

IRAQ - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

NOVEMBER 21, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

2.0 million*

People Displaced by Violence in Iraq Since January 2014
International Organization for Migration (IOM) – November 9, 2014

198,774**

Iraqi Refugees in the Region
The Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – November 11, 2014

432,756

IDPs in Dohuk Governorate
IOM – November 9, 2014

373,236

IDPs in Al Anbar Governorate
IOM – November 9, 2014

185,688

IDPs in Erbil Governorate
IOM – November 9, 2014

171,204

IDPs in Kirkuk Governorate
IOM – November 9, 2014

169,740

IDPs in Ninewa Governorate
IOM – November 9, 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

- Authorities in Dohuk Governorate relocate internally displaced persons (IDPs) from over 100 schools to camps.
- The lack of adequate shelter remains a primary concern for many displaced people due to winter weather.
- The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) prompts new displacement from Salah ad Din.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO IRAQ TO DATE IN FY 2014

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$18,249,588
USAID/FFP ²	\$143,516
State/PRM ³	\$182,295,489
DoD ⁴	\$7,500,000
\$208,188,593	
TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT (USG) ASSISTANCE TO THE IRAQ HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Ongoing attacks by ISIL have displaced nearly 2 million people in Iraq according to IOM as of November 9; however, the U.N. estimates the internal displacement figure could be as much as 2.1 million. Between the end of September and early November, IOM tracked and monitored nearly 220,000 newly displaced individuals in Iraq, representing the most significant displacement increase since populations fled the Sinjar area of Ninewa Governorate at the start of August.
- On November 4, the U.N. called for \$173 million to address the needs of nearly 1.3 million IDPs who require assistance during the winter months in Iraq. The request is a component of the Iraq Strategic Response Plan (SRP) released in October, which targets the needs of 5 million people in Iraq through the end of 2015. According to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), of the 1.3 million people targeted by the SRP, an estimated 600,000 people require immediate assistance, including winterization support, emergency health care, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services.
- Relief organizations anticipate increasing health needs among populations staying in sub-optimal shelter unsuited to winter conditions in Iraq. Humanitarian actors expect approximately one-half of vulnerable IDPs expect to require medical care in the coming months for illnesses such as respiratory tract infections, skin diseases, and deteriorating chronic conditions.

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)

* This figure does not include recent displacement from Salah ad Din Governorate.

** Refugee figures remain in flux; registration efforts often lag behind actual number of persons seeking registration.

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Conflict related to ISIL advances continues to drive displacement throughout Iraq and restrict humanitarian access. An escalation of fighting in Al Furat city in Al Anbar Governorate's Hit District during the week of October 27 displaced nearly 1,500 families—approximately 8,800 individuals—within Al Anbar. IOM reports that, as a result, the overall displaced population within and from Al Anbar now stands at more than 373,000 people.
- Humanitarian actors inside Al Anbar continue to experience challenges reaching populations in need. Working with a local partner; however, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) managed to provide family food rations to approximately 40,000 IDPs in Al Anbar's Ramadi District between October 15 and 26. WFP reports that instability and military checkpoints along the route have increased the travel time from a few hours to approximately three days.
- On November 17, OCHA reported substantial displacement during the previous week from the Salah ad Din sub-district of Al Alam near the city of Tikrit, following an ISIL ultimatum for certain tribal members to leave their homes. ISIL destroyed approximately 50 houses belonging to former members of the army and police services, and an estimated 3,000 families—18,000 individuals—fled primarily to Kirkuk Governorate, where more than 171,000 IDPs are sheltering, according to IOM. In addition, ISIL arrested more than 150 Al Jubouri tribe members in Al Alam, and their whereabouts remain unknown, according to OCHA.

SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS & WINTERIZATION

- Winter-related weather is currently the primary concern for relief organizations working in Iraq. On November 4, OCHA called for \$173 million to address the priority needs of nearly 1.3 million displaced persons who require assistance during the winter months. Identified needs include basic household items, such as fuel and cooking stoves, food commodities, health care services, WASH support, and seasonally-appropriate clothing and shelter.
- The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster—the coordinating body for CCCM activities, comprising U.N. agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—in Iraq recently completed a baseline assessment of unfinished and abandoned buildings, as well as informal sites, in the northern Iraqi Kurdistan Region (IKR) and disputed areas. The assessment examined 880 sites housing approximately 16,000 households, or an estimated 86,000 individuals, with nearly 700 of those sites located in Dohuk Governorate. Of the Dohuk sites, 95 are considered extreme or high risk in terms of exposure, safety, and access to basic services. The most at-risk sites are unfinished and skeleton buildings that do not have interior or exterior walls to protect families from the elements and lack WASH facilities. As of November 16, nearly 432,800 IDPs were located in Dohuk, of which nearly 7,000 individuals were sheltering in camp settings, according to the IOM DTM. Five IDP camps in Dohuk are currently open to receive IDPs, with 11 additional camps under construction, according to CCCM.
- UNHCR is assisting IDP families across Iraq with emergency shelter and expanded emergency relief item distributions—including blankets, fuel, plastic sheeting, stoves, and water containers—to ensure that the most vulnerable populations are adequately prepared for the winter season. On November 20, the first of seven planned UNHCR flights landed in the IKR, carrying 3,600 tent insulation kits, comprising flooring and insulation for tent walls for distribution to multiple camps the country. Six additional cargo flights are scheduled to arrive before December 12, bringing a total of 25,000 insulation kits to Iraq. UNCHR noted an additional 15,000 kits are needed to reach its target of benefiting 40,000 families. UNHCR has also reached 30,000 IDP families in both camp and non-camp settings in the IKR with seasonally-appropriate relief commodities as of November 6.
- On November 16, Dohuk Governorate started to relocate IDPs from primary schools with the initial relocation of 650 families to Berseve II camp in Zakho district, northern Dohuk. Nearly 16,000 individuals have also relocated from schools to Shariya IDP camp, which has a planned capacity of 24,000 individuals, according to OCHA. In addition, approximately 4,800 families—28,800 individuals—relocated to Chamishku IDP camp, which maintains space for approximately 30,000 individuals. In total, more than 100 secondary schools have been vacated in recent weeks; however, Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) officials report that an estimated 194 school remain occupied by IDPs.

- Of the nearly 2 million internally displaced individuals in Iraq, the IKR hosts approximately 746,600 people, with nearly 160,000 individuals living in abandoned public buildings and other unfinished or unknown structures and nearly 58,600 people living in camp settings, according to IOM.
- IOM is delivering emergency relief supplies, including seasonally-appropriate items, to conflict-affected people throughout Iraq. Through support from the USG and other donors, IOM had distributed 4,350 winterized kits containing blankets, carpets, kerosene heaters, plastic sheeting, and other essential items as of October 20. Each winterized kit is sufficient to assist a six-member household.
- The USG continues to closely monitor and respond to the effects of cold weather in Iraq. USAID/OFDA partners are prioritizing light repairs and upgrades on unfinished buildings, collective centers, and unoccupied houses, as well as procuring and distributing relief kits—which include blankets, heaters, hygiene supplies, mattresses, and stoves—to help IDPs meet their basic needs during the winter months. To date, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$3.4 million for health care programs, including clinics and mobile medical teams, and approximately \$3.2 million for WASH activities—such as sanitation infrastructure installation and the delivery of safe drinking water—to help mitigate the spread of cold weather-related illnesses. Shelter support and emergency relief items—including blankets, carpets, and mattresses—are currently the most urgent needs among IDPs throughout Iraq in preparation for the winter months.
- A USG partner in Iraq is delivering winter supplies to 40,000 people, particularly those in conflict-affected areas of Iraq. To date in 2014, the organization has provided a one-month supply of food rations and other emergency relief items to 400,000 IDPs in nearly 120 locations across 15 of Iraq’s 18 governorates.
- During October, a USAID/OFDA-supported organization distributed vouchers to nearly 370 IDP families in Dohuk for seasonally-appropriate emergency relief items, including blankets, heaters, hygiene kits, and clothing. To provide greater flexibility in addressing specific seasonal needs, the organization plans to offer cash transfers to benefit approximately 2,000 families in the IKR starting on November 21. The organization has also assisted Yazidi communities in Dohuk, distributing seasonally-appropriate relief commodities to improve shelters to more than 120 families as of November 18, and plans to continue distributions to approximately 2,000 displaced Yazidi families in the coming weeks in preparation for potential impacts of cold weather.

HEALTH & WASH

- Insecurity in Al Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah ad Din continues to contribute to a shortage of medications and hinder access to health care services. In addition, the increasing displacement from southern and western governorates is straining host community health infrastructure in northern Iraq. OCHA reports that the influx of IDPs into the IKR has raised the possibility that wild polio virus and other vaccine-preventable diseases may be introduced into IDP camps and host communities, especially as ongoing conflict has prevented efforts to coordinate large-scale immunization campaigns.
- A USG partner delivered bandages, intravenous fluids, medicines, surgical instruments, and other medical supplies to address the needs of more than 170,000 people in over 65 health care facilities in conflict-affected cities. Affiliated care centers also serve more than 23,000 people with disabilities. In addition, the partner has provided clean drinking water for nearly 920,000 people, including more than 200,000 IDPs, since January.

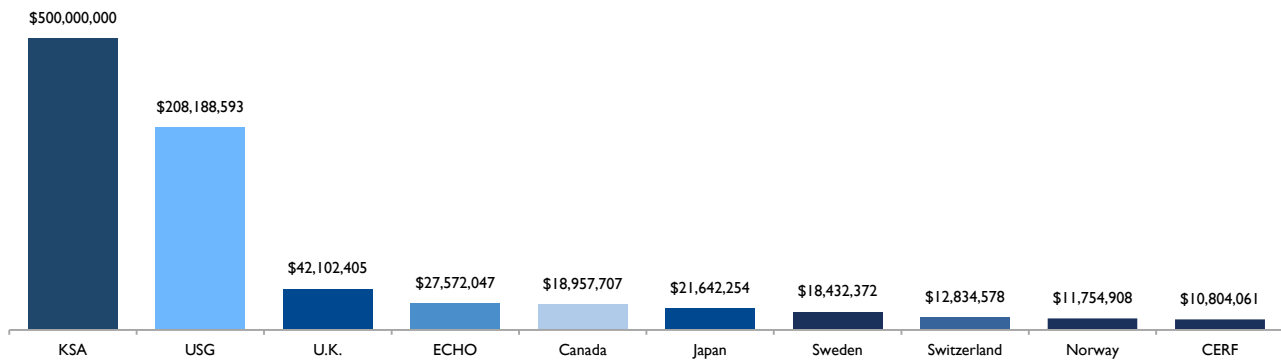
HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

- The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and OCHA conducted a joint mission to Iraq during the week of October 20. The team visited Baghdad, Dohuk, and Erbil governorates to assess the magnitude of Iraq’s humanitarian crisis and provide relevant information to OIC member states and the international community. Following the visit, OIC issued a statement commending the support of local communities, Iraqi and Kurdish authorities, and relief workers for assisting displaced persons in Iraq, as well as encouraging greater support from the Government of Iraq for the response. OIC also highlighted the importance of prioritizing shelter and winter assistance; challenges faced by members of Iraq’s displaced minority groups; and the need for improved humanitarian access to reach all those in need.
- On November 14, the U.N. officially activated two new clusters in Iraq: the Social Cohesion and Livelihoods Cluster, led by the U.N. Development Program, and the Education Cluster, led by the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF).

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On November 5, New Zealand’s Foreign Minister pledged \$1 million in humanitarian aid for refugees from Syria and Iraq, as well as to enhance diplomatic efforts to address issues related to ISIL.
- Switzerland recently sent 1,000 tents—as well as blankets, heaters, sleeping mats, and tent insulation materials—to assist vulnerable families in Iraq during the winter months. The supplies, valued at more than \$1 million, are scheduled to arrive in Erbil by the end of November.
- International media reported on November 11 that a Jordanian military aircraft delivered humanitarian assistance and other supplies to populations in Al Anbar. Jordan’s King Abdullah II ordered the dispatch of aid—including food, blankets, and tents—to Al Anbar.

2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of November 21, 2014. All international figures are according to OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on FY 2014, which began on October 1, 2013.

CONTEXT

- The situation within Iraq remained relatively stable until 2014, when ISIL 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.
- The IKR has already been hosting large numbers of refugees from Syria fleeing the Syrian conflict since early 2012; to date, UNHCR has registered more than 215,000 Syrian refugees in Iraq, the vast majority of whom are staying in the IKR. As a result, local government authorities and humanitarian actors working in the area have experience addressing the needs of newly displaced populations, and a basic humanitarian infrastructure exists in the region. However, the persistent influxes over recent years are challenging the response capacity of the KRG and local officials.
- Over the past decade, incidents of insecurity have frequently contributed to significant internal displacement in Iraq. In February 2006, the bombing of the Al Askari Mosque in Salah ad Din's city of Samarra and subsequent sectarian violence triggered the most sizable population movement in Iraq's history. More than 1.6 million people—or 5.5 percent of the country's population—fled their communities, according to the U.N. Beginning in 2008, improved security conditions led to a decrease in conflict-related displacement and an increase in humanitarian access to vulnerable populations, including IDPs. As a result, humanitarian agencies' focus began to shift to early recovery activities in areas where conditions stabilized.
- Since FY 2003, the USG has provided continuous humanitarian assistance to Iraq, including support for the distribution of emergency relief commodities, provision of emergency shelter, income-generating opportunities, expanded access to essential WASH facilities and services, and humanitarian coordination and information sharing among relief agencies.
- On August 11, 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. The DART is working 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 has also established a Response Management Team (RMT) based in Washington, D.C.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ PROVIDED IN FY 2014¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Implementing Partners	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Al Muthanna, Al Qadisiyah, An Najaf, As Sulaymaniyah, Baghdad, Dhi Qar, Diyala, Dohuk, Erbil, Karbala', Kirkuk, Maysan, Ninewa, Salah ad Din, and Wasit Governorates	\$13,905,759
Implementing Partner	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$510,208
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$1,600,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$250,000
UNICEF	Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Northern Iraq	\$1,000,000
USAID/OFDA Commodity Airlifts	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Northern Iraq	\$846,814
	Program Support Costs		\$136,807
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ			\$18,249,588
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	Meal Replacement Bars	Countrywide	\$143,516
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$143,516

STATE/PRM ⁴			
Implementing Partner	Health, Protection, Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$30,300,000
Implementing Partners	Durable Solutions, Livelihoods, Nutrition, Protection, Relief Commodities, IDP and Host Community Advocacy and Reconciliation, Education	As Sulaymaniyah, Baghdad, Diyala, Erbil, and Kirkuk Governorates	\$8,665,493
IOM	Emergency Response, Livelihoods, Relief Commodities, IDP Mapping and Registration	Countrywide	\$21,000,000
UN-HABITAT	Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNHCR	Protection, Shelter, Relief Commodities, Registration	Countrywide	\$6,600,000
UNHCR	Protection, Shelter, Relief Commodities, Registration, Health, Livelihoods	Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria	\$100,100,000
UNHCR	Health Programs for Iraqi Refugees	Jordan	\$1,984,463
Implementing Partners	Health, Psychosocial Assistance, Livelihoods, Protection, Case Management, Capacity-Building for Government Authorities	Jordan	\$4,226,114
Implementing Partners	Protection, Relief Commodities, Livelihoods	Lebanon	\$1,799,964
Implementing Partners	Health, Psychosocial Assistance, Protection, Relief Commodities, Education	Syria	\$4,968,165
U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)	Assistance for Palestinian Iraqi Refugees	Syria	\$1,151,334
	Program Support Costs		\$499,956
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$182,295,489
DoD			
	Airdrops of Ready-to-Eat Meals and Safe Drinking Water	Amirli Town, Salah ad Din	\$3,000,000
	Airdrops of Ready-to-Eat Meals and Safe Drinking Water	Sinjar Mountain, Ninewa	\$4,500,000
TOTAL DoD ASSISTANCE			\$7,500,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2014			\$208,188,593

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 November 21, 2014.

³ Estimated value of food assistance. Funding supports humanitarian programming benefiting Iraqi IDPs; 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; however, 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:
 - The 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>