

IRAQ - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

FEBRUARY 9, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

11
million

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

3.3
million

IDP Returns in Iraq Since 2014
UN – January 2018

2.5
million

IDPs in Iraq UN – January 2018

758,784

IDPs in Ninewa Governorate
IOM – January 2018

279,512

Iraqi Refugees in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – January 2018

HIGHLIGHTS

- USAID Administrator Mark Green travels to Baghdad to meet with NGO partners and UN leadership
- Relief organizations distribute winter assistance to nearly 60,000 IDPs
- USAID/OFDA contributes nearly \$6.6 million in FY 2018 to support returnees to Ninewa Plains

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$300,815,673
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USAID/FFP ²	\$68,400,000
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State/PRM ³	\$238,748,201
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\$607,963,874

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- More than 3.3 million people have returned to areas of origin since 2014, while approximately 2.5 million Iraqis remain displaced, U.S. Government (USG) partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reports. In coordination with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, the REACH Initiative conducted a national returns intention survey to inform humanitarian and Government of Iraq (GoI) camp closure and consolidation initiatives. The majority of surveyed internally displaced persons (IDPs) expressed no intent to return, citing a lack of safety in areas of origin as the primary deterrent. Relief agencies remain concerned regarding continued reports of forced evictions and premature camp consolidations, and continue to advocate for safe, dignified, and voluntary returns.
- Despite the GoI declaration of victory over the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in Iraq on December 9, military operations to eliminate remaining ISIS elements are ongoing in central and western Iraq. The military operations, as well as persistent conflict and armed attacks, have resulted in civilian casualties and insecurity, preventing some displaced populations from returning to areas of origin, according to relief actors and media.
- In late January, USAID Administrator Mark Green and other high-level USAID representatives traveled to Baghdad, Iraq, to meet with USG staff and discuss USAID-supported humanitarian and development programs. During the visit, Administrator Green also met with UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator Lise Grande and representatives from USAID/OFDA-supported non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to discuss the humanitarian situation in Iraq.

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)

INSECURITY, HUMANITARIAN ACCESS, AND POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

- Since 2014, more than 3.3 million IDPs have returned to places of origin, while approximately 2.5 million Iraqis remain displaced countrywide. Of the 2.5 million, nearly 141,000 people remained displaced across Baghdad, Basrah, Dohuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah ad Din, and Sulaimaniyah governorates as a result of territorial shifts following the September 25 Kurdistan independence referendum, according to IOM. Ongoing political and intercommunal tensions are preventing returns to places of origin in parts of northern Iraq, relief actors report.
- Humanitarian actors continue to express concern regarding camp closures, given the lack of a formal returns strategy and assistance package, as well as reports of forced and involuntary returns. As of late January, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that approximately 9,000 individuals were sheltering at 11 IDP camps identified for closure in Baghdad Governorate in the coming months.
- In recent weeks, relief actors have reported incidents of secondary displacement, as well as deteriorating living conditions at IDP camps. As of late January, more than 2,000 IDPs from Ninewa's city of Mosul had returned to camps in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region (IKR) for the second time after returning to areas of origin in Mosul due to poor infrastructure and a lack of basic services in the city, international media report.
- Between mid-December and mid-January, the REACH Initiative and CCCM Cluster conducted a national returns intention survey to inform humanitarian and GoI camp closure and consolidation initiatives. More than 50 percent of surveyed IDPs expressed no intent to return to their area of origin as of mid-January, according to the survey. The majority of IDPs with no current intent to return cited lack of safety in areas of origin as the primary deterrent, while other frequently cited deterrents included destroyed homes and a lack of income-generation opportunities and basic services in areas of origin. The USG, in coordination with the humanitarian community, continues to advocate for safe, dignified, and voluntary returns.
- During the month of January, acts of terrorism, armed conflict, and violence resulted in at least 115 civilian deaths and 250 casualties, according to the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI). The majority of casualties were recorded in Iraq's capital city of Baghdad, followed by Diyala and Ninewa governorates, UNAMI reports.
- On January 15, two suicide bomb attacks in Baghdad resulted in nearly 40 deaths and more than 100 civilian casualties, international media report. The attack, claimed by ISIS, represents the first major attack in the capital since December. From January 13 to 18, additional suicide bombings near Baghdad resulted in nearly 30 casualties, according to media.

HEALTH AND WASH

- From January 1 to 15, a USAID/OFDA partner provided primary health services to more than 5,900 beneficiaries, including IDPs sheltering in camps and informal settlements, as well as vulnerable host community members in Anbar, Baghdad, Ninewa, and Salah ah Din governorates. To date, the partner has distributed hygiene kits to more than 6,000 individuals at Anbar's Kilo 18 IDP camp. The organization also continues to conduct garbage collection activities in Anbar's Habbaniyah Tourist City, Khalidiyah, and Kilo 18 IDP camps.
- From December 17–31, a USAID/OFDA partner provided life-saving primary health services—including basic primary health care, reproductive health services, and vaccinations—to nearly 6,200 people, including displaced populations in out-of-camp and informal settings, in Anbar, Baghdad, Ninewa, and Salah ad Din. In addition, the partner provided critical water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support—including garbage collection services and hygiene kit distributions—for more than 5,900 IDPs in Anbar and Salah ad Din.

PROTECTION

- Extreme violence in Iraq has negatively impacted more than 4 million children in Iraq, including more than 1 million children who were forcibly displaced in 2017, according to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). In 2017, Child Protection Sub-Cluster members—including USG partners—responded by assisting three times the number of beneficiaries reached in 2016. Child protection partners provided psychosocial support services to more than

675,300 children—compared to approximately 201,900 children in 2016—and conducted child protection awareness-raising sessions benefiting nearly 815,600 children—more than three times the 181,500 children reached in 2016. Sub-cluster members also provided specialized child protection services—including case management for children separated from their families due to conflict—to nearly 45,900 children in 2017.

FOOD INSECURITY

- Vulnerable households, particularly returnees, in Diyala and Ninewa report increasing reliance on negative coping mechanisms, according to a December 2017 survey conducted by USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP). While food consumption scores in Ninewa remained stable between November and December 2017, food consumption scores in Diyala’s Khanqin District declined significantly, with nearly 33 percent of surveyed households reporting poor or borderline food consumption in December, compared to just six percent of households in November, WFP reports. Additionally, the percentage of households relying on food-related negative coping strategies, such as reducing the number of meals consumed per day or limiting adult consumption to ensure adequate food for children, increased between November and December in both governorates, from 3 to 13 percent in Diyala and from 9 to 29 percent in Ninewa. Household access to the GoI-led public distribution system (PDS) remained limited in both Diyala and Ninewa, with 80 percent of households in Diyala and approximately 70 percent of households in Ninewa reporting that they had not received PDS rations during the month of December.
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WINTERIZATION ASSISTANCE

- Between December and early January, a USAID/OFDA partner distributed winter assistance—including cash grants and winter kits containing blankets, carpets, kerosene heaters, and plastic sheets—to approximately 40,200 people in Anbar, Dohuk, Kirkuk, and Ninewa. With support from other donors, the partner reached more than 2,000 additional households in Dohuk and Ninewa, cumulatively allowing nearly 59,800 people across the four governorates to protect themselves against winter elements.
 - USG partner UNICEF had distributed approximately 33,000 winter kits—including blankets, plastic sheeting, and winter clothing—to households in northern areas of Iraq, as well as Anbar, Kirkuk, and Salah ad Din, as of late January. UNICEF has also provided heaters and fuel for child-friendly spaces to benefit an estimated 35,000 children, and distributed 16,000 blankets from the UN agency’s regional warehouse.
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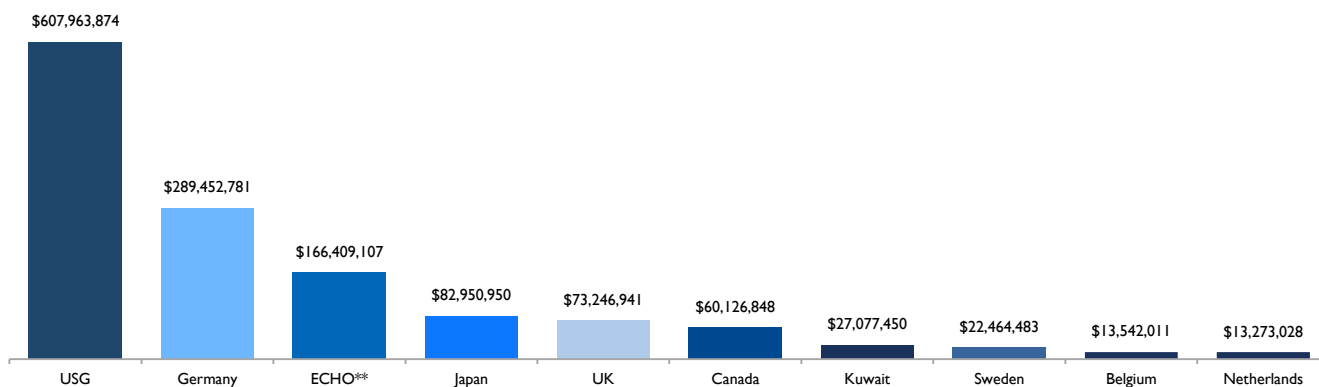
OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- During the month of December, State/PRM partner UNHCR provided cash assistance to more than 400,000 IDPs and Syrian refugees, as well as protection monitoring services for nearly 35,000 IDPs; shelter assistance for nearly 45,000 IDPs; and relief items to more than 160,000 IDPs and refugees in Iraq. In Fiscal Year 2017, State/PRM provided UNHCR nearly \$138 million to support the provision and coordination of protection, shelter, and relief commodity activities for IDPs and Syrian refugees in Iraq.
- In January, USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) staff in Baghdad and IKR’s city of Erbil met with representatives from the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)-managed IDP Call Center, established in 2015 to serve as a common service accountability mechanism for the humanitarian response. Call center staff highlighted increasing calls from returnees in recent months, particularly returnees from Ninewa, followed by calls from Erbil, Kirkuk, Anbar, and Sulaimaniyah. The majority of callers inquired about the availability of cash assistance, including cash-for-work activities and the provision of cash to obtain food and health services.
- In coordination with the GoI Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of the Interior, the UN Development Program (UNDP) continues to assess critical infrastructure, such as bridges, cell towers, and electrical grids, in the Tigris flood plain—including Ninewa, Salah ad Din, Baghdad, Babylon, and Wasset governorates—to map areas that may be

affected by a potential Mosul Dam breach and develop continuity plans for critical infrastructure to ensure that essential functions are maintained. As of mid-January, UNDP and the GoI had assessed and mapped more than 1,000 critical infrastructure sites. In addition, UNDP is coordinating with a local NGO to develop a network of local volunteers along the Tigris flood path to conduct first response activities and coordinate evacuation efforts as needed.

2017-2018 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of February 9, 2018. 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 calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect publically announced USG commitments for FY 2017, which spanned October 1, 2016 to September 30, 2017, and FY 2018, which began on October 1, 2017. Non-USG funding figures do not necessarily reflect pledges announced during the Iraq donor conference on July 13, 2017.

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 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.
- The UN estimates that 11 million people in Iraq required humanitarian assistance in 2017. 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.
- In August 2014, the Interagency Standing Committee (IASC) activated a system-wide Level 3 (L3) response for Iraq due to the pace and volatility of the humanitarian crisis. L3 responses are activated in the most complex humanitarian emergencies, where the highest level of mobilization across the humanitarian system is required to scale up and meet needs. In late December 2017, the IASC deactivated the L3 response, signaling the beginning of a scale-down process for humanitarian operations.
- 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 2017–2018¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
NGO Partners	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$173,169,803
IOM	Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$29,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
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
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			\$300,815,673
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 2017–2018			\$607,963,874

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2014–2018

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$550,759,376
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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 2014–2018	\$1,725,211,408

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of February 9, 2018.

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>