

# IRAQ - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #8, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

SEPTEMBER 30, 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 – September 2017

**1**  
**million**

IDPs in Ninewa Governorate  
 IOM – September 2017

**1.1**  
**million**

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

**257,765**

Iraqi Refugees in Neighboring Countries  
 UNHCR – September 2017

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The GoI commences military operations to retake Hawija and Shirqat from ISIS on September 21
- Political tensions increase in Iraq following September 25 Kurdish independence referendum
- USG contributes more than \$601 million to the Iraq humanitarian response in FY 2017

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2017

USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup>	\$294,238,552
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$68,400,000
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$238,748,201

**\$601,386,753**

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On September 21, the Government of Iraq (GoI) launched a military offensive to retake Kirkuk Governorate's Hawija District and the east bank of Salah ad Din Governorate's Shirqat District from the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), according to the UN. The military operations had resulted in the displacement of nearly 12,700 people as of September 30, according to USG partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Relief actors provided assistance—including emergency food, health care, and safe drinking water—to internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Hawija and Shirqat at muster points, security screening sites, and displacement camps.
- The Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) held a referendum for independence on September 25, resulting in heightened political tensions throughout the region. In response to the referendum, the GoI suspended international flight clearances in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region (IKR) beginning on September 29. The referendum also prompted Kurdish security forces to temporarily halt returns from IDP camps in disputed areas. Relief actors continue to monitor the situation to prepare for potential humanitarian impacts related to the referendum.
- In FY 2017, the USG provided more than \$601 million in support of the Iraq humanitarian response, bringing total USG humanitarian assistance for conflict-affected Iraqis to more than \$1.7 billion since 2014. The FY 2017 funding includes more than \$294 million from USAID/OFDA, nearly \$239 million from State/PRM, and approximately \$68 million from USAID/FFP to provide humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected and other vulnerable Iraqis within the country, as well as Iraqi refugees in the region.

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

## CURRENT EVENTS

- On September 25, the KRG held a referendum for independence of the IKR, contributing to increased political tensions throughout the region. In response to the referendum, the Iraqi Parliament called for GoI Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi to take firm action against the KRG, according to international media. Prime Minister al-Abadi subsequently ordered the suspension of international flights arriving and departing the IKR on September 29, prompting concerns of potential impacts on humanitarian operations in Iraq, media report. The IKR's international terminals, located in the Erbil and Sulaimaniyah airports, remained closed as of September 30.
- The referendum also prompted Kurdish security forces to temporarily suspend IDP departures from camps located in disputed territories east of Ninewa Governorate's city of Mosul, according to State/PRM partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). From September 19–25, Kurdish security forces prevented approximately 4,200 people from departing IDP camps and returning to areas of origin in and around Mosul. Surveyed IDPs remaining at the camps expressed fear of being prevented from returning to GoI-controlled territories after the referendum or being stigmatized for not supporting the referendum, UNHCR reports.

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## POPULATION DISPLACEMENT AND INSECURITY

- The GoI commenced military operations on Hawija and eastern Shirqat on September 21 and announced the conclusion of the first phase of operations on September 27 following the retaking of eastern Shirqat, the UN reports. The second phase of the offensive commenced on September 28 and was ongoing as of September 30. As humanitarian actors have not accessed Hawija since ISIS gained control of the district in June 2014, the UN anticipates severe humanitarian need among the 65,000–85,000 people projected to remain in areas of the district under ISIS control, although these estimates cannot be verified.
- Hawija military operations had resulted in the displacement of nearly 12,700 people as of September 30, according to IOM. IDPs must walk for up to 12 hours from Hawija, with some IDPs forced to swim or wade across the Little Zab River to reach muster points, the UN reports. In response to recent population displacement from Hawija and Shirqat, relief actors provided assistance—including emergency food, health care, and safe drinking water—to IDPs at muster points, security screening sites, and IDP camps.
- GoI and relief organizations are also augmenting and expanding existing IDP sites and constructing new sites to accommodate the anticipated influx of IDPs fleeing Hawija. As of September 30, shelter space was available for approximately 54,700 people in IDP camps in Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah ad Din, 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. On September 24, the GoI-established Al Alam 3 camp in Salah ad Din opened with a capacity to host up to 18,000 individuals; nearly 1,300 people sheltering in overcrowded camps nearby relocated to Al Alam 3 following its opening, UNHCR reports. In addition, UNHCR pre-positioned 800 tents at Ninewa's As Salamiyah 3 camp, south of Mosul, in anticipation of a possible influx of IDPs from Hawija.
- IDP returns to eastern Shirqat commenced immediately following the conclusion of the first phase of military operations in the area on September 27, according to the UN. As of September 30, IOM had recorded nearly 600 internally displaced households returning to areas of origin in eastern Shirqat following the retaking of the district. Humanitarian organizations were providing emergency food and safe drinking water to recent returnees and other vulnerable residents in the retaken areas of the district as of late September, the UN reports.
- GoI-led military operations to retake areas of western Anbar from ISIS commenced in mid-September. ISF regained control of western Anbar's Akashat town and Aanah District from ISIS on September 18 and 21, respectively, international media report. Local authorities in Anbar distributed 1,500 food parcels to Aanah residents on September 27; however, humanitarian access to Aanah remained constrained while military operations to clear neighboring areas of ISIS continued as of September 30, the UN reports.
- Displacement from western Anbar accelerated sharply in the second half of September, increasing four-fold within one week, the UN reports. Between January and late September, approximately 52,200 people had fled western

Anbar's Aanah, Rawa, and Al Qaim districts, with 84 percent of the population fleeing to four eastern Anbar districts and the remaining population sheltering in Baghdad and Erbil governorates, according to IOM. The UN estimates that approximately 60,000 people remained in western Anbar—which has been inaccessible to humanitarian actors since ISIS gained control of the area in June 2014—as of late August.

- Western Anbar populations remaining under ISIS control lack access to education, health care, livelihood opportunities, and safe drinking water, according to a mid-September assessment conducted by NGO REACH Initiative. Furthermore, assessment findings indicated that western Anbar populations intend to flee if security conditions allow, due to anticipated military operations in the area.
  - Although the GoI announced the recapture of Mosul from ISIS on July 10, population movements in and out of the city remain fluid. From September 22–28, approximately 5,000 individuals departed Ninewa's Hasansham, Chamakor and Khazer IDP camps for areas of origin, representing an increase of more than 1,000 returnees compared to the previous week and the highest number of weekly returns since mid-May, according to UNHCR. The majority of households returned to retaken Mosul neighborhoods, as well as to Ninewa's Badoush town and Tal Afar District, west of Mosul. Returnees continue to cite the desire to reunite with family members, improved safety in areas of origin, restoration of services and resumption of employment, and the desire to register their children in school as the key drivers of return, UNHCR reports.
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## PROTECTION

- Nearly 1,400 foreign national women and children—suspected to be family members of foreign ISIS fighters—remained at an unknown site in Ninewa's Tal Kayf District as of September 29, UNHCR reports. 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. Relief actors are providing limited food and relief commodities to the women and children and conducting protection monitoring at the Tal Kayf site. However, UNHCR reports that the facility lacks adequate shelter to accommodate the population and additional relief items are needed; as such, UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies are advocating with the GoI for increased access to assist the population.
  - Security forces in Anbar continue to forcibly evict displaced households sheltering in camps to areas of origin in eastern Anbar, continuing a trend of forced IDP returns in the governorate. Although Anbar authorities had temporarily halted the IDP evictions as of September 27, authorities indicated that the evictions would resume on October 1. Humanitarian actors, including UNHCR, are advocating for Anbar authorities to permanently cease the practice of involuntary returns, citing significant protection risks, including those related to secondary displacement and ongoing insecurity in areas of origin.
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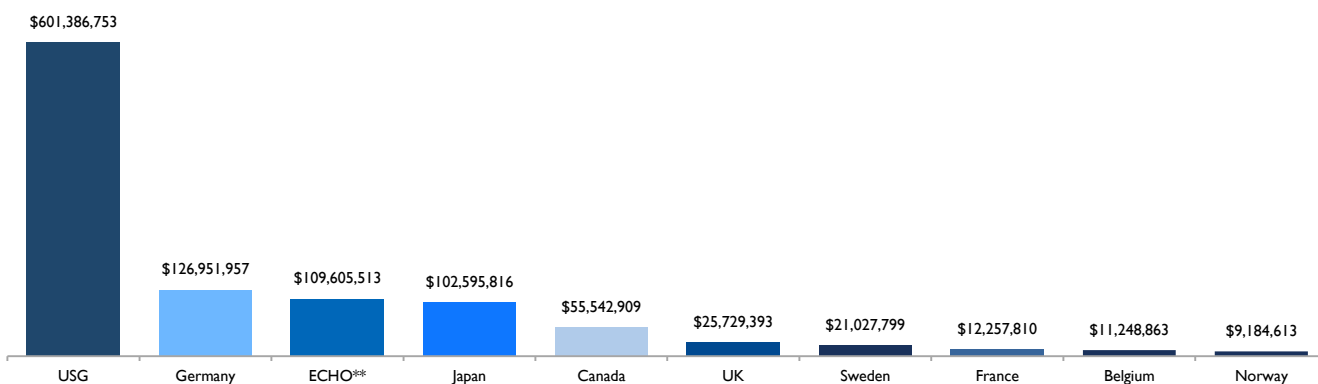
## EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMODITIES

- In September, relief actors distributed nearly 4,700 USAID-supported rapid response mechanism (RRM) kits to benefit up to 18,000 people affected by ongoing military operations to retake Hawija, the UN reports. Additionally, relief agencies continue to distribute light RRM kits—which include only food and safe drinking water—to IDPs transiting through muster points and screening sites. The distributions bring the total number of RRM kits distributed to date in 2017 to more than 436,500 kits benefitting up to 2.3 million people in Anbar, Baghdad, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah ad Din. Due to multiple displacements, some individuals may have received more than one RRM kit.

## WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

- Relief organizations, including USAID/OFDA partner UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), continue to expand water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services in IDP sites and retaken areas of Ninewa. In August, UNICEF supported water trucking activities to 12 western Mosul neighborhoods, as well as 14 villages in Ninewa’s Bashiqa town and Tal Kayf District, to increase access to safe drinking water for approximately 169,400 people. UNICEF also expanded WASH services at the newly established Salamiyah Nimrud IDP camp in Ninewa—where approximately 9,000 IDPs were sheltering as of late August—during the same period. From January–September, UNICEF and sub-partners increased access to safe drinking water for nearly 1.7 million people; provided sanitation support to benefit more than 254,000 people; and delivered hygiene items and conducted hygiene promotion sessions for more than 541,000 people.

### 2017 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of September 30, 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)

**USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2017<sup>1</sup>**

<b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
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
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$294,238,552</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
Implementing Partner	Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$3,400,000
WFP	Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$65,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>			<b>\$68,400,000</b>
<b>STATE/PRM<sup>4</sup></b>			
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
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$238,748,201</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$601,386,753</b>

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

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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](http://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](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.661.7710.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://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>