

# IRAQ - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #5, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

MARCH 9, 2018

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**11**  
**million**

People in Need of  
Humanitarian Assistance  
in Iraq  
UN – January 2017

**3.5**  
**million**

IDP Returns in Iraq  
Since 2014  
UN – February 2018

**2.3**  
**million**

IDPs in Iraq  
UN – February 2018

**697,974**

IDPs in Ninewa  
Governorate  
IOM – February 2018

**247,379**

Iraqi Refugees in  
Neighboring Countries  
UNHCR – January 2018

## HIGHLIGHTS

- UN launches 2018 HRP, requesting \$569 million to assist 3.4 million people
- Relief agencies continue to advocate for safe and voluntary IDP returns
- Humanitarian stakeholders launch USAID/OFDA-supported initiative to promote accountability and address GBV in Iraq

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018

|                         |               |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup> | \$300,815,673 |
| USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>  | \$68,400,000  |
| State/PRM <sup>3</sup>  | \$238,748,201 |

**\$607,963,874**

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On March 6, the UN released the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), which outlines humanitarian activities and objectives in Iraq for 2018. The HRP requests approximately \$569 million in international humanitarian assistance to support approximately 3.4 million of the estimated 8.7 million people in need countrywide.
- As of late February, more than 3.5 million people had returned to areas of origin and other locations in Iraq since 2014, while approximately 2.3 million people remained displaced throughout the country, U.S. Government (USG) partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reports. Relief agencies remain concerned regarding continued reports of forced evictions and premature camp consolidations, and continue to advocate for safe, dignified, and voluntary returns.
- From February 12–14, USG representatives and other international delegations, foreign investors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and UN agencies participated in the Kuwait Conference for Iraq Reconstruction to discuss economic and stabilization interventions in Iraq. During the conference, UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres announced the Iraq Recovery and Resilience Program—a two-year reconstruction plan that requests more than \$1 billion to repair homes, create livelihood opportunities, rehabilitate water infrastructure, and promote sustainable returns to areas of origin, among other activities.
- Heavy rainfall across northern and central Iraq in mid-February resulted in flooding at more than 15 internally displaced person (IDP) camps, affecting approximately 201,700 IDPs, relief agencies report. In response, humanitarian organizations, in coordination with the Government of Iraq (GoI), distributed shelter supplies and bolstered drainage infrastructure at affected sites.

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

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

## **INSECURITY, HUMANITARIAN ACCESS, AND POPULATION DISPLACEMENT**

- As of late February, more than 3.5 million IDPs had returned to areas of origin—an increase of approximately 164,900 people since late January, according to IOM. An estimated 2.3 million Iraqis remained displaced countrywide as of late February.
  - Relief actors remain concerned regarding reports of forced evictions from IDP camps, including in Baghdad Governorate, where local authorities notified nearly 8,100 individuals in early February of impending evictions, the UN reports; the majority of the individuals are expected to return to areas of origin in Ninewa Governorate and Anbar Governorate's Al-Qaim, Fallujah, and Ramadi districts. In a recent survey, more than 90 percent of IDPs at six camps in Baghdad expressed they would prefer to integrate in the area of displacement rather than returning to areas of origin, REACH Initiative reports. The USG, in coordination with the UN and other humanitarian stakeholders, is advocating with governorate-level authorities to adhere to GoI commitments to safe, dignified, and voluntary returns and to prioritize protection needs during camp consolidation and closure efforts.
  - On February 27, NGOs the Danish Refugee Council, International Rescue Committee (IRC), and Norwegian Refugee Council released a joint report highlighting lessons learned from IDP returns in Anbar between November 2017 and January 2018. Of surveyed IDPs in Anbar camps, 84 percent reported feeling safer in camps than in areas of origin, while nearly 40 percent noted no current intention to return home. Approximately 8,700 IDPs were forcibly returned from Anbar's Amriyat Al-Fallujah, Habbaniyah Tourist City, and Kilo 18 camps alone between November and December 2017, according to the report. The international humanitarian community continues to advocate the GoI and local authorities to ensure safe, voluntary, and dignified IDP returns.
  - During the month of February, acts of terrorism, armed conflict, and violence countrywide resulted in at least 91 civilian deaths and injured at least 208 others, a more than 13 percent reduction in casualties compared to January, the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) reports. The majority of casualties were recorded in Iraq's capital city of Baghdad, followed by Diyala and Ninewa governorates, according to UNAMI.
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## **PROTECTION**

- On January 31, humanitarian protection representatives—including from donor organizations, NGOs, and UN agencies—in Erbil launched the Real-Time Accountability Partnership (RTAP) Action Framework for Iraq, an initiative to promote collective accountability across humanitarian organizations to effectively address gender-based violence (GBV) in emergencies. The RTAP, an initiative by USAID/OFDA, IRC, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), aims to institutionalize actions to address and prioritize GBV across humanitarian response efforts. In the coming months, members of the Iraq RTAP steering committee, comprising the GBV Sub-Cluster coordinator and representatives from IRC, OCHA, UNFPA, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and UNICEF, plan to coordinate with other humanitarian stakeholders—including the UN leaders, donors, humanitarian agencies, cluster leads, and specialized GBV agencies—to identify and implement concrete actions to prevent and respond to GBV in Iraq.
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## **SHELTER**

- Between February 16 and 19, heavy rainfall across northern and central Iraq resulted in flooding at more than 15 IDP camps across Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah ad Din, and Sulaimaniyah governorates, affecting an estimated 201,700 IDPs, according to the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster. The cluster reports that the flooding resulted in infrastructure damage at camps in Anbar, Baghdad, Kirkuk, and Salah ad Din, including damage to more than 40 percent of shelters at Anbar's Kilo 18 IDP camp. In coordination with the GoI, humanitarian organizations distributed food and shelter items and conducted emergency drainage activities at the affected sites.

- Between October 2017 and January 2018, a USAID/OFDA partner distributed emergency sealing-off kits to approximately 650 households—nearly 2,700 individuals—in Ninewa’s city of Mosul, enabling families to conduct critical shelter upgrades. In addition, the NGO is rehabilitating conflict-damaged houses in Mosul District and has trained nearly 60 heads of household in Mosul to date on basic repair techniques. Cumulatively, the NGO aims to reach more than 91,800 beneficiaries in Anbar, Dohuk, and Ninewa with shelter assistance, including distributions of sealing-off kits and emergency shelter upgrades, communal infrastructure support, and cash grants for shelter rehabilitation activities, intended to boost local economic recovery.
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## **FOOD INSECURITY**

- Since 2014, Iraq has experienced a 40 percent loss in agricultural production, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reports. Approximately 12 million Iraqis—almost one-third of Iraq's population—reside in rural areas and depend on agricultural livelihood opportunities; however, Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)-related violence since 2014 forced people to abandon farms, damaged water systems used for agriculture production, and resulted in the loss of agricultural equipment, crops, seeds, and livestock, according to FAO. Additionally, the contamination of agricultural land with unexploded ordnance continues to prevent farmers from planting crops. In response, FAO plans to target an estimated 1.6 million people with agricultural and livelihoods assistance—such as providing agricultural inputs to vulnerable farmers and rehabilitating irrigation systems, veterinary facilities, and other agricultural infrastructure—through 2019.
  - In December and January, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) reached approximately 812,000 people in Iraq with family food rations—sufficient to provide 80 percent of the daily requirements for one five-person household for one month. During the same period, WFP reached approximately 62,000 beneficiaries with immediate response rations sufficient to support one household for approximately three days.
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## **WASH**

- Between September and January, USG partner the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) provided safe drinking water to approximately 603,500 IDPs and vulnerable host community members in Ninewa and Salah ad Din; the total includes approximately 135,000 IDPs and community members in western Mosul who benefited from UNICEF’s emergency water trucking activities. With USAID/OFDA support, UNICEF also improved water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities in 24 primary health care clinics in Dohuk and Ninewa, benefiting more than 918,000 vulnerable individuals.
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## **WINTERIZATION ASSISTANCE**

- During the week of January 14, a USAID/OFDA partner distributed approximately 850 winter kits—containing blankets, winter clothing, and other items—to vulnerable out-of-camp populations in western Anbar. As of February 27, nearly 55,600 people remained displaced from western Anbar, while approximately 18,600 people had returned to areas of origin in western Anbar’s Al-Qaim, Anah, and Rawa districts, according to IOM.
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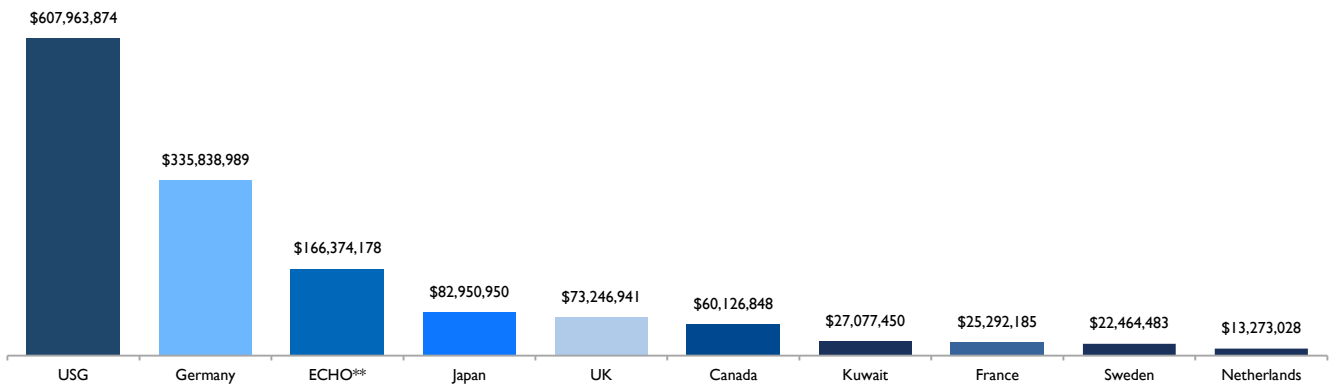
## **OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

- In coordination with the GoI, the UN released the 2018 Iraq HRP on March 6, requesting approximately \$569 million in international humanitarian support to assist approximately 3.4 million of the estimated 8.7 million people in need countrywide through December 2018. The plan prioritizes support to displaced households, including those willing to return to areas of origin, as well as other highly vulnerable populations who lack adequate access to basic services. By

comparison, the 2017 HRP requested approximately \$984.6 million to support 6.2 million people; as of March 9, the 2017 HRP was funded at approximately 93 percent.

- From February 12 to 14, USG representatives and other international delegations, foreign investors, NGOs, and UN agencies participated in the Kuwait Conference for Iraq Reconstruction to discuss economic and stabilization interventions, particularly in governorates most affected by military operations to retake areas from ISIS. During the conference, the UN launched the Iraq Recovery and Resilience Program—a two-year reconstruction plan that requests more than \$1 billion to repair homes, create livelihood opportunities, rehabilitate water infrastructure, and promote sustainable returns to areas of origin, among other activities. The GoI estimates that recovery and reconstruction efforts will require a total of more than \$88 billion, including approximately \$23 billion to address short-term infrastructure needs, media report. Relief actors continue to advocate for the continuation of humanitarian assistance in parallel with longer-term recovery interventions.
- In early March, the Government of Japan (GoJ) announced approximately \$100 million in support for humanitarian and stabilization efforts in Iraq. The contribution includes approximately \$6.3 million to the UN Office for Project Services to improve access to electricity and sanitation services and build the capacity of local demining actors, as well as more than \$3.6 million to IOM in Iraq to provide shelter, health care, and other basic services to vulnerable populations, including returnees and host community members. In late February, the GoJ also contributed an estimated \$4.5 million to UNHCR to provide IDPs and returnees with cash assistance, camp management services, and temporary shelter support.

## 2017-2018 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of March 9, 2018. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect publically announced USG commitments for FY 2017, which spanned October 1, 2016 to September 30, 2017, and FY 2018, which began on October 1, 2017. Non-USG funding figures do not necessarily reflect pledges announced during the Iraq donor conference on July 13, 2017.

## CONTEXT

- The situation within Iraq remained relatively stable until January 2014, when ISIS 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 Iraqi Kurdistan Region, to escape fighting.
- On August 11, 2014, USAID deployed a Disaster Assistance Response Team (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 UN estimates that 8.7 million people in Iraq will require humanitarian assistance in 2018. Prolonged displacement is exhausting the resources of IDPs and host community members alike at a time when serious budgetary shortfalls due to low global oil prices are limiting the capacity of both the GoI and Kurdistan Regional Government to respond to humanitarian needs. Meanwhile, UN agencies, NGOs, and other relief actors face funding shortages, logistical challenges, and security constraints that complicate efforts to meet critical needs.
- In August 2014, the Interagency Standing Committee (IASC) activated a system-wide Level 3 (L3) response for Iraq due to the pace and volatility of the humanitarian crisis. L3 responses are activated in the most complex humanitarian emergencies, where the highest level of mobilization across the humanitarian system is required to scale up and meet needs. In late December 2017, the IASC deactivated the L3 response, signaling the beginning of a scale-down process for humanitarian operations.
- On October 7, 2017, U.S. Ambassador to Iraq Douglas A. Silliman re-declared a disaster in Iraq for FY 2018 due to the ongoing complex emergency and humanitarian crisis.

### USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018<sup>1</sup>

| IMPLEMENTING PARTNER               | ACTIVITY  | LOCATION   | AMOUNT               |
|------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------|
| <b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>      |   |  |                      |
| NGO Partners                       | Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH | Countrywide  | \$173,169,803        |
| IOM                                | Shelter and Settlements   | Countrywide  | \$29,000,000         |
| OCHA                               | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management  | Countrywide  | \$2,000,000          |
| UN Development Program (UNDP)      | Natural and Technological Risks   | Countrywide  | \$2,975,185          |
| UNICEF                             | Protection, WASH  | Anbar, Baghdad, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah ad Din, Sulaimaniyah | \$36,002,000         |
| UNICEF                             | Logistic Support and Relief Commodities   | Countrywide  | \$3,000,000          |
| WFP                                | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management  | Countrywide  | \$1,934,400          |
| UN World Health Organization (WHO) | Health  | Anbar, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah ad Din                                      | \$50,070,508         |
|                                    | Program Support Costs   |  | \$2,663,777          |
| <b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>    |   |  | <b>\$300,815,673</b> |

| USAID/FFP <sup>3</sup>         |                           |             |                     |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Implementing Partner           | Emergency Food Assistance | Countrywide | \$3,400,000         |
| WFP                            | Emergency Food Assistance | Countrywide | \$65,000,000        |
| <b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b> |                           |             | <b>\$68,400,000</b> |

| STATE/PRM <sup>4</sup>  |   |  |                      |
|---|---|--|----------------------|
| NGO Partners  | Education, Livelihoods, Protection                            | Iraq, Jordan, Syria                                  | \$35,398,201         |
| Implementing Partner  | Food Assistance, Health, Protection, Relief Commodities, WASH | Countrywide  | \$36,300,000         |
| International Labor Organization (ILO)                                      | Livelihoods   | Turkey   | \$1,000,000          |
| IOM   | Displacement Tracking Matrix, Livelihoods and Social Cohesion | Countrywide  | \$20,750,000         |
| UNHCR   | Multi-Sector  | Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey                 | \$137,900,000        |
| UNICEF  | Education   | Countrywide  | \$6,400,000          |
| UN Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat)                                   | Shelter   | Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah ad Din | \$1,000,000          |
| <b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>  |   |  | <b>\$238,748,201</b> |
| <b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018</b> |   |  | <b>\$607,963,874</b> |

#### USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2014–2018

|   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| <b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>   | <b>\$550,759,376</b>   |
| <b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>  | <b>\$182,043,516</b>   |
| <b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>  | <b>\$915,051,283</b>   |
| <b>TOTAL DOD FUNDING</b>  | <b>\$77,357,233</b>    |
| <b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2014–2018</b> | <b>\$1,725,211,408</b> |

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of February 9, 2018.

<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 +1.202.661.7710.
  - 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>