

IRAQ - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #6, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

3.3
million

IDPs in Iraq
Since January 2014
IOM – September 2016

582,096

IDPs in Anbar
Governorate
IOM – September 2016

468,924

IDPs in Baghdad
Governorate
IOM – September 2016

400,074

IDPs in Erbil
Governorate
IOM – September 2016

397,554

IDPs in Dohuk
Governorate
IOM – September 2016

386,670

IDPs in Kirkuk
Governorate
IOM – September 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- Relief agencies prepare to address humanitarian needs likely to arise from a military offensive on Mosul
- Humanitarian organizations reach populations in Al Shirqat with emergency assistance for the first time since 2014
- Populations flee ISIL-held Hawijah to Kirkuk and other areas of northern Iraq

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

- The Government of Iraq (GoI) Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD), the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), UN agencies, and relief organizations continue to plan for large-scale population displacement and related humanitarian needs resulting from a planned military offensive on Ninewa Governorate's city of Mosul, which is currently controlled by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). The UN estimates that the Mosul offensive could displace up to 1 million people, approximately 700,000 of whom will likely require emergency shelter support.
- On September 22, Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) recaptured Salah ad Din Governorate's Al Shirqat District from ISIL. Relief agencies, including U.S. government (USG) partners, are working to meet the urgent humanitarian needs of civilians affected by the military campaign, including by distributing USAID-funded Rapid Response Mechanism kits—which contain emergency food rations, safe drinking water, and hygiene items—to newly displaced households. Since mid-June, military operations in Al Shirqat and surrounding areas, including Salah ad Din's Bayji District and Ninewa's town of Al Qayyarah, have displaced approximately 100,000 people, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reports.
- Following the ISF recapture of Anbar Governorate's Fallujah District in June, populations displaced from the district began returning in September, including approximately 230 households who returned from September 17–21. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are also returning to some areas of Al Qayyarah—recaptured from ISIL in August—despite the town's lack of basic services and ongoing security concerns.
- Insecurity resulted in the deaths of approximately 600 civilians and injuries to an estimated 950 others in September, the UN reports. Conflict has resulted in a total of more than 4,400 civilian deaths countrywide since January.
- In FY 2016, the USG provided more than \$513.4 million in support for the Iraq humanitarian response, bringing total USG humanitarian assistance for conflict-affected Iraqis to more than \$1.1 billion since 2014.

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

- The UN anticipates that populations displaced from Mosul will shelter in a variety of settings, including MoMD and USG partner-managed formal IDP camps, emergency IDP camps, and informal settlements. Many new IDPs sheltering in emergency camps may have access to only minimal services, although some emergency camps may evolve into formal IDP camps if households remain displaced for extended durations and additional resources become available to upgrade the sites, according to the UN. In addition, the UN is working to identify non-camp shelter solutions for Mosul IDPs, including unfinished buildings and collective centers, particularly given the need to maintain maximum flexibility during the Mosul humanitarian response, as well as time and capacity constraints related to the construction of additional IDP camps prior to the commencement of the ISF-led military offensive on the city.
- In mid-September, Iraq's Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Shelter, and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) clusters—coordinating bodies for humanitarian CCCM, shelter, and WASH activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—developed a tracking matrix to record and analyze available shelter supplies and emergency relief commodities, including hygiene supplies and winterization kits, before and during the Mosul offensive humanitarian response. The matrix will support UN agencies and NGOs to minimize unnecessary duplication of aid stockpiles, assess existing and anticipated gaps in relief supplies, and coordinate the pre-positioning and distribution of life-saving assistance.
- As of September 21, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) had pre-positioned sufficient immediate response rations (IRRs) throughout Iraq to meet the needs of more than 510,000 people likely to be displaced by the Mosul offensive. With \$25 million in recently announced USAID/FFP support, WFP plans to provide IRRs for an additional 240,000 beneficiaries and family food rations for nearly 900,000 beneficiaries for a period of two months. In FY 2016, USAID/FFP provided \$86 million to WFP to address emergency food needs in Iraq.
- With \$4.5 million in FY 2016 assistance, USAID/OFDA is supporting WFP and the Logistics Cluster to establish six logistics hubs in northern Iraq to prepare for an anticipated influx of relief commodities to the region for the Mosul response. The Logistics Cluster plans to provide common storage space for humanitarian organizations at the hubs, expanding total WFP humanitarian warehouse capacity in northern and central Iraq to more than 130,400 square feet.
- USAID/OFDA partner the UN World Health Organization (WHO) reports that it has significantly reduced customs delays—previously lasting up to four months—for NGOs procuring medicines through the UN agency. Health actors are pre-positioning medical supplies, mapping existing health facilities, and advocating local authorities to further improve the flexibility of customs and import procedures for medical commodities ahead of the Mosul offensive.
- As of late September, UN civil–military coordinators planned to establish a humanitarian operations center in Erbil Governorate to liaise with military officials and civilian organizations participating in the planned Mosul response, according to the Erbil-based Joint Crisis Coordination Center. The center will share relevant information among humanitarian and military actors, including deconflicting humanitarian and military operations.

INSECURITY AND POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

- On September 22, ISF recaptured Al Shirqat from ISIL following a two-day military offensive. In subsequent days, WFP distributed a one-month supply of emergency food assistance—including rice, lentils, flour, beans, and vegetable oil—through a local partner, benefiting approximately 1,000 people. The distribution marked the first time that humanitarian actors have reached Al Shirqat with emergency food assistance in more than two years.
- Military offensives displaced approximately 4,000 people from Kirkuk Governorate's Hawijah District and surrounding areas from September 22–27, according to relief agencies. A USAID source reports that 70,000 IDPs had previously fled Hawijah and only a small civilian population remained in the district as of late September. The majority of IDPs from Hawijah have fled to Kirkuk and Salah ad Din, where humanitarian advocacy efforts have focused on ensuring that the IDPs are not expelled from their areas of displacement and arranging the voluntary relocation of some households to formal camps.

- Approximately 230 displaced households returned to Fallujah from September 17–21, according to a USAID source. As of September 19, local authorities had established two water purification systems in the city and were providing safe drinking water to households returning to areas where potable water was unavailable. In addition, the GoI and NGOs are providing emergency food assistance to returnee households.
 - Specialized teams and volunteers cleared more than 4,000 explosive hazards from Fallujah in August, according to Anbar officials. Fallujah police forces have also established checkpoints to enhance security at Fallujah neighborhood entrances, the Protection Cluster reports.
 - As of mid-September, displaced populations had also begun returning to Al Qayyarah despite limited access to food and basic services in the town. Humanitarian access to Al Qayyarah remains constrained by bureaucratic impediments and ongoing security concerns; as of mid-September, northern areas of Al Qayyarah were continuing to receive occasional shelling and attacks, the UN reports. A USAID source also reports that while a local water plant was scheduled to resume operations by September, local officials had yet to repair damage to Al Qayyarah hospital and unexploded ordnance was still present in the area as of September 19.
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HEALTH

- In mid-September, a WHO representative met with GoI Ministry of Health (MoH) officials to analyze the capacity of first responders and health care workers to assist patients exposed to chemical weapons, including in mass casualty scenarios involving chemical agents. Following the meeting, WHO identified priority training needs and secured a facility to train health care workers and UN staff on chemical weapons preparedness; trainings are scheduled to take place at the facility beginning in mid-October. WHO is also working to transport personal protective equipment to Erbil and other areas of Iraq and is advocating for the MoH to identify specific hospitals capable of managing chemical weapon-related injuries.
 - With USAID/OFDA assistance, WHO is addressing emergency IDP health needs through nearly 60 mobile medical clinics in locations across Iraq, with plans to mobilize an additional 15 clinics in response to population displacement from Mosul. In the coming months, the UN agency also plans to support relief organizations with essential medicines and 100 ambulances available for use in humanitarian operations, including during the Mosul humanitarian response.
 - Since FY 2014, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$43 million—including nearly \$27 million in FY 2016—in support of health activities in Iraq, including medical clinics, mobile health teams, and health and hygiene education.
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PROTECTION

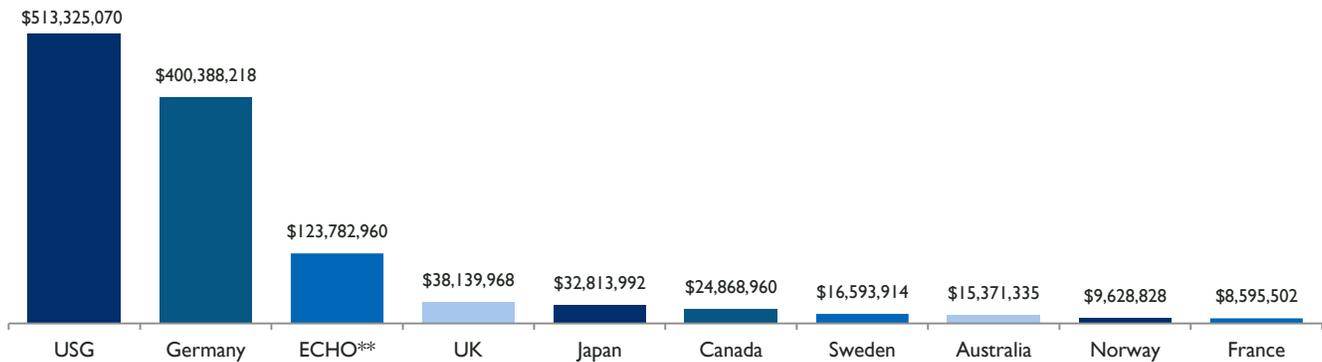
- Violence in Iraq killed more than 600 civilians and injured more than 950 others in September, representing an increase from the more than 470 civilian deaths and 800 injuries in August, according to the UN. However, the UN figures represent an estimated minimum, as the actual number of conflict-related casualties is likely higher. Baghdad Governorate reported the highest number of civilian deaths and injuries with nearly 1,130 casualties—72 percent of all casualties recorded in Iraq in September.
 - USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$18.3 million to implementing partners for stand-alone protection programs in Iraq since FY 2014, including child-friendly spaces, psychosocial support, prevention of and response to gender-based violence, and coordination of and advocacy for protection activities.
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MOSUL DAM BREACH PREPAREDNESS

- As of September, Italian engineering firm Trevi was constructing three grout mixing plants near Mosul Dam to support planned repairs to the structure. Trevi and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers continue to coordinate technical details and plans for grouting operations, which are scheduled to begin in mid-October.

- In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$3.5 million to mitigate risks associated with a potential breach of the Mosul Dam, including support for strengthening disaster alert systems and conducting preparedness and awareness raising activities for Iraqi communities in accessible areas near Mosul and other areas along the Tigris River.

2016 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of September 30, 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 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.
- 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 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	\$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
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TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$676,303,082
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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.