

IRAQ - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #5, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

JULY 14, 2017

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

11
million

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

3.4
million

IDPs in Iraq
IOM – June 2017

1
million

IDPs in Ninewa Governorate
IOM – June 2017

1
million

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

257,476

Iraqi Refugees in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – July 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

- The GoI announced the recapture of Mosul city from ISIS on July 10 following a nine-month offensive
- GoI-led military operations to retake Mosul have displaced more than 1 million people since October 2016
- USG provides more than \$119 million in additional funding to support the Iraq humanitarian response, including to assist those displaced by the Mosul offensive

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2017

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$142,490,021
USAID/FFP ²	\$68,400,000
State/PRM ³	\$106,650,000
\$317,540,021	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On July 10, Iraqi Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi announced that the Government of Iraq (GoI) had seized control of Ninewa Governorate's city of Mosul from the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), which had captured the city in June 2014. GoI-led military operations to retake Mosul began in mid-October 2016, progressing from east to west over the past nine months and culminating in intense fighting in western Mosul's Old City area since late May. During the week of July 10, Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) continued to battle ISIS militants in pockets of the Old City area and noted the need for clearing operations to fully secure the city, according to media reports.
- The anti-ISIS offensive has displaced more than 1 million people from Mosul and surrounding areas to other parts of Iraq, including within Ninewa, since mid-October, according to U.S. Government (USG) partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM). As of July 13, approximately 222,700 displaced persons from Mosul had returned to places of origin despite ongoing insecurity and protection concerns, while an estimated 825,300 people remained displaced. The UN has cautioned that many thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs) may experience prolonged displacement due to the extensive damage inflicted on Mosul's residential areas and a shortage of basic services in the city resulting from destruction of essential infrastructure.
- On July 13, the USG announced more than \$119 million in additional funding to address humanitarian needs in the country, bringing total USG humanitarian assistance for the Iraq complex emergency to more than \$1.4 billion since 2014. The new funding comprises approximately \$75.9 million from USAID/OFDA to support critical humanitarian interventions, such as health care, relief item distributions, and shelter assistance, and \$43.4 million from USAID/FFP to provide emergency food assistance.

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)

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT AND INSECURITY

- In June and early July, the GoI-led military operations to retake Mosul from ISIS remained intense, with heavy fighting concentrated in western Mosul's Old City area near the Tigris River. The UN reported deteriorating humanitarian conditions in the city during the offensive's final phase, highlighting the physical dangers faced by civilians, a shortage of safe drinking water, and skyrocketing food prices.
- In late June, IOM adjusted the number of Mosul IDPs sharply upward following a series of data triangulation exercises conducted in coordination with local authorities in eastern Mosul in recent months. IOM emphasized that the substantial increase of more than 384,300 IDPs between June 27 and 29 is not attributable to a specific event but to the integration of validated data on persons displaced from western Mosul to non-camp settings in eastern Mosul.
- Between mid-October 2016 and July 2017, the Mosul military offensive displaced more than 1 million people from the city and surrounding areas, according to IOM. As of July 13, approximately 222,700 Mosul IDPs had returned to areas of origin in Ninewa, including newly accessible areas of eastern and western Mosul, leaving more than 825,300 Mosul residents displaced in Ninewa and 12 other governorates. In total, the Iraq crisis has displaced approximately 3.4 million people countrywide.
- The anti-ISIS military operations in Ninewa have also displaced thousands of Iraqis across the border into northeastern Syria since mid-October. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports that Al Hol camp in Syria's Al Hasakah Governorate had received more than 21,000 Iraqis as of July 12.
- Security conditions in other areas of Iraq remain precarious. On July 2, a male ISIS operative disguised as a veiled woman detonated a body-borne improvised explosive device at Anbar Governorate's Kilo 60 transit site, causing at least 14 civilian fatalities and 13 injuries. Local government officials closed the Kilo 60 site after the incident and transferred the more than 1,000 IDPs at the site to the nearby Kilo 18 IDP camp, according to the UN and international media.
- The UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) recorded at least 715 civilian casualties, comprising 415 deaths and 300 injuries, in Iraq during the month of June, noting that insecurity had hindered data collection and that casualty figures were likely much higher. More than half of the casualties—289 fatalities and 93 injuries—occurred in Ninewa.

SHELTER AND EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMODITIES

- As of July 13, approximately 43 percent of the 825,300 people who remained displaced from Mosul and surrounding areas were sheltering at IDP camps and other emergency sites, while 48 percent were staying in unknown shelter arrangements, IOM reports. Additional IDPs were residing in ad hoc shelter arrangements, screening sites, or private settings, including with host families.
- Shelter space remained available for an estimated 94,500 people at 15 of 19 sites constructed for the Mosul response as of July 13, according to the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, the coordinating body for CCCM activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders. The remaining four sites had reached capacity, with existing sites hosting approximately 395,100 IDPs. Relief actors continue to expand four existing IDP sites to accommodate an additional 53,600 IDPs.
- Since the Mosul offensive began in mid-October 2016, relief agencies have distributed nearly 142,600 emergency relief commodity kits, reaching approximately 855,400 people. In addition, humanitarian organizations, including USAID partners, have distributed sufficient quantities of USAID-funded Rapid Response Mechanism kits, each containing ready-to-eat food rations, safe drinking water, and hygiene items, to assist nearly 1.9 million newly displaced people since mid-October. Some IDPs may have received more than one kit due to multiple or prolonged displacement.
- In addition to providing shelter and emergency relief items to populations in IDP camps, relief actors are providing critical relief commodities and shelter support, including emergency shelter and household repairs kits, to conflict-affected populations in non-camp settings across Ninewa and other governorates hosting large numbers of IDPs.
- USG funding is supporting shelter assistance and relief item distribution efforts throughout the country, including in Anbar, Baghdad, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah ad Din governorates, which collectively host 86 percent of the country's IDPs.

FOOD SECURITY

- According to the UN, IDPs fleeing western Mosul's Old City area as conflict intensified in late May reported scarce food availability and prices as high as \$700 for a 50-kilogram bag of flour. Relief actors also noted that increasing numbers of children from the Old City required supplementary feeding for treatment of acute malnutrition upon arrival at IDP camps.
- From June 29 to July 11, members of the Food Security Cluster provided 30-day dry food rations or family food rations (FFRs) to benefit nearly 234,700 people in Mosul neighborhoods and IDP camps throughout Ninewa, the UN reports.
- USG partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) continues to provide food assistance to conflict-affected populations in Mosul and IDP camps outside the city. Since the start of the western Mosul military offensive in mid-February, WFP and its partners have distributed food rations to western Mosul IDPs in camp and non-camp settings; the assistance includes more than 309,300 immediate response rations (IRRs) to benefit more than 1.5 million people and approximately 95,500 FFRs to assist an estimated 477,500 people. In addition, since mid-October 2016, WFP has provided nearly 327,000 IRRs and approximately 238,900 FFRs to assist more than 1 million and nearly 1.2 million IDPs, respectively, from eastern Mosul. IRRs are sufficient to sustain a five-person household for approximately three days, while FFRs are sufficient to meet 80 percent of the food needs of a five-person household for one month. To date in FY 2017, USAID/FFP has provided \$65 million to WFP in support of its emergency food assistance activities throughout Iraq.

HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND WASH

- From January to May, Ninewa's Department of Health, USG partner the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), and an NGO screened nearly 222,000 children younger than five years of age for acute malnutrition. The screenings, which took place in IDP camps constructed for the Mosul response and in retaken areas of Ninewa, identified nearly 4,200 moderate acute malnutrition cases and an estimated 1,000 severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases. UNICEF and partners treated children experiencing SAM with Plumpy'Nut, a nutritional supplement, or referred children experiencing SAM with complications to health care facilities for specialized treatment. To better prevent and treat malnutrition, UNICEF is providing Plumpy'Nut and growth monitoring equipment to primary health clinics in Mosul, training health care workers on nutrition screening techniques, and promoting growth monitoring and positive infant and young child feeding practices in IDP camps and primary health clinics.
- Relief agencies engaged in water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions report a shortage of safe drinking water, inadequate sanitation infrastructure, and insufficient solid waste management as concerns at IDP camps and in newly accessible areas of Mosul. As of early July, humanitarian organizations were continuing to provide approximately 6.5 million liters of water per day to Mosul city, the UN reports. Approximately 3.4 million liters are benefiting western Mosul neighborhoods, while 3.1 million liters are reaching eastern Mosul. The re-establishment of a functioning, city-wide water network remains a key need. Humanitarian actors are also constructing and rehabilitating WASH facilities to better serve Mosul IDPs sheltering at camps and other emergency sites. As of June 11, approximately 319,100 IDPs were receiving WASH services in camps and transit sites.
- Between mid-October 2016, when the Mosul offensive began, and mid-June 2017, more than 7,650 patients sought treatment at trauma stabilization points in eastern and western Mosul, according to USAID/OFDA partner the UN World Health Organization (WHO). Approximately half of the total cases—some 3,700 patients—received care at points in western Mosul. During the same period, hospitals in Erbil and Ninewa received approximately 14,700 casualty referrals, 73 percent of whom were civilians, from eastern and western Mosul.
- Since mid-October 2016, humanitarian health organizations have provided nearly 1.3 million health consultations to populations affected by Mosul military operations. The total includes medical consultations provided to nearly 69,300 people, including an estimated 19,200 children younger than five years of age, from June 29 to July 11. During the same period, health actors administered routine vaccinations to more than 2,900 children younger than 15 years of age and conducted more than 12,400 reproductive health care consultations, including at least 500 emergency referrals.

- The USG continues to support relief organizations to conduct health, nutrition, and WASH interventions that benefit IDPs and other conflict-affected populations across Iraq. With USG funding, partners are rehabilitating water supply and sanitation infrastructure, delivering safe drinking water, deploying mobile medical teams, establishing static medical clinics, and disseminating hygiene promotion messaging and household hygiene kits.

PROTECTION

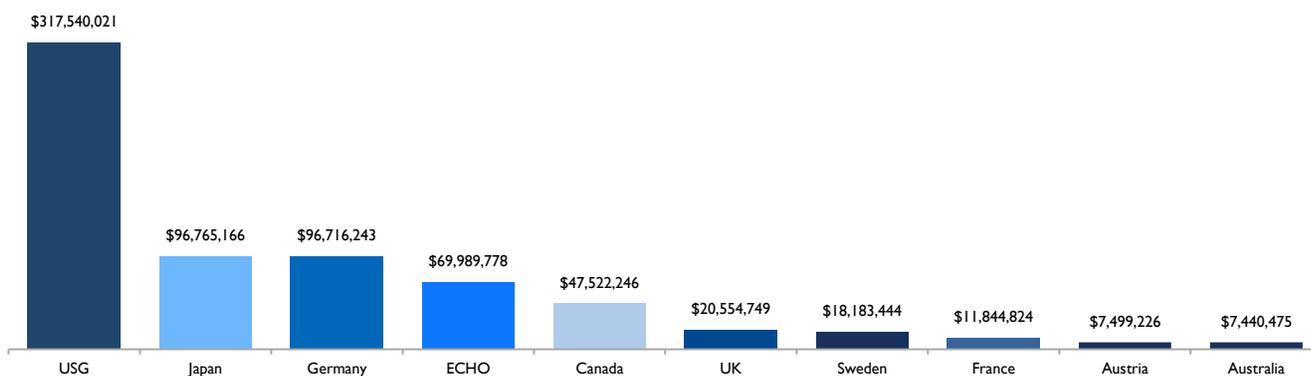
- Protection violations—including arbitrary detentions, forced evictions or returns, collective punishment, and restricted freedom of movement—have occurred in camps and non-camp settings throughout Iraq, according to Protection Cluster members. In a June 30 briefing note, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights expressed concern regarding a recent rise in threats, particularly of potential expulsion, against individuals suspected of ISIS affiliation in Mosul and other areas of Iraq, including Anbar, Ninewa, and Salah ad Din governorates.
- The UN reports that psychosocial support, child protection, and gender-based violence (GBV) case management, as well as mine clearance and mine risk education, remain the main humanitarian protection needs in Mosul. Since mid-October 2016, protection actors have reached more than 700,000 people with protection interventions, including protection monitoring services, referral services, and psychosocial support. The total includes more than 15,600 children who received psychological support between June 5 and 28. During this period, protection actors also provided nearly 29,000 people with information on GBV risk mitigation and available GBV services.
- The USG is supporting a range of humanitarian protection activities, including psychosocial support for adults and children, GBV prevention and response, establishment of child-friendly spaces, and coordination of and advocacy for protection interventions.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On July 13, the European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) announced a contribution of an additional €30 million—or approximately \$34.4 million—for emergency relief in newly retaken areas of Iraq, including for displaced populations. The new contribution brings ECHO's total humanitarian assistance for Iraq to an estimated \$389.7 million since 2015.
- UK Department for International Development (DFID) Secretary Priti Patel announced an additional £40 million—\$52.3 million—in humanitarian assistance for the Iraq crisis response on July 13. The new humanitarian assistance includes \$13 million for the Iraq Humanitarian Pooled Fund—a country-based pooled fund managed by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)—for life-saving support, including medicine, shelter, and sanitation, for conflict-affected populations in Iraq. In total, DFID has provided \$273.9 million in humanitarian assistance for Iraq since June 2014.
- Additionally, the Government of Australia announced a \$3 million contribution to WFP on July 13, enabling the UN agency to provide multi-purpose cash assistance to an estimated 23,000 Mosul IDPs.
- As of July 14, international donors had contributed approximately \$445 million—approximately 45 percent of the \$984.6 million requested—toward the 2017 Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), according to the OCHA Financial Tracking Service. The amount of funding toward the HRP is expected to increase in the coming weeks to account for recent donor pledges. In addition to the USG, the largest donors toward the 2017 Iraq humanitarian response include the governments of Canada, Germany, Japan, Sweden, and ECHO.

2017 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of July 14, 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.

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 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 2017 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	\$90,314,003
IOM	Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
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	\$26,502,000
UNICEF	Logistic Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
WHO	Health	Anbar, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah ad Din	\$11,823,500
	Program Support Costs		\$875,333
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$142,490,021

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			
Implementing Partners	Food Assistance, Health, Protection, Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$22,100,000
IOM	Displacement Tracking Matrix	Countrywide	\$2,750,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector	Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey	\$74,400,000
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			\$106,650,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$317,540,021

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

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING	\$392,433,724
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING	\$182,043,516
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$782,953,082
TOTAL DOD FUNDING	\$77,357,233
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2014–2017	\$1,434,787,555

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of July 13, 2017.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of July 13, 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 +1.202.821.1999.
 - 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>