

# IRAQ - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

MARCH 4, 2016

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**3.3**  
**million**

IDPs in Iraq  
Since January 2014  
IOM – February 2016

**602,628**

IDPs in Baghdad  
Governorate  
IOM – February 2016

**574,764**

IDPs in Anbar  
Governorate  
IOM – February 2016

**404,424**

IDPs in Dohuk  
Governorate  
IOM – February 2016

**377,208**

IDPs in Kirkuk  
Governorate  
IOM – February 2016

**360,522**

IDPs in Erbil Governorate  
IOM – February 2016

## HIGHLIGHTS

- USAID/FFP contributes \$20 million in additional emergency food assistance to Iraq in February
- Italian firm Trevi signs agreement to refurbish Mosul Dam
- Insecurity in Iraq results in more than 3,100 civilian deaths and injuries countrywide since January

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2014–2015

USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup>	\$88,657,774
USAID/FFP	\$47,643,516
State/PRM <sup>2</sup>	\$410,131,869
DoD <sup>3</sup>	\$77,357,233
<b>\$623,790,392</b>	

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- As of February 4, 2016, USG partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) had recorded 3.3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Iraq. In the Iraqi Kurdistan Region (IKR), the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG) anticipates difficulties in continuing to provide humanitarian assistance to displaced individuals due to an ongoing financial crisis.
- Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) fully recaptured Anbar Governorate's city of Ar Ramadi from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) on February 9, according to U.S.-led coalition forces and the Government of Iraq (GoI). Since late December, an estimated 17,000 individuals have fled Ar Ramadi to Anbar's Fallujah District.
- Armed groups and ongoing conflict are restricting access into and out of Anbar's city of Fallujah, preventing humanitarian organizations from providing emergency food, fuel, medical supplies, and other emergency relief items to vulnerable populations.
- The UN formally launched the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Iraq on January 31, requesting approximately \$860.5 million to provide 7.3 million people in Iraq with life-saving humanitarian assistance.
- On February 29, the USG announced an additional \$20 million in emergency food assistance to Iraq. With this new support, provided through USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP), the USG has contributed nearly \$623.8 million to support humanitarian activities in Iraq since FY 2014.
- In late February, Iraqi Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi and U.S. Ambassador to Iraq Stuart E. Jones warned of the risk of a breach at Mosul Dam and emphasized the importance of emergency preparedness and early warning activities in the event of the dam's failure. On March 2, the GoI signed a contract with Italian construction and energy firm Trevi to refurbish and maintain the Mosul Dam.

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of Defense (DoD)

## MOSUL DAM

- On February 28, Prime Minister Abadi released a statement regarding the risk of a breach at Mosul Dam and identified preliminary safety measures for populations residing in communities along the Tigris River. Recommendations included evacuating several kilometers away from the banks of the river and ensuring that GoI agencies are prepared to provide early warning and humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations in the event of a breach. In addition, on March 2, the GoI confirmed that it had signed a contract with Italian construction and energy conglomerate Trevi to refurbish the Mosul Dam.
- With support from USAID/OFDA, the UN Development Program is coordinating with the GoI to develop an alert system to notify government disaster management officials and at-risk communities in the event of a breach at Mosul Dam, including in ISIL-controlled areas along the Tigris River, and to undertake community awareness and preparedness programs for neighborhoods at risk of flooding. In recent weeks, the USG has increased outreach to the GoI and humanitarian partners to facilitate contingency planning efforts and ensure the development of appropriate preparedness and response strategies regarding the delivery of humanitarian assistance in the event of a dam breach.

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## INSECURITY, POPULATION DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- As of February 4, 2016, IOM had identified more than 3.3 million IDPs in Iraq. The figure represents a more than 30 percent increase since February 2015 and is due in part to increased efforts to register existing IDPs, as well as new displacement from military operations. Approximately 48 percent of the IOM-identified IDPs fled from Anbar and Ninewa governorates to other areas of Anbar, Baghdad, and Dohuk governorates. IOM also noted a high prevalence of IDPs displaced within their governorates of origin, including 83 percent of IDPs in Kirkuk Governorate and 65 percent of IDPs in Diyala Governorate.
- Violence in Iraq killed 900 civilians and injured more than 2,200 others in January and February, according to the UN. Baghdad experienced the highest number of recorded deaths and injuries during both months. Although the number of verified casualties in February—410 deaths and 1,050 injuries—represents a decline from the 490 deaths and nearly 1,160 injuries recorded in January, the UN highlighted the indiscriminate nature of some attacks on civilian locations in February, including attacks at a funeral, a market, and places of worship. The UN figures represent an estimated minimum, with the actual number of casualties from the conflict likely higher.
- On February 9, U.S.-led coalition forces and the GoI announced that ISF had fully recaptured Ar Ramadi from ISIL; however, most relief organizations have been unable to access Ar Ramadi and surrounding areas in recent weeks due to widespread destruction and the presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO) in the city. The UN has identified the presence of UXO in Ar Ramadi as a serious hindrance to the return of displaced residents. In recent weeks, explosive devices have killed at least eight people, some of whom were surveying their homes in anticipation of returning.
- Since late December 2015, at least 17,000 people have fled Ar Ramadi to Fallujah District, according to IOM. Humanitarian agencies are providing emergency assistance to Ar Ramadi IDPs in Anbar's city of Amiriyah Fallujah and Habbaniyah Tourist City (HTC), where many displaced individuals are sheltering in informal settlements or with host communities, as local IDP camps have reached capacity. As of February 16, USAID/OFDA partner the UN World Health Organization (WHO) had treated more than 300 patients in IDP camps in HTC and Amiriyah Fallujah, and another relief organization was supplying safe drinking water to five IDP camps in the area.
- Populations displaced from Diyala continue to face difficulty permanently returning to their areas of origin due to insecurity and damage to homes and other infrastructure, despite claims by some authorities in surrounding governorates that all areas of Diyala are safe for IDP returns, relief agencies report. According to the Protection Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian protection activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—many locations in the governorate remain insecure, preventing returnees from permanently resettling in their areas of origin.
- According to recent UN-led interviews, returnees in Diyala and Salah ad Din governorates reported that the primary motivating factors for returning to their areas of origin were the perceived presence of trusted security forces, directives by local and religious leaders, and transparent and fair compensation packages. To strengthen coordination among

relief agencies addressing returnee concerns, the Protection Cluster, which includes USG partners, is developing protection training materials for humanitarian organizations in Iraq, including information about how to assess and address the specific needs of returnees.

- The mayor of Ninewa’s city of Sinjar reported in a late-January meeting with officials from the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad and the USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) that ISIL militants remained within approximately 6 miles of the city of Sinjar and that significant portions of Sinjar District remain under ISIL control. Between November and late January, approximately 5,000 households reportedly returned to Sinjar District’s town of Sinuni and surrounding areas; however, insecurity continues to hinder return efforts to other areas in Sinjar District.

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## FOOD SECURITY

- Severe shortages of food and medicine in ISIL-held Fallujah have resulted in the deaths of approximately 20 children and older persons in recent weeks, IOM reports. As of late February, the city’s markets were reportedly devoid of fruit, vegetables, and infant formula. Between December 2015 and January 2016, the price of some food commodities in Fallujah increased by more than 800 percent, according to the UN World Food Program (WFP); as of late February, a 110-pound bag of rice cost \$400 and a 110-pound sack of wheat flour was priced at \$550, IOM reports. In addition, cold weather and lack of fuel and electricity for heating and cooking are exacerbating the city’s deteriorated humanitarian situation.
- On February 29, U.S. Ambassador to Iraq Stuart E. Jones announced that the USG will provide an additional \$20 million in emergency food assistance to WFP in Iraq to address humanitarian needs arising from the ongoing conflict with ISIL. The funding will support the distribution of household food parcels—including beans, dry peas, flour, oil, and rice—and immediate response rations for vulnerable populations comprising ready-to-eat food items, such as beans, biscuits, canned meat, canned peas, and dates. Since FY 2014, USAID/FFP has provided more than \$47.6 million in support of the Iraq humanitarian response.
- Household food consumption in Iraq improved slightly from November to December, although food security challenges persist, particularly among displaced populations and individuals in ISIL-held areas, WFP reports. Approximately 8 percent of IDP households surveyed reported consuming an inadequate amount of food in December, reflecting a decrease from nearly 16 percent of IDP households who reported the same concern in November; however, one in four IDP households relied on negative food-related coping skills, such as reducing or restricting meals, in December, according to WFP.

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## HEALTH AND WASH

- Strikes by some KRG employees in response to unpaid and reduced salaries are negatively affecting humanitarian operations in the IKR, particularly health care services in Sulaimaniyah Governorate, a USAID/OFDA partner reports. Insufficient resources and service disruptions at KRG-operated health facilities have caused host community members in some areas of Sulaimaniyah to seek treatment at IDP health centers, straining clinic resources.
- As of late February, USAID/OFDA partner the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) had supplied NGOs in central and southern Iraq with approximately 350,000 adult hygiene kits through the USAID-funded Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), which provides recently displaced populations with immediate food and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance. To date, NGOs have distributed approximately 210,000 of the kits to vulnerable individuals and plan to distribute the remaining 140,000 kits through April. RRM implementing partners are preparing to distribute an additional 212,000 hygiene kits and nearly 29,000 water containers to recently displaced populations by June.
- Since September 2015, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) has distributed more than 13,300 USAID/OFDA-funded RRM dignity kits in Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Sulaimaniyah governorates and pre-positioned more than 6,600 kits in Baghdad and Kirkuk to meet immediate IDP needs. In December 2015, USAID/OFDA funded UNFPA to provide an additional 60,000 RRM dignity kits, which UNFPA plans to distribute to displaced populations in Iraq through May.

- Following the conclusion of DoD Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid (OHDACA)-supported commodity distributions throughout Iraq, relief agencies are prepared to distribute RRM hygiene kits in the IKR to support humanitarian needs that may arise from a potential GoI military offensive on Mosul or the possible failure of Mosul Dam.
- USAID/OFDA is supporting the GoI to transition to polio vaccination standards consistent with the Global Polio Eradication Initiative Polio Eradication and Endgame Strategic Plan—a multi-year strategy developed by health agencies, medical experts, and other stakeholders to eradicate all types of the polio virus by 2018. The GoI, with support from USAID/OFDA partners UNICEF and WHO, plans to transition from using trivalent polio vaccines to bivalent polio vaccines—which are at least 30 percent more effective at preventing the transmission of type 1 and 3 polioviruses—beginning April 30. In partnership with UNICEF and WHO, USAID/OFDA is funding managerial support, preparation for the transition, and health communication activities, as well as assisting the GoI to train local officials in implementing and monitoring the vaccine transition.

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## **LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND RELIEF COMMODITIES**

- With USAID/OFDA support, IOM has provided fuel to more than 1,150 displaced households in Anbar, Babil, Qadisiyah, Salah ad Din, and Wasit governorates since December. The organization also completed at least 80 shelter rehabilitations in central and southern Iraq in January, including damaged houses and religious buildings. Each building often requires several projects, such as electrical and plumbing repairs and partitioning houses for privacy.
- On February 15, U.S. Consul General in Erbil Matthias Mitman and DART staff joined IOM and local NGOs to distribute emergency relief commodities procured with DoD Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid funds—including blankets, kerosene heaters, plastic sheeting, and towels—to nearly 1,300 people at the Gazna informal IDP settlement in Erbil. Since September 2015, USAID/OFDA and DoD have delivered approximately 5,370 metric tons of OHDACA-funded relief items to Iraq.

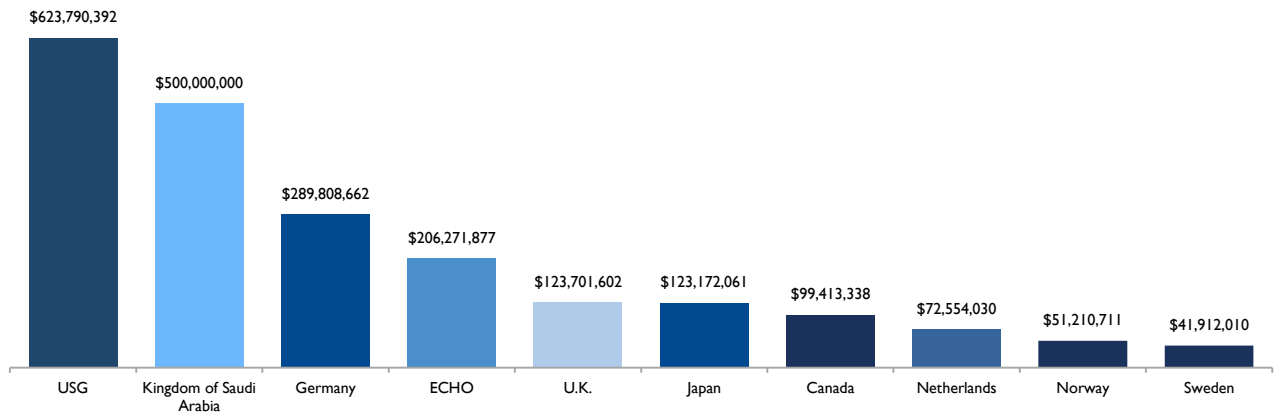
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## **OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

- On January 31, the UN formally launched the 2016 HRP for Iraq, which requests approximately \$860.5 million to assist 7.3 million people, prioritizing activities that address the most urgent emergency needs. To date, the 2016 HRP has received \$66.2 million, representing 8 percent of the appeal.
- On February 8, UNICEF and the GoI signed a four-year plan to provide support services for vulnerable children in Iraq. The plan provides a framework for UNICEF and the GoI to promote national-level advocacy for children, strengthen data collection for improving social service delivery, and develop management skills among service providers, among other strategies for reaching Iraq's most vulnerable children with assistance. UNICEF also plans to focus on increasing the quality of education for displaced children in Iraq by recruiting and training more teachers, providing short-term incentive payments for teachers, and supporting school-based child protection activities, including case management and psychosocial support services.
- In late September, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) announced an additional contribution of approximately \$30 million to provide medical care, safe drinking water, improved sanitation, shelter, cash assistance, and other essential aid to displaced Iraqis. The new funding brings DFID's assistance for the Iraq humanitarian response since the crisis began in mid-2014 to a total of approximately \$120 million.

## 2014–2016 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\* Funding figures are as of March 4, 2016. All international figures are according to the UN Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2014, 2015, and 2016 calendar years, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments from FY 2014, FY 2015, and FY 2016, which began on October 1, 2013, October 1, 2014, and October 1, 2015, respectively.

### CONTEXT

- The situation within Iraq remained relatively stable until January 2014, when ISIL forces began seizing control of parts of northern and central Iraq. Significant population displacement ensued as civilians fled to areas of relative safety, such as the IKR, to escape fighting.
- On August 11, 2014, USAID deployed a DART to help coordinate USG efforts to address the urgent humanitarian needs of newly displaced populations throughout Iraq. DART and State/PRM staff in Iraq work closely with local officials, the international community, and humanitarian actors to identify critical needs and expedite assistance to affected populations. To support the DART, USAID also established a Response Management Team (RMT) based in Washington, D.C.
- The IKR has been hosting large numbers of refugees from Syria fleeing the Syrian conflict since early 2012; to date, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has registered approximately 245,500 Syrian refugees in Iraq, the vast majority of whom are living in the IKR. As a result, local government officials and humanitarian actors working in the area have experience addressing the needs of newly displaced populations, and a basic humanitarian infrastructure exists in the region. However, the persistent influxes over recent years are challenging the response capacity of the Kurdish Regional Government and local officials. State/PRM continues to assist Syrian refugees in Iraq through a number of relief organizations.
- On October 8, 2015, U.S. Ambassador to Iraq Stuart E. Jones re-declared a disaster in Iraq for FY 2016 due to the ongoing complex emergency and humanitarian crisis.

**USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE PROVIDED IN FY 2015 & 2016<sup>1</sup>**

<b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
Implementing Partners	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Anbar, Babil, Baghdad, Dhi Qar, Diyala, Dohuk, Erbil, Karbala, Kirkuk, Maysan, Muthanna, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah ad Din, Sulaimaniyah, Wasit Governorates	\$34,529,105
IOM	Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Anbar, Diyala, Dohuk, Erbil, Karbala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah ad Din Governorates	\$7,600,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Basrah, Babil, Baghdad, Diyala, Karbala, Kirkuk, Najaf Governorates	\$1,045,000
UNICEF	Emergency Relief Items	Countrywide	\$15,480,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$3,400,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$5,800,000
	Program Support Costs		\$554,081
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$70,408,186</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
WFP	Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$47,500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$47,500,000</b>
<b>STATE/PRM<sup>4</sup></b>			
Implementing Partners	Protection, Education, Mental Health, Livelihoods, Durable Solutions	Babil, Baghdad, Diyala, Dohuk, Erbil, Karbala, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah ad Din, Sulaimaniyah Governorates	\$12,828,291
Implementing Partner	Emergency Relief Assistance, Health, Humanitarian Law, Livelihoods, WASH	Countrywide	\$32,400,000
Implementing Partners	Protection, Cash Assistance, Livelihoods, Health, Mental Health	Jordan	\$4,000,000
Implementing Partner	Protection, Health, Mental Health, Emergency Relief Items	Lebanon	\$560,490
Implementing Partner	Protection, Emergency Relief Items, Education	Syria	\$1,500,000
IOM	Livelihoods, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$20,500,000
UNFPA	Protection	Babil, Baghdad, Diyala, Dohuk, Erbil, Karbala, Kirkuk, Najaf, Sulaimaniyah Governorates	\$4,000,000
UNFPA	Protection, Health, Emergency Relief Items, Livelihoods	Turkey	\$999,000
UNHCR	Camp Coordination, Cash Assistance, Emergency Relief Commodities, Health, Protection, Registration, Shelter	Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey	\$147,500,000
UN Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT)	Shelter, Durable Solutions	Baghdad, Najaf, Missan, Salah ad Din Governorates	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Education	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
	Program Support Costs	Countrywide	\$548,599
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$227,836,380</b>

DoD		
Seasonally Appropriate Emergency Relief Items	Countrywide	\$69,857,233
<b>TOTAL DoD ASSISTANCE</b>		<b>\$69,857,233</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2016</b>		<b>\$415,601,799</b>

#### USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR IRAQ AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES PROVIDED IN FY 2014<sup>1</sup>

<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>\$18,249,588</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>\$143,516</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>\$182,295,489</b>
<b>TOTAL DoD ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>\$7,500,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR IRAQ AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2014</b>	<b>\$208,188,593</b>

<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR IRAQ AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2014 &amp; FY 2015</b>	<b>\$623,790,392</b>
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<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2015.

<sup>3</sup> USAID/FFP funding supports humanitarian programming benefiting IDPs and other conflict-affected Iraqis; figures do not include USAID/FFP funding for activities assisting Syrian refugees in Iraq.

<sup>4</sup> State/PRM funding supports humanitarian programming inside Iraq and for refugee populations who fled Iraq for neighboring countries; figures do not include funding for activities assisting Syrian refugees in Iraq.

## PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at [www.interaction.org](http://www.interaction.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>