WFP/UNHAS Board of Directors was informed, responsible for decisions related to the rates and addressing any concerns from users related to the services being provided.</p> <p>A monthly meeting of the Group contributed to reporting on progress towards the goal of starting the operations.</p> <p>Flight Management System Situation Reports</p>	

ANNEX 2. CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS – NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL NGOS AND GOVERNMENT PARTNERS

CERF PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER/ SECTOR	AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER NAME	PARTNER TYPE	TOTAL CERF FUNDS TRANSFERRED TO PARTNER US\$	DATE FIRST INSTALLMENT TRANSFERRED	START DATE OF CERF FUNDED ACTIVITIES BY PARTNER	Comments/ Remarks
10-WFP-083	Logistics	WFP	n/a	n/a	n/a	10/12/2010	n/a	

ANNEX 3: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organisations
RC	Resident Coordinator
US	United States
UN	United Nations
UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq
CAMPS	Civil Aircraft Missiles Protection System
WFP/UNHAS	World Food Programme/United Nations Humanitarian Air Services