

IRAQ - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #5, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

SEPTEMBER 14, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

3.4 million

IDPs in Iraq
Since January 2014
IOM – September 2016

601,032

IDPs in Anbar Governorate
IOM – September 2016

471,198

IDPs in Baghdad Governorate
IOM – September 2016

402,120

IDPs in Erbil Governorate
IOM – September 2016

397,080

IDPs in Dohuk Governorate
IOM – September 2016

386,292

IDPs in Kirkuk Governorate
IOM – September 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- USG announces \$181 million in additional assistance for the humanitarian response to the Iraq crisis, including anticipated needs resulting from the planned Mosul offensive
- More than 94,000 civilians in Ninewa and Salah ad Din governorates flee military operations ahead of the Mosul offensive
- UN and relief agencies coordinate humanitarian planning efforts with the GoI and KRG

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2014–2016

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$248,934,955
USAID/FFP ²	\$113,643,516
State/PRM ³	\$656,075,051
DoD ⁴	\$77,357,233

\$1,096,010,755

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Following the recapture of Anbar Governorate's city of Fallujah from Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) militants in late June, Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) are preparing to launch an offensive to recapture Ninewa Governorate's city of Mosul, which has been under ISIL control since June 2014. Relief organizations, including USG partners, are planning humanitarian response activities for anticipated large-scale population displacement likely to result from the campaign to recapture the city, as well as responding to the needs of the more than 94,000 people displaced since mid-June by military operations in preparation for the offensive.
- The Government of Iraq (GoI), Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), UN, and other international agencies continue to coordinate plans for humanitarian needs that will likely arise following the Mosul offensive, including identifying sites likely to host internally displaced persons (IDPs). While the UN had confirmed sites with the capacity to host more than 177,000 IDPs as of September 12, relief agencies estimate that an additional 523,000 IDPs from Mosul city may require emergency shelter support. As a result, relief actors are preparing to support alternative shelter solutions, including cash transfer programs for rent assistance and emergency shelter, as well as sealing-off kits to support the construction of temporary living spaces outside of camp settings.
- On September 14, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken announced an additional \$181 million in support for the Iraq humanitarian response from USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, and State/PRM, bringing total USG humanitarian assistance for conflict-affected Iraqis to nearly \$1.1 billion since 2014. The new USG funding will support the operations of the UN, other international organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to address critical humanitarian needs, including support to pre-position emergency relief supplies ahead of the Mosul offensive.

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

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

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

⁴ U.S. Department of Defense (DoD)

MOSUL OFFENSIVE PLANNING

- In mid-September, the UN released the Mosul Central Planning Map (MCPM), which identifies areas to which conflict-affected populations from Mosul may relocate and the capacity of planned and potential IDP settlements. According to the most recent iteration of the MCPM, of the 1 million IDPs projected to flee Mosul, approximately 700,000 IDPs will likely require emergency shelter support, including an estimated 350,000 IDPs in southern Ninewa and Salah ad Din, 250,000 IDPs in northern Ninewa, and 100,000 IDPs in Erbil and Sulaimaniyah governorates.
- The greatest anticipated humanitarian planning burden and preparedness deficit for the Mosul offensive, particularly with regard to shelter, are in Ninewa and Salah ad Din, according to the UN. As of September 10, the UN had identified shelter plots for nearly 91,000 IDPs in southern Ninewa and Salah ad Din, leaving a shelter deficit for approximately 315,000 IDPs likely to require shelter in the region. Recognizing that non-camp solutions, such as host family arrangements, may be preferable or more practical than IDP camps, USAID/OFDA shelter and settlements advisors are engaging with partners to bolster preparedness and planning for large-scale population displacement from Mosul, with a specific focus on non-camp solutions.
- In early September, GoI, KRG, and UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) leaders established a joint working group to facilitate humanitarian coordination for the Mosul offensive among the GoI, KRG, and humanitarian organizations. Additionally, smaller teams—including local authorities and staff from OCHA and USG partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM), among other stakeholders—plan to identify the capacities of individual shelter sites. Authorities also recently established the ISF Task Force—comprising ISF and other local leaders, representatives from several key GoI ministries, and OCHA staff—to develop the humanitarian concept of operations for the Mosul response.
- To meet the diverse health needs of IDPs from Mosul, the Health Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian health activities comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—plans to provide emergency ambulance referrals at IDP checkpoints and screening sites; position mobile health teams and clinics at registration sites; provide static primary health care centers and hospital referrals in IDP camps; and deploy mobile clinics and health teams to out-of-camp locations.
- To further advance humanitarian planning efforts, the KRG announced on September 5 that relief agencies may import all humanitarian cargo for the Mosul response tax-free into the Iraqi Kurdistan Region (IKR). USAID/OFDA partner the UN World Health Organization (WHO) and the GoI Ministry of Health have agreed upon a pre-approved list of priority medicines; however, customs delays are hampering the ability of humanitarian health actors to procure and pre-position medicines and medical supplies ahead of the Mosul offensive. Health Cluster actors are working with GoI and KRG officials to help expedite the importation of essential medicines into areas of the country where IDPs are likely to require emergency health support.
- USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) plans to target approximately 800,000 IDPs from Mosul with immediate, life-saving food assistance for at least three months following the planned offensive on the city. WFP and implementing partners plan to provide at least one round of emergency ready-to-eat food rations to IDPs at transit sites and other checkpoints and have pre-positioned additional ready-to-eat rations to provide subsequent support at screening sites. In formal camps, WFP plans to distribute dry food rations to newly displaced households for up to three months, while in non-camp settings, WFP plans to support newly displaced households with dry food rations for up to two months, followed by emergency cash assistance for one month, pending market assessments.

INSECURITY AND POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

- As of September 7, ISF-led military operations to recapture ISIL-held areas of northern Iraq prior to the planned offensive on Mosul have displaced more than 94,000 people from Ninewa's town of Al Qayyarah and Salah ad Din's Bayji and Al Shirqat districts since mid-June, IOM reports. Meanwhile, State/PRM partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that an additional 53,700 people have fled Mosul and surrounding areas since March. Humanitarian agencies, including USG partners, are providing assistance to newly displaced populations while continuing to assist people previously displaced in the region.

- Following the ISF-led recapture of Al Qayyarah on August 25, local authorities had begun clearing parts of the town of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and unexploded ordnance (UXO) and were encouraging the town's residents to remain in their homes as of early September, UNHCR reports. Despite security-related access challenges, WFP and local implementing partners have delivered emergency food assistance—including ready-to-eat foods and monthly food rations containing beans, flour, lentils, rice, and vegetable oil—to more than 30,000 people in Al Qayyarah and surrounding areas since late August. In addition, other UN agencies are working to address emergency health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs among affected populations.
- Relief organizations distributed more than 12,900 USAID-supported Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) kits in July, benefiting nearly 65,400 newly displaced individuals, USG partner the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) reports. Humanitarian actors distributed the majority of kits in hard-to-reach areas of Salah ad Din, reaching nearly 26,300 IDPs. Each RRM kit contains 12 kilograms of USAID/FFP-supported immediate response food rations and USAID/OFDA-supported WASH items, including 12 liters of bottled drinking water, a reusable water container, and a hygiene kit with supplies sufficient to last a newly displaced household for one week.
- On September 6, USAID Disaster Assistant Response Team (DART) and State/PRM staff visited Erbil's Harsham IDP camp to meet with relief organizations and observe humanitarian conditions. The camp—managed by the Barzani Charity Foundation and Erbil Refugee Council, with support from UNHCR—is sheltering approximately 1,500 IDPs, many of whom fled ISIL-occupied Mosul in 2014. Camp residents interviewed by DART and State/PRM staff shared that camp services met their basic needs and that recent improvements to roads and other infrastructure had been positively received by the camp community.
- On August 28, OCHA facilitated the transportation of approximately 50 members of the Jihaish tribe to a Ninewa Governorate-supported settlement near Erbil's Debaga IDP camp. The IDPs had been stranded between ISIL and Peshmerga frontlines near Ninewa's districts of Sinjar and Tel Afar since November 2015; approximately 120 additional Jihaish tribespeople remain stranded between the frontlines in Ninewa. Humanitarian agencies provided the newly relocated IDPs with health services and USAID-supported RRM kits.

FOOD SECURITY

- In August, approximately 117,500 individuals in Iraq benefitted from WFP-supplied immediate response food rations—an increase from approximately 70,000 beneficiaries in July. WFP distributed the majority of rations to IDPs from the Mosul corridor, including populations displaced by military operations in Al Qayyarah and Al Shirqat.
- WFP reports that inadequate household food consumption among surveyed populations in Iraq increased from 3 percent in February to 10 percent in June. WFP also highlighted a sharp deterioration of IDP food consumption, with 31 percent of IDP respondents reporting inadequate food consumption in June, compared to 8 percent of IDP respondents who reported inadequate food consumption in February.

HEALTH

- In response to increasing humanitarian needs in Salah ad Din and the anticipated influx of Mosul IDPs to the governorate in the coming months, WHO convened the first Health Cluster meeting in Salah ad Din's city of Tikrit in early September. At the meeting, humanitarian health organizations—including IOM and several local and international NGOs—discussed mechanisms for coordination among health actors operating within the governorate, challenges procuring medicines and medical equipment, and the deployment of mobile medical teams. WHO plans to hold a second Health Cluster meeting in Salah ad Din in late September.
- As of September 12, WHO was operating 56 mobile medical clinics (MMCs) to address the emergency health needs of IDPs in locations across Iraq and planned to mobilize an additional 15 MMCs to treat IDPs from Mosul. The agency is also supporting relief organizations with essential medicines and 100 ambulances available for use in humanitarian operations.

SHELTER AND EMERGENCY RELIEF ITEMS

- USG partner IOM is responding to the emergency health and shelter needs generated by population displacement associated with military campaigns ahead of the planned Mosul offensive. Between August 21 and September 1, IOM distributed more than 500 sealing-off kits—which comprise building supplies, plastic sheeting, and plywood and are designed to improve shelter conditions by providing protection from weather and security risks—to recently displaced households from Al Qayyarah and Al Shirqat.
 - With USAID/OFDA support, IOM distributed emergency relief commodities to more than 115,000 people displaced by military operations between late March and early September; the organization is pre-positioning additional relief commodities in Erbil and Salah ad Din in preparation for large-scale population displacement likely to arise from the Mosul offensive.
 - To date in 2016, IOM’s 12 camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) mobile teams have reached more than 9,000 recently displaced individuals sheltering in out-of-camp settings in Anbar, Baghdad, Erbil, and Salah ad Din governorates. In the coming weeks, IOM plans to scale up shelter and CCCM response activities to prepare for at least 138,000 households from Mosul who may shelter in out-of-camp settings, including abandoned or unfinished buildings and public structures, following the planned military offensive on the city.
 - From mid-July to early September, State/PRM partner UNHCR distributed nearly 1,900 emergency relief item kits, benefiting more than 11,000 IDPs fleeing Al Shirqat and surrounding areas. In addition, from August 25–28, UNHCR distributed emergency relief items to more than 2,500 IDPs sheltering in unfinished buildings in Salah ad Din.
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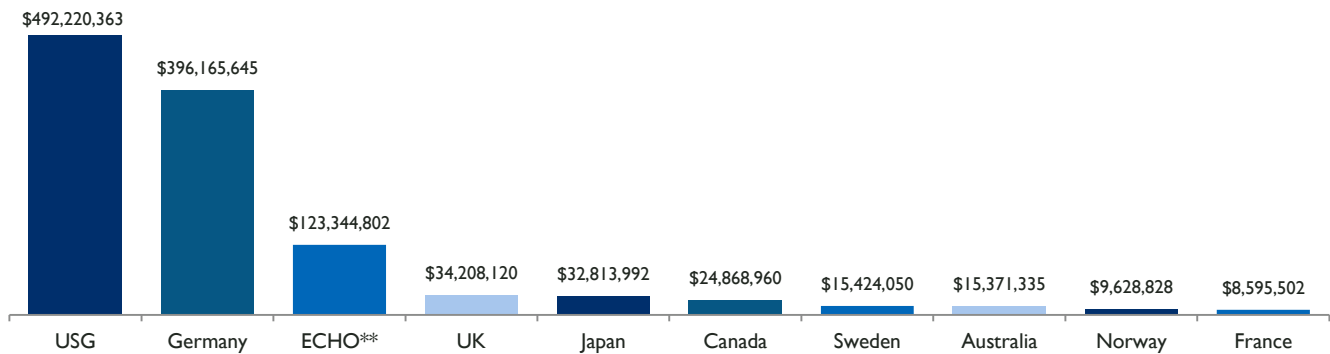
PROTECTION

- Violence in Iraq killed more than 470 civilians and injured more than 800 others in August, representing a decline from the more than 600 civilian deaths and nearly 1,100 injuries in July, according to the UN. However, the UN figures represent an estimated minimum, with the actual number of casualties from the conflict likely higher. Baghdad experienced the highest number of recorded civilian deaths and injuries in August with more than 900 casualties; the UN reported the second-highest number of casualties in Ninewa, where violence killed or injured nearly 200 civilians.
 - The UN reports that mortar fire killed at least 14 people and injured 35 others, including more than 20 IDPs, at Salah ad Din’s Al Asmidah transit site in mid-August. Local authorities have since closed the site; however, relief actors continue to raise concerns regarding the protection of IDPs at screening centers, as the sites are sometimes within proximity of artillery fire and often lack adequate access to food, health care, safe drinking water, shelter, and WASH facilities.
 - Since July 2015, IOM has reached more than 16,400 IDPs with psychosocial support services, including nearly 1,800 IDPs in Babil, Baghdad, Dohuk, Kerbala, and Najaf governorates during July 2016. Activities in July included providing individual and group counseling sessions, supporting child-friendly spaces and activities targeting older persons, and providing educational sessions on topics such as gender-based violence, health and hygiene, and landmines and UXO awareness.
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MOSUL DAM BREACH PREPAREDNESS

- The GoI is working with a variety of partners to disseminate information concerning the risk of a breach of Mosul Dam and flood preparedness activities. On August 31, a local relief organization launched a flood safety social media campaign, which includes messaging on family evacuation planning, emergency kit preparation, and recommended post-flood actions. The messages are available on the organization’s website, social media pages, and in a brochure that volunteers plan to distribute in the coming weeks. In addition, seven Iraqi satellite television channels began disseminating the flood and dam safety messages via scrolling text during regularly scheduled broadcasts on September 1.

2016 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of September 14, 2016. All international figures are according to the UN Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2016 calendar years, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments from FY 2016, which began on October 1, 2015. Non-USG funding figures do not necessarily reflect pledges announced during the July 20 Iraq donor conference.

** European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)

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.
- In 2016, the UN estimates that 10 million people in Iraq require humanitarian assistance. 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 KRG 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.
- 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 FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2016¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Iraq Complex Emergency Funding			
NGO Partners	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$116,750,870
IOM	Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Anbar, Babil, Baghdad, Diyala, Dohuk, Erbil, Karbala, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, and Salah ad Din	\$6,500,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	Health, Protection	Anbar, Diyala, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah ad Din, and Sulaimaniyah	\$1,280,000
UNICEF	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
UNICEF	Protection	Anbar, Baghdad, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, and Ninewa	\$250,000
UNICEF	WASH	Anbar, Baghdad, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, and Ninewa	\$6,100,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
WHO	Health	Anbar, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah ad Din	\$14,400,000
	Program Support Costs		\$534,559
Total Iraq Complex Emergency Funding			\$158,315,429
Mosul Dam Breach Preparedness Funding			
Implementing Partner	Risk Management Policy and Practice	Baghdad, Diyala, Ninewa, Salah ad Din	\$333,640
U.S. Air Force (USAF)	Natural and Technological Risks	Countrywide	\$78,100
UNDP	Natural and Technological Risks	Countrywide	\$1,400,000
	Program Support Costs		\$150,012
Total Mosul Dam Breach Preparedness Funding			\$1,961,752
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$160,277,181
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$86,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$86,000,000
STATE/PRM⁴			
Implementing Partner	Health, Emergency Relief Items, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$36,950,000
NGO Partners	Education, Protection	Anbar, Babil, Baghdad, Diyala, Dohuk, Erbil, Karbala, Kirkuk, Najaf	\$4,443,182
IOM	CCCM, Livelihoods, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$25,350,000
UNFPA	Protection	Iraq, Turkey	\$5,000,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector	Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey	\$166,200,000
UNICEF	Education	Countrywide	\$8,000,000

TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$245,943,182
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$492,220,363

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2014–2016

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING	\$248,934,955
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING	\$113,643,516
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$656,075,051
TOTAL DOD FUNDING	\$77,357,233
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2014–2016	\$1,096,010,755

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 14, 2016.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.
- 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 or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at 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>