

IRAQ - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #6, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

JUNE 26, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

3.1 million

People Internally Displaced by Violence in Iraq Since January 2014

International Organization for Migration (IOM) – June 4, 2015

189,490*

Iraqi Refugees in the Region
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – April 2015

548,232

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Anbar Governorate
IOM – June 4, 2015

511,758

IDPs in Baghdad Governorate
IOM – June 4, 2015

441,348

IDPs in Dohuk Governorate
IOM – June 4, 2015

371,796

IDPs in Kirkuk Governorate
IOM – June 4, 2015

266,328

IDPs in Erbil Governorate
IOM – June 4, 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- USAID/OFDA commits an additional \$9 million in FY 2015 funding to support humanitarian response activities for displaced and other conflict-affected populations throughout Iraq
- Insecurity in Iraq displaces more than 3 million individuals between January 2014 and May 2015
- The 2015 Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) appeals for \$498 million to support critical humanitarian activities through December 2015

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO IRAQ IN FY 2014 & FY 2015

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$50,823,167
USAID/FFP ²	\$25,143,516
State/PRM ³	\$332,695,489
DoD ⁴	\$7,500,000
\$416,162,172	
TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT (USG) ASSISTANCE TO THE IRAQ HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On June 12, U.S. President Barack Obama and U.S. Vice President Joe Biden met with Salim al-Jabouri, Speaker of Iraq's Council of Representatives, to discuss ongoing U.S. and Iraqi efforts to combat the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Vice President Biden took the opportunity to announce an additional \$9 million in assistance to meet urgent humanitarian needs in Iraq, bringing the total USG contribution since FY 2014 to \$416 million. The new funding—provided through USAID/OFDA—is supporting implementing partners to distribute emergency relief supplies to conflict-affected Iraqis; address shelter and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) requirements for populations in need; and strengthen coordination efforts among the humanitarian community in Iraq.
- On June 4, the UN released the 2015 Iraq HRP in Brussels, requesting approximately \$498 million for humanitarian assistance in Iraq between July and December 2015. The HRP represents a revision of the 2014/2015 Strategic Response Plan to address critical funding shortages for the Iraq crisis. The HRP identifies approximately 8.2 million people in need—nearly 23 percent of the total population inside Iraq—and aims to reach 5.6 million people with relief activities outlined in the new appeal. State/PRM Deputy Assistant Secretary Kelly Clements and USAID/OFDA Principal Regional Advisor for Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia Jack Myer attended the HRP launch, among other international donor representatives.

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)

* Refugee figures remain in flux; registration efforts often lag behind actual number of persons seeking registration.

INSECURITY, POPULATION DISPLACEMENT & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Between January 2014 and June 4, 2015, conflict in Iraq has displaced nearly 3.1 million individuals, or approximately 514,560 families, within the country, according to IOM. The organization's USG-supported Displacement Tracking Matrix identified nearly 51,800 newly displaced individuals throughout Iraq between May 21 and June 4. Approximately 67 percent of IDPs are sheltering in private settings, while an estimated 21 percent are residing in sub-standard shelter arrangements, such as informal settlements and unfinished public buildings. IOM also reports that nearly 180,400 people had returned to their areas of origin, primarily in more secure areas of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah ad Din governorates, as of early May.
- On May 15, ISIL seized control of Anbar Governorate's capital city of Ar Ramadi from Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) after several weeks of fighting, according to the UN. Fighting between ISIL and ISF and allied forces continued as of June, with the ISF and paramilitary forces reportedly advancing on ISIL-held Ar Ramadi. Local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) reported that ISIL closed all routes into and out of the city on May 28–29, temporarily trapping hundreds of families.
- As of early June, IDPs continued to face access restrictions and sponsorship requirements in Babil, Baghdad, Karbala, Najaf, and Sulaimaniyah governorates. As a result, some Ar Ramadi IDPs have reportedly traveled to Anbar's city of Hit, located northwest of Ar Ramadi, while other newly displaced households fled towards Amiriyah Fallujah, Habbaniyah, and Khaldiya sub-districts within Anbar, according to the Government of Iraq (GoI) Joint Coordination and Monitoring Center (JCMC). As of June 4, IOM had identified more than 133,000 newly displaced people originating from Anbar's Ar Ramadi District since May 15.
- Some humanitarian convoys have encountered access issues while transporting emergency supplies into Anbar, particularly at BzeiBiz Bridge, which connects Baghdad to Anbar. Despite GoI approvals to cross the bridge, local authorities denied passage to relief supply convoys on several occasions in mid-May, requiring some organizations to find longer, alternate routes and delaying the delivery of much-needed aid. Insecurity in Anbar continues to hamper humanitarian access, limiting the delivery of critical assistance to highly contested areas in the governorate, including Al Baghdadi and Haditha districts.
- On June 15, approximately 200 Iraqi households returned to the city of Tikrit in Salah ad Din in police-escorted convoys from the city of Samarra to the south and the city of Kirkuk to the north, according to international media. These convoys mark the first time previously-displaced families have returned to Tikrit since ISF regained control of the city from ISIL in April. In the days since June 15, more than 1,000 additional households have returned to Tikrit city, the UN reports. Conflict in early April destroyed the main hospital in Tikrit, as well as electricity and water supply infrastructure, according to international media.
- Since April 2015, the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) consortium, led by the UN World Food Program (WFP) and UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and comprising both UN and NGO implementing partners, has distributed more than 59,000 RRM kits—comprising emergency food rations, safe drinking water, hygiene items, and other relief supplies—to displaced households within Anbar; each kit contains sufficient supplies for seven people. Beneficiaries include an estimated 32,850 households in Amiriyah Fallujah, nearly 9,000 households in Habbaniyah, and some 13,500 households in Khaldiya. As a result of insecurity and active fighting in some parts of the governorate, many families have experienced multiple displacements and have required multiple distributions of RRM kits. USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP support the distribution of RRM kits in Iraq through funding to UNICEF and WFP, respectively.

SHELTER & SETTLEMENTS

- As of June 11, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian CCCM activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—reported that nearly 306,000 IDPs were residing in formal settlements—including camps, collective centers, and transit centers—and approximately 1 million IDPs were sheltering in informal sites. A third of Iraq's 81 formal IDP settlements are located in Baghdad Governorate, which hosts 27 camps and centers, with two more under construction, according to the CCCM Cluster. The vast majority of Iraqi IDPs, however, are residing in private settings, mainly with relatives or other hosts or in

rented accommodations, IOM reports. The 2015 Iraq HRP indicates that 2.9 million displaced Iraqis, primarily living in non-camp settings in central and southern Iraq, are in need of shelter support and emergency relief commodities.

- Following significant population displacement from Anbar to Baghdad in April, State/PRM staff based in Baghdad visited several informal settlements and mosques used as collective shelters in the city, as well as an IDP camp in Baghdad's Jamiya neighborhood. In Basrah Governorate's Modern IDP camp, State/PRM staff reported that IDP residents, mainly from Salah ad Din and Ninewa governorates, had access to schools, food parcels, legal services, relief commodities, schools, and WASH services provided by UN agencies and IOM.
- Between June and August, State/PRM partner UNHCR plans to distribute more than 10,000 sets of emergency relief items, such as sleeping mats, blankets, hygiene kits, and water containers, to benefit an estimated 60,000 vulnerable IDPs residing in central and southern Iraq. UNHCR is also rehabilitating collective displacement shelters in Anbar, Baghdad, and Salah ad Din governorates during these months and identifying partners to construct additional shelter facilities intended to accommodate newly displaced populations in central Iraq. In addition, to allow IDPs, host community members, and other conflict-affected populations to procure relief supplies from local vendors, UNHCR is scaling up cash assistance activities through the implementation of multi-use voucher cards. Since FY 2014, State/PRM has provided nearly \$236 million to UNHCR to assist displaced Iraqis, both in Iraq and the region.
- USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$3 million for shelter assistance since FY 2014 to benefit approximately 433,500 Iraqi IDPs, including through the rehabilitation of informal settlements and weatherization of shelter structures for IDPs living outside of camps.

HEALTH & WASH

- In coordination with the GoI Ministry of Health and local partners, UNICEF and the UN World Health Organization (WHO) launched a new round of countrywide polio vaccinations on May 26, targeting an estimated 5.7 million children younger than five years of age. Despite the presence of high-risk conditions for an outbreak, Iraq has remained free of the polio virus since April 2014, and the ongoing polio campaign—part of the GoI's and UN's overall polio outreach and vaccination efforts—has immunized up to 90 percent of children throughout Iraq. UNICEF and WHO plan to conduct four additional countrywide vaccination campaigns during the next 12 months; however, the GoI has reported a resource shortfall of \$45 million required to complete planned vaccinations through 2016. Any lapse in routine immunization coverage, especially for IDP and refugee populations, could heighten Iraq's susceptibility to the disease, according to WHO.
- Ar Ramadi IDPs sheltering within Anbar—including in Amiriyah Fallujah, Habbaniyah, and Khaldiya—are experiencing deteriorating health conditions due to a lack of accessible medical facilities, the UN reports. Both the primary health center and emergency hospital in Khaldiya have closed as a result of insecurity; WHO is assessing the situation and working to identify potential remedies. The primary health care centers in Habbaniyah are understaffed and operating at a significantly reduced capacity. Water contamination is also a significant concern. Humanitarian organizations report that IDPs sheltering near Habbaniyah are in danger of consuming contaminated water, as raw sewage from IDP settlements is entering nearby Lake Habbaniyah. Although the GoI JCMC is discouraging IDPs from sheltering near the lake, approximately 4,000 people remained in the affected areas as of late May.
- The UN reports that conflict has dispersed newly displaced households widely across unidentified locations, hampering a rapid humanitarian response; nevertheless, UN agencies are reaching IDPs in accessible areas of Anbar, Baghdad, and Sulaimaniyah with assistance. WHO and its partners, in coordination with the GoI Ministry of Health, are providing health care services to IDPs through mobile teams and fixed health centers in Amiriyah Fallujah, Habbaniyah, and Khaldiya, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).
- The Health Cluster reports that Anbar, Diyala, Ninewa, and Salah ad Din had lost an estimated 50 percent of health care staff as of early June. In addition, approximately 80 percent of health facilities in parts of Iraq's conflict-affected areas are not operational, rendering health care providers unable to provide routine care or treat chronic diseases effectively. Major challenges for health care providers include clearing medicines through GoI customs; lack of NGO and local staff access in hard-to-reach areas; and obtaining NGO registration outside of the Iraqi Kurdistan Region

(IKR). Hotter weather and associated impacts on sanitation conditions also heighten IDP susceptibility to waterborne disease outbreaks, including diarrheal diseases, hepatitis, and leishmaniasis, according to the Health Cluster.

- Health actors have requested approximately \$60 million of the total \$498 million HRP appeal, including \$22.5 million for WHO assistance to fund patient care and preventive measures for IDPs, such as early-warning systems, health education, child immunization campaigns, and support to hospitals. The Health Cluster has warned that, at current funding levels, 77 of the programs that its members support in hospitals and public health clinics would cease operations at the end of June, underscoring the urgency for international donor commitments to the Iraq response.
- With approximately \$20 million in FY 2014 and FY 2015 funding, USAID/OFDA supports an array of health and WASH activities in Iraq, including medical clinics and mobile health teams, as well as sanitation infrastructure installation and the delivery of safe drinking water. USAID/OFDA's WASH assistance is benefiting approximately 243,000 conflict-affected Iraqis, while its health support is reaching an estimated 478,000 people.

FOOD SECURITY

- WFP reported in April that conflict continues to negatively affect food security in Iraq, particularly in Dohuk, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah ad Din, where nearly one in ten households is consuming a borderline or inadequate diet, according to its food security analysis report. In addition, chronic food insecurity persists in Muthanna and Wasit governorates. WFP highlights that conflict has particularly affected food security among Iraq's IDPs, with a much higher proportion of IDP households—one in four—adopting negative coping strategies as compared to non-displaced households. The report also highlights that households in conflict-affected areas—such as Anbar, Kirkuk, and parts of Ninewa—face higher prices for staple foods and reduced purchasing power. In the 2015 Iraq HRP appeal, food security actors have requested \$180 million to address the emergency food assistance needs of 2.5 million people in Iraq.
- In late May, USAID/FFP partner WFP delivered emergency food assistance to approximately 25,000 vulnerable individuals in the city of Habbaniyah and distributed food supplies to an additional 15,000 people displaced from Ar Ramadi to Amiriyah Fallujah. WFP also distributed monthly food rations—which include cooking oil, rice, sugar, and wheat flour—to an estimated 28,500 beneficiaries in Amiriyah Fallujah with access to cooking facilities. In addition to increasing response activities in Anbar, where the vast majority of Ar Ramadi IDPs remain, the UN agency has also delivered emergency food aid to newly displaced families from Anbar in Baghdad, Babil, Diyala, Erbil, Karbala, Sulaimaniyah, and Wasit governorates.
- With financial support from USAID/FFP, WFP is prioritizing relief activities for IDPs living in camps, delivering full rations of emergency food supplies to an estimated 222,000 camp-based individuals, in addition to supporting an additional 160,000 IDPs outside of camps, according to the UN agency. WFP provides \$16 food vouchers, primarily to IDPs in the IKR, reaching an estimated 480,000 people per month. Since FY 2014, USAID/FFP has provided more than \$25 million to support emergency food assistance in Iraq.

HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

- On June 8 and 9, USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) and State/PRM representatives met with newly appointed UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Stephen O'Brien, whose visit to Iraq marks his first trip since undertaking official duties on June 1. The ERC has stated that he will advocate for continued and enhanced political will and engagement in Iraq, particularly with non-traditional donors, and for the Iraq emergency to be seen as distinct and separate from the Syria crisis. During his visit to Iraq, ERC O'Brien also met with high-level GoI and Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) officials to discuss humanitarian challenges and concerns.
- The Logistics Cluster recently reported nascent efforts to develop a common logistics hub in Baghdad for all UN agency commodities, particularly in support of the RRM. Currently, Erbil and Dohuk governorates host common warehouses, whereas UN agencies in Baghdad store commodities at various sites, requiring multiple access requests and approvals from the GoI and slowing RRM activities.

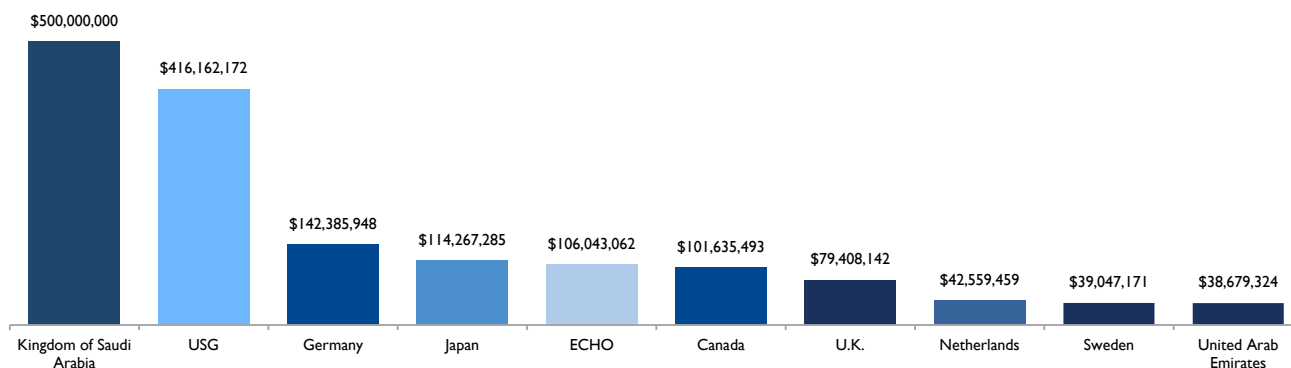
PROTECTION

- UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs Chakola Beyani and other Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) representatives traveled to Iraq in mid-May to conduct IDP site visits and meet with government authorities, UN officials, and NGO representatives. On May 19, OHCHR issued a statement urging the international community to increase support for the humanitarian response in Iraq, particularly following recent conflict in Anbar where insecurity persists. While acknowledging the legitimacy of security concerns expressed by Iraqi authorities, the Special Rapporteur condemned population movement limitations, documentation and sponsorship requirements, and checkpoints barring IDP entry, as well as the overall lack of humanitarian access, safety, and support afforded to IDPs and other conflict-affected populations countrywide.
- During a one-week period in late April, UN implementing partners reported eight attacks on IDPs in Aamel and Shula camps in Baghdad and violence against IDPs seeking refuge in Baghdad's Al Jihad District, signifying increased tensions between IDPs and host community residents. Host community members have also expressed resentment toward displaced populations and harassed truck drivers transporting humanitarian aid. According to UN and GoI representatives, some individuals have expressed safety concerns and fears of leaving displacement camp sites, as IDPs in Baghdad have reportedly experienced attacks in both camp and non-camp settings. The UN reports that host community attitudes have intimidated newly displaced households, many of whom would prefer to return to areas of origin if security conditions permit. In response to the rising tensions, UNHCR is assessing the feasibility of establishing multiple IDP camps in Baghdad.
- In April, USG partner IOM provided psychosocial support services—including counseling sessions, educational services, group discussions, recreational activities, and religious and cultural events—to more than 4,000 beneficiaries in Dohuk and Erbil. In addition to psychosocial support, IOM offers access to primary health care services for displaced families residing in Ninewa Governorate's Shekhan IDP camp, which has a planned capacity for 1,200 families.
- Since FY 2014, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$2.2 million for stand-alone protection programs in Iraq to benefit an estimated 77,600 vulnerable people. The programs include establishment of child-friendly spaces, provision of psychosocial support, prevention of and response to gender-based violence, and coordination of and advocacy for protection activities.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On June 11, the Government of Kuwait agreed to provide \$200 million in humanitarian assistance for Iraq, particularly to aid conflict-displaced Iraqi households in central and southern Iraq, as well as in the IKR.
- On June 4, the European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) announced a new funding commitment of €25 million, or approximately \$28 million, bringing ECHO's total humanitarian funding for Iraq in 2015 to more than €63 million, or more than \$70 million.
- Also on June 4, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) pledged an additional £20 million, or approximately \$31.3 million, for the humanitarian response to the crisis in Iraq. The new contribution raises the total amount of DFID's humanitarian support to Iraq to £59.5 million, or \$93.4 million.
- Further, the Government of Norway has announced a contribution of approximately \$15.1 million to provide education, food, health, shelter, and other relief assistance for conflict-affected Iraqis through the International Committee of the Red Cross, UN agencies, and NGOs, while the Government of Australia recently committed approximately \$6.1 million to support WFP activities in Iraq.

2014-2015 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of June 26, 2015. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments from FY 2014 and FY 2015, which began on October 1, 2013, and October 1, 2014, respectively.

CONTEXT

- The situation within Iraq remained relatively stable until 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 help coordinate USG efforts to address the urgent humanitarian needs of newly displaced populations throughout Iraq. The DART is working 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, UNHCR has registered nearly 250,000 Syrian refugees in Iraq, the vast majority of whom are staying in the IKR. As a result, local government authorities 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 KRG and local officials.
- On October 30, 2014, U.S. Ambassador to Iraq Stuart E. Jones re-declared a disaster in Iraq for FY 2015 due to the ongoing complex emergency and humanitarian crisis.
- During the past decade, incidents of insecurity have frequently contributed to significant internal displacement in Iraq. In February 2006, the bombing of the Al Askari Mosque in Salah ad Din's city of Samarra and subsequent sectarian violence triggered the most sizable population movement in Iraq's history. More than 1.6 million people—or 5.5 percent of the country's population—fled their communities, according to the UN. Beginning in 2008, improved security conditions led to a decrease in conflict-related displacement and an increase in humanitarian access to vulnerable populations, including IDPs. As a result, humanitarian agencies' focus began to shift to early recovery activities in areas where conditions stabilized.
- Since FY 2003, the USG has provided continuous humanitarian assistance to Iraq, including support for the distribution of emergency relief commodities, the provision of emergency shelter, income-generating opportunities, expanded access to essential WASH facilities and services, and humanitarian coordination and information sharing among relief agencies.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ PROVIDED IN FY 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
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	\$24,256,310
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	Health, Protection	Basrah, Babil, Baghdad, Diyala, Karbala, Kirkuk, Najaf Governorates	\$1,045,000
UNICEF	Emergency Relief Items	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$2,900,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
	Program Support Costs		\$372,269
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$32,573,579
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$25,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$25,000,000
STATE/PRM⁴			
UNHCR	Camp Coordination, Cash Assistance, Emergency Relief Commodities, Health, Protection, Registration, Shelter	Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey	\$127,100,000
Private International Organization	Emergency Relief Assistance, Health, Humanitarian Law, Livelihoods	Countrywide	\$20,800,000
IOM	Logistics and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$150,400,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2015			\$207,973,579

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ PROVIDED IN FY 2014¹

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

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2014 & FY 2015 **\$416,162,172**

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 June 12, 2015.

³ 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:
 - The 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>