



IRAQ - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

JUNE 9, 2017

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

11 million

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

3 million

IDPs in Iraq
IOM – May 2017

627,000

IDPs in Ninewa Governorate
IOM – May 2017

531,000

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

254,000

Iraqi Refugees in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – June 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

- The GoI has intensified efforts to retake remaining ISIS-held areas in western Mosul, and encouraged civilians to depart the Old City
- GoI-led military operations to retake Mosul from ISIS have displaced more than 531,000 people since mid-October 2016
- Relief agencies continue to respond to the needs of conflict-affected populations in camp and non-camp settings

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2014–2017

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| USAID/OFDA ¹ | \$316,564,837 |
| USAID/FFP ² | \$138,643,516 |
| State/PRM ³ | \$782,953,082 |
| DoD ⁴ | \$77,357,233 |

\$1,315,518,668

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- In May, the Government of Iraq (GoI) intensified efforts to retake western areas of Nineveh Governorate's city of Mosul from the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), commencing military operations to retake western Mosul's Old City area on May 27. The UN estimates as many as 118,000 people remain in the Old City, although population estimates vary widely. In recent weeks, the GoI disbursed leaflets over the Old City, encouraging civilians to evacuate from ISIS-held areas. In response to anticipated population outflows, humanitarian organizations scaled up relief efforts; however, limited numbers of civilians have departed the Old City to date due to insecurity, the UN reports.
- Since the commencement of the Mosul offensive in mid-October 2016, military operations have displaced nearly 531,000 people from Mosul to areas throughout Iraq, according to U.S. Government (USG) partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM). As of June 8, approximately 144,000 displaced persons from Mosul had returned to places of origin, while more than 386,000 people remained displaced. Shelter space was available for an additional 105,000 people in 12 internally displaced person (IDP) camps and emergency sites, while seven sites had reached capacity, 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. The GoI and relief actors were also expanding existing sites and constructing new IDP camps to accommodate an additional 105,000 people as of June 8.
- Humanitarian organizations, including USG partners, continue to prepare for additional displacements from western Mosul, while concurrently providing multi-sector humanitarian assistance to populations affected by the ongoing military operations. In late May, relief agencies scaled up water trucking services in eastern and western Mosul neighborhoods from approximately 4.5 million liters per day to 6.4 million liters per day.

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)

⁴ U.S. Department of Defense (DoD)

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT AND INSECURITY

- GoI-led military operations to retake remaining ISIS-held neighborhoods in western Mosul intensified in May. As of May 31, ISIS retained partial control of five western Mosul neighborhoods, including western Mosul's Old City, according to media. Old City population estimates vary, although the UN estimates that as many as 118,000 people may remain in the Old City.
- The Mosul offensive has displaced nearly 531,000 people from Mosul and the surrounding areas since mid-October, according to IOM. Overall, more than 144,000 IDPs had returned to areas of origin in Ninewa, leaving more than 386,000 Mosul residents displaced in Anbar, Babil, Baghdad, Basrah, Dhi Qar, Diyala, Erbil, Nineva, Qadisiyah, Salah ad Din, Sulaimaniyah, and Wasit governorates, as of June 8. In total, there are more than 3 million IDPs countrywide.
- Population movements from Mosul remain fluid, with frequent fluctuations in the number of new IDP arrivals and returns to areas of origin. From June 1 to 7, nearly 6,700 people per day arrived at Nineva's Hamam al-Alil screening site, compared to the approximately 3,200 people per day transiting the site between May 24 and June 1, according to IOM. The variations in population movement are likely due to insecure conditions resulting from escalated military operations that can impede or improve civilian displacement routes, USG partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports.
- IDP returns to places of origin in eastern Mosul neighborhoods continue, with nearly 30,500 IDPs returning to retaken neighborhoods in eastern and western Mosul between May 7 and June 8, according to IOM. A desire to secure livelihood opportunities and an unwillingness to remain in camps during summer months are the primary reasons motivating departures, UNHCR reports. Despite ongoing returns, some IDPs plan to remain in camps until basic services resume and security stabilizes in their neighborhoods of origin, likely prolonging the need for humanitarian support to displaced populations.
- On May 25, May 28, and June 3, the GoI dispersed leaflets over the Old City, encouraging civilians to leave ISIS-held areas if possible. Nonetheless, heavy fighting and the targeting of civilians attempting to flee by ISIS elements have limited population outflows from the Old City to date, according to the UN and international media.
- To facilitate the evacuation and transfer of IDPs from the Old City to camps and non-camp settings in Mosul and surrounding areas, the GoI has established ten muster points and screening sites along evacuation routes in Mosul, eight in western Mosul and two in eastern Mosul, according to the UN.
- GoI-led military campaigns against ISIS in Nineva have also displaced thousands of Iraqis across the border into northeastern Syria. UNHCR reports that approximately 18,000 Iraqis were residing in Al Hol camp in Syria's Al Hasakah Governorate as of June 6.
- Security conditions in areas outside of Mosul, including in the city of Baghdad, remain tenuous. On May 29 and 30, ISIS detonated two vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices in Baghdad, resulting in more than 30 deaths and injuring an estimated 65 people, according to international media. The attacks occurred as people gathered to celebrate the end of the daylong fast during the holy month of Ramadan. UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General Ján Kubiš condemned the attacks and reaffirmed international support for the GoI's fight against ISIS. In addition, ISIS claimed responsibility for June 8 suicide bombings in the towns of Kerbala and Musayyib, located southwest of Baghdad, which resulted in at least 30 deaths, international media report. The UN Assistance Mission for Iraq recorded at least 824 civilian casualties in Iraq during the month of May, noting that insecurity had hindered data collection and that casualty figures were likely much higher.

SHELTER AND EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMODITIES

- As of June 8, approximately 83 percent of the remaining 386,400 IDPs from Mosul and surrounding areas were sheltering at IDP camps and other emergency sites, while remaining populations were residing in private settings, including with host families, or in unknown and informal shelter arrangements, IOM reports. As of June 8, shelter space was available for approximately 105,000 people at 12 of 19 sites constructed for the Mosul response, while the remaining sites had reached capacity.

- Humanitarian organizations continue to improve and expand existing IDP sites constructed for the Mosul response, while also constructing a new IDP camp to accommodate an additional 18,000 people. On May 9, UNHCR opened Ninewa's Hasansham U2 IDP camp with an initial capacity to host approximately 6,000 people; the UN agency added additional shelter plots, and the camp is now at capacity with nearly 9,400 people.
 - In coordination with the CCCM Cluster, UNHCR opened Ninewa's As Salamyiah 1 IDP camp on May 23, registering nearly 1,700 arrivals at the camp the same day. As of June 8, the camp was at capacity with an estimated 11,100 people sheltering at the site. The UNHCR and humanitarian actors operationalized the neighboring As Salamyiah 2 IDP camp on June 7 with the initial capacity to host 15,000 IDPs; nearly 2,100 people were sheltering at the site as of June 8. CCCM actors plan to construct new plots at As Salamyiah 2 to increase total capacity to 60,000 people.
 - In addition to providing shelter services to populations in IDP camps, relief actors are providing critical shelter support, including emergency shelter kits and household repairs, to conflict-affected populations in non-camp settings across Anbar, Baghdad, Kirkuk, and Ninewa governorates.
 - Humanitarian organizations, including USG partners, continue to prepare for additional displacements from western Mosul and provide emergency relief commodities to populations affected by the ongoing military operations. Since the commencement of the Mosul offensive in mid-October 2016, relief agencies have distributed more than 1.6 million USAID-funded Rapid Response Mechanism kits, containing emergency food assistance, safe drinking water, and hygiene items. Since October, relief organizations have also supported approximately 808,000 people with emergency relief commodity kits.
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FOOD SECURITY

- Acute malnutrition screenings of recently displaced children younger than five years of age suggest that food security in western Mosul has deteriorated since January. A proxy global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 7.7 percent—nearly double the rate reported in a January nutrition survey—was registered among approximately 1,240 children in the As Salamyiah 1 IDP camp from May 23 to June 4. Nutrition actors note that while proxy GAM screenings explain malnutrition rates among a sample population, the rates are not indicative of trends within a broader population.
 - USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP)—through an implementing partner—began two-month blanket distributions of Plumpy'Sup, a nutritional supplement to prevent acute malnutrition, for children ages five years and younger in Ninewa's Al Qayyarah and Haj Ali towns during the week of May 7.
 - WFP is providing food commodities to conflict-affected populations in western Mosul and at muster points and IDP camps outside the city. Since the commencement of the western Mosul military offensive in mid-February, WFP and partners have distributed immediate response rations (IRRs) to benefit approximately 1.2 million people and family food rations (FFRs) to benefit more than 325,000 people displaced from western Mosul. WFP has also provided IRRs and FFRs to benefit more than 1 million and nearly 1.2 million people, respectively, from eastern Mosul since mid-October 2016. 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.
 - Relief agencies continue to provide emergency food assistance in accessible areas of western Mosul. From May 22 to June 4, members of the Food Security Cluster provided 30-day dry food rations to more than 112,000 people in IDP camps and western Mosul neighborhoods. Cluster partners are also providing cooked meals to IDPs at the Hamam al-Ail 1 IDP camp and at the Scorpion Junction screening site, located on the outskirts of Mosul, as well as IRRs to more than 67,000 people in the Mosul area.
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HEALTH AND WASH

- Trauma cases continue to arrive at trauma stabilization points (TSPs) and field hospitals with injuries sustained during western Mosul military operations. Between February 19 and June 3, nearly 3,100 people received care at TSPs in western Mosul, with trauma casualties likely increasing as military operations intensify in the Old City, the UN World

Health Organization (WHO) reports. Since military operations commenced in mid-October 2016, health actors at six hospitals in Erbil and Ninewa have received approximately 13,100 casualty referrals from eastern and western Mosul.

- WHO, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), and the GoI Ministry of Health are scaling up primary health care and reproductive health services in Dohuk, Erbil, and Ninewa governorates. UNFPA has established five maternity hospitals, 14 delivery rooms, and 35 reproductive health clinics in camp and non-camp settings in Ninewa to support approximately 50,000 women. In addition, WHO has deployed five new mobile medical clinics to provide essential health care services at muster points and IDP camps in western Mosul.
 - In coordination with WHO and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the GoI Ministry of Health and the governorate-level ministries of health in Dohuk, Erbil, and Ninewa launched a five-day polio vaccination campaign on May 21. The campaign, which concluded on May 26, mobilized more than 1,900 health care workers and volunteers and reached approximately 332,000 conflict-affected children ages five years and younger in nine newly accessible areas of Ninewa as well as 16 IDP camps located in Dohuk, Erbil, and Ninewa. Since mid-October, health actors have provided more than 1 million health consultations to populations affected by the Mosul offensive.
 - A shortage of safe drinking water in eastern and western Mosul remains a priority humanitarian concern. In mid-May, relief organizations increased water trucking activities from approximately 4.5 million liters per day to 6.4 million liters per day, according to the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster. Relief agencies are providing an estimated 2.8 million liters of safe drinking water to western Mosul neighborhoods, and approximately 3.6 million liters to eastern Mosul neighborhoods each day. Humanitarian actors are also constructing and rehabilitating WASH facilities to serve Mosul IDPs sheltering at camps and other emergency sites; as of June 4, nearly 323,000 IDPs were receiving WASH services in camps and transit sites.
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PROTECTION

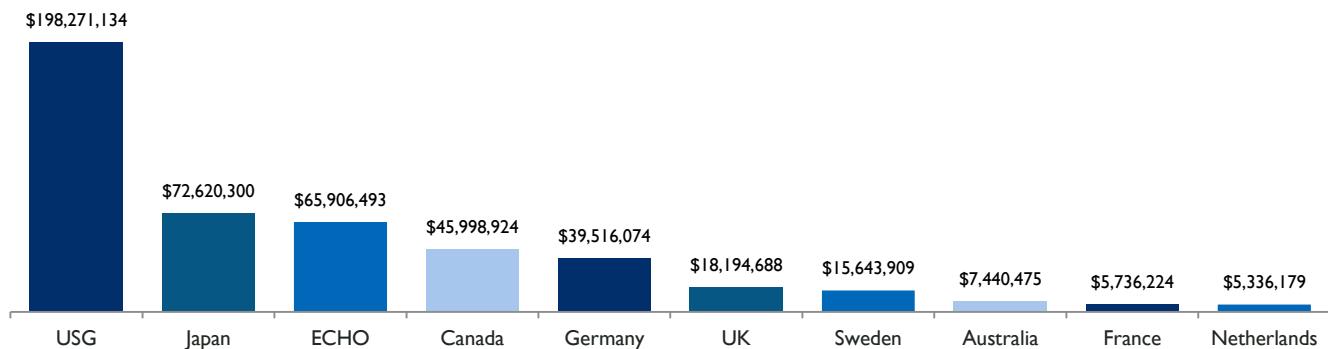
- Humanitarian organizations continue to report and respond to numerous protection challenges facing displaced households in Anbar, Erbil, Ninewa, and Salah ad Din due to local authorities' suspicions that the IDPs maintain ISIS affiliations. Protection violations—including arbitrary detentions, forced evictions or returns, collective punishment, and restricted freedom of movement—have occurred in camps and non-camp settings throughout the governorates, according to the Protection Cluster.
 - Since mid-October 2016, protection actors have reached more than 768,000 people with protection interventions, including protection monitoring, referral services, and psychosocial support. In addition, protection actors continue to provide information on gender-based violence prevention services to IDPs from Mosul.
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OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- As of June 9, international donors had contributed approximately \$357 million—approximately 36.3 percent of the \$984.6 million requested—toward the 2017 Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service (FTS). In addition to the USG, the largest donors toward the 2017 Iraq humanitarian response include the governments of Canada, Germany, Japan, Sweden, and the European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO).

2017 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of June 9, 2017. All international figures are according to OCHA's FTS and based on international commitments during the 2017 calendar years, 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 20, 2016.

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 | \$35,433,453 |
| IOM | Shelter and Settlements | Countrywide | \$5,000,000 |
| UNICEF | WASH | Anbar, Baghdad, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Sulaimaniyah | \$8,640,000 |
| UNICEF | Protection | Anbar, Baghdad, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah ad Din | \$2,160,000 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| UNICEF | Logistic Support and Relief Commodities | Countrywide | \$3,000,000 |
| WHO | Health | Anbar, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah ad Din | \$11,823,500 |
| | Program Support Costs | | \$564,181 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING | | | \$66,621,134 |

| USAID/FFP ³ | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| WFP | Emergency Food Assistance | Countrywide | \$25,000,000 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING | | | \$25,000,000 |

| STATE/PRM ⁴ | | | |
|--|---|--|----------------------|
| 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, Nineva, Salah ad Din | \$1,000,000 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING | | | \$106,650,000 |
| TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2017 | | | \$198,271,134 |

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

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING | \$316,564,837 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING | \$138,643,516 |
| 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 | \$1,315,518,668 |

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of March 31, 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>