

IRAQ - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

DECEMBER 27, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

3.1 million

IDPs in Iraq
Since January 2014
IOM - December 2016

412,836

IDPs in Baghdad Governorate
IOM - December 2016

395,418

IDPs in Dohuk Governorate
IOM - December 2016

372,588

IDPs in Ninewa Governorate
IOM - December 2016

362,682

IDPs in Kirkuk Governorate
IOM - December 2016

357,348

IDPs in Erbil Governorate
IOM - December 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- ISF and Kurdish Peshmerga forces launch a military offensive to recapture the city of Mosul from ISIL
- Ongoing military offensives to recapture Hawijah and Mosul result in population displacement and civilian casualties
- GoI and international relief agencies address urgent humanitarian needs arising from the military offensives in Hawijah and Mosul

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2014-2016

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$249,943,703
USAID/FFP ²	\$113,643,516
State/PRM ³	\$676,303,082
DoD ⁴	\$77,357,233
\$1,117,247,534	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On October 17, Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and Kurdish Peshmerga forces launched a military offensive to recapture Ninewa Governorate's city of Mosul from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). As of December 27, the military operations had displaced more than 115,200 people, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The Government of Iraq (GoI), Iraqi civil society organizations, and international relief agencies, including U.S. Government (USG) partners, are working to meet the urgent humanitarian needs of civilians affected by the military campaign.
- Access challenges for health care workers and shortages of medical facilities and trauma care supplies to treat the increasing number of civilians injured during the Mosul campaign continue to strain response efforts, according to the UN. Health actors estimate that more than 200,000 people will require access to emergency health care services during the coming weeks as humanitarian access to areas of Mosul increases. In response, USAID partner the UN World Health Organization (WHO) is establishing mobile trauma care hospitals and additional trauma stabilization posts. WHO is also coordinating with the GoI Ministry of Health to ensure that primary health care facilities are restored and Iraqi health care workers displaced by ISIL are able to return to work.
- Populations displaced from Anbar Governorate's Fallujah District began returning in September following the ISF recapture of the district in June, with more than 161,800 individuals returning to areas of origin as of mid-December.

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

- Military operations led by the GoI to recapture the city of Mosul from ISIL had displaced more than 115,200 people as of December 27, IOM reports. Approximately 84 percent of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Mosul and surrounding areas are sheltering in IDP camps and emergency sites established by the GoI, IOM, and State/PRM partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The remaining IDPs originating from Mosul are sheltering in private settings or critical shelter arrangements, including schools, mosques, and unfinished or abandoned buildings; a small number of IDPs are sheltering in unknown shelter arrangements, or at screening sites. In addition, more than 11,500 people had returned to areas of origin as of December 22.
- As of December 18, five recently opened camps and emergency sites had the capacity to accommodate nearly 47,500 IDPs across more than 7,900 available shelter plots, according to the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian CCCM activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders. Five other occupied camps and emergency sites developed for Mosul IDPs are operating at full capacity, while construction activities remained ongoing at five additional IDP camps and two emergency sites to accommodate additional populations displaced as the Mosul offensive continues.
- Since December 20, mortar fire has resulted in the deaths of four relief workers and numerous civilian casualties in eastern Mosul, according to the UN. Reports indicate that the mortar fire originates from ISIL-controlled areas. The UN strongly condemned the indiscriminate attacks occurring near humanitarian activities. ISIL snipers also continue to target civilians, including children, in Mosul, and improvised explosive devices by ISIL have injured and killed additional civilians in liberated areas in recent weeks.
- In late November, clashes between ISF and ISIL damaged a Mosul water pipeline and other water system infrastructure, compromising access to safe drinking water for up to 650,000 eastern Mosul residents, international media reports. As of December 1, USAID/OFDA partner the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) reported that ISIL elements had damaged at least 11 pumping stations in the city. To cope with the limited water supply, many eastern Mosul residents are sourcing water from newly dug wells or collecting rainwater. In response, UNICEF and other relief actors increased emergency water trucking operations in newly recaptured areas of Mosul. Additionally, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) actors reactivated five boreholes on the periphery of Mosul to improve access to safe drinking water for city residents.
- Local officials and relief actors in newly recaptured areas in and around Mosul are reporting a critical humanitarian need for food, health, and WASH assistance. Fuel for cooking and heating, as well as for the operation of generators and water treatment facilities, has also surfaced as a major need among displaced and other conflict-affected populations. While the GoI and international relief actors are working to address identified humanitarian needs as quickly as possible, international humanitarian organizations are unable to operate in highly insecure environments and must meet security requirements, including for newly recaptured areas to be cleared of unexploded ordnance, before initiating response activities. Humanitarian organizations estimate that at least 1 million people in Mosul remain inaccessible to relief agencies. ISIL restricts civilians from fleeing Mosul and has been unwilling to negotiate safe passage for humanitarian aid or ensure that emergency assistance will reach affected populations.
- On December 8, relief actors distributed aid to approximately 42,000 eastern Mosul residents, representing the largest single delivery of humanitarian assistance to eastern Mosul since the start of the military offensive. USG partners the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF, and the UN World Food Program (WFP) distributed ready-to-eat food assistance, hygiene kits, water purification tablets, and water containers, among other relief items.
- Since mid-October, the UN and humanitarian organizations have provided nearly 167,300 people with USAID-funded Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) kits and approximately 266,200 people with household relief items, including winterization kits, to support populations affected by the Mosul offensive. Relief actors have also provided medical consultations to nearly 92,000 people and WASH assistance to more than 344,200 people, as well as protection interventions for approximately 127,700 people, residing in camp and non-camp settings, including in recently recaptured areas. In addition, WFP has distributed ready-to-eat food rations to more than 302,100 people, including nearly 227,500 IDPs located in camps or host communities, and monthly food rations to more than 300,000 people affected by Mosul military operations. The assistance includes support to IDPs and other people affected by the Mosul

military operations, including non-displaced populations residing in recently retaken areas in and around Mosul. The GoI has also provided large quantities of humanitarian assistance during the time period, including constructing displacement camps, distributing emergency relief commodities, and transporting IDPs to safe areas.

- The GoI and relief actors continue to prioritize the coordination and distribution of winterization items—including blankets, warm clothing, and fuel for heating—in camp and non-camp settings, as recent freezing temperatures and winter rains have worsened humanitarian conditions for populations affected by the Mosul offensive, according to the UN. From November 28 to December 4, relief organizations provided winterization items to approximately 2,700 households, as well as bottled drinking water and hygiene items to an estimated 2,000 households, in Ninewa’s Al Shura sub-district, located south of Mosul. In addition, the GoI Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) distributed more than 13,500 blankets, 2,200 stoves, and 1,100 tents to IDPs sheltering in camps and non-camp settings from November 28–30.

INSECURITY AND POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

- Since the launch of Mosul military operations on October 17, nearly 5,500 Iraqis have fled to Syria, according to UNHCR. Refugees are walking for up to two weeks to reach the Iraq–Syria border and paying smugglers fees to facilitate their passage into Syria, a USAID/OFDA partner reports. UNHCR is facilitating the transfer of many newly arriving Iraqi refugees to the UNHCR-run Al Hol refugee camp in Syria’s Al Hasakah Governorate. As of December 4, nearly 9,200 people—including approximately 8,200 Iraqi refugees—were sheltering at Al Hol, according to the UN agency. The camp has the capacity to shelter a total of 15,000 people, and UNHCR plans to expand the site to serve up to 50,000 displaced individuals. Priority humanitarian requirements at Al Hol include fuel, WASH items, and winter clothing.
- Since early August, approximately 54,000 people have fled military operations and ISIL control in Kirkuk Governorate’s ISIL-held Hawijah District, where living conditions have deteriorated in recent months and residents lack adequate access to basic services, according to the UN. Approximately 61 percent of Hawijah IDPs are sheltering in camps, 22 percent are sheltering in public buildings or unfinished structures, and an estimated 5 percent are sheltering in private residences; shelter solutions for the remaining 12 percent of Hawijah IDPs were unknown as of December 15.
- The UN estimates that once extensive military operations to recapture Hawijah commence following the recapture of Mosul, the operations could displace up to 114,000 additional people from the district. However, only 180 of the 5,440 tents established across Kirkuk’s three IDP camps remained available to host additional IDPs of late November. Camp management actors in the governorate plan to construct additional shelter spaces in the coming weeks to accommodate additional IDPs.
- Since mid-September, nearly 139,500 individuals have returned to Fallujah despite limited food availability in local markets and improvised explosive device contamination, according to IOM and the UN. Of the returnees, approximately 101,200 people returned from Anbar, nearly 28,700 people returned from Erbil, and more than 16,200 people returned from Baghdad. Many returnees in Fallujah are sheltering in tents or residing with relatives due to significant conflict-related damage to houses, the UN reports. GoI and relief actors plan to install tents, water tanks, and essential cooking kits in houses that require rehabilitation to meet interim returnee household needs as efforts to rebuild residential structures throughout the district progress. In addition, local officials continue to rehabilitate electrical infrastructure and sewage systems in the city of Fallujah. Despite the recent returns, the majority of the approximately 85,000 people displaced from Fallujah in May and June continue to shelter in IDP camps and emergency sites located throughout the governorate, according to the UN.

HEALTH

- Populations fleeing Mosul continue to require treatment for trauma-related injuries, challenging the capacity of hospitals and clinics treating individuals who have fled ISIL-held areas. From December 12–18, local officials and relief actors

reported more than 660 civilian injuries—primarily from gunshots, mines, and indirect fire—related to Mosul military operations.

- The challenge of a high number of trauma cases has been exacerbated delays in the transport of injured civilians to hospitals that can provide advanced levels of care, as well as significant hospital capacity constraints. In response, humanitarian organizations are coordinating to effectively allocate health care resources and ensure timely access to advanced medical care for civilians fleeing Mosul. Relief agencies recently established two trauma stabilization points in areas east of the city of Mosul and a field hospital with surgical capacity in Ninewa’s Tal Kayf District. Three additional field hospitals, as well as a third trauma stabilization center in Ninewa near Makhmur, were under construction as of November 30, health actors report. WHO and an additional USAID/OFDA partner also plan to establish a field hospital in Bartella, 8 miles east of Mosul city. The organization plans to partner expatriate medical staff with local doctors and nurses to build capacity to manage trauma referrals and expand trauma surgery.
- In some recently recaptured areas of eastern Mosul, civilians are experiencing increased freedom of movement and are able to seek medical care for preventive medicine, vaccinations, and regular health care services in addition to trauma care, according to WHO. The Ninewa Department of Health is conducting as many as 1,000 medical consultations per day in eastern Mosul’s Al Zahra neighborhood.

PROTECTION

- On December 13, the U.S. Department of State’s Director of Iraq Affairs, accompanied by a member of the USAID Iraq Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) and State/PRM staff, assessed humanitarian conditions and met with relief partners at Ninewa’s Hasansham 3 IDP camp, managed by UNHCR. USG staff visited a protection services center at the camp, operated by an international non-governmental organization, where camp residents have access to legal services, protection monitoring, and psychosocial referrals for survivors of gender-based violence. The USG representatives also met with UNHCR camp management staff to discuss the need to clear additional land in the area to accommodate newly arriving IDPs and allow for increased freedom of movement for individuals already sheltering in the camp.
- Populations fleeing Hawijah continue to face significant protection risks, including exposure to explosive remnants of war and physical violence, while transiting to more secure areas of Kirkuk. ISIL continues to prevent the GoI and humanitarian actors from providing assistance to people in need and to kill people who challenge their authority or who try to flee their control. Some displaced individuals have reported walking up to 36 hours to reach checkpoints, where many IDPs must wait several hours or days before receiving access to relatively more secure areas. Humanitarian organizations are providing assistance—including emergency medical support, ready-to-eat food items, and WASH services—to Hawijah IDPs at checkpoints and screening sites in Kirkuk, according to the UN.
- A rapid protection assessment in late October of IDPs sheltering in Al Qayyarah indicates increased protection risks for populations fleeing Mosul military operations, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reports. Key protection concerns include inadequate access to emergency food assistance and safe drinking water while in transit, as well as requirements that IDPs obtain sponsorship arrangements prior to departing muster points—predetermined areas from which authorities plan to facilitate transportation away from frontlines following basic security screening procedures. Additionally, humanitarian agencies reported difficulties accessing IDPs in transit from muster points to formal security screening sites to provide emergency food or water assistance, according to OCHA.

SHELTER

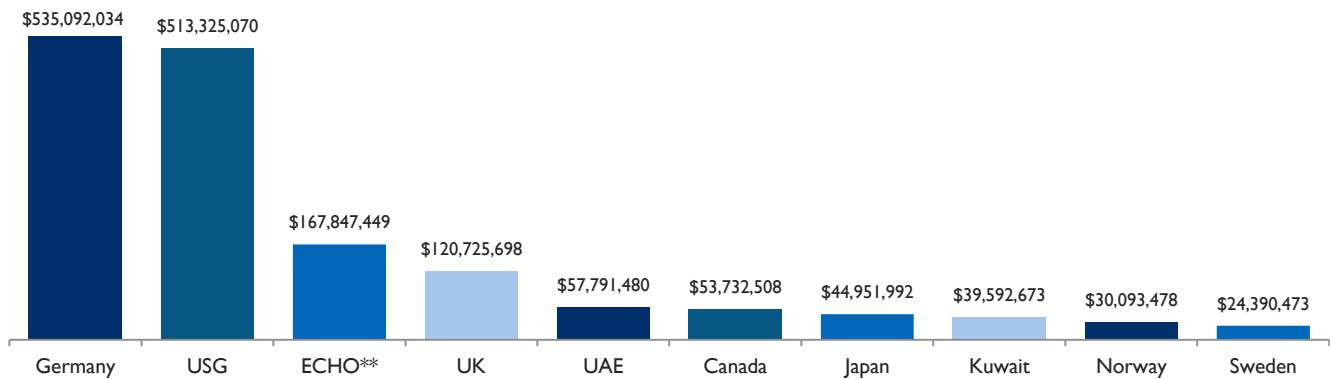
- The GoI and the Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster are responding to the increasing winter-related needs of vulnerable IDP and host communities throughout Iraq, including those affected by the ongoing Mosul offensive. Since mid-October, cluster partners have distributed winterization kits to nearly 32,700 households and winter top-up kits to approximately 14,800 households across Iraq. Additionally, cluster partners have distributed kerosene to more than 17,000 households, including approximately 10,600 households in Dohuk, Erbil, and Sulaimaniyah governorates.

- The GoI plans to provide a supplementary distribution of kerosene to every registered IDP household in Iraq to support increased cooking and heating needs in the coming four months. Between mid-October and mid-December, more than 22 million liters of kerosene were delivered to the Iraqi Kurdistan Region to support the distributions, according to the GoI Ministry of Oil. Relief partners are coordinating closely with the MoMD and Ministry of Oil to support the kerosene distribution activities.

MOSUL DAM BREACH PREPAREDNESS

- On November 22, Italian construction firm Trevi began grouting operations—a preliminary phase to identify proper grouting procedures and parameters—at Mosul Dam. Subsequent grouting operations to stabilize the foundation of Mosul Dam are scheduled to begin in the coming days and continue through November 2017.

2016 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of December 27, 2016. 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 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 Iraqi Kurdistan Region, 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 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.
- On October 10, 2016, U.S. Ambassador to Iraq Douglas A. Silliman 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	\$67,544,271
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	\$29,900,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$7,000,000
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	Health, Protection	Anbar, Diyala, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah ad Din, and Sulaimaniyah	\$6,280,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$14,958,000
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		\$870,523
Total Iraq Complex Emergency Funding			\$157,802,794
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
UN Development Program (UNDP)	Natural and Technological Risks	Countrywide	\$2,900,000
	Program Support Costs		\$171,395
Total Mosul Dam Breach Preparedness Funding			\$3,483,135
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$161,285,929
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, Livelihoods	Anbar, Babil, Baghdad, Diyala, Dohuk, Erbil, Karbala, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah ad-Din, Sulaimaniyah	\$19,481,982
NGO Partners	Protection, Education, Livelihoods, Health, Mental Health	Jordan, Lebanon, Syria	\$5,189,231
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			\$266,171,213
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$513,457,142

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

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING	\$249,943,703
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING	\$113,643,516
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$676,303,082
TOTAL DOD FUNDING	\$77,357,233
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2014–2016	\$1,117,247,534

*Undesignated funding included for NGO partners, in September 14, 2016 USG Iraq Complex Emergency Fact Sheet #6, adjusted for actual obligation.

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 30, 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.