

IRAQ - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

MARCH 31, 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 – March 2017

514,000

IDPs in Ninewa Governorate
IOM – March 2017

368,000

People Displaced by Mosul Military Offensive
IOM – March 2017

251,000

Iraqi Refugees in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – March 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

- UN releases 2017 appeal for \$985 million to address humanitarian needs in Iraq
- USG provides \$198 million in additional assistance for the humanitarian response in Iraq and surrounding areas, including for needs resulting from the Mosul offensive
- ISF recaptures eastern Mosul from ISIS, launches military offensive to retake western areas of the city

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

- The U.S. Government (USG) provided an additional \$198 million to address the needs of conflict-affected Iraqis, bringing total USG humanitarian assistance for the Iraq crisis to more than \$1.3 billion since 2014. The new funding will support non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the UN, and other international organizations to provide critical, life-saving assistance to the more than 3.1 million people displaced inside Iraq, including those recently displaced from Ninewa Governorate's city of Mosul and surrounding areas, as well as the approximately 251,000 Iraqi refugees in neighboring countries.
- On March 28, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) released the 2017 Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), requesting \$985 million to reach approximately 6.2 million highly vulnerable people in Iraq with multi-sector humanitarian assistance. Overall, the HRP and complementary Humanitarian Needs Overview, released on March 7, identified 11 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, including up to 4.2 million people who could be displaced by the end of 2017. The HRP also reports that as many as 3 million people are expected to require humanitarian assistance in Ninewa, where conflict-related displacement has increased in recent months due to the Mosul offensive.
- On January 24, Government of Iraq (GoI) Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi declared that Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) had regained control of eastern Mosul from the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) after three months of fighting. On February 19, ISF launched an offensive to regain control of ISIS-held western Mosul. More than 207,000 civilians had fled western Mosul as of March 29, according to State/PRM partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

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)

MOSUL OFFENSIVE

- The GoI-led military offensive to retake the city of Mosul from ISIS has displaced nearly 368,000 people since military operations began in mid-October 2016, according to USG partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Overall, nearly 81,000 displaced people had returned to areas of origin, leaving more than 287,000 people displaced as of March 30, IOM reports. Since February 19, more than 207,000 people have fled from western areas of Mosul due to the GoI-led military offensive to retake western Mosul from ISIS, according to UNHCR.
 - As of March 16, ISF had retaken more than one-third of western Mosul and were advancing toward the Old City, according to international media. The UN warns that military operations advancing into the Old City—with a population of approximately 600,000 people—and other densely populated areas could result in increased casualties and accelerate displacement in the coming weeks.
 - On March 19, the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) for Iraq Lise Grande indicated that rising displacement and worsening humanitarian conditions resulting from western Mosul military operations are challenging humanitarian response capacity and that a significant increase in the rate of displacement may overwhelm the response.
 - The majority of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from western Mosul continue to flee toward Ninewa's town of Hamam al-Alil, where IDPs are processed through ISF security screening before receiving transport to an IDP camp or other locations, including retaken areas of eastern Mosul. During the week of March 18, an average of 6,000 people arrived at the ISF security screening site daily, according to State/PRM partner UNHCR. However, population movements remain fluid, and nearly 27,000 IDPs fleeing western Mosul arrived at the screening site on March 23–24 alone.
 - ISIS-employed airstrikes and improvised explosive devices, as well as indirect fire, continue to cause civilian casualties in eastern Mosul. On March 26, ISIS detonated a body-borne improvised explosive device in a market in eastern Mosul's Nabi Younis neighborhood, resulting in an unknown number of civilian casualties, international media report. In addition, more than 300 ISIS attacks, including against hospitals, restaurants, and schools, have occurred in eastern Mosul since late January, according to UNHCR.
 - While IDPs continue to return to areas of origin in eastern Mosul, insecurity has resulted in simultaneous displacement from neighborhoods affected by ISIS attacks in eastern Mosul. Several hundred eastern Mosul IDPs per week have fled to IDP camps in recent weeks, and many of the IDPs cite insecurity, as well as limited basic services and income-generating opportunities, as primary reasons for displacement, according to UNHCR.
 - Of the overall 2017 HRP request of \$985 million, approximately one-third—or \$331 million—aims to address the food, health, protection, shelter, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and other needs of 1.2 million people affected by the Mosul offensive. The UN reports that military operations to retake western Mosul could become protracted, resulting in increased needs among IDPs, returnees, and residents of recently retaken areas, as well as populations sheltering in areas of active military operations.
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FOOD SECURITY

- The UN reports that the supply of food and other basic items to western Mosul has remained inconsistent since November, forcing households to rely on rapidly depleting food stocks. Where food is available, the costs have increased exponentially, with the price of a kilogram of sugar increasing from \$1 to more than \$20, according to international media. In 10 eastern Mosul neighborhoods, limited availability of cash and income-generating opportunities is impeding residents' access to food, recent UNHCR assessments indicate.
- USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) restored food distributions for beneficiaries in February following a temporary reduction in emergency food assistance in January due to funding shortfalls. Between February 19 and March 16, WFP food aid reached more than 360,000 people from western Mosul. With current funding, WFP can maintain food distributions for Mosul IDPs through May; however, the UN agency would need to reduce food distributions for all other beneficiaries in Iraq by approximately 50 percent in April. WFP will be unable to provide emergency food assistance to either caseload in June unless the agency secures \$67 million in additional funding.

- A State/PRM partner plans to provide approximately 900,000 vulnerable Iraqis with one-month food rations and an estimated 102,000 IDPs, residents, and returnees with cash assistance for basic necessities.
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HEALTH

- An estimated 9.7 million people are in need of health assistance throughout Iraq, according to the 2017 HRP. The HRP requests \$109.6 million to meet the health-related needs of 6.2 million people in conflict-affected communities, including through strengthening frontline trauma care and referrals networks, rehabilitating damaged health facilities, and building health workforce capacity.
 - Since mid-October, humanitarian health workers conducted nearly 605,000 medical consultations and provided more than 366,000 people with parallel humanitarian protection services, including protection monitoring, psychosocial support, and referrals, according to the UN.
 - On March 5, the GoI and Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) ministries of health launched a national polio vaccination campaign in coordination with USG partners the UN World Health Organization (WHO) and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). The campaign aims to vaccinate 5.6 million children under the age of five as part of a multi-year effort by the GoI and the KRG to eradicate polio; health workers have confirmed no polio cases in Iraq since 2014.
 - WHO continues to coordinate with the Ninewa Directorate of Health (DOH) to increase capacity to respond to injuries related to chemical exposure. Health agencies and the DOH are identifying appropriate treatment and decontamination facilities and training health care workers from Mosul on chemical decontamination and treatment procedures.
 - Health actors continue to report high trauma casualty rates resulting from the Mosul offensive. From February 19 to March 22, trauma care providers at three trauma stabilization points on the frontlines of western Mosul treated nearly 1,300 patients for traumatic injuries, WHO reports. Four hospitals in Erbil and Ninewa governorates also received nearly 1,300 trauma-related casualties during the same period. Since the Mosul offensive commenced on October 17, 2016, health staff have recorded nearly 6,100 trauma cases, including approximately 1,600 cases from western Mosul since mid-February, according to WHO.
 - WHO and other humanitarian agencies are expanding trauma care capacity for IDPs fleeing western Mosul. On March 24, WHO operationalized a field hospital in Ninewa's Adhbah town. The 56-bed facility is equipped with two operating theaters and specialized staff to provide advanced surgical capabilities, wound and fracture management, and general emergency care. From March 24 to 28, trauma care providers at the Adhbah field hospital treated nearly 40 patients for traumatic injuries, of whom more than half were children younger than 15 years of age, according to WHO.
 - On March 15, IOM and the Qatari Red Crescent Society (QRCS) jointly opened a field hospital in Hamam al-Alil to assist with the western Mosul trauma care response. As of March 16, approximately 45 people had received treatment for traumatic injuries at the 50-bed facility, which is equipped with two operating theaters, a 10-bed intensive care unit, a pharmacy, and a small blood bank.
 - WHO expects to construct and operationalize one additional field hospital in the coming weeks. Ninewa's Al Qayyarah hospital reopened on March 5 after a five-month closure due to conflict-related damage; the hospital will serve as a secondary referral site for stabilized trauma patients from western Mosul, according to WHO.
 - WHO delivered 15 USAID/OFDA-funded ambulances to Iraq in mid-March to facilitate the transport of trauma patients from trauma stabilization points along western Mosul frontlines to field hospitals in the Ninewa towns of Adhbah, Bartella, and Hamam al-Alil, the UN reports. WHO expects to deliver an additional 15 ambulances in the coming weeks.
 - With nearly \$18.3 million in FY 2017 assistance, USAID/OFDA will continue to support critical health programs for up to 3.3 million people. USAID/OFDA-funded activities include support for fixed and mobile health clinics, primary healthcare programs, trauma care, and provision of pharmaceuticals and medical equipment. In addition, a State/PRM partner plans to increase emergency health care capacity, including through capacity building of local providers and the use of mobile clinics, as well as support rehabilitation services for nearly 40,000 people with physical disabilities. The funding will support 12 health centers throughout Iraq.
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PROTECTION

- Humanitarian organizations have expressed concern regarding the more than 600,000 residents who remain in western Mosul with limited access to electricity, food, and safe drinking water and who face protection risks related to the presence of ISIS factions and ongoing military operations in the area. In addition, the ISF security screening process in Hamam al-Alil is raising protection concerns due to the separation of men from their families during the process, UNHCR reports. Given the recent influx of IDPs arriving at the screening site, ISF are conducting expedited security screening and anticipating that most households will receive clearance within 24 hours.
 - As of March 16, more than 320 schools had reopened in eastern Mosul and surrounding areas after ISF regained control of the area from ISIS, enabling approximately 258,000 children to return to school, many for the first time in more than two years. In February, USG partner UNICEF provided learning materials to nearly 106,000 children in eastern Mosul schools. As of November, conflict-related damage or repurposing as shelter or military property had rendered an estimated 5,300 schools, or approximately 20 percent of all schools in Iraq, inoperable.
 - The 2017 HRP reports that populations in conflict-affected areas, and particularly those under ISIS control, face significant risk due to the ongoing military operations and reports of detention, execution, and looting by ISIS factions. In addition, the HRP indicates that approximately one in five—or 3.6 million—children are at serious risk of various forms of violence and recruitment into armed groups, and that reports of grave child rights violations tripled in the first half of 2016 compared to the same timeframe in 2015. In response, the HRP requests \$106.7 million to provide protection support for 3.4 million people, 48 percent of whom are children.
 - USAID/OFDA and State/PRM will continue supporting critical protection programs throughout Iraq in 2017, including those that provide protection monitoring, advocacy, child protection services, and gender-based violence support services.
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SHELTER AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- Approximately 85 percent of the estimated 287,000 people who remain displaced from Mosul were sheltering in IDP camps and emergency sites as of March 27, while more than 39,000 people—or 14 percent of Mosul IDPs—were residing in private settings, including with host families. Countrywide, approximately 20 percent of Iraqi IDPs are sheltering in camps and approximately 60 percent are residing in private settings, according to IOM.
- Daily displacement of western Mosul populations to IDP camps continues to place significant strain on remaining shelter capacity. The four IDP sites in areas south of Mosul and the three primary IDP sites in areas east of Mosul were operating at full capacity as of March 26, according to the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, the coordinating body for humanitarian CCCM activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders. The remaining site east of Mosul—Sulaimaniyah Governorate’s Surdesh camp—has 400 shelter plots available to accommodate approximately 2,400 people but has yet to receive IDPs due to its location more than 90 miles from the city.
- Relief agencies have raised concerns that IDPs are not receiving adequate information regarding existing shelter space to inform their decisions of where to relocate after initial screening in Hamam al-Alil. Five IDP camps in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region (IKR) had nearly 12,000 shelter plots available to accommodate approximately 71,000 people as of March 25; however, UNHCR reports only a limited number of IDPs are transiting to camps north of Mosul. IDPs arriving at the Nargizlia camps north of Mosul in the IKR reported that they did not receive adequate information on camp availability and were concerned about restrictions on movement and mobile phone seizures by local authorities upon arrival at the camps, according to UNHCR. Relief organizations plan to conduct information campaigns at the Hamam al-Alil screening site to inform IDPs about their shelter options.
- Relief partners are also working to expand shelter capacity as IDPs continue to flee western Mosul. As of March 26, GoI and relief actors were expanding three operational IDP sites and constructing five new IDP camps to accommodate an additional 165,000 people.

- An increasing number of IDPs from western Mosul are sheltering in non-camp settings in eastern Mosul and surrounding areas. Host communities in eastern Mosul are providing shelter and emergency assistance to displaced populations, and humanitarian organizations are working with local authorities in eastern Mosul to identify western Mosul IDPs living in non-camp settings in order to address protection concerns and assistance needs. UNHCR reports it is prepared to address urban emergency shelter needs for up to 50,000 IDPs.
- Nearly 783,000 people have received USAID-funded Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) kits, containing food, hygiene supplies, and safe drinking water, since the Mosul offensive began in October 2016. In addition, relief agencies have distributed nearly 8,300 emergency shelter kits and an estimated 9,300 emergency shelter weatherization kits to support the immediate shelter needs of more than 105,000 people, the UN reports.
- USAID/OFDA continues to address the critical shelter needs of conflict-affected populations in both camp and non-camp settings through \$8.3 million in FY 2017 funding. The funding is supporting shelter and settlement programs for more than 243,000 people.
- State/PRM has provided \$1 million to the UN Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat) to support capacity-building efforts with local and provincial governments in Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah ad-Din governorates to explore long-term shelter solutions for IDPs living in informal settlements. In addition, State/PRM has provided \$74.4 million to UNHCR's regional appeal to support the agency's emergency shelter response inside Iraq, among other humanitarian response activities. UNHCR is also the lead for the CCCM Cluster.

WASH

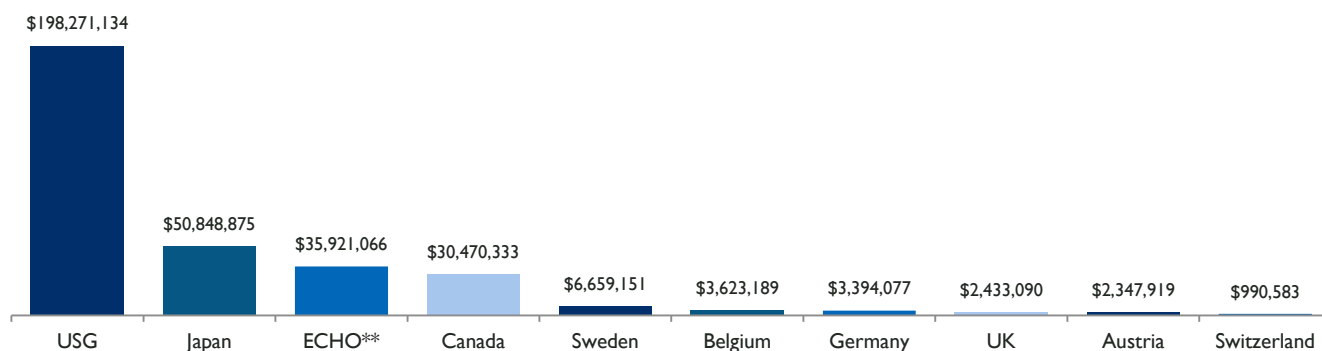
- Nearly 18 percent of the population in Iraq is in need of WASH assistance, including 1.5 million people estimated to be in need as a result of the Mosul offensive, according to the 2017 HRP. In addition, conflict-related damage to water infrastructure has diminished access to safe drinking water for returnees and host communities in Mosul and surrounding areas. In response, the 2017 HRP requests \$139 million to support 3.5 million people in camp and non-camp settings with WASH assistance, including improved water and sanitation infrastructure, increased access to safe drinking water and sanitation and hygiene services, and restored water networks and waste management systems.
- A rapid humanitarian needs assessments conducted by an international NGO between February 19 and 22 highlighted the need for increased WASH support among host communities and IDP and returnee populations in nine eastern Mosul neighborhoods. The assessment found that the majority of residents lack access to safe drinking water and rely on water from untreated boreholes and bottled water. Although the NGO observed functional sewage and solid waste management systems in several assessed neighborhoods, the majority of residents reported insufficient access to basic hygiene products and a high prevalence of waterborne diseases, such as diarrhea, within the communities.
- On February 19, an ISIS attack struck the Al Sahroon water plant—the only water treatment facility remaining in eastern Mosul—destroying the facility's generator and rendering the water plant inoperable. Following the incident, UNICEF procured and installed a new generator and rehabilitated other damaged areas of the facility. The water plant reopened in early March and is providing safe drinking water to more than 70,000 eastern Mosul residents.
- UNICEF also continues to deliver safe drinking water to conflict-affected populations, trucking up to 2.6 million liters of water daily to areas of eastern Mosul and IDP camps in Dohuk, Erbil, and Ninewa governorates. In February, UNICEF supplied water to more than 512,000 IDPs in camp and non-camp settings. In addition, UNICEF established more than 1,600 latrines and nearly 300 showers to serve an estimated 132,000 IDPs across the country.
- During the week of March 6, WASH actors completed the installation of a water system connecting approximately 2,100 shelter plots at Ninewa's Haj Ali emergency site to the camp's piped water system, the UN reports. More than 1.3 million people have received WASH support in camp and non-camp settings since the start of the Mosul offensive, according to the UN.
- With \$20.5 million in FY 2017 support, USAID/OFDA plans to improve water supply systems and sanitation infrastructure and strengthen hygiene promotion programs for an estimated 353,000 conflict-affected people. In addition, a State/PRM implementing partner expects to provide WASH support to 1.7 million people in local communities throughout Iraq through distribution of hygiene items to conflict-affected populations, rapid repairs to

water systems, rehabilitation of damaged WASH infrastructure, and water trucking. The State/PRM support will also provide assistance to an estimated 2,000 farmers in Iraq to clean and repair community irrigation systems.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- The 2017 HRP requests \$985 million to address the critical needs of conflict-affected people in Iraq, representing an increase of approximately \$124 million from the 2016 HRP. The UN seeks to provide health assistance for 6.5 million people; WASH support for 3.5 million people; protection services for 3.4 million people; food security support for 2.8 million people; and shelter assistance and emergency relief commodities to 2.3 million people, among other interventions. As of March 31, other international donors had contributed nearly \$90.9 million—approximately 9 percent of the requested total—toward the 2017 HRP, according to the OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS).

2017 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of March 31, 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.

** European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (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 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. 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, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, 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-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>