

# IRAQ - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #6, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

AUGUST 11, 2017

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**11**  
**million**

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

**3.3**  
**million**

IDPs in Iraq  
UN – August 2017

**1**  
**million**

IDPs in Ninewa  
Governorate  
IOM – August 2017

**1.1**  
**million**

People Displaced by  
Mosul Military Offensive  
Since October 2016  
IOM – August 2017

**257,476**

Iraqi Refugees in  
Neighboring Countries  
UNHCR – August 2017

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Extensive ERW contamination in the city of Mosul threatens the physical security of IDPs, residents, and returnees
- August 4 marks the three-year anniversary of the ISIS-siege of Sinjar Mountain in northern Iraq
- Humanitarian organizations distribute emergency supplies sufficient for nearly 1.9 million people since October 2016

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2017

USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup>	\$142,490,021
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$68,400,000
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$106,650,000
<b>\$317,540,021</b>	

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Sporadic clashes between Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) elements continue in the Old City area of Ninewa Governorate's city of Mosul after the Government of Iraq (GoI) seized control of the city from ISIS on July 10. While the unpredictable security situation has hindered some returns, a total of 243,800 internally displaced persons (IDPs) had returned to areas of origin in Mosul as of August 8, according to U.S. Government (USG) partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM). As of August 8, approximately 839,500 people remained displaced as a result of GoI-led military operations to retake Mosul.
- Widespread reports of collective punishment against displaced households suspected of affiliation with ISIS, including retribution, forced relocation, detention, and barring of IDPs from certain sites by camp management authorities, are raising significant protection concerns within the international humanitarian community.
- Recent improvements to the water supply infrastructure in eastern Mosul have enabled relief agencies to reduce the amount of safe drinking water delivered to eastern neighborhoods from 3 million liters of water per day to approximately 500,000 liters per day, while still meeting the water needs of residents.
- On August 4, the third anniversary of the ISIS attack on the Sinjar region of Ninewa, UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict Pramila Patten issued a statement condemning the use of sexual violence as a tactic of war, particularly the widespread and systematic campaign of sexual violence imposed by ISIS against Yezidi women and other minority groups in Iraq.

<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 INSECURITY

- ISIS is reportedly preventing people from escaping the ISIS-held city of Tal Afar in Ninewa, where an estimated 10,000 people remain, by shooting at those attempting to flee, IOM reports. ISF plan to initiate a military offensive on the city in the coming weeks, and the international humanitarian community is preparing to respond to humanitarian needs and increased population displacement from the city and surrounding areas. The humanitarian community estimates as many as 50,000 civilians remain in Ninewa's Tal Afar District. Civilian displacement from the district has already commenced, with approximately 100–200 civilians fleeing eastward per day as of August 8, according to the UN.
- Although the GoI announced the recapture of Mosul from ISIS on July 10, the security situation in the city and surrounding areas remains volatile, and population flow into and out of Mosul continues to fluctuate. As of August 8, approximately 839,500 people remained displaced as a result of GoI-led military operations to retake Mosul and nearly 243,800 individuals had returned to areas of origin, according to IOM.
- More than 950 displaced households, including IDPs from western Mosul and Tal Afar District, arrived at Mosul-area IDP camps between July 28 and August 3, USG partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports. In contrast, high temperatures and improved access to areas of origin prompted more than 800 displaced households to depart Mosul-area IDP camps during the same period; some households returned to areas of origin in Mosul, while others secondarily displaced into out-of-camp shelters. Furthermore, limited livelihood opportunities and increasing rent costs in eastern Mosul neighborhoods are forcing an increasing number of IDPs sheltering in eastern Mosul neighborhoods into secondary displacement.
- As of August 8, more than 401,900 people—nearly 50 percent of IDPs from Mosul and surrounding areas—were sheltering in unknown shelter arrangements, while an estimated 359,000 IDPs were sheltering in IDP camps and emergency sites. Approximately 66,500 people were residing in private settings, including with host families, while more than 12,000 people were sheltering in IDP screening sites or critical shelter arrangements, IOM reports.

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## PROTECTION

- August 4 marked the third anniversary of the ISIS-siege of Ninewa's Sinjar Mountain and the subsequent mass displacement and targeting, killing, and enslavement of thousands of civilians by ISIS. Since August 2014, ISIS has killed between 2,000 and 5,500 people from the Yezidi community, according to the UN. As of July, more than 3,400 individuals remained in ISIS captivity, including more than 1,600 women and girls and 1,700 men and boys.
- Pervasive ERW contamination in Mosul and surrounding areas threatens the physical security of IDPs, residents, and returnees to the city; relief agencies estimate that ERW decontamination of Mosul could take up to 10 years.
- Widespread reports of retribution and collective punishment of suspected ISIS-affiliated households, primarily comprising vulnerable women and children, are increasing concern within the international humanitarian community. Protection actors have recorded reports of camp management authorities restricting some women and children from accessing Ninewa's Chamakor, Hasansham, and Khazer IDP camps in recent days due to suspected ISIS affiliations.
- Additionally, ISF recently relocated 10 displaced households suspected of ISIS affiliation from Mosul and the Salah ad-Din Governorate town of Shirqat to Al Sh'hamah IDP camp in Salah ad-Din, where residents live in detention-like conditions, UNHCR reports. In response, relief agencies are advocating for improved medical services at the camp and the release of individuals not directly implicated in criminal or terrorist activities.
- Child protection issues also remain a priority humanitarian concern, as the military offensive in Mosul left thousands of Mosul-area children unaccompanied and separated from family members. As new displacement has ebbed slightly, relief agencies are focusing on scaling up existing protection interventions, such as family tracing and reunification efforts and psychosocial support services, necessary to ensure adequate assistance to the conflict-affected children and youth in Mosul and surrounding areas.
- Since mid-October 2016, humanitarian agencies, including multiple USG partners, have reached more than 793,000 conflict-affected people in Iraq with protection interventions, including protection monitoring and psychosocial

support and referral services. Relief agencies also provided information on gender-based violence prevention services to more than 25,800 people from July 12–26, the UN reports.

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## **SHELTER AND EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMODITIES**

- Between June 29 and July 26, relief agencies, including USG partners, distributed approximately 32,400 USAID-funded rapid response mechanism (RRM) kits, which include emergency food, safe drinking water, and hygiene items, to benefit nearly 152,000 people affected by the Mosul military operation at surrounding IDP camps and emergency sites.
  - To date, humanitarian organizations have provided sufficient RRM kits to benefit nearly 1.9 million people since the commencement of the Mosul offensive in October 2016, according to the UN. Relief agencies continue to distribute light RRM kits—which include only food and safe drinking water—to IDPs transiting through muster points and screening sites. Due to multiple displacements, some individuals may have received more than one RRM kit.
  - Between mid-October 2016 and early August 2017, IOM’s emergency units and rapid assessment teams have distributed more than 51,200 emergency relief item kits, more than 23,800 fuel vouchers, nearly 6,400 clothing vouchers, and approximately 3,200 sealing-off kits to improve shelter conditions for conflict-affected households in Ninewa.
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## **FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

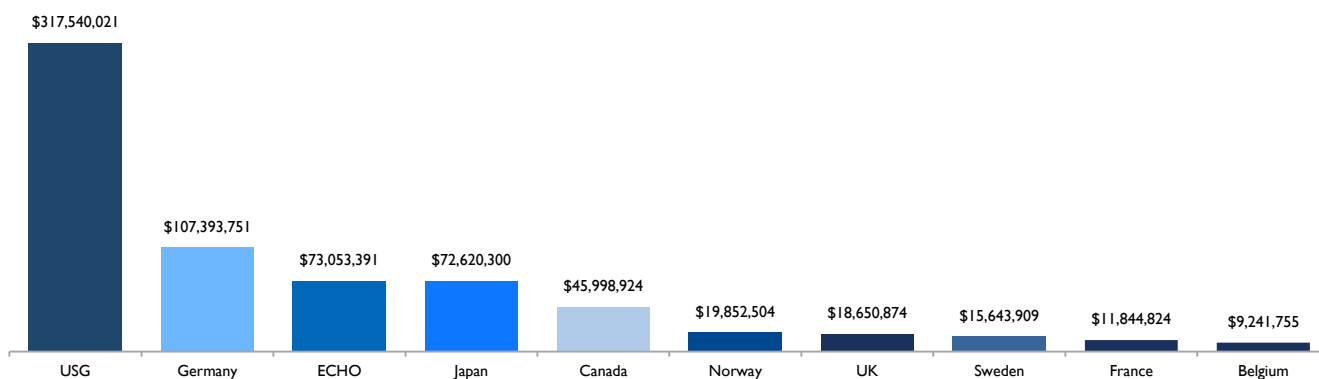
- USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) reports that markets in the eastern part of Mosul are rebounding quickly, while humanitarian conditions in western Mosul remain dire.
  - Since mid-February, WFP has distributed approximately 345,000 immediate response rations (IRRs), ready-to-eat food sufficient to sustain nearly 1.7 million people displaced from western Mosul for approximately three days. WFP also distributed an estimated 117,400 family food rations (FFRs)—which include sufficient basic food items, such as beans, bulgur and oil, rice, and wheat flour to meet 80 percent of the food needs of approximately 587,000 people for one month—in camp and non-camp settings.
  - Since mid-October 2016, WFP has also provided nearly 327,000 IRRs to benefit more than 1 million people and approximately 238,900 FFRs to benefit nearly 1.2 million people displaced from eastern Mosul.
  - In June, WFP distributed specialized nutrition commodities to nearly 31,100 children younger than five years of age in Mosul-area IDP camps to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition. With USAID/FFP support, WFP continues to support children and their families in IDP camps and GoI-managed health clinics.
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## **HEALTH AND WASH**

- Recent improvements to the water supply infrastructure in eastern Mosul have enabled relief agencies to reduce the amount of safe drinking water delivered to eastern neighborhoods from 3 million liters of water per day to approximately 500,000 liters per day, while still meeting the water needs of residents. In western Mosul, however, the amount of safe drinking water currently delivered by relief agencies—approximately 3 million liters per day—is insufficient to meet household needs in western neighborhoods. The lack of adequate amounts of safe drinking water in western Mosul has prompted the local population to draw water from untreated wells, increasing risk of waterborne illnesses, according to the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian WASH activities comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other relevant stakeholders.

## 2017 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\*

PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of August 11, 2017. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2017 calendar year, 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 13, 2017.

## 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 2017<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
NGO Partners	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$90,314,003
IOM	Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000

UN Development Program (UNDP)	Natural and Technological Risks	Countrywide	\$2,975,185
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Protection, WASH	Anbar, Baghdad, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah ad Din, Sulaimaniyah	\$26,502,000
UNICEF	Logistic Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
UN World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Anbar, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah ad Din	\$11,823,500
	Program Support Costs		\$875,333
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$142,490,021</b>

<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
Implementing Partner	Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$3,400,000
WFP	Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$65,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>			<b>\$68,400,000</b>

<b>STATE/PRM<sup>4</sup></b>			
Implementing Partners	Food Assistance, Health, Protection, Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$22,100,000
IOM	Displacement Tracking Matrix	Countrywide	\$2,750,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector	Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey	\$74,400,000
UNICEF	Education	Countrywide	\$6,400,000
UN Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat)	Shelter	Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah ad Din	\$1,000,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$106,650,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$317,540,021</b>

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

<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>	<b>\$392,433,724</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>	<b>\$182,043,516</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>	<b>\$782,953,082</b>
<b>TOTAL DOD FUNDING</b>	<b>\$77,357,233</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2014–2017</b>	<b>\$1,434,787,555</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 July 13, 2017.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of July 13, 2017.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<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.

## 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, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - 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>