

IRAQ - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

MAY 5, 2017

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

11 million

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

3.1 million

IDPs in Iraq
IOM – April 2017

606,000

IDPs in Ninewa Governorate
IOM – April 2017

473,000

People Displaced by Mosul Military Offensive
IOM – May 2017

254,000

Iraqi Refugees in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – May 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

- GoI-led military operations to retake Mosul have displaced more than 473,000 people since mid-October 2016
- GoI and relief agencies are expanding IDP site capacity to accommodate an additional 135,000 western Mosul IDPs
- Relief agencies continue to provide food, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance to populations affected by military operations

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

- Government of Iraq (GoI)-led military efforts to retake Ninewa Governorate's city of Mosul from the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) remain ongoing. Since the commencement of the Mosul offensive in mid-October 2016, military operations have displaced more than 473,000 people from Mosul to Anbar, Babil, Baghdad, Diyala, Erbil, Ninewa, Qadisiyah, Salah ad Din, Sulaimaniyah, and Wasit governorates, according to U.S. Government (USG) partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) is expected to increase as military operations to combat ISIS continue.
- IDP returns to eastern Mosul, which Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) recaptured from ISIS in late January, increased in early April following a two-month decline, according to IOM. The increased returns are likely the result of a gradual restoration of basic services, including education, electricity, and safe drinking water, as well as the resumption of local markets in eastern Mosul neighborhoods. Approximately 16,600 IDPs from eastern Mosul returned to areas of origin between March 30 and April 13, according to IOM.
- Despite recent IDP returns to eastern Mosul, ongoing displacement from western Mosul continues to strain shelter capacity at displacement sites. The GoI and relief agencies maintain 17 displacement sites with the capacity to host approximately 83,000 new arrivals as of early May. Construction is underway at existing sites and new camps to accommodate an additional 135,000 people, 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.

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

- As of April 27, ISF had retaken approximately 70 percent of western Mosul since the start of its offensive in February, according to USG partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The UN estimates that up to 500,000 people remain in ISIS-held areas of western Mosul, including approximately 400,000 people in western Mosul's Old City.
- Since the commencement of the Mosul offensive in mid-October, GoI-led military operations have displaced more than 473,000 people, according to IOM. Overall, more than 114,000 displaced people had returned to areas of origin in Ninewa, leaving more than 336,000 people displaced in Anbar, Babil, Baghdad, Diyala, Erbil, Salah ad Din, Sulaimaniyah, Ninewa, Qadisiyah, and Wasit governorates as of May 4.
- The majority of IDPs from western Mosul continue to flee toward Ninewa's town of Hamam al-Alil, where ISF screens IDPs before they travel to IDP camps or other locations, including retaken areas of eastern Mosul. Between February 19 and April 20, an estimated 340,000 IDPs had transited through the ISF screening site in Hamam al-Alil, according to the GoI.
- IDP returns to places of origin in eastern Mosul neighborhoods continue as the security situation improves and IDPs seek to reunite with family members and resume livelihood activities. However, population movements remain fluid, with frequent fluctuations in the number of new IDP arrivals and of returns to areas of origin. On April 26 and 27, new arrivals from western Mosul to IDP camps east of Mosul outpaced departures from the sites for the first time in approximately one month. UNHCR reports that an estimated 3,100 people arrived at IDP camps east of Mosul, while approximately 1,100 people departed the camps in that time.
- Although security conditions have improved in some recently retaken eastern and western Mosul neighborhoods, ISIS improvised explosive devices, indirect fire, and mortar attacks, as well as GoI-led military operations, continue to destabilize security conditions and result in civilian casualties. From March 30 to April 6, UNHCR recorded at least 15 ISIS attacks in a dozen eastern Mosul neighborhoods. On April 18 and 19, ISIS detonated an improvised explosive device in western Mosul's Al Thawra neighborhood and conducted two mortar attacks in eastern Mosul's Al Gazaer neighborhood, which resulted in one death and seven civilian casualties. The UN Assistance Mission for Iraq recorded at least 275 civilian casualties in Ninewa during the month of April, noting that insecurity had hindered data collection and that casualty figures were likely much higher.

SHELTER AND EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMODITIES

- Approximately 86 percent of the estimated 359,000 people who remain displaced from Mosul were sheltering in IDP camps and emergency sites as of May 4, while an estimated 46,000 people—or 13 percent of Mosul IDPs—were residing in private settings, including with host families, IOM reports. According to IOM, countrywide, approximately 20 percent of Iraqi IDPs are sheltering in camps and approximately 60 percent are residing in private settings.
- IDP returns to eastern Mosul neighborhoods nearly doubled in mid-to-late April, generating additional shelter space in camps east and north of Mosul as IDPs depart the sites, UNHCR reports. From April 7 to 13, more than 10,800 IDPs returned to areas of origin in eastern Mosul and surrounding locations, compared to approximately 6,000 IDP returns to eastern Mosul during the previous week, according to IOM. While the returns have generated additional shelter space in IDP camps east and south of Mosul, shelter space remains strained due to daily displacement from western Mosul, UNHCR reports.
- The GoI and relief agencies are managing 17 sites to accommodate people displaced from Mosul. Of the sites, 11 had capacity to accommodate approximately 83,000 new IDP arrivals as of early May. Relief organizations continue to expand existing sites and construct new IDP camps to accommodate an additional 135,000 people, according to the CCCM Cluster.
- In mid-April, UNHCR opened the Hamam al-Alil 2 IDP camp, located south of Mosul. Two completed sections of the camp—capable of accommodating an estimated 23,400 people—had nearly reached capacity as of April 30, with space for an additional 700 people remaining. UNHCR is constructing a third section of the camp, which will have the capacity to host an additional 6,600 people, bringing total capacity to approximately 30,000. Following the camp's

opening, relief actors distributed essential household supplies to newly arrived IDPs and prepositioned additional relief commodities sufficient for approximately 18,000 people at the camp.

- In recent weeks, women residing in Hamam al-Alil 1 and Hamam al-Alil 2 IDP camps expressed concern regarding high temperatures in IDP tents as summer approaches, UNHCR reports. In anticipation of rising temperatures in the coming months, humanitarian agencies are developing plans to provide shading in camps and distribute seasonally appropriate relief commodities, including clothing and fans.
- To assist new IDPs from Mosul, humanitarian organizations have distributed relief commodity kits to nearly 795,000 people from eastern and western Mosul between mid-October and late April. The UN and humanitarian organizations have also provided nearly 1.2 million people with USAID-funded Rapid Response Mechanism kits containing emergency food rations, safe drinking water, and hygiene supplies since the commencement of the Mosul offensive.

FOOD SECURITY

- A joint GoI and UN World Food Program (WFP) report released on April 10 noted that approximately 2 percent of Iraq's population faced food insecurity in late 2016. The report also noted that more than 50 percent of Iraqis, including 66 percent of IDPs in Iraq, were at risk of food insecurity as some populations in Iraq are becoming increasingly vulnerable to conflict- or price-related shocks. Food insecurity was concentrated in southern Iraq, particularly among households in northern Muthanna Governorate and IDP households in Salah ad Din. Data collection for the report occurred prior to the Mosul offensive and does not capture the food security situation among people fleeing Mosul and nearby areas.
- A mid-April humanitarian needs assessment in eastern and western Mosul neighborhoods indicated that access to food remains challenging, despite reported market functionality in many parts of the city. In some eastern Mosul neighborhoods, where food is available, limited availability of cash and income-generating opportunities is impeding residents' access to food, according to local NGOs and respondents. Meanwhile, the majority of people assessed in western Mosul reported depending on relief assistance to meet basic food needs.
- Relief agencies are providing emergency food assistance in newly accessible areas of western Mosul in response to continued reports of food shortages, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reports. From April 17 to 23, members of the Food Security Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian food security activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—provided dry food rations to nearly 66,000 people in 11 western Mosul neighborhoods. Cluster partners also delivered ready-to-eat (RTE) food rations to more than 33,000 people at screening sites and assembly points, including nearly 29,000 people at the ISF-managed screening site in Hamam al-Alil.
- WFP has pre-positioned approximately 49,900 immediate response rations (IRR) throughout Iraq to respond to the food needs of populations fleeing ISIS-held areas, including Mosul. Each IRR provides sufficient food commodities to sustain one five-person household for approximately three days. WFP had also prepositioned nearly 88,000 family food rations, which are sufficient to meet the food needs of a five-person household for one month, in Iraq.
- From April 24 to 30, WFP reached approximately 38,300 people with 30-day dry food rations in six IDP camps constructed for the Mosul response. Since the start of the Mosul offensive, WFP has provided more than 267,500 households with RTE rations. WFP has also provided monthly food rations to approximately 203,500 households sheltering in camps or with host communities since October.

WASH

- In eastern Mosul, relief organizations continue to provide approximately 2.3 million liters of water per day via water trucking to 28 neighborhoods, the UN reports. Limited access to safe drinking water in western Mosul, a primary humanitarian concern, is reportedly driving populations to rely on water from untreated boreholes, and health actors are observing increasing numbers of displaced children with diarrhea, according to the UN.

- A recent ISIS attack on the water treatment plant in Badush—western Mosul’s largest functioning plant—is likely compounding safe drinking water shortages for western Mosul populations, the UN reports. Efforts are underway to rehabilitate water infrastructure in recently retaken neighborhoods in western Mosul, although insecurity continues to impede the progress of repairs, according to NGOs.
- To improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities for IDPs, relief actors continue to install and upgrade water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure in the GoI Ministry of Migration and Displacement-established Hamam al-Alil 1 IDP camp. USG partner the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) is deploying a mobile water treatment unit to the camp to reduce dependence on bottled water among IDPs sheltering at the site.
- Relief agencies are also providing WASH support near Ninewa’s Tal Afar District, located west of Mosul, where approximately 1,000 displaced households were sheltering at an informal camp as of April 17. Humanitarian organizations commenced water-trucking activities to the camp in early April and are providing displaced households with nearly 200 liters of safe drinking water per week. Relief agencies have also installed latrines, showers, and water tanks to mitigate the outbreak of waterborne diseases at the camp.
- The majority of water treatment plants along the Tigris River near Mosul have been destroyed or damaged in recent months due to ongoing military operations. To ensure safe water access, UNICEF and NGO partners are constructing a water treatment plant with the capacity to provide safe drinking water to more than 50,000 IDPs at Ninewa’s Al Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site, located south of Mosul, according to the Danish Refugee Council.
- With support from State/PRM, UNICEF is increasing access to safe drinking water and improving sanitation facilities at two schools in Qadisiyah Governorate’s Diwaniya town, collectively serving an estimated 2,500 students. An estimated 24,000 IDPs were sheltering in Qadisiyah as of April 27, according to IOM.

HEALTH

- Health actors continue to report high trauma casualty rates resulting from the Mosul offensive. From March 12 to April 16, trauma care providers at three trauma stabilization points on the frontlines of western Mosul treated approximately 260 patients for traumatic injuries, USG partner the UN World Health Organization (WHO) reports.
- In response to rising trauma-related injuries and health needs resulting from the Mosul offensive, WHO, in coordination with the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), GoI Ministry of Health, and Ninewa Department of Health, opened a third field hospital in Hamam al-Alil on April 22. The 68-bed facility is equipped with three operating theaters, a maternity ward, and specialized staff to provide advanced surgical capabilities, wound and fracture management, and general emergency care. With increased demands for emergency obstetric care services, the hospital also provides medical interventions to women facing complicated deliveries and other reproductive emergencies, UNFPA reports. As of April 24, health actors had coordinated to open five field hospitals for the Mosul response in Ninewa.
- Since western Mosul military operations commenced in February, more than 4,100 people from Mosul have been referred to hospitals in Ninewa and neighboring Erbil for trauma-related injuries. Between late March and mid-April, WHO delivered 30 ambulances to Iraq to facilitate the transport of trauma patients from trauma stabilization points along western Mosul frontlines to field hospitals in Ninewa.
- In addition to trauma care, humanitarian organizations continue to provide primary health care for populations affected by the Mosul crisis. From April 17 to 30, relief agencies conducted approximately 15,300 reproductive health consultations, of which more than 1,300 required emergency referrals due to medical complications. Since mid-October, humanitarian health workers have conducted nearly 798,000 health consultations. USAID/OFDA-funded activities include support for fixed and mobile health clinics, primary healthcare programs, trauma care, and provision of pharmaceuticals and medical equipment.

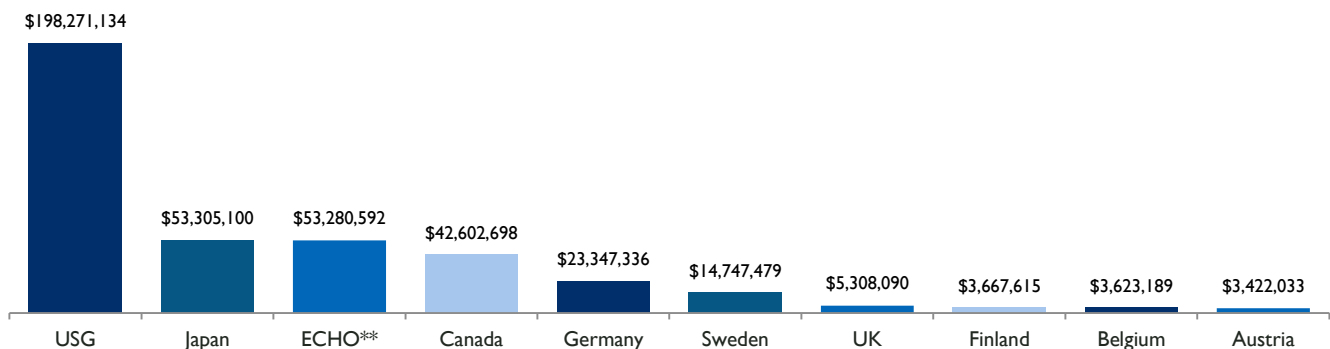
PROTECTION

- Humanitarian organizations remain concerned regarding the ISF security screening process at reception centers for IDPs fleeing Mosul. In recent weeks, relief actors have reported instances of arbitrary arrests and detentions of male IDPs from western Mosul at security screening points on a nearly daily basis. According to UNHCR, detained male IDPs are not provided with sufficient information regarding the reason for detention or allowed family visitations. At times, IDPs are detained in unknown locations for extended periods. UNHCR and other protection actors are engaging with relevant GoI authorities to advocate for transparent detention processes, access to legal assistance, and family visitation rights for detained IDPs.
- In late April, ISF rescued approximately 36 people from Iraq’s Yazidi community who had been living in northern Iraq under ISIS captivity for nearly three years, according to international media and the UN. UNFPA is providing the rescued population with relief commodities, legal aid, and medical assistance, including psychosocial support, in Dohuk Governorate. The UN estimates that up to 1,500 women and girls from Iraq’s Yazidi community remain under ISIS captivity.
- In FY 2017, the USG continues to support critical protection programs throughout Iraq, including those that provide advocacy, legal assistance, child protection services, protection monitoring, and support for survivors of gender-based violence.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- As of May 3, international donors had contributed nearly \$207 million—approximately 21 percent of the \$984.6 million requested—toward the 2017 Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan, according to the 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).
- On April 25, the Government of Australia (GoA) provided an additional \$10 million to meet urgent humanitarian needs resulting from the Mosul offensive. The GoA also announced three-year \$100 million contribution to address ongoing humanitarian needs throughout Iraq, including food and medical assistance, and access to safe drinking water.

2017 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of May 5, 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.

** ECHO

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/FFP³			
WFP	Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$25,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$25,000,000
STATE/PRM⁴			
Implementing Partner	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			\$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>