

# IRAQ - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2019

APRIL 5, 2019

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**6.7**  
**million**

People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Iraq  
UN – November 2018

**4.2**  
**million**

IDP Returns in Iraq Since 2014  
IOM – February 2019

**1.7**  
**million**

IDPs in Iraq  
IOM – February 2019

**546,672**

IDPs in Ninewa Governorate  
IOM – February 2019

**269,844**

Iraqi Refugees in Neighboring Countries  
UNHCR – September 2018

## HIGHLIGHTS

- IDP camp closures, consolidations continue in Anbar
- DART monitors humanitarian impact of heavy rainfall, flooding in Iraq
- USAID/OFDA partner reaches 7,800 people with explosive hazard risk education trainings
- WFP supports 264,000 people with emergency food assistance in January, 102,200 people in February

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2018

USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup>	\$252,766,960
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$17,192,210
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$229,038,000
<b>\$498,997,170</b>	

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) recently released the 2019 Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), requesting \$701 million to provide life-saving assistance to nearly 1.8 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and host community members. The HRP aims to facilitate a post-conflict transition to durable solutions by supporting access to basic services and livelihood opportunities for IDPs and returnees; ensure the centrality of protection, including through the development of a post-conflict protection strategy; and strengthen contingency planning and preparedness for potential future emergencies, such as disease outbreaks or natural disasters.
- Although more than 4.2 million people had returned to areas of origin as of February 28, more than 1.7 million people remain displaced, with more than 1 million IDPs in protracted displacement for more than three years, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Many displaced Iraqis will continue to require humanitarian assistance throughout 2019.
- Relief actors continue to report collective punishment of people with perceived affiliations to extremist groups, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). In recent weeks, IDPs residing in camps in Kirkuk and Ninewa governorates have reported that camp security guards and Government of Iraq (GoI)-affiliated armed forces have restricted IDPs' freedom of movement, preventing them from leaving the camps or from returning to their areas of origin.

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

## POPULATION DISPLACEMENT AND RETURNS

- The rate of IDP returns countrywide remains low. An estimated 46,700 IDPs returned to areas of origin from January–February, nearly 10 percent less than the 51,700 IDPs who returned to areas of origin from November–December 2018, according to IOM. Returnees cited improvements in infrastructure, security, and service provision as the primary reasons for return, the UN agency reports.
- Remaining IDPs are at risk of protracted displacement; more than 60 percent of IDPs are already in a state of protracted displacement, according to IOM. IDPs report that housing is the primary obstacle to return to areas of origin, followed by lack of housing, land, and property documentation and fear of intercommunal tensions.
- A recent study conducted by IOM to better assist out-of-camp IDPs found that unaddressed grievances amongst host communities, particularly those that experienced violence and displacement, made local populations less accepting of IDPs. Community-based assistance, which reaches both IDPs and host communities with livelihood programs and housing assistance while strengthening public institutions and improving security, can help address grievances and improve acceptance of IDPs. At the conclusion of its study, IOM underscored the need for the GoI to develop a formal local integration policy to assist IDPs experiencing protracted displacement.
- On March 27, IOM released a report on population displacement and return dynamics amongst Christian, Shabak Shia, Turkmen Shia, and Yezidi populations in Iraq. Among populations living in displacement, more than 90 percent of those surveyed reported relatively safer conditions in their area of displacement and more than 70 percent reported better access to public services in their location of displacement as reasons for remaining displaced. An estimated 70 percent of respondents reported that they would postpone or not return to areas of origin because their children were enrolled in schools in areas of displacement.
- Returnee respondents reported that four factors influenced their decision to return, including missing home, the return of other community members, improved safety in areas of origin, and lower living costs in habitual residences. Nearly 90 percent of returnees were unsatisfied with the conditions of return and advocated for improved economic opportunities and public service provisioning. The majority of Shabak and Turkmen returnees planned to remain in their location of return, while 39 percent of Christians and 25 percent of Yezidis surveyed planned to migrate abroad. Yezidi returnees appeared more driven to migrate abroad by factors related to security than their Christian counterparts, who more often cited economic opportunities and public services as the reasons for their intention to leave Iraq.
- IDP camp closures and consolidations continue in Anbar Governorate. Following the temporary pause of IDP relocations from the governorate’s Bezabize formal camp complex in late December, the GoI recommenced the relocations on February 9, according to a USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) source. Relief actors report that authorities relocated 25 households to Anbar’s Amiriyyat al-Fallujah (AAF) IDP camp, while other households returned to areas of origin or chose to relocate to the Bezabize informal sites, which authorities reportedly do not plan to consolidate at this time.
- An early February intention survey of the formal Bezabize site found that more than 90 percent of households preferred to remain in a consolidated site at Bezabize rather than return to areas of origin or relocate to AAF, which hosted approximately 15,000 individuals prior to the new arrivals. Approximately 90 percent of households cited movement restrictions in AAF as a primary concern for relocating to the site.
- Forced IDP evictions from informal displacement sites continued in Salah al-Din Governorate’s Tikrit city during early March, according to relief actors. Following issuance of a court order authorizing evictions from the city’s Dream City Complex, which hosted nearly 700 households as of early March, local government authorities reportedly confiscated the civil documentation of heads of displaced households at the complex and instructed IDPs to leave the site. To retrieve their civil documentation, authorities directed IDPs to pay a fee to obtain an exit letter and travel to Tikrit’s police base to confirm intentions not to return to Dream City Complex. Humanitarian actors did not receive advance warning that the evictions would commence in early March; as such, no coordinated arrangements existed to support displaced household relocations.

## PROTECTION

- The 2019 HRP recognizes protection as the overarching humanitarian priority in Iraq, identifying 4.5 million people in need of assistance to address a number of protection concerns, including retaliation against people with perceived affiliations to extremist groups; forced, premature, uninformed, or obstructed returns; a lack of civil documentation; and extensive explosive hazard contamination. The 2019 HRP requests \$166 million to aid 1 million people targeted for protection assistance through service provision and advocacy.
- UNHCR continues to receive reports of collective punishment of families due to their perceived affiliation with extremists. In Kirkuk's Laylan IDP camps, displaced households recently reported that security guards do not allow them to leave the camp due to alleged familial affiliation with extremists. To leave the camp, law enforcement authorities reportedly require IDPs to provide affidavits from two sponsors who would stay in the camp; many residing in the camp are purportedly fearful of exposing themselves to risk by acting as sponsors.
- In Ninewa's Jed'dah and Hammam al-Alil IDP camps, some displaced households reported to UNHCR that security forces prevented them from leaving the camp due to their perceived affiliation with extremist groups. For example, a displaced woman was reportedly denied permission to leave one of the Hammam al-Alil camps for medical treatment due to her husband's alleged affiliation with extremists. In one of the Jed'dah camps, displaced households who returned to Iraq from Syria's Al Hol camp in 2018 reported that GoI-affiliated armed forces did not allow them to enter their village in Ninewa's Mosul District due to alleged affiliation with extremists. Other displaced households have reported to UNHCR that GoI-affiliated forces have destroyed their houses and prevented them from returning to areas of origin.
- Explosive hazard contamination remains a critical barrier to return for many IDPs; in Ninewa's Mosul city alone, approximately 100,000 damaged or destroyed houses may contain explosive hazards, the UN reports. Consequently, USAID/OFDA continues to support protection activities focused on reducing the threat from explosive hazards through the delivery of mine risk education and contamination surveys. From December–January, a USAID/OFDA partner conducted explosive hazard risk education trainings that targeted vulnerable populations and built the capacity of community focal points and teachers to deliver mine risk education. The organization reached approximately 3,300 people in Ninewa, 3,100 people in Sulaimaniya Governorate, 1,300 people in Dohuk Governorate, and more than 100 people in Erbil Governorate during the period.
- With support from USAID/OFDA, a non-governmental organization (NGO) is providing protection services—including case management, legal advising, and psychosocial support—in Ninewa's Hamdaniya and Sinjar districts. During January, the partner reached more than 40 parents in both districts through a parenting skills program that aims to equip parents with skills to better understand and support healthy child development. In Sinjar, the organization also reached more than 50 people with legal services during the month.
- State/PRM continues to support legal and protection services for IDPs, returnees, and host community members in Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Karbala, Najaf, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din governorates. From September–December, a State/PRM partner provided legal awareness and counseling services to more than 1,800 people, supported more than 250 people to obtain identification documents, and provided specialized legal assistance to more than 150 people. During the same period, the organization conducted psychosocial support sessions for nearly 7,800 people, provided information sessions on protection risks to nearly 1,800 people, and supported activities in 11 community safe spaces.
- Another State/PRM partner provided legal assistance and mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS) to IDPs in Anbar, Diyala, Dohuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, and Sulaimaniya from September–December. The partner assisted more than 900 people with requests for legal documentation and provided nearly 1,700 individuals with legal consultations and court representation during the reporting period. In addition, the organization reached nearly 400 parents and teachers with education and training related to psychosocial support for conflict-affected children.

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## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- In January, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) reached more than 264,000 people in seven governorates with food assistance; the figure represents approximately 94 percent of the number of people WFP aimed

to reach in January. Assistance included nearly 2,500 metric tons (MT) of in-kind food assistance and approximately \$1.5 million in cash-based transfer for food. In February, WFP reached more than 102,200 people in six governorates with emergency food assistance; the decrease in volume of assistance was due to several factors, including banking issues for cash-based transfers and the recent switch, due to limited funding resources, from a monthly distribution cycle for IDPs to a six-week cycle. WFP provided nearly 730 MT of in-kind food assistance and approximately \$267,000 in cash-based transfers for food in February. In addition, following periodic WFP reanalysis of market conditions and prices, the value of cash-based transfers for IDPs is being slightly reduced to reflect the current cost and composition of the standard food basket.

- A State/PRM partner is supporting agricultural livelihood opportunities for IDPs, returnees, and host community members in Dohuk and Ninewa. The partner, in coordination with the University of Dohuk and a private organization, provided 100 Yezidi IDPs and host community members with agricultural kits—containing high-productivity wheat seeds and fertilizers to increase crop productivity—and training on wheat crop production in Dohuk’s Sumel District between September and December. In addition, the organization provided 200 women with cash-based assistance to purchase livestock and supported 350 people through cash-for-work activities, including clearing agricultural lands and rehabilitating community infrastructure, in Dohuk and Ninewa.

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## HEALTH

- USAID/OFDA continues to support conflict-affected populations in Dohuk, Erbil, and Ninewa with health care activities. In February, a USAID/OFDA partner provided essential health care services to vulnerable populations in Ninewa’s As Salamyiah 2 IDP camp and Dohuk’s Bajet Kandala 1 IDP camp, where the partner conducted nearly 7,500 health care consultations and referred more than 90 cases to secondary health care facilities. In As Salamyiah 2, the organization also provided reproductive health care and MHPSS services, conducting nearly 50 MHPSS consultations and providing more than 300 antenatal care consultations in February. In addition, the USAID/OFDA partner conducted approximately 800 health consultations and delivered MHPSS services in underserved areas of Hamdaniya, including Bashiqa town, through the partner’s mobile medical unit.
- Another USAID/OFDA partner delivered essential health care and protection services to households residing in Hamdaniya’s Khazer IDP Camp and Bashiqa in January. During the month, the partner reached more than 1,200 people with primary health care services and more than 300 people with MHPSS services in Khazer. In addition, the partner supported MHPSS services for nearly 80 people and gender-based violence (GBV) case management for nearly 200 people in Bashiqa. The partner’s primary health care and protection programs serve people throughout the Ninewa Plain, including in Dohuk’s Sumel and Zakho districts and Erbil’s Erbil District.
- Through USG and other donor funding, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) is supporting capacity-building for health and mental health service providers across Iraq. As of early March, WHO had trained approximately 130 family physicians—out of the 260 physicians the UN agency aims to train in the coming months—countrywide, enabling more sustainable mental health service provision by reaching vulnerable households through family physicians rather than specialists. WHO also trained nearly 50 health care workers on mental health service delivery and 20 health care managers on GBV prevention and response in Dohuk, Erbil, and Sulaimaniya between September and December.
- In addition, WHO is coordinating with the GoI Ministry of Health (MoH) to improve the country’s participation in the Early Warning Alert and Response Network (EWARN), aiming to build a robust national disease surveillance system in Iraq. WHO trained 13 MoH staff on using the EWARN system between September and December.

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## EDUCATION

- Between September and December, a State/PRM partner provided school supplies to nearly 20 schools and learning materials to nearly 7,800 children in Diyala, Dohuk, and Ninewa. The partner also trained nearly 150 teachers on education in emergencies, rehabilitated five schools, and established four community centers and three early childhood development centers across the governorates. In addition, the organization provided case management services to

more than 170 vulnerable children facing abuse and other child protection concerns. Since September, the partner has established nearly 20 youth committees and nearly 20 parent-teacher associations in local communities within Diyala, Dohuk, and Ninewa to improve education and child protection services at the community level.

- A State/PRM partner provided psychosocial support services to and facilitated enrollment of nearly 4,000 IDP, returnee, and host community youth in formal education programs across Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Kirkuk, and Salah al-Din from September–December. Supported individuals include nearly 600 girls whose families enrolled them following mediation efforts by the partner to improve education access for girls. The partner also opened nine new GoI Ministry of Education-licensed learning centers in Anbar’s Al-Qaim and Ramadi districts, Kirkuk’s Hawija District, and Salah al-Din’s Baiji District; State/PRM supports more than 40 learning centers in Iraq with a total enrollment of nearly 1,900 students.

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## **SHELTER AND WINTER ASSISTANCE**

- In recent months, relief actors have provided assistance to help vulnerable Iraqis meet basic needs during the winter season. From November 1–March 7, partners of the Shelter/Non-Food Item (SNFI) Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian shelter and non-food item activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—provided winter assistance to more than 178,600 households, surpassing the cluster’s goal for the 2018/2019 winter season by more than 25 percent. SNFI Cluster partners assisted nearly 72,800 displaced households sheltering in IDP camps with cash and in-kind assistance, as well as nearly 105,800 displaced and returnee households residing outside of camps, predominantly with cash assistance.
- Although winter assistance activities were largely successful, the SNFI Cluster reports some tents in IDP camps still require replacement by the GoI Ministry of Migration and Displacement and that the GoI failed to distribute a sufficient amount of kerosene for IDPs residing in camps, forcing households to use dangerous coping mechanisms, such as burning trash for fuel and heating.
- With support from USAID/OFDA, an NGO is implementing critical shelter programs to support conflict-affected populations in Dohuk and Ninewa. In January and February, the NGO distributed cash grants to an estimated 130 shelter owners in Hamdaniya to support the basic repairs of shelters damaged by armed conflict and military operations. Overall, the repairs will benefit nearly 1,000 people residing in the shelters. During the period, the organization also distributed cash assistance to nearly 1,100 IDPs in Dohuk’s Shariya IDP camp to enable populations to address winter needs, and cash grants to nearly 90 shelter owners in Mosul for shelter repairs, which will benefit nearly 720 people residing in the shelters.

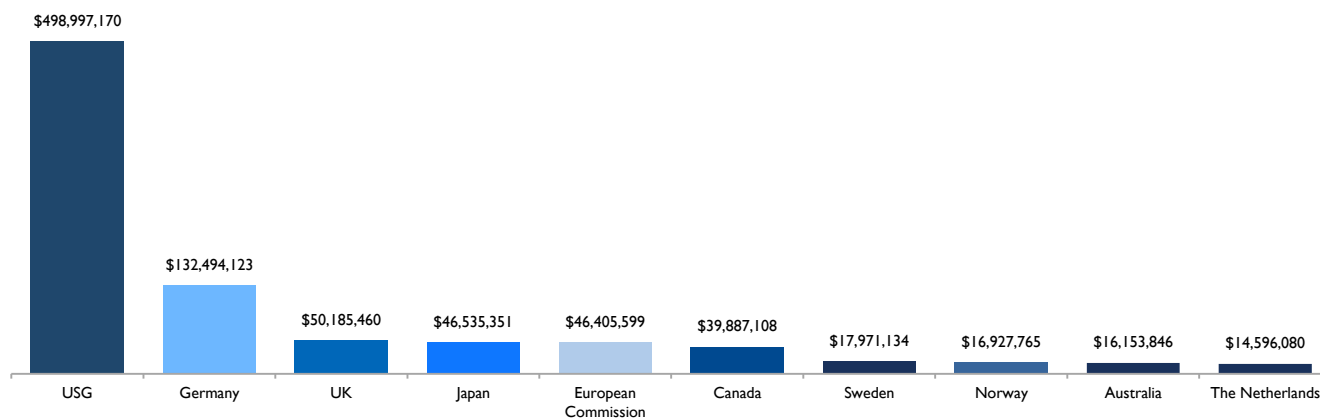
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## **FLOODS**

- Heavy rainfall in late March has increased concern regarding the potential for significant flooding across Iraq. In Ninewa, flooding has resulted in damage to multiple bridges and homes. The GoI is currently releasing water from Ninewa’s Mosul Dam due to increased water levels following recent rainfall; relief actors continue to monitor the impact of the water’s release on ongoing flooding in the region. Additionally, rainfall and resultant flooding from March 23–26 damaged bridges and other infrastructure in Sulaimaniya and prompted the temporary closure of local schools, according to the UN. Relief actors have also reported flooding in Diyala in recent days, resulting in road closures. Local and national government preparedness and response efforts are ongoing countrywide and the DART and relief actors continue to monitor potential flood-related humanitarian needs.

## 2018 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of April 5, 2019. All international figures are according to the OCHA Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect publically announced USG commitments for FY 2018, which began on October 1, 2017. Non-USG funding figures do not necessarily reflect pledges announced during the Iraq donor conference on July 13, 2017.

### CONTEXT

- The situation within Iraq remained relatively stable until January 2014, when Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (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 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.
- Approximately 6.7 million people in Iraq will require humanitarian assistance in 2019, according to the UN. Prolonged displacement is exhausting the resources of IDPs and host community members alike at a time when the capacity of both the GoI and Kurdistan Regional Government to respond to humanitarian needs remains challenged by budgetary constraints. Meanwhile, UN agencies, NGOs, and other relief actors face funding shortages, logistical challenges, and security constraints that complicate efforts to meet critical needs.
- In August 2014, the Interagency Standing Committee (IASC) activated a system-wide Level 3 (L3) response for Iraq due to the pace and volatility of the humanitarian crisis. L3 responses are activated in the most complex humanitarian emergencies, where the highest level of mobilization across the humanitarian system is required to scale up and meet needs. In late December 2017, the IASC downgraded the Iraq emergency from an L3 designation.
- On October 4, 2018, U.S. Ambassador to Iraq Douglas A. Silliman redeclared a disaster in Iraq for FY 2019 due to the ongoing complex emergency and humanitarian crisis.

**USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2018<sup>1</sup>**

<b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>USAID/OFDA</b>			
Implementing Partners	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Monitoring and Evaluation	Countrywide	\$5,914,679
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	Anbar, Baghdad, Dohuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaimaniya	\$142,526,060
IOM	Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$21,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$11,000,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Protection	Countrywide	\$150,000
UNICEF	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Anbar, Baghdad, Basrah, Dohuk, Dhi Qar, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Muthanna, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaimaniya	\$36,800,000
UNICEF	WASH	Basrah	\$750,000 <sup>2</sup>
UN Office for Project Services	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,506,830
WHO	Health	Anbar, Dohuk, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din	\$30,300,000
	Program Support		\$2,819,391
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$252,766,960</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
Implementing Partner	Monitoring and Evaluation	Countrywide	\$192,210
Implementing Partner	Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance	Anbar, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din	\$4,000,000
WFP	Cash-Based Transfers for Food, Local and Regional Food Procurement	Countrywide	\$13,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>			<b>\$17,192,210</b>
<b>STATE/PRM<sup>4</sup></b>			
Implementing Partners	Advocacy and Reconciliation, Capacity Building for Government, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Durable Solutions, Education, Emergency Response, Health, Livelihoods, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$65,864,456
Implementing Partners	Capacity Building for Government, CCCM, Education, Livelihoods, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Jordan, Lebanon, Syria	\$7,483,544
IOM	Advocacy and Reconciliation, Capacity Building, Durable Solutions, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Livelihoods	Countrywide	\$23,000,000
IOM	Durable Solutions, Livelihoods	Turkey	\$300,000
UNHCR	CCCM, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$102,800,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Jordan, Lebanon, Syria	\$24,900,000
UNICEF	Education	Countrywide	\$3,190,000
UN Human Settlement Program	Capacity Building for Government, Durable Solutions, Livelihoods, Shelter and Settlements	Anbar, Basrah, Ninewa	\$1,500,000

<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>	<b>\$229,038,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2018</b>	<b>\$498,997,170</b>

### USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2014–2018

<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>\$796,949,215</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>\$199,235,726</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>	<b>\$1,144,089,283</b>
<b>TOTAL DOD FUNDING<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>\$77,357,233</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2014–2018</b>	<b>\$2,217,631,457</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of February 8, 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Funding represents the FY 2018 USAID/OFDA contribution provided in response to the September 10, 2018, disaster declaration for a health emergency in Basrah.

<sup>3</sup> USAID/FFP funding supports humanitarian programming benefitting IDPs and other conflict-affected Iraqis; figures do not include USAID/FFP funding for activities assisting Syrian refugees in Iraq.

<sup>4</sup> State/PRM funding supports humanitarian programming inside Iraq and for refugee populations who fled Iraq for neighboring countries; figures do not include funding for activities assisting Syrian refugees in Iraq.

<sup>5</sup> Figure reflects corrected FY 2014–2018 USAID/OFDA funding total.

<sup>6</sup> Figure reflects corrected FY 2014–2018 USAID/FFP funding total.

<sup>7</sup> U.S. Department of Defense (DoD)

## PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at [www.interaction.org](http://www.interaction.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.661.7710.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>