

IRAQ - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

NOVEMBER 3, 2017

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

11
million

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

3.2
million

IDPs in Iraq
 UN – October 2017

1
million

IDPs in Ninewa Governorate
 IOM – October 2017

1.1
million

People Displaced by Mosul Military Offensive Since October 2016
 IOM – October 2017

264,973

Iraqi Refugees in Neighboring Countries
 UNHCR – October 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

- GoI commences military operations to retake remaining ISIS-held areas of western Anbar on October 26
- GoI reasserts control over disputed areas of northern Iraq following September 25 Kurdistan independence referendum
- ISF retakes city of Hawija from ISIS on October 5 following two-week military operation

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2017

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$294,238,552
USAID/FFP ²	\$68,400,000
State/PRM ³	\$238,748,201
\$601,386,753	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Ongoing military movements and political tensions between the Government of Iraq (GoI) and Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) resulting from the September 25 Kurdistan independence referendum continue to generate additional needs in northern Iraq. In recent days, an escalation of hostilities between GoI-aligned military actors and Kurdish Peshmerga forces occurred in multiple areas of northern Iraq, resulting in casualties and population displacement, international media report. As of November 2, more than 183,200 people were displaced as a result of the post-referendum military operations that commenced on October 16, U.S. Government (USG) partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reports.
- On October 26, GoI Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi announced the commencement of GoI-led military operations to retake western Anbar Governorate's Al-Qaim and Rawa districts from the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), according to local media. The UN estimates that approximately 50,000 people remained in the two ISIS-held districts of western Anbar as of late September. Relief agencies are coordinating to plan for the provision of assistance to populations affected by the military operations.
- Although the GoI announced the recapture of Ninewa Governorate's city of Mosul from ISIS on July 10, population movements in and out of the city remain fluid. Approximately 793,400 people remained displaced as a result of Mosul military operations as of October 18, according to IOM. Cumulatively, the Mosul offensive displaced more than 1.1 million people between October 18, 2016 and October 18, 2017.

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)

CURRENT EVENTS

- Ongoing military movements and political tensions between the GoI and KRG resulting from the September 25 Kurdistan independence referendum continue to result in insecurity and generate additional humanitarian needs in northern Iraq. On October 16, Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and Peshmerga forces reportedly began exchanging artillery fire south of Kirkuk Governorate's Kirkuk city following commencement of a GoI operation to reassert control over strategic locations in the governorate, including the K1 base and oil fields, according to international media. Following the commencement of the operations, violence occurred between ISF and other GoI-aligned military actors and Peshmerga forces in multiple areas of northern Iraq, including at Erbil Governorate's Makhmur checkpoint and in close proximity to populated towns in Ninewa. On October 24, clashes between Peshmerga forces and ISF and aligned Shia Popular Mobilization Forces at Makhmur resulted in casualties on both sides, according to international media.
 - As of October 31, GoI-aligned military actors had assumed control of Kirkuk city and other areas of the governorate, including where internally displaced person (IDP) sites are located; areas of Diyala, Erbil, and Ninewa governorates; and the Al Yaroubia border crossing between Iraq and Syria, according to local media. The ISF was reportedly advancing to reassert control of the Fishkhabour border crossing between Iraq's Dohuk Governorate and Syria, although the border crossing remained under Peshmerga control as of October 31, international media report. The clashes largely subsided following a GoI-declared informal ceasefire in late October, although the KRG and GoI had not announced a formal resolution to the situation as of November 3, media report.
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POPULATION DISPLACEMENT AND INSECURITY

- The tensions and military movements resulting from the September 25 referendum continue to result in population displacement in disputed areas of northern Iraq. As of November 2, more than 183,200 people were displaced as a result of military movements and clashes that commenced on October 16, while additional people had returned to areas of origin following temporary displacement, according to IOM. The IDPs primarily originate from Kirkuk Governorate, with the majority of IDPs fleeing to Erbil and Sulaimaniyah governorates, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).
- Despite insecurity, relief actors had distributed more than 15,000 emergency food rations and critical relief commodities and deployed mobile medical teams to provide health care to new IDPs as of October 21, according to the UN. In addition, a USG partner deployed three mobile medical units to areas of Erbil and Sulaimaniyah in mid-October to provide health assistance to new IDPs. Relief organizations also continue to provide multi-sector humanitarian assistance at IDP sites throughout northern Iraq.
- On October 26, Prime Minister al-Abadi announced the commencement of GoI-led military operations to retake western Anbar's Al-Qaim and Rawa districts from ISIS, according to local media. The UN estimates that approximately 50,000 people remained in the two districts—which have been inaccessible to humanitarian actors since ISIS gained control of western Anbar in June 2014—as of late September. According to a mid-September REACH Initiative assessment, the population lacks access to education, safe drinking water, health care, and livelihood opportunities. Furthermore, assessment findings indicated that western Anbar populations intend to flee if security conditions allow, due to anticipated military operations in the area.
- Nearly 65,000 people from western Anbar have fled to other areas of Anbar, Baghdad, Erbil, and Salah ad Din governorates since January, including approximately 19,000 people since September 20, according to IOM. Humanitarian organizations continue to plan for the provision of assistance to populations affected by the offensives, including at muster points and transit sites prior to arrival at displacement sites. Shelter space was available to accommodate an estimated 24,600 new IDPs in eastern Anbar IDP camps as of October 25, 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.
- Approximately 2,300 Iraqi refugees have returned to Iraq from Al Hol camp in Syria's Al Hasakah Governorate through the Al Yaroubia border crossing between October 13 and 19, according to State/PRM partner the Office of

UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The agency anticipates that an additional 4,000 Iraqi refugees will return to Iraq from Al Hol in the coming weeks. The GoI Ministry of Migration and Displacement is facilitating the returns, while UNHCR is conducting information campaigns for refugees departing Al Hol to ensure the returns are voluntary. Returning refugee households cited inadequate living conditions—including limited food, electricity, and safe drinking water—and livelihood and movement restrictions in the camp as primary reasons for return to Iraq. However, while some of the refugee returnees have returned to areas of origin in Iraq, the majority are sheltering in IDP sites in Ninewa, including the Hamam al-Alil and Qayyarah Jeddah IDP sites. UNHCR has expressed concern with the secondary displacement of this population into already crowded camp spaces in Ninewa.

- In mid-October, ISF concluded military operations to retake Kirkuk Governorate’s Hawija and eastern Shirqat districts from ISIS, following the recapture of Hawija city on October 5 and subsequent mine clearance operations, international media report. As of October 31, more than 10,900 people were displaced as a result of the military operations that commenced on September 21, while additional people had returned to areas of origin following temporary displacement, according to IOM. UN agencies and other relief actors, including USAID partners, distributed USAID-supported rapid response mechanism kits and emergency food assistance at muster points and screening sites receiving Hawija IDPs. Relief organizations are also providing additional emergency food assistance and relief commodities in numerous displacement sites receiving Hawija and Shirqat IDPs in Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah ad Din.
- Although the GoI announced the recapture of Mosul from ISIS on July 10, population movements in and out of the city remain fluid. From October 6–19, approximately 6,200 individuals departed Erbil’s Debaga IDP camp and Ninewa’s Hasansham, Chamakor and Khazer IDP camps for areas of origin, according to UNHCR. The returns represent a decrease of more than 4,600 returnees compared to the previous two-week period, UNHCR reports. The majority of households returned to retaken Mosul neighborhoods, as well as to Ninewa’s Badoush town and Tal Afar District, west of Mosul. UNHCR reports that reasons for return have shifted in recent weeks, with returnees citing a perceived decrease in basic services—including health and education—at IDP camps as primary reasons for return. Returnees departing in the weeks prior had previously cited the desire to reunite with family members and improved safety in areas of origin as the key drivers of return. Approximately 793,400 people remained displaced as a result of Mosul military operations as of October 18, according to IOM.
- A USAID/OFDA partner continues to assist returnees in Mosul with multi-purpose cash assistance for food, shelter, and critical relief commodities for nearly 820 returnee households during August. In August, the partner organization also reached more than 37,000 people with emergency water trucking in three Mosul neighborhoods; installed 15 emergency water tanks in two western Mosul neighborhoods; and provided nearly 1,200 immediate response rations, 12,750 liters of safe drinking water, 10,000 sachets of oral rehydration salts, and 1,500 diapers for distribution at the city’s Mosul General Hospital.

PROTECTION

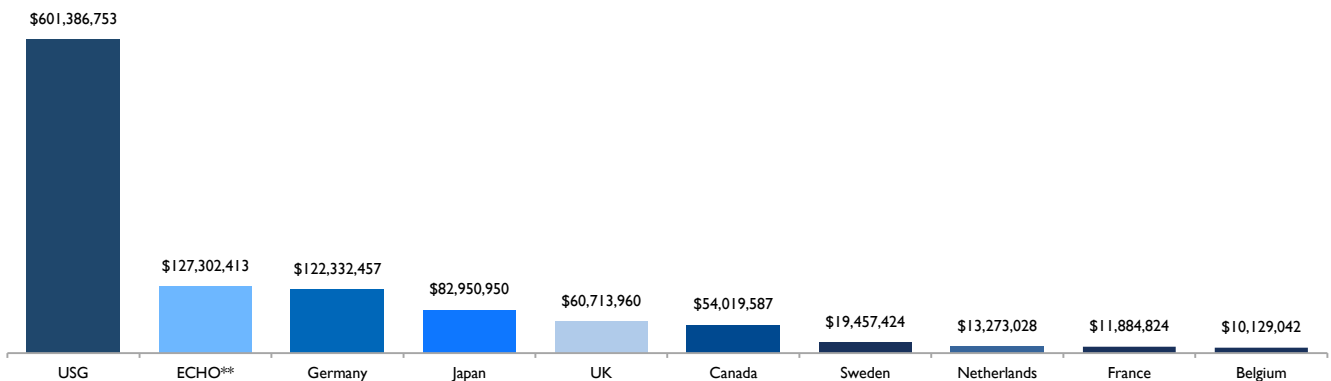
- As of October 26, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was providing assistance to the nearly 1,400 foreign national women and children—suspected to be family members of foreign ISIS fighters—held by the GoI at a facility in Ninewa, international media report. The GoI was previously holding the women and children at Ninewa’s Hamam al-Alil transit site, where they had arrived in late August following displacement from Tal Afar, media report. ICRC is conducting protection monitoring and providing relief assistance to the population at the site.
- The presence of armed actors in IDP sites continues to pose risks for IDPs sheltering at the sites. Security actors operating in numerous IDP camps south of Mosul in Ninewa have imposed movement restrictions on IDPs arriving from Hawija in recent weeks, including requiring sponsorship arrangements prior to IDPs receiving permission to depart the sites, UNHCR reports. In addition, female-headed households in the camps are subject to movement restrictions outside of the sites, and women and children with detained male relatives experience heightened risks of protection violations, including gender-based violence, according to UNHCR. In response, UNHCR and other

protection actors are identifying and assisting affected households and advocating for armed actors to depart the sites to maintain the civilian nature of the camps.

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster partners are working to improve access to safe drinking water in Ninewa’s city of Mosul, where nearly 300,800 people had returned as of October 18, IOM reports. Following WASH Cluster interventions, USG partner the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) reports 15 functional water pumping stations in eastern Mosul neighborhoods and 12 functional water pumping stations in western Mosul neighborhoods. In addition, relief actors—including USG partners—had rehabilitated seven water treatment plants in eastern and western Mosul, and rehabilitation of four additional water treatment plants was ongoing as of October 30.

2017 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of November 3, 2017. All international figures are according to OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2017 calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments from FY 2017, which began on October 1, 2016. Non-USG funding figures do not necessarily reflect pledges announced during the Iraq donor conference on July 13, 2017.

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

CONTEXT

- The situation within Iraq remained relatively stable until January 2014, when ISIS forces began seizing control of parts of northern and central Iraq. Significant population displacement ensued as civilians fled to areas of relative safety, such as the Iraqi Kurdistan Region, to escape fighting.
- On August 11, 2014, USAID deployed a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to help coordinate USG efforts to address the urgent humanitarian needs of newly displaced populations throughout Iraq. DART and State/PRM staff in Iraq work closely with local officials, the international community, and humanitarian actors to identify critical needs and expedite assistance to affected populations. To support the DART, USAID also established a Response Management Team (RMT) based in Washington, D.C.
- In 2017, the UN estimates that 11 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 7, 2017, U.S. Ambassador to Iraq Douglas A. Silliman re-declared a disaster in Iraq for FY 2018 due to the ongoing complex emergency and humanitarian crisis.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2017¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
NGO Partners	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$166,592,682
IOM	Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$29,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	Natural and Technological Risks	Countrywide	\$2,975,185
UNICEF	Protection, WASH	Anbar, Baghdad, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah ad Din, Sulaimaniyah	\$36,002,000
UNICEF	Logistic Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
UN World Food Program (WFP)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,934,400
UN World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Anbar, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah ad Din	\$50,070,508
	Program Support Costs		\$2,663,777
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$294,238,552
USAID/FFP³			
Implementing Partner	Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$3,400,000
WFP	Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$65,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$68,400,000
STATE/PRM⁴			
NGO Partners	Education, Livelihoods, Protection	Iraq, Jordan, Syria	\$35,398,201
Implementing Partner	Food Assistance, Health, Protection, Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$36,300,000
International Labor Organization (ILO)	Livelihoods	Turkey	\$1,000,000
IOM	Displacement Tracking Matrix, Livelihoods and Social Cohesion	Countrywide	\$20,750,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector	Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey	\$137,900,000
UNICEF	Education	Countrywide	\$6,400,000
UN Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat)	Shelter	Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah ad Din	\$1,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$238,748,201
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$601,386,753

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2014–2017

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING	\$544,182,255
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING	\$182,043,516
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$915,051,283
TOTAL DOD FUNDING	\$77,357,233
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2014–2017	\$1,718,634,287

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of September 30, 2017.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2017.

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 +1.202.661.7710.
 - 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>