

IRAQ - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #5, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

APRIL 14, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

2.7 million

People Internally Displaced by Violence in Iraq Since January 2014
International Organization for Migration (IOM) – March 26, 2015

207,528*

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

445,104

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Dohuk Governorate
IOM – March 26, 2015

401,124

IDPs in Anbar Governorate
IOM – March 26, 2015

355,380

IDPs in Kirkuk Governorate
IOM – March 26, 2015

352,668

IDPs in Baghdad Governorate
IOM – March 26, 2015

214,548

IDPs in Erbil Governorate
IOM – March 26, 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- USG announces an additional \$205 million in FY 2015 funding to support ongoing humanitarian response activities for displaced and conflict-affected populations throughout Iraq
- Insecurity in Iraq displaces nearly 2.7 million individuals between January 2014 and March 2015
- The Fast-Track Priorities for Iraq document appeals for \$150 million to support critical humanitarian activities through the end of June

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO IRAQ IN FY 2014 & FY 2015

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$41,964,016
USAID/FFP ²	\$25,143,516
State/PRM ³	\$332,695,489
DoD ⁴	\$7,500,000
\$407,303,021	
TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT (USG) ASSISTANCE TO THE IRAQ HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On April 14, U.S. President Barack H. Obama announced nearly \$205 million in new USG funding to meet urgent humanitarian needs in Iraq. The announcement brings the total USG humanitarian funding for conflict-affected populations in Iraq to more than \$407 million in FY 2014 and FY 2015.
- Between early November 2014 and late February 2015, the international humanitarian community provided sufficient emergency relief assistance to address the acute winter needs of Iraqi IDPs and Syrian refugees, effectively protecting vulnerable populations throughout Iraq from harsh weather conditions.
- On February 18, the UN launched a Fast-Track Priorities for Iraq document, which identifies the most urgent priorities from the 2014 Strategic Response Plan (SRP)—launched in October 2014—and addresses the \$150 million funding shortfall for critical humanitarian activities between February and June 2015. The Fast-Track appeals for immediate funding to continue urgent response activities, with a focus on food assistance; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions; and shelter support.
- During March, violent conflict resulted in the deaths of an estimated 1,000 Iraqis—including nearly 730 civilians—and injured approximately 2,170 others, according to the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI). In Baghdad—the worst affected governorate—UNAMI reported nearly 1,300 civilian casualties—including more than 360 deaths and nearly 930 injuries. Fighting in Anbar Governorate resulted in an estimated 940 civilian casualties.

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)

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

INSECURITY, POPULATION DISPLACEMENT & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Clashes between the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and allied militias continue to drive population displacement and restrict humanitarian access throughout Iraq, particularly in the three most conflict-affected governorates of Anbar, Ninewa, and Salah ad Din. Between January 2014 and March 26, 2015, conflict in Iraq had displaced approximately 447,000 families—nearly 2.7 million individuals—across an estimated 3,040 locations in Iraq, according to USG partner IOM. The current IDP population represents an increase of more than 49,000 people identified since mid-March.
- As of March 26, approximately 1.7 million displaced people throughout Iraq were residing in private settings, including host family residences, hotels, motels, and rented accommodations, IOM reported. An additional 714,000 IDPs—primarily in Anbar, Dohuk, and Kirkuk governorates—were sheltering in critical shelter arrangements, such as unfinished and abandoned buildings, religious structures, and other informal settlements.
- In late-February, ISF and allied forces advanced on the ISIL-controlled city of Tikrit. The clashes prompted the displacement of approximately 4,000 families from Tikrit and neighboring Ad Dawr District to safer areas of Salah ad Din, including Balad and Samarra districts. Related fighting prompted additional displacement from Al Alam sub-district, located approximately 18 kilometers northeast of Tikrit. After more than four weeks of conflict, ISF retook Tikrit from ISIL on April 1. Combined with the recent clashes between ISIL and ISF in Anbar, the conflict in Salah ad Din resulted in the arrival of approximately 4,500 displaced families, or 27,000 individuals, in Baghdad Governorate between March 12 and 26, IOM reports.
- In response to the new displacement in Salah ad Din, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) deployed two convoys of WASH supplies for more than 28,000 people in Samarra; UNHCR delivered emergency relief items for approximately 500 families; and USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) and several local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) provided emergency food assistance to conflict-affected populations—including three-day food rations for an estimated 3,500 families in Samarra. Additionally, the Government of Iraq (GoI) provided approximately 1,000 tents, a local NGO distributed nearly 200 emergency relief kits, and the GoI Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) delivered 10,000 mattresses and blankets, as well as 2,500 food baskets—containing 20 kilograms of food per household—to Samarra on March 22.
- In mid-February, ISF repelled an ISIL attack on the Al Asad Airbase near the town of Al Baghdadi in Anbar. However, ISIL fighters encircled approximately 500 households in an Al Baghdadi residential complex—including families of Iraqi Air Force personnel—and seized large parts of the town. By March 5, conflict between ISF and ISIL continued to trap approximately 8,000 families in Al Baghdadi and nearby Hadithah District, restricting access and preventing aid deliveries from reaching vulnerable populations. By March 10, violence had displaced nearly 900 families within Anbar, primarily to the city of Ar Ramadi, and more than 500 families to Baghdad.
- In response, ISF distributed an estimated 200 metric tons (MT) of GoI-provided assistance—including cooking oil, flour, rice, sugar, and tomato paste—to populations in Hadithah and the conflict-affected towns of Al Baghdadi and Barwana. In addition, a State/PRM partner delivered medical supplies and other emergency relief items to approximately 1,600 families displaced to Anbar’s town of Al Madinah as Siyahiyah near Lake Habbaniyah.
- On April 1, a joint UNICEF–WFP humanitarian convoy arrived in Al Baghdadi. The supplies—which UN agencies distributed upon arrival—included an estimated 3,000 UNICEF rapid response mechanism kits containing 3,000 immediate response rations (IRR) of food sufficient to feed approximately 15,000 people for three days and hygiene kits for 21,000 people, as well as additional emergency relief commodities from IOM.

SHELTER & SETTLEMENTS

- Between March 2 and 25, an estimated 2,900 IDPs relocated to formal IDP camps throughout Iraq from other areas of displacement, increasing the total number of individuals residing in Iraq’s 25 formal IDP camps to 223,000. Of the total camp population, more than 194,000 people were living in 13 IDP camps in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region (IKR). Countrywide, at least 11 IDP camps are currently under construction with a total planned capacity of approximately 384,000 people, according to the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster—the coordinating body for

humanitarian camp coordination and camp management activities comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders.

- The UN is reporting a trend of forced evictions of IDPs living in unfinished and abandoned buildings in Kirkuk Governorate's city of Kirkuk, as well as rented accommodations in Karbala Governorate. On January 13, local authorities reportedly evicted an estimated 12 IDP families, and 200 other IDP families received eviction notices, in Kirkuk, according to relief organizations. In early March, approximately 1,200 IDP households—more than 6,330 people—were under threat of eviction from 24 hotels in Karbala, according to an NGO.
- In response, the MoMD installed more than 100 caravans, of a planned 1,200 caravans, at a new IDP camp in Karbala for IDPs affected by evictions—primarily ethnic Shabak IDPs who fled from Ninewa in late summer 2014. IOM also committed to providing tents to shelter remaining IDPs until all caravans are readied and WASH infrastructure is established.
- In Kirkuk, USG humanitarian partners—including UNHCR, the UN Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT), and NGOs—are advocating with local authorities on behalf of IDPs to address housing rights violations and other legal issues related to forced evictions in the governorate. Protection and shelter actors are also identifying suitable shelter options and providing legal support regarding tenancy and land ownership issues to newly returned IDPs in Diyala Governorate.
- A USAID/OFDA partner is providing cash assistance to IDPs in Karbala for rental payments and to purchase basic household supplies, as well as mobilizing other response organizations to assist families under threat of eviction. In addition, protection actors, including a State/PRM partner, are urging the GoI to provide immediate and sustainable shelter interventions for vulnerable IDPs in Karbala.
- In Wasit Governorate, a USAID/OFDA partner and other shelter actors are working to identify long-term shelter accommodations and solutions, such as rental support, for IDPs residing in religious buildings in Wasit and other areas of central and southern Iraq. Although host communities have permitted IDPs to occupy local religious buildings rent-free for several months, the lack of formal rental agreements leaves IDPs vulnerable to eviction.

HEALTH & WASH

- In late February, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF supported a five-day polio vaccination campaign that reached 5.5 million children in Iraq's central and southern governorates. A combined measles and polio vaccination campaign in Dohuk, Erbil, and Sulaimaniyah governorates—targeting more than 670,000 children ages nine months to five years—concluded in mid-March. Health agencies plan to initiate the next polio vaccination campaign in Iraq on April 12, targeting 5.8 million children younger than five years of age. In 2014, two Iraqi children contracted wild poliovirus type 1, in addition to 36 children in Syria. In response, the GoI Ministry of Health (MoH), UNICEF, and WHO initiated an emergency polio outbreak response with periodic countrywide polio outreach and vaccination campaigns. UNICEF declared Iraq free of polio for one year as of April 7.
- The Health Cluster is working with the GoI MoH and Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) officials to ensure preparedness and ability to respond to potential disease outbreaks throughout the country. In particular, health partners are creating contingency plans for possible cholera outbreaks in both camp and non-camp settings, as major cholera epidemics occur every two to three years in Iraq, according to the UN. Prevention and response plans include improved coordination between the Health and WASH clusters, strengthened surveillance and placement of outbreak monitoring teams at IDP camps, and continued health promotion campaigns.
- Health actors report an increasing incidence of tuberculosis (TB) cases among IDPs residing in both camp and non-camp settings in Kirkuk and the IKR. The number of confirmed TB cases across the four governorates increased from 52 in November 2014 to at least 190 cases in March 2015—a 265 percent increase. According to the Health Cluster, TB prevalence rates are accelerated by poor nutrition and living conditions and are typically higher among populations from certain IDP areas of origin, such as Ninewa's Sinjar District. IOM and other organizations are working with local authorities to enhance TB awareness among displaced populations to improve the detection rate and promote treatment-seeking behaviors in accessible areas of northern Iraq, including Ninewa.

- In Dohuk—which hosts the largest number of displaced people in Iraq—WHO provided the MoH with four mobile medical clinics (MMCs) on January 23 to serve IDPs in the governorate’s Baradarash, Shekhan, Sumel, and Zakho districts. During February, the MMCs conducted more than 18,200 medical consultations in Dohuk.
- Despite dynamic IDP movements and lack of information and access due to insecurity in many conflict-affected areas of Iraq, relief agencies continue to provide critical WASH support in many hard-to-reach areas of Iraq. In Anbar’s city of Fallujah, WASH actors are reaching approximately 265,000 displaced people with an average of 20 liters of safe drinking water per day. In addition, 33,000 IDPs reportedly benefit from the installation of 36 latrines and 24 showers throughout Anbar, according to the UN.
- In early March, WHO and other WASH stakeholders reported shortages of chlorine and other chemicals necessary to treat water at Dohuk’s Shariya IDP camp, increasing the risk of waterborne disease among camp residents. In response, the Health and WASH clusters are coordinating to improve sanitation facilities and water treatment in camps.
- With nearly \$8.2 million in FY 2014 and FY 2015, USAID/OFDA supports an array of WASH activities, including sanitation infrastructure installation and the delivery of safe drinking water. USAID/OFDA is also supporting access to health care programs for IDPs in camps and collective settlements with approximately \$8.5 million in FY 2014 and FY 2015 funding.

FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

- While conflict continues to impede humanitarian access in various locations throughout Iraq—particularly in areas controlled or influenced by ISIL, such as much of Anbar—WFP continues to reach approximately 1.5 million people per month across Iraq and endeavors to deliver assistance to new populations when conflict dynamics permit access.
- WFP continues to scale up preparedness efforts, stocking IRRs—which are often deployed with dignity kits, and other emergency relief commodities supplied by UN and partner agencies— at strategic locations in central, northern, and southern Iraq for onward distribution to populations in need. As of late March, the UN agency had pre-positioned an estimated 36,000 IRRs countrywide: 13,000 in Erbil; 12,000 in Baghdad; and 11,000 in Dohuk.
- In February, WFP and local NGO the Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization provided emergency food assistance to approximately 60,000 displaced people in southern and western Anbar, the UN agency reported. The two relief organizations also distributed family food parcels to an estimated 31,800 IDPs in four Anbar districts between January 22 and 26. WFP regained access to Anbar in January for the first time since fighting between ISIL elements and ISF escalated in October 2014 and significantly impeded access to the governorate.
- The UN reports that food insecurity, in addition to a shortage of medicines, is particularly affecting people in Al Baghdadi and surrounding areas. In response, the GoI distributed food assistance to vulnerable populations in nearby Hadithah on March 26. IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, and the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) have jointly pre-positioned additional relief supplies in Iraq’s capital city of Baghdad in preparation for ongoing response to Hadithah, according to the UN.
- Conflict and humanitarian access challenges continue to disrupt distribution routes in many parts of Iraq’s central governorates and affect the country’s Public Distribution System (PDS) distributions, contributing to high food prices in Anbar, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah ad Din, according to WFP. A survey conducted by WFP in collaboration with Islamic Relief and Muslim Aid between March 3 and 19, found that food prices had increased substantially in Baghdad since February, and that purchasing power in Anbar, Diyala, and Ninewa had fallen due to the lack of job opportunities and low wages. In Salah ad Din, survey respondents reported that many food commodities were unavailable due to access limitations resulting from the military operation in Tikrit.
- On March 17, WFP announced a new school meals program, in collaboration with the GoI Ministry of Education and MoH, for implementation in more than 70 schools throughout southern Iraq’s Dhi Qar Governorate. WFP aims to distribute nutritious meals—consisting of bread, cheese, fruit, and either milk or juice—to approximately 21,000 vulnerable primary school children in Dhi Qar through the end of May. In addition to strengthening children’s physical and mental development, the meals provide parents and children with incentive for consistent school attendance. As

part of the new initiative, WFP and the GoI ministries have also educated parents, school principals, and teachers on the importance of school meals for children.

- With \$25 million in new FY 2015 funding, USAID/FFP is supporting WFP to provide emergency food assistance to an estimated 1.3 million IDPs and 500,000 conflict-affected people in Iraq. In coordination with the GoI PDS, WFP plans to deliver emergency food assistance to newly displaced populations, including IRRs; family food parcels that provide in-kind food to feed one household for up to one month; and monthly food vouchers valued at \$26 each that families can use to purchase food items in local markets. In March, WFP provided paper food vouchers to approximately 432,000 IDPs in Erbil.

HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

- In mid-March, the GoI Ministry of Finance transferred 490 billion Iraqi dinars—approximately \$412 million—to the KRG. KRG officials had previously reported a strain on government resources in the IKR due to a lack of GoI funds and the presence of more than 1 million Iraqi IDPs and Syrian refugees. The disbursement should allow the KRG to improve response efforts and public services for both host communities and displaced populations, according to humanitarian agencies.
- The UN launched the Fast-Track Priorities for Iraq on February 18. The document identifies the most urgent priorities from the SRP and requests \$150 million to support critical humanitarian activities between February and June. Without additional funding, the UN estimates that 60 percent of current activities under the SRP will shut down or reduce significantly in the coming weeks. The Fast-Track document appeals for immediate funding to continue urgent response activities, with a focus on food assistance, shelter support, and emergency relief item distributions. To date, the SRP—launched in October 2014 and covering activities through 2014 and 2015—has received nearly \$880 million, or 40 percent of its \$2.2 billion request.
- In a collaborative effort led by UN Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq Lise Grande, UN agencies, NGOs, and international donors—including the USG—are developing a Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and Iraq Humanitarian Needs Overview for 2015. The HRP appeal, which will supplant the Fast-Track, aims to prioritize the most urgent needs of vulnerable populations across Iraq between July and December 2015. The UN expects to launch the HRP in late May.

PROTECTION

- Significant protection concerns persist throughout Iraq, including kidnapping and targeted violence by ISIL against Iraq's ethnic Yezidi population and other minority groups. Following the release of 200 elderly Yezidis from ISIL captivity in Ninewa's city of Mosul on January 17, humanitarian organizations provided immediate assistance, including emergency food, medical services, and other relief items. On April 8, international media reported that ISIL militants released an additional 226 Yazidis—primarily the elderly and ill—to Kurdish Peshmerga forces in Kirkuk, following eight months of captivity.
- On March 3, the KRG High Council of Women's Affairs hosted a meeting to address the immediate needs of displaced women and children in the IKR. Participants—including UN agencies, local civil society organizations, and officials from the KRG Ministries of Education, Health, Interior, and Labor and Social Affairs—agreed to improve KRG-UN response coordination and increase support for initiatives related to sexual- and gender-based violence (GBV), early marriage, kidnapping, human trafficking, and psychosocial trauma among displaced Iraqis and Syrians in the IKR. The Council—in collaboration with the UNFPA and other relief organizations—is also establishing a high-level, multi-sector committee to better integrate gender- and youth-specific concerns into camp management trainings and response efforts. In particular, the KRG MoH is supporting the distribution of hygiene supplies to women in camp and non-camp settings, and legal advocacy organizations are intervening with case management authorities on behalf of vulnerable populations in the IKR.
- Early-April reports of widespread looting and burning of property in Tikrit by pro-government militias and other unidentified combatants have raised significant safety and protection concerns among the international humanitarian

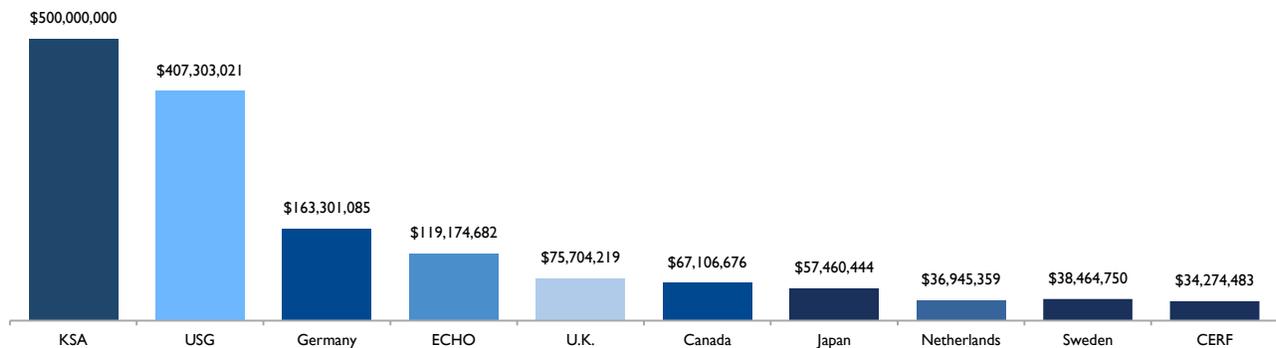
community. As GoI and Peshmerga forces continue to advance on ISIL-held areas in Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah ad Din, humanitarian actors remain concerned regarding the presence of improvised explosive devices and other unexploded ordnances, especially as displaced families attempt to return to their areas of origin.

- To date, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$2.2 million for stand-alone protection programs in Iraq, including child-friendly spaces, psychosocial support programs, prevention of and response to GBV, and coordination of and advocacy for protection activities.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On February 2, the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent Society airlifted an estimated 35 MT of medication and other medical supplies to Erbil. The organization reportedly consigned the delivered items to health clinics and other facilities to support basic health care services for vulnerable Iraqi IDPs and Syrian refugees in the IKR.
- During the week of February 9, the Government of Japan (GoJ) announced a \$90 million contribution to support humanitarian response efforts for IDPs and Syrian refugees in Iraq. The GoJ plans to allocate approximately \$80 million to UN agencies and international organizations for IDP assistance and \$10 million to Japanese NGOs to support Syrian refugees. The contribution will support education, health care, protection efforts, shelter, and WASH interventions, as well as the distribution of cash assistance, food vouchers, and emergency relief items to conflict-affected populations.
- On March 17, the GoJ also committed \$11.5 million to WFP to support emergency food assistance for Iraqi IDPs. The GoJ contribution will provide voucher-based emergency food assistance to nearly 350,000 IDPs. To date, GoJ has contributed more than \$18 million to WFP’s emergency operations in Iraq.

2014-2015 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of April 14, 2015. 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 USG commitments based on FY 2014 and FY 2015, which began on October 1, 2013, and October 1, 2014, respectively.

CONTEXT

- The situation within Iraq remained relatively stable until 2014, when ISIL 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 Disaster Assistance Response Team (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.
- 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 246,836 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 KRG and local officials.
- On October 30, 2014 U.S. Ambassador to Iraq Stuart E. Jones re-declared a disaster in Iraq for FY 2015 due to the ongoing complex emergency and humanitarian crisis.
- During 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

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ PROVIDED IN FY 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA¹			
Implementing Partners	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Dhi Qar, Diyala, Dohuk, Erbil, Karbala, Kirkuk, Maysan, Muthanna, Ninewa, Sulaimaniyah, Wasit Governorates	\$15,400,276
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Basrah, Babil, Baghdad, Diyala, Karbala, Kirkuk, Najaf	\$1,045,000
UNICEF	Emergency Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$2,900,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
	Program Support Costs		\$369,152

TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$23,714,428
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$25,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$25,000,000
STATE/PRM⁴			
UNHCR	Protection, Shelter, Emergency Relief Commodities, Camp Coordination, Cash Assistance, Health	Countrywide	\$65,600,000
UNHCR	Protection, Shelter, Emergency Relief Commodities, Registration	Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey	\$61,500,000
Private International Organization	Health, Livelihoods, Emergency Relief Assistance, Humanitarian Law	Countrywide	\$20,800,000
IOM	Logistics and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$150,400,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2015			\$199,114,428

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ PROVIDED IN FY 2014¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA¹			
Implementing Partners	Health; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Baghdad, Dhi Qar, Diyala, Dohuk, Erbil, Karbala, Kirkuk, Maysan, Muthanna, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah ad Din, Sulaymaniyah, Qadisiyah, 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
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ			\$18,249,588
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	Meal Replacement Bars	Northern Iraq	\$143,516
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$143,516
STATE/PRM⁴			
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	Baghdad, Diyala, Erbil, and Kirkuk, and Sulaymaniyah 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	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
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$182,295,489
DoD			
	Airdrops of Ready-to-Eat Meals and Safe Drinking Water	Amirli Town, Salah ad Din	\$3,000,000
	Airdrops of Ready-to-Eat Meals and Safe Drinking Water	Sinjar Mountain, Ninewa	\$4,500,000
TOTAL DoD ASSISTANCE			\$7,500,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2014			\$208,188,593

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2014 & FY 2015 **\$407,303,021**

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 April 14, 2015.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.
- 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 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>