

# IRAQ - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

OCTOBER 31, 2014

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**1.9 million**

People Displaced by Violence in Iraq Since January 2014  
International Organization for Migration (IOM) – October 30, 2014

**401,417\***

Iraqi Refugees in the Region  
The Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – October 29, 2014

**452,004**

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Dohuk Governorate  
IOM – October 30, 2014

**362,238\*\***

IDPs in Al Anbar Governorate  
IOM – October 30, 2014

**156,522**

IDPs in Erbil Governorate  
IOM – October 30, 2014

**171,204**

IDPs in Kirkuk Governorate  
IOM – October 30, 2014

**165,858**

IDPs in Ninewa Governorate  
IOM – October 30, 2014

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The U.N. released the FY 2014-2015 Iraq Strategic Response Plan (SRP) on October 23.
- Relief actors continue to prepare for the upcoming winter months, prioritizing shelter assistance.
- Violence in the city of Hit, in Al Anbar Governorate, displaced thousands of people.

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

TO IRAQ TO DATE IN FY 2014 AND FY 2015

USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup>	\$18,249,588
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$143,516
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$182,295,489
DoD <sup>4</sup>	\$1,502,000
<b>\$202,190,593</b>	
TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT (USG) ASSISTANCE TO THE IRAQ HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On October 23, the U.N. released the revised 2014/2015 SRP, outlining the ongoing humanitarian needs in Iraq due to violence and insecurity, where approximately 5.2 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. Through the SRP, relief actors aim to assist 5 million vulnerable persons. Access to 2.2 million of the people in need is limited due to conflict, notably in Al Anbar. The SRP requests \$2.2 billion to meet humanitarian needs in the region.
- Since early October, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) advances have caused thousands of people to flee Al Anbar's Hit and surrounding areas, according to international media. Several U.N. agencies are dispatching food rations, medical supplies, and other emergency relief commodities for the recently displaced households.
- Relief actors continue to prioritize winter preparedness for the upcoming months. The early onset of heavy seasonal rains and a rapid drop in temperature have hindered preparation efforts, and in some cases caused sudden flooding in IDP and refugee camps. The humanitarian community is working to assist those residing in sub-standard shelters, such as unfinished buildings that lack walls and insulation to keep out wind and cold temperatures.
- The USG continues to monitor winter preparedness efforts and is working with humanitarian organizations to bolster existing shelters and provide winter kits that include blankets, carpets, kerosene, plastic sheeting, and other essential items.

<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)

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Department of Defense (DoD)

\* Refugee figures remain in flux; registration efforts often lag behind actual number of persons seeking registration.

\*\* This figure does not yet account for the recent displacement of Iraqis from the city of Hit, Al Anbar Governorate.

## POPULATION DISPLACEMENT AND HUMANITARIAN PROTECTION

- ISIL advances and related conflict are contributing to swiftly deteriorating security and humanitarian conditions in Al Anbar, according to international media. IOM estimates that ISIL's recent offensive in Hit and surrounding areas has displaced more than 34,000 people since early October. According to the U.N., the cities of Hadithah and Al-Baghdadi in Al Anbar governorate—which host IDPs from other areas of the governorate—are effectively under siege by ISIL, with minimal food, medicine, and other humanitarian assistance entering the cities. Al Anbar IDPs are finding it increasingly difficult to leave the governorate, encountering restrictions on entry to neighboring Baghdad and Karbala' governorates. Other IDPs are traveling to Damascus, Syria, where the U.N. reports that no visa requirements are in place for entry from Iraq. The U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) notes that humanitarian field monitors do not have access throughout most of Al Anbar; thus collecting reliable information from the governorate is challenging.
- Schools are slowly beginning the 2014/2015 academic year across Iraq, although as of October 24, more than 150,000 IDPs were still living in school buildings, according to the U.N. While most IDPs have been relocated from schools in central and southern governorates, approximately 40 percent of Al Anbar's schools remain occupied, housing more than 25,000 IDPs. Schools in Dohuk governorate continue to host 100,000 IDPs while significantly fewer IDPs are being hosted in schools in Kirkuk and Diyala governorates. In Dohuk, officials delayed the start of the academic year until December 1. The reduced number of schools available for classes, in conjunction with influxes of IDPs, has resulted in a significant increase in students among remaining functioning schools. The U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Iraqi officials are working to develop appropriate education options for camp-based IDPs.

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## SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS AND WINTERIZATION

- On October 20, the U.N. issued a press release calling for greater winter preparedness for conflict-affected populations in Iraq, before below-freezing temperatures arrive. The Iraq SRP estimates that 1.3 million IDPs countrywide are unprepared for the winter months, and 800,000 people are in urgent need of shelter assistance.
- The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) reports that a sudden decline in temperature and early onset of heavy winter rains is complicating efforts to prepare for the coming winter. According to the U.N., approximately 480,000 IDPs in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region (IKR) are in need of winterization assistance, and approximately 23 percent of IDPs in the IKR are living in structures without doors and windows, increasing the occupants' risk of exposure.
- Shelter support and emergency relief items—including blankets, carpets, and mattresses—are the most urgent needs among IDPs in Dohuk ahead of the upcoming winter months, according to the U.N. Of the 16 planned camps in Dohuk, four camps were open and hosted 17,022 IDPs as of October 10, according to the U.N. However, construction, funding, and planning for some of the remaining camps had not begun, indicating that government authorities and U.N. agencies likely will not meet the target of opening all planned camps in Dohuk before the onset of cold weather. Many IDPs residing in established camps will require cold weather supplies—such as blankets, kerosene and warm clothing—and may need additional shelter assistance as some tents are not sufficient to keep people warm throughout the winter.
- In Karbala' Governorate, in southern Iraq, the U.N. reports that 62 percent of IDPs are living in religious buildings, but the governorate may relocate them prior to the Ashura religious festival in the coming week. Relief organizations plan to provide nearly 2,000 tents to Karbala' government officials to meet the needs of IDPs.
- IOM, a USG partner, has distributed approximately 4,400 winterization kits to IDPs in Iraq and continues to deliver kits to additional families in advance of winter, containing emergency relief commodities such as kerosene heaters, thick blankets, plastic sheeting, and carpets. Since January, IOM has distributed more than 42,000 emergency relief kits in 17 of Iraq's 18 governorates, serving nearly 255,000 displaced Iraqis. In partnership with IOM, USAID/OFDA has prioritized the provision of appropriate relief commodities for the winter season, providing IOM with 12,000 blankets, 380 rolls of heavy-duty plastic sheeting, and other essential household supplies.
- The USG continues to closely monitor and respond to the impacts of cold weather in the IKR, which hosts the largest concentration of IDPs and experiences harsh winter conditions. USG partners are concentrating on light repairs and

upgrades on unfinished buildings, collective centers, and unoccupied houses, as well as procuring and distributing relief kits—which include mattresses, blankets, stoves, heaters, hygiene supplies, and other items—to help IDPs meet their basic needs during the upcoming winter months.

- USAID’s Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) and representatives from State/PRM and the U.S. Consulate in Erbil conducted visits in October to assess conditions among IDPs and refugees residing in formal camps and school-based collective shelters in As Sulaymaniyah and Erbil governorates. Overall, the team found that relief actors and local government are meeting immediate humanitarian needs for IDPs and the surrounding communities; however, needs for the coming winter remain unmet.

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## **WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE**

- The U.N. and other relief actors working in the region have identified water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) as an area of acute need, with 5 million Iraqis identified as needing emergency water and sanitation assistance.
- In recent weeks, the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF)—in conjunction with NGO partners—has transported approximately 2.3 million liters of safe drinking water to nearly 15,800 conflict-affected people across central and southern Iraq. The U.N. agency is also training aid workers in An Najaf and Karbala’ on health and WASH issues, as well as communicable disease prevention.
- OCHA reports that nearly 398,000 people have access to water in Dohuk, an increase of nearly 20,000 people from October 11. To date in Erbil, relief organizations have provided approximately 59,000 people with water.
- In Erbil, approximately 4,000 beneficiaries receive daily water from trucks containing 200,000 liters of clean water. Additionally, relief organizations provide daily water trucking in As Sulaymaniyah as a temporary solution to water shortages and are assisting in the construction of a new water filling point—a more permanent and less costly solution—benefiting approximately 33,000 people.
- The U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA) is assisting women in IDP camps by providing WASH support, as part of a larger program to address issues related to protection from gender-based violence. Since June, UNFPA has distributed approximately 18,000 dignity kits to women and girls, containing soap, sanitary napkins, underclothes, and other sanitation-related items.
- According to the U.N., relief organizations promoting hygiene efforts reached approximately 230,000 people in Dohuk, 35,000 people in Erbil, and 25,000 people in As Sulaymaniyah during the month of October. Sanitation activities have reached 148,000 people in Dohuk, an increase of nearly 13,000 people since October 11.

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## **HEALTH AND FOOD SECURITY**

- The U.N. reports that insecurity has limited relief actors’ access to the Al Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Salah ad Din, and governorates, resulting in shortages of medical care as health needs increase. The gaps in health coverage are expected to worsen with the onset of winter, when it is estimated that up to 50 percent of the IDP population, particularly children and the elderly, will need medical assistance to address conditions such as frostbite and exposure in addition to normal medical concerns.
- In October, UNICEF and the U.N. World Health Organization implemented the seventh National Polio Campaign in Iraq as part of ongoing immunization efforts since 2013. Health actors targeted an estimated 5.7 million children in Iraq under the age of five years for polio vaccines, and children ages nine months to 15 years for measles vaccinations.
- The U.N. predicts an increase in food insecurity in the coming months, as much of Iraq’s agricultural regions and water supplies are located in ISIL-controlled areas. Additionally, conflict with ISIL has disrupted the Government of Iraq Public Distribution System, which provides food distributions to vulnerable families. The U.N. reports 2.8 million Iraqis are in need of food assistance, and 73 percent of IDPs identify food shortages as their primary concern.
- Between mid-June and late September, WFP—in collaboration with implementing partners—provided food assistance to more than 1.4 million people throughout Iraq. WFP reports that current funds are sufficient to support emergency food efforts through December, and that it has the capacity to deliver and distribute food in all 18 governorates in Iraq, although within many governorates, access is restricted in certain areas due to insecurity.

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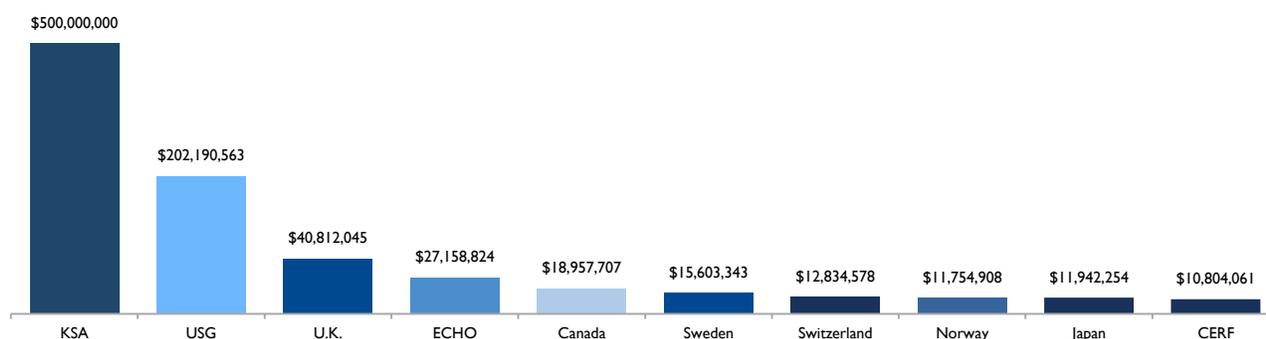
## HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

- On October 23, the U.N. released the revised 2014/2015 Iraq SRP. According to the appeal, approximately 5.2 million people are in need of humanitarian and protection assistance due to ongoing violence and insecurity, including 1.9 million people internally displaced in 2014; 1.5 million host community residents; 1.7 million people who are economically vulnerable and are living in communities under the control of armed groups; and 215,000 Syrian refugees. Access to at least 2.2 million of those in need remains restricted throughout much of Al Anbar, Ninewa, and Salah ad Din due to the presence of ISIL and affiliated armed groups.
  - The SRP requests \$2.2 billion to address the humanitarian needs of an estimated 5 million people through the end of 2015. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other donors have already provided more than \$600 million of the requested funding in 2014, leaving a gap of \$1.6 billion.
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## OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On October 6, the Government of Canada announced new efforts to assist women and children affected by sexual violence and other abuses committed by ISIL, contributing \$5 million to increase access to services for survivors of sexual violence among Syrian and Iraqi refugees and other displaced persons.
  - The Government of Japan recently contributed \$5 million to WFP to support the distribution of food vouchers to Iraqi IDPs for use in local markets.
  - The Government of Switzerland announced on October 29 that it would provide an additional \$21 million to assist vulnerable populations affected by the Iraq and Syria crises. The funding will support efforts to prepare refugees and IDPs for winter and to assist host communities. Since March 2011, Switzerland has given nearly \$143 million to support relief efforts in Iraq and Syria.
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### 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



Funding figures are as of October 31, 2014. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on FY 2014, which began on October 1, 2013.

## CONTEXT

- The situation within Iraq remained relatively stable until 2014, when ISIL 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.
- The IKR has already been hosting large numbers of refugees from Syria fleeing the Syrian conflict since early 2012; to date, UNHCR has registered more than 215,000 Syrian refugees in Iraq, the vast majority of whom are staying in the IKR. As a result, local government authorities and humanitarian actors working in the area have experience addressing the needs of newly displaced populations, and a basic humanitarian infrastructure exists in the region. However, the persistent influxes over recent years are challenging the response capacity of the Kurdish Regional Government and local officials.
- Over the past decade, incidents of insecurity have frequently contributed to significant internal displacement in Iraq. In February 2006, the bombing of the Al Askari Mosque in Salah ad Din’s city of Samarra and subsequent sectarian violence triggered the most sizable population movement in Iraq’s history. More than 1.6 million people—or 5.5 percent of the country’s population—fled their communities, according to the U.N. Beginning in 2008, improved security conditions led to a decrease in conflict-related displacement and an increase in humanitarian access to vulnerable populations, including IDPs. As a result, humanitarian agencies’ focus began to shift to early recovery activities in areas where conditions stabilized.
- Since FY 2003, the USG has provided continuous humanitarian assistance to Iraq, including support for the distribution of emergency relief commodities, provision of emergency shelter, income-generating opportunities, expanded access to essential WASH facilities and services, and humanitarian coordination and information sharing among relief agencies.
- On August 11, USAID deployed a DART to help coordinate USG efforts to address the urgent humanitarian needs of newly displaced populations throughout Iraq. The DART is working 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 has also established a Response Management Team (RMT) based in Washington, D.C.

### USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ PROVIDED IN FY 2014<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
Implementing Partners	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Al Muthanna, Al Qadisiyah, An Najaf, As Sulaymaniyah, Baghdad, Dhi Qar, Diyala, Dohuk, Erbil, Karbala', Kirkuk, Maysan, Ninewa, Salah ad Din, and Wasit Governorates	\$13,905,759
Implementing Partner	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$510,208
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$1,600,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$250,000
UNICEF	Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Northern Iraq	\$1,000,000
USAID/OFDA Commodity Airlifts	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Northern Iraq	\$846,814
	Program Support Costs		\$136,807
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ</b>			<b>\$18,249,588</b>

USAID/FFP <sup>3</sup>			
WFP	Meal Replacement Bars	Countrywide	\$143,516
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$143,516</b>
STATE/PRM <sup>4</sup>			
Implementing Partner	Health, Protection, Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$30,300,000
Implementing Partners	Durable Solutions, Livelihoods, Nutrition, Protection, Relief Commodities, IDP and Host Community Advocacy and Reconciliation, Education	As Sulaymaniyah, Baghdad, Diyala, Erbil, and Kirkuk Governorates	\$8,665,493
IOM	Emergency Response, Livelihoods, Relief Commodities, IDP Mapping and Registration	Countrywide	\$21,000,000
UN-HABITAT	Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNHCR	Protection, Shelter, Relief Commodities, Registration	Countrywide	\$6,600,000
UNHCR	Protection, Shelter, Relief Commodities, Registration, Health, Livelihoods	Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria	\$100,100,000
UNHCR	Health Programs for Iraqi Refugees	Jordan	\$1,984,463
Implementing Partners	Health, Psychosocial Assistance, Livelihoods, Protection, Case Management, Capacity-Building for Government Authorities	Jordan	\$4,226,114
Implementing Partners	Protection, Relief Commodities, Livelihoods	Lebanon	\$1,799,964
Implementing Partners	Health, Psychosocial Assistance, Protection, Relief Commodities, Education	Syria	\$4,968,165
U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)	Assistance for Palestinian Iraqi Refugees	Syria	\$1,151,334
	Program Support Costs		\$499,956
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$182,295,489</b>
DoD			
	Airdrops of Ready-to-Eat Meals and Safe Drinking Water	Amirli Town, Salah ad Din	\$312,000
	Airdrops of Ready-to-Eat Meals and Safe Drinking Water	Sinjar Mountain, Ninewa	\$1,190,000
<b>TOTAL DoD ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$1,502,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$202,190,593</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of October 31, 2014.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance. Funding supports humanitarian programming benefiting Iraqi IDPs; 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; however, 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:

- The Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
- 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>