

IRAQ - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

DECEMBER 19, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

2 million

People Displaced by
Violence in Iraq
Since January 2014
International Organization for
Migration (IOM) – November 25, 2014

196,290*

Iraqi Refugees in the Region
The Office of the U.N. High
Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
– November 28, 2014

429,948

IDPs in
Dohuk Governorate
IOM – November 25, 2014

374,154

IDPs in Al Anbar
Governorate
IOM – November 25, 2014

195,624

IDPs in Erbil Governorate
IOM – November 25, 2014

182,952

IDPs in Kirkuk Governorate
IOM – November 25, 2014

174,264

IDPs in Ninewa Governorate
IOM – November 25, 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

- U.N. and Government of Iraq (GoI) establish Joint Coordination and Monitoring Center to improve humanitarian response.
- USG partners provide essential seasonally appropriate assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs).
- Displacement continues in south and central Iraq.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO IRAQ IN FY 2014 & FY 2015

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$23,869,894
USAID/FFP ²	\$143,516
State/PRM ³	\$182,295,489
DoD ⁴	\$7,500,000
\$213,808,899	
TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT (USG) ASSISTANCE TO THE IRAQ HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On November 18, U.N. Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Valerie Amos and other U.N. officials briefed the U.N. Security Council on the current crisis in Iraq. ERC Amos stated that every governorate in the country is hosting IDPs, with nearly half of all IDPs residing in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region (IKR). ERC Amos called on the international community to support the \$173 million request for winter preparedness efforts. The support would ensure that 450,000 people have seasonally appropriate clothing; 300,000 people receive blankets, stoves, and other emergency relief items; 100,000 people receive safe drinking water and sanitation supplies; and more than 1 million people have access to health care.
- In recent weeks, violence and insecurity in southern areas of Kirkuk Governorate continued to cause population displacement, with humanitarian organizations reporting a limited ability to access conflict-affected communities and respond to urgent needs, according to the U.N. The U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reports that the nearly 183,000 IDPs in Kirkuk require shelter support, emergency relief items, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance. Host community resources are strained and, as of late November, nearly 48 percent of IDPs are sheltering in sub-standard arrangements, such as unfinished and abandoned buildings and informal settlements, according to IOM. In addition, the U.N. reports that 660 schools across Iraq are still sheltering IDPs as of December 12.

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)

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

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Dohuk Governorate hosts the largest number of IDPs in Iraq—nearly 430,000 displaced persons, the majority of whom fled from neighboring Ninewa Governorate—according to IOM. 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—reported that nearly 96,500 people were sheltering in seven formal and two informal IDP camps in Dohuk, with two additional camps under construction as of November 30. The majority of Dohuk’s IDPs, like many of those displaced across Iraq, are sheltering in informal settlements or with host families.
- Local government officials in Dohuk Governorate have relocated IDPs from nearly all schools in the governorate—except for 77 schools in Dohuk and Sumel districts—to IDP sites. The U.N. estimates that 82,000 IDPs had relocated from schools in Dohuk as of November 24.

SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS & WINTERIZATION

- As of December 14, the CCCM cluster reported that more than 160,700 people were sheltering in 24 recognized IDP camps throughout Iraq. An additional 17 camps are currently under construction, with a planned capacity of more than 346,000 IDPs. In the IKR, 13 formal IDP camps host approximately 128,600 individuals, with eight additional camps under construction.
- In northern areas of Diyala Governorate, nearly 14,300 people live in five camps—including one informal camp—with three additional camps under construction in anticipation of further displacement from Kirkuk Governorate. The city of Kirkuk currently hosts two IDP camps sheltering more than 6,700 people.
- Winter conditions and ongoing winter support remain 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 IDPs requiring assistance during the winter months. Identified needs include basic household items, food commodities, fuel and cooking stoves, health care services, WASH support, and seasonally appropriate clothing and shelter.
- As of December 7, UNHCR had distributed approximately 3,550 winterization kits to displaced families in Iraq’s central and southern governorates, including 800 kits to Al Anbar, 250 kits to Baghdad, 250 kits to Karbala’, 2,000 kits to Kirkuk, and 250 kits to An Najaf. Overall, UNHCR plans to assist 9,800 households across eight governorates in central and southern Iraq.
- The GoI delivered 3.3 million liters of fuel—of a planned 12 million liters—from the city of Kirkuk to the IKR for distribution to IDP households and host communities, according to the U.N. Each conflict-affected household in the three IKR governorates—As Sulaymaniah, Dohuk, and Erbil—is expected to receive 50 liters of fuel from the initial transfer, or approximately half of one family’s fuel needs for a one-month period. Current U.N. estimates suggest that one household requires approximately 400 total liters of fuel throughout the four winter months.
- Of the 2.5 million liters of fuel allocated by the GoI to Erbil Governorate, to date Erbil has received 1.5 million liters. UNHCR is distributing fuel purchased from the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG) to approximately 5,100 displaced households in Erbil, including 50 liters per week to IDPs in camps and 100 liters per month to IDPs in urban settings, according to relief actors.
- A USAID/OFDA partner recently provided shelter winterization kits and heaters to 1,000 households in Amedi District in Dohuk, and plans to distribute \$250 in cash assistance to approximately 2,000 families by December 21. In addition, the NGO supports WASH rehabilitation and is providing shelter repairs for more than 730 households.

HEALTH & WASH

- According to the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) Early Warning and Response Network (EWARN), acute respiratory infection (ARI) and acute diarrhea (AD) remained the leading causes of morbidity in Iraq as of early November. Health actors reported nearly 2,200 cases of ARI and 780 cases of AD in Iraq, with Bajet Kandala IDP camp in Dohuk the worst affected with 470 reported AD cases. On December 11, eight WHO mobile clinics arrived in Erbil to provide emergency health care services, including vaccinations and pre-natal care, in hard-to-reach communities.

- An analysis conducted by the Health and Nutrition Cluster found that nine districts in the IKR and parts of Ninewa Governorate are below the accepted humanitarian standard of one primary health clinic per 10,000 people. The districts include Akre, Dohuk, Sumel, and Zakho in Dohuk; Khanaqin in Diyala Governorate; the city of Erbil, Erbil Governorate; Tilkaif, Ninewa; and Chamchamal and Halabja in As Sulaymaniyah. The cluster plans to conduct similar assessments for the whole of Iraq.
- The U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF), along with WHO and the GoI Ministry of Health, completed a national polio campaign for children under the age of five years on October 23. Despite insecurity that prevented vaccinations in Baiji District, Salah ad-Din Governorate, the campaign reached 5.7 million children, or 99 percent of those targeted, across Iraq. The October vaccinations marked the seventh campaign conducted in Iraq since the outbreak of polio in the region in October 2013.
- OCHA reports that IDPs in unfinished buildings, particularly in Dohuk Governorate, lack access to WASH facilities. Due to a lack of clarity on relocation plans, relief organizations are responding cautiously, given that IDPs may be relocated and WASH facilities would then require decommissioning and reinstallation. Additionally, newly established camps lack coordination and support for some WASH-related activities, including garbage collection, hygiene promotion, and distribution of WASH relief commodities.
- The Global WASH Cluster coordinator recently arrived in Erbil and convened a WASH cluster meeting on December 14 with NGOs and local government representatives to discuss the deteriorating WASH situation in Iraq.
- With support from USAID/OFDA’s Rapid Assessment Team mechanism, an assessment coordinator from an international NGO arrived in Erbil in early December to assess current WASH conditions and coordination efforts in Iraq. The assessment coordinator plans to work with WASH Cluster partners, donor representatives, and UNICEF leadership for approximately one month to help identify gaps in current WASH coordination and response efforts and propose an informed course of action for humanitarian operations in the IKR.

PROTECTION

- The Child Protection and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) working groups from the three IKR governorates have established a task force to develop a gender-based violence (GBV) Emergency Protection Initiative, which will focus on early marriage and violence against children. Through partner assessments and discussions with displaced communities, the initiative aims to address the root causes and underlying issues related to violence against children, as well as evaluate current emergency services and service providers.
- The Child Protection Working Group is developing a Quality Assurance evaluation for SGBV Service Delivery Response designed to ensure and verify GBV support services in priority locations throughout Iraq. The initial peer-to-peer SGBV assessment will evaluate four protection areas: health and mental health, psychosocial support, safety and security, and access to legal services among displaced populations. Assessment results will inform recommendations to the SGBV and Protection working groups, as well as other clusters to ensure integration of protection programming into all areas of the emergency response.
- Between mid-October and mid-November, UNICEF and partners provided psychosocial support services in child friendly spaces to nearly 7,500 IDP children in the IKR, including 5,900 children in Dohuk, nearly 1,400 children in Erbil, and nearly 200 children in As Sulaymaniyah. UNICEF reported that IDP children in the region had not received psychosocial support prior to the implementation of UNICEF programming. UNICEF is also working with a partner to provide child protection services in Piramagrun town, As Sulaymaniyah, which hosts approximately 700 IDP families.

HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

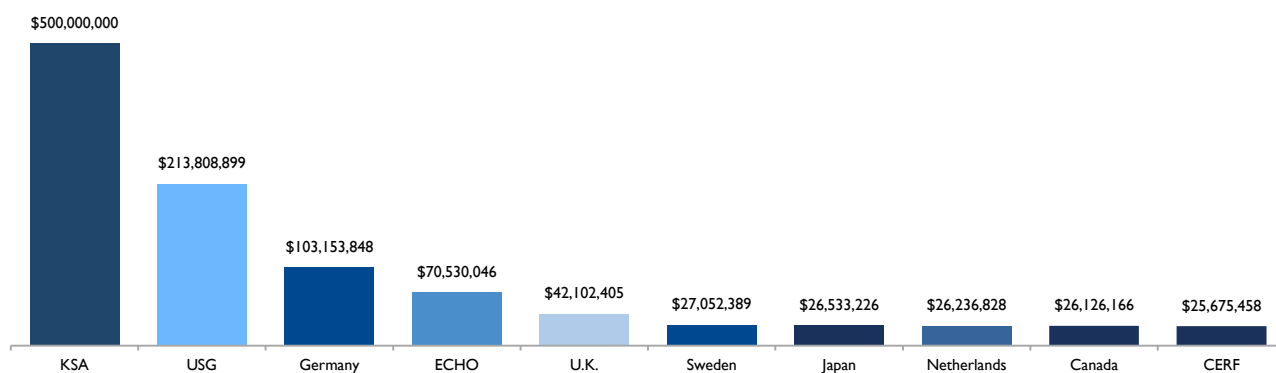
- Phase II of the U.N. and KRG Immediate Response Plan (IRP) for Iraq is in the final stages of completion, according to the U.N. In the first phase of the IRP—which spanned September 15 through November 15—more than 1 million IDPs received food assistance, more than 290,000 IDPs received winter preparedness kits, and nearly 91,000 IDPs received shelter support in camps across the IKR, according to OCHA.

- ERC Valerie Amos approved the allocation of nearly \$15 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund on December 18 to support recently displaced families in northern and central Iraq. The funds will provide urgent assistance for approximately 200,000 people in Kirkuk and Al Anbar governorates; the Khanaqin and Kifri districts in northern Diyala; and some areas of As Sulaymaniyah.
- On December 17, Deputy Special Representative of the U.N. Secretary-General and Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq Jacqueline Badcock and Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Iraq High Committee on IDPs Dr. Saleh Al-Mutlaq announced the establishment of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Center, created to strengthen the humanitarian response in Iraq, including through improving coordination within the GoI, and between the GoI, the U.N., and other response organizations.
- Humanitarian, government, and donor organizations held a meeting on December 3 to discuss issues related to the prevalence of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and explosive remnants of war in areas controlled by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), as well as strategies for mine clearance. Clearing operations continue; however, OCHA reports that, due to ongoing air strikes, IEDs are likely to increase and may pose a significant challenge for civilian populations as IDPs return to affected areas.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- In cooperation with a local partner, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) began distributing family food parcels to IDPs in Baghdad city in November, reaching more than 47,000 people during the past month. The parcels include lentils, rice, and salt and meet the daily caloric requirements of a family of five for 30 days.
- From June through November, WFP reached more than 1.4 million people with food assistance in Iraq. Through a variety of modalities—including emergency three-day rations, monthly household food parcels, and food vouchers—WFP is now providing food assistance in all 18 of Iraq’s governorates, though conflict continues to limit or prevent access to some areas. Between November 1 and 26, WFP assisted nearly 19,000 people with emergency three-day rations in Al Anbar, Diyala, Karbala’, and Kirkuk governorates. During the same period, WFP also provided monthly household food parcels to more than 593,200 people in 11 governorates.
- International donors continue to support conflict-affected Iraqis. To date in 2014, governments have committed more than \$951 million to the Iraq humanitarian response. In addition, the USG has contributed more than \$213.8 million in FY 2014 and FY 2015, bringing total 2014 international donor funding to more than \$1.1 billion.

2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of December 19, 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 USG commitments based on FY 2014 and FY 2015, which began on October 1, 2013, and October 1, 2014, respectively.

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 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA¹			
Implementing Partners	Logistics and Relief Commodities; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Countrywide	\$5,532,047
	Program Support Costs		\$88,259
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$5,620,306
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2015			\$5,620,306

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ PROVIDED IN FY 2014¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA¹			
Implementing Partners	Health; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Countrywide	\$13,905,759

Implementing Partner	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$510,208
International Organization for Migration	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	Northern Iraq	\$143,516
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$143,516
STATE/PRM⁴			
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	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
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2014 & FY 2015			\$213,808,899

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 December 19, 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>