

# IRAQ - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #7, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

SEPTEMBER 20, 2017

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**11**  
**million**

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

**3.2**  
**million**

IDPs in Iraq  
UN – September 2017

**1**  
**million**

IDPs in Ninewa Governorate  
IOM – September 2017

**1.1**  
**million**

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

**257,765**

Iraqi Refugees in Neighboring Countries  
UNHCR – September 2017

## HIGHLIGHTS

- USG provides nearly \$264 million in additional funding to support the Iraq humanitarian response
- The GoI announced the recapture of Ninewa's Tal Afar District from ISIS on August 31
- Relief organizations prepare to address humanitarian needs arising from anticipated GoI-led military offensives to retake Hawija and Shirqat from ISIS

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2017

USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup>	\$292,868,666
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$68,400,000
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$220,118,976
<b>\$581,387,642</b>	

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On August 31, Iraqi Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi announced that the Government of Iraq (GoI) had regained control of Ninewa Governorate's Tal Afar District from the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), which had captured the district in June 2014. GoI-led military ground operations to retake Tal Afar had commenced on August 20, while airstrikes had commenced in the days prior, according to international media.
- Approximately 36,700 people fled Tal Afar between July 9 and September 19, according to U.S. Government (USG) partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Relief actors report that the majority of the population had fled prior to the offensive, and some internally displaced persons (IDPs) had commenced returning to their areas of origin in the district as early as late August.
- Although the GoI announced the recapture of Ninewa's city of Mosul from ISIS on July 10, population movements remain fluid. The GoI-led military operations had resulted in the displacement of more than 1.1 million people since October 2016, IOM reports. As of September 19, approximately 823,500 people remained displaced, while approximately 272,100 individuals had returned to areas of origin, according to IOM.
- On September 20, the USG announced nearly \$264 million in additional funding to address the needs of conflict-affected Iraqis, bringing total USG humanitarian assistance for the Iraq complex emergency to nearly \$1.7 billion since 2014. The new funding comprises approximately \$150.4 million from USAID/OFDA to support critical humanitarian interventions, such as health care, relief item distributions, and shelter assistance, and nearly \$113.5 million from State/PRM to provide camp coordination and camp management, education, livelihoods, protection, and shelter and other relief commodities for IDPs in Iraq, as well as Iraqi refugees in the region.

<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

- In the coming weeks, the GoI plans to initiate an offensive on the east bank of Salah ad Din Governorate's Shirqat District and Kirkuk Governorate's Hawija District, according to local media. Relief organizations are preparing for anticipated humanitarian needs stemming from the upcoming military offensive. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) estimates that the military offensive on Hawija and Shirqat may affect up to 85,000 people—up to 60,000 of whom are expected to flee to IDP camps in surrounding areas.
- As of September 15, humanitarian organizations had begun pre-positioning shelter and other relief commodities in surrounding districts to promptly provide assistance at screening and transit sites to IDPs fleeing Hawija and Shirqat. Relief actors also plan to provide emergency food, health and protection assistance, safe drinking water, and install temporary water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities at screening and transit sites upon commencement of the military offensive, as security permits. As of September 17, shelter space was available for approximately 54,700 people in Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah ad Din Governorate IDP camps; however, access to these camps is dependent on security conditions, relief actors report.
- On August 31, Prime Minister Abadi formally declared that Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) had recaptured Tal Afar from ISIS, international media report. Airstrikes had commenced on the district on August 15, while military ground operations began on August 20, according to international media. Despite military operations formally concluding on August 31, clashes between ISF and ISIS briefly erupted on September 11 in Tal Afar's Ayadhiya sub-district, resulting in an unknown number of casualties, local media reports. Approximately 36,700 people fled Tal Afar between July 9 and September 19, according to IOM. However, the majority of the population had fled prior to the offensive, and some IDPs had commenced returning to their areas of origin in the district as early as late August, according to relief actors.
- Although the GoI announced the recapture of Mosul from ISIS on July 10, population movements in and out of the city remain fluid. As of September 19, an estimated 823,500 people remained displaced as a result of GoI-led military operations to retake Mosul and approximately 272,100 individuals had returned to areas of origin, according to IOM. Of those remaining displaced, more than 401,900 people—49 percent of IDPs from Mosul and surrounding areas—were sheltering in unknown shelter arrangements, while an estimated 348,700 IDPs were sheltering in IDP camps and emergency sites. More than 62,600 people were residing in private settings, including with host families, while approximately 12,000 people were sheltering in IDP screening sites or critical shelter arrangements, IOM reports.
- Between June 11 and September 18, approximately 6,400 households—an estimated 38,400 people—departed Mosul area IDP camps, with 80 percent of those households returning to areas of origin, according to the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster. The CCCM Cluster is the coordinating body for humanitarian CCCM activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders. Among returnee households from 12 surveyed camps in Ninewa, 74 percent cited improved security in areas of origin as the key reason for returning, while 42 percent cited high temperatures in camps, and 33 percent cited desire to reunite with family members as main drivers, the CCCM Cluster reports.
- From September 1–7, nearly 20 households—approximately 120 people—departed the recently opened Salamiyah Nimrud IDP camp in southern Ninewa for eastern Mosul city, USG partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports. Households reported a desire to return due to poor conditions in the camp, including lack of electricity and inadequate WASH facilities, such as poor lighting or a lack of locks on facility doors. As a result, camp management recently requested that the GoI Ministry of Migration and Displacement suspend new arrivals to the camp until the issues are resolved.
- Households originating from Mosul and Tal Afar continue to flee to Ninewa IDP sites despite the GoI's recapture of the two areas from ISIS in recent months. In early September, new IDPs arriving to IDP sites from Mosul reported experiencing multiple displacements due to lack of income-generating opportunities and prohibitive housing costs in areas of origin in the city, according to UNHCR. New IDP arrivals from Tal Afar cited insecurity and lack of sufficient food and safe drinking water as the main drivers of displacement, UNHCR reports. The USG partner also reports that although authorities have widely restored access to safe drinking water and electricity, with schools and hospitals

functioning in eastern Mosul, much of the population in western Mosul lacks access to electricity and safe drinking water.

- Despite progress in GoI-led military operations to retake ISIS-held areas of Iraq, the security situation in the country remains tense. On September 14, a coordinated ISIS attack killed at least 60 people and wounded an unknown number of people in Dhi Qar Governorate's Nasiriyah city. UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General Ján Kubiš condemned the attacks and called on Iraqis to cooperate to defeat ISIS.

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## PROTECTION

- On September 17, the GoI transferred nearly 1,400 foreign national women and children—suspected to be family members of foreign ISIS fighters—displaced from Tal Afar to an unknown site in Ninewa's Tal Kayf District, according to international media. The GoI was previously holding the women and children at Ninewa's Hamam al-Alil transit site, where they had arrived in late August following displacement from Tal Afar, media report. Relief agencies expressed concerns regarding the unknown protection environment for the women and children following their relocation to Tal Kayf. Humanitarian agencies had previously provided food and relief commodities, safe drinking water, and protection and shelter assistance to the population while they remained at the transit site.
- UNHCR reports that male IDPs arriving at Anbar Governorate's Kilo 18 camp from ISIS-held areas of Anbar are encountering protection issues due to perceived affiliation with ISIS. Despite passing through multiple security screenings, camp authorities enforce severe movement restrictions on male IDPs, including isolating them in a separate section of the camp. UNHCR reports that these male IDPs also experience high risk of arbitrary detentions and disappearance. On August 7, local authorities also began restricting male IDPs originating from western Anbar from accessing eastern Anbar's Amiriyah Fallujah camp complex, where nearly 3,800 shelters are currently available. As of early September, UNHCR and partners were engaging with authorities to ensure voluntary access of screened IDPs to existing camps in eastern Anbar, as well as to address other protection concerns affecting IDPs.
- In Baghdad Governorate, camp authorities forcibly evicted 92 displaced households from the Asia IDP camp on August 5. Camp authorities instructed the households to return to areas of origin in Anbar or to informal settlements in Baghdad's city of Abu Ghraib. Despite prolonged insecurity and tribal conflicts in IDPs' areas of origin, UNHCR reports that Baghdad authorities plan to gradually close all 34 camps within the city limits of Baghdad, raising significant protection concerns for the safety and well-being of evicted households. UNHCR is engaging with Baghdad authorities for unfettered access to the sites and to halt forcibly evicting or relocating IDPs.
- Since mid-October 2016, humanitarian agencies, including multiple USG partners, have reached more than 837,500 conflict-affected people in Iraq with protection interventions, including protection monitoring and psychosocial support and referral services.

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## EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMODITIES, LIVELIHOODS, AND SHELTER

- In August, relief agencies, including USG partners, distributed nearly 38,300 USAID-supported rapid response mechanism (RRM) kits, which include emergency food, safe drinking water, and hygiene items, to benefit as many as 177,100 people affected by the Mosul military operations sheltering in surrounding IDP camps and emergency sites.
- To date, humanitarian organizations have provided sufficient RRM kits to benefit more than 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.
- As of September 18, the State/PRM-supported IOM Community Revitalization Program was continuing to reach communities in 15 governorates of Iraq with recovery and social cohesion assistance. The program facilitates short-term employment opportunities through the rehabilitation of community infrastructure and restoration of access to critical social services, in addition to vocational and other livelihoods training.

- Through the program, in June, IOM employed nearly 900 skilled and unskilled workers, including IDPs, returnees, and host community members, to restore access to social services, such as education, electrification, rehabilitation of infrastructure, and health services across Iraq. Through community engagement teams, IOM also involved an estimated 600 people, including marginalized groups, in assessments and mapping activities to design future projects based on community needs. During the same period, IOM provided nearly 2,800 people in eastern Ninewa with livelihood opportunities, such as business support packages. The agency also rehabilitated four schools, two water treatment networks, and one health facility, and constructed one market in Ninewa through the program.
- Since late July, UNHCR has provided cash assistance to more than 1,100 households remaining in and returning to eastern and western Mosul. In addition, nearly 7,200 households have received shelter sealing-off kits and 3,650 households have received emergency shelter kits from UNHCR to repair homes in five eastern Mosul neighborhoods and two western Mosul neighborhoods.

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## HEALTH AND WASH

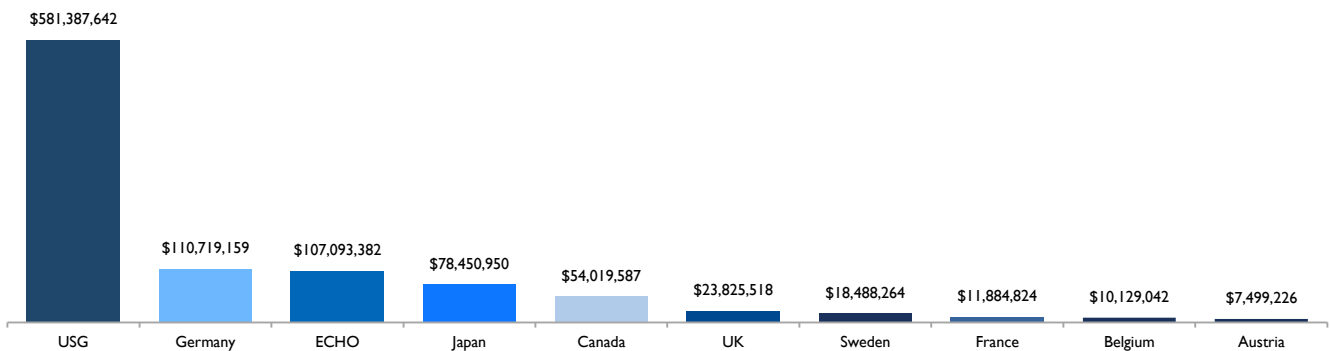
- At Ninewa’s Badush and Scorpion Junction screening sites, USG partner the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) has supported Ninewa Department of Health (DoH) teams to provide emergency vaccination and nutrition services to IDPs fleeing Tal Afar. As of late August, DoH teams had vaccinated approximately 2,600 children for polio and 2,600 children for measles and were conducting malnutrition screenings. In addition, UNICEF and Qatari Red Crescent Society teams have augmented emergency water supplies and sanitation services at Al Buwayr and Masaid muster points to adequately respond to the WASH needs of IDPs transiting through the sites.

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## 2017 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of September 20, 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	\$166,592,682
IOM	Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$29,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	Natural and Technological Risks	Countrywide	\$2,975,185
UNICEF	Protection, WASH	Anbar, Baghdad, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah ad Din, Sulaimaniyah	\$36,002,000
UNICEF	Logistic Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
UN World Food Program (WFP)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,934,400
UN World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Anbar, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah ad Din	\$50,070,508
	Program Support Costs		\$1,293,891
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$292,868,666</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>			
NGO Partners	Education, Livelihoods, Protection	Iraq, Jordan, Syria	\$16,768,976
Implementing Partner	Food Assistance, Health, Protection, Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$36,300,000
International Labor Organization (ILO)	Livelihoods	Turkey	\$1,000,000
IOM	Displacement Tracking Matrix, Livelihoods and Social Cohesion	Countrywide	\$20,750,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector	Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey	\$137,900,000
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>\$220,118,976</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE IRAQ RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$581,387,642</b>

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

<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>	<b>\$542,812,369</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>	<b>\$182,043,516</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>	<b>\$896,422,058</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>\$1,698,635,176</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 September 20, 2017.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 20, 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 +1.202.661.7710.
  - 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>