



Humanitarian Crisis in Iraq FACTS AND FIGURES

IRAQ - BASIC FACTS¹

- Population: 27.5 million
- Population growth rate: 2.6 percent
- Life expectancy at birth: 69 years
- Adult literacy rate: 74 percent
- GDP – Official exchange rate: US\$ 40.66 billion (2006 est.)
- GDP – Real growth rate: 1.9 percent (2006 est.)
- Inflation rate (consumer products): 64.8 percent (2006 est.)

WATER AND SANITATION

- Access to water is a priority need to almost 22 percent of IDPs in the 15 central and southern governorates in Iraq².
- Hygiene and sanitation is considered a priority need by almost 8 percent of IDPs in Iraq³.
- **Only one in three Iraqi children under the age of five has access to safe drinking water, according to UNICEF⁴.**
- The ongoing humanitarian crisis and increased displacement continue to place enormous pressure on the existing water and sanitation facilities in Iraq, leaving a large segment of the population with no access to water and, whenever access exists, populations are increasingly at risk of water-borne diseases⁵.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- Access to healthcare is a priority need to almost 13 percent of surveyed IDPs⁶.
- 11 percent of IDPs surveyed cannot access health care⁷.
- 34 percent of IDPs surveyed can not access the medications they need⁸.
- 48 percent of IDPs surveyed had participated in a vaccination programme⁹.
- Immunization coverage of infants with DPT3, OPV3 and measles vaccinations dropped to 78 percent in 2006 from 84 percent in 2005. Insecurity makes mothers reluctant to go to health facilities for preventive essential health services like immunization¹⁰.
- **Cholera Outbreak¹¹:**
 - **As of 11 November 2007, 45 districts, 28 in northern Iraq and 17 in the centre and south have reported laboratory confirmed cases of cholera.**
 - There are 4,569 laboratory-confirmed cases of cholera; the vast majority (99 percent) are reported from Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah and Erbil in the north.
 - **A steep increase in the number of cholera cases is reported from Baghdad,** where the cumulative number of laboratory-confirmed cases has increased to 49.
 - Cases in Baghdad are mainly reported from the high-risk areas in the four most disadvantaged districts in Baghdad (Sadder City, Me'dain; Baladiat and Al-Resafa).
 - One of the important features of this outbreak is that most of the cases seen have mild to moderate signs and symptoms.
 - 22 deaths have been reported; most of the deceased had other, serious underlying morbidity.

- **Child Malnutrition (under 5 year olds)¹²:**
 - 25.9 percent suffer from stunting
 - 9 percent suffer from wasting
 - 15.7 percent are underweight
- **Child and Maternal Mortality¹³:**
 - Infant mortality rate (IMR): Estimated at 35 per 1000 live births (2006 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey – MICS3).
 - Under-five mortality rate (U5MR): Estimated at 41 per 1000 live births (2006 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey – MICS3). Diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections account for about two out of three under-five deaths, with malnutrition a major contributing factor.
 - Maternal mortality rate: 192 per 100,000 live births (2004 Iraq Living Conditions Survey – ILCS).
 - Iraq remains on the list of the 60 countries in the world with the highest infant, under-five and maternal mortality rates, according to available data¹⁴.

FOOD SECURITY

- **4 million people in Iraq are considered food insecure and in need of food assistance¹⁵.** This equals 15 percent of the population.
- A WFP/Gol survey indicates that 32 percent - or 8.3 million people - are categorized as “poor” and would be rendered food insecure if they were not provided food rations through the Public Distribution System (PDS)¹⁶.
- **Access to food is a priority need for almost 71 percent of IDPs in Iraq¹⁷.**
- 47 percent of IDPs surveyed do not have access to the Public Distribution System (PDS)¹⁸.

EDUCATION

- **Only 28 percent of Iraq’s graduation-age population (17 year olds) in the centre and south sat their final exams in 2007** (2006/2007 school year), according to the Ministry of Education. Of those who sat the exams only 40 percent passed, a decrease from 60 percent passed in 2006¹⁹.
- The second round of examinations has taken place in the centre and south for more than 72,000 secondary school students²⁰.
- Approximately 6 million children went back to the classroom when schools in southern and central Iraq opened on 30 September, following a one month delay²¹.
- Schools in northern Iraq opened mid-September. The first day of school was attended by 1.2 million students (according to the Iraqi Almada Daily Newspaper).
- More than 220,000 school-aged children have been displaced from their homes since early 2006, many of whom have missed out on schooling due to displacement²².
- Access to education is considered a priority need by almost 6 percent of IDPs surveyed²³.
- According to the 2004 school survey (2004 Iraq Living Conditions Survey – ILCS), only 52 percent of children completing primary school enter secondary school²⁴.

SHELTER

- **Access to shelter is considered a priority need by over 72 percent of IDPs surveyed in Iraq²⁵.** The major challenge is not lack of shelter, but rather access to it, due to insecurity and lack of income to pay rents.
- Shelter winterization is urgently needed for many IDPs and other vulnerable groups. Between 40 and 60 percent of IDP families in Diyala, Kirkuk (Tameem) and Salah al-Din have no access to cooking stoves and heaters²⁶.
- IDPs displaced since February 2006 live in different types of shelter²⁷:
 - 58 percent of IDPs rent housing.
 - 18 percent of IDPs live with host families or relatives.

- 24 percent of IDPs live in public buildings, former military barracks, or other collective settlements.
- Less than 1 percent of IDPs surveyed live in tent camps.

INCOME GENERATION AND EMPLOYMENT

- Access to work, income generation and employment is considered a priority need by over 62 percent of the surveyed IDP population²⁸.

PROTECTION

- **Key protection concerns for the civilian population include:**
 - Right to life – this includes targeted attacks/assignments and excessive use of force commonly having sectarian, political, criminal or military aims, resulting in excessive civilian casualties.
 - Abuse during security operations – including arbitrary arrest and detention, torture, beatings and SGBV.
 - Denial of Freedom of Movement – restrictions on entry into/movement between Governorates, State border restrictions, and movement restrictions due to military/security operations (“security walls”)
 - Forced displacement (IDPs and refugees)
 - Impunity and absence of Rule of Law – at all levels with little access to justice, restitution or relief
 - Lack of access to basic services to due discrimination
- **The Iraq civilian population continues to live with massive vulnerabilities due to lack of access to adequate basic assistance and protection.**
- Legal assistance is a priority need for almost 19 percent of IDPs surveyed²⁹.
- Continual fear from violence from all sides including, armed sectarian groups, criminal rackets, various militias, as well as during operations by security and military forces is a daily reality for civilians.
- Civilians continue to account for the majority of casualties and fatalities of violence. Verifiable statistics remain extremely difficult to come by. Conservatively, it is estimated that since January 2007 over 10,000 civilians have been killed and a further 21,000 plus injured³⁰.
- According to NCCI (NGO Coordination Committee for Iraq) statistics, 93 aid workers have been killed, 248 injured, 24 arrested/detained, 89 kidnapped or abducted since 2003.

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

- **An estimated 2.3 million people are internally displaced in Iraq today³¹** and need humanitarian assistance and protection.
- **Each month approximately 60,000 persons are displaced in Iraq³².** In other words; every day 2,000 Iraqis are forced to leave their homes.
- Of Iraq’s recorded 2.3 million IDPs, 1.2 million were displaced before February 2006 and over 1.1 million have been registered as internally displaced since the bombing of the Al-Askari shrine in Samara in February 2006.
- Since February 2006 the majority of IDPs have been displaced from or within central governorates, while the north and the south were most affected by displacement before February 2006.
- All Governorates are affected by displacement. Baghdad and Sulaimaniya Governorates have the highest numbers with approximately 370,000 registered IDPs in each Governorate (including both pre- and post February 06 displacement).
- The majority (67.51 percent) of IDPs displaced since February 2006 originate from Baghdad Governorate³³.
- Return: According to MoDM reports, 3,201 IDP families have returned to Baghdad since February 2007. These figures are based either on deregistration of IDPs in the place of

- displacement, or the payment of one million Iraqi Dinar financial assistance for reintegration (approx. USD 800) after verification return³⁴.
- **The most urgent needs identified by IDPs and their host communities are access to shelter, food and work/income generation.**

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS AND INTERNATIONAL PRESENCE

- Iraq remains in security PHASE 4 for all UN operations. In Anbar, Wassit, and Diyala PHASE 5 restrictions apply.
- Functioning under separate security mechanisms, NGOs operate under Phase 2 for majority of locations. ICRC working from the periphery maintains its distinct modus operandi.
- The level of humanitarian access varies between all 18 Governorates. Type of access constraints may include:
 - Overt policy of denial (relevant authorities)
 - Restrictions on the free movement of humanitarian personnel and goods
 - Physical Environment
 - Deliberate targeting of humanitarian personnel and assets
 - Combat operations or significant use of power during military operations
 - General insecurity, criminality, and lawlessness
- There are approximately 32 humanitarian international NGOs (INGOs) currently operating in Iraq (either through direct presence or implementing partners), according to information obtained by OCHA³⁵.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE AND FUNDING

- **Total humanitarian funding** (commitments/contributions) to Iraq in 2007 (incl. Iraqi refugees in neighbouring countries) stands at US\$ 218 million. The total of uncommitted pledges is US\$ 82.3 million³⁶.
- **IRFFI Donor Commitments as of 30 September 2007³⁷:**
 - World Bank Iraq Trust Fund: US\$ 462.09 million
 - United Nations Development Group Iraq Trust Fund: US\$ 1,288.37 million
 - Total IRFFI (WB + UNDG): US\$ 1,750.46 million

Funding for the Expanded Humanitarian Response Fund (ERF), which is administered by OCHA Iraq, currently stands at US\$ 1.4 million in contributions from Norway (MFA), Sweden (SIDA) and Canada (CIDA). To date, NGOs have submitted projects calling for a total of US\$ 2.3 million and further contributions are sought to replenish the ERF.

OCHA has recently re-allocated US\$ 100,000 to replenish the NGO Micro Grant, which has a grant limit of US\$ 50,000 per small-scale project.

Emergency Appeals

- **IOM:** Emergency appeal launched in June 2007 requesting US\$ 85 million to address immediate needs of IDPs and host communities in Iraq over the next two years. Current funding stands at US\$ 20 million, which translates into 23.5 percent of the total appeal.
- **UNHCR:** Revised emergency appeal for Iraq and Iraqi refugees in the region launched in July 2007. Of the total appeal, the US\$ 28.5 million needed for operations inside Iraq has been fully contributed.
- **UNICEF:** Emergency appeal launched in May 2007 to address immediate needs of Iraqi children in Iraq and neighbouring countries. Of a required US\$ 31 million for the emergency response in Iraq this year, only US\$ 10 million has been received, which translates into 35.5 percent of UNICEF's emergency funding requirements.

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- ¹ CIA World Fact Book (2007 estimates)
 - ² IOM Emergency Needs Assessment. Bi-weekly report 1 November 2007
 - ³ Cluster F: IDP Update. 19 September 2007
 - ⁴ Report of the Secretary General to the UN Security Council, 15 October 2007
 - ⁵ UNICEF: Update for Partners on the Situation of Children in Iraq. August/September 2007
 - ⁶ IOM Emergency Needs Assessment. Bi-weekly report 1 November 2007
 - ⁷ IOM: Iraq Displacement. 2007 Mid-Year Review.
 - ⁸ Cluster F: IDP Update. 19 September 2007
 - ⁹ Cluster F: IDP Update. 19 September 2007
 - ¹⁰ WHO: Iraq Annual Report 2006
 - ¹¹ WHO: Weekly Situation Report in Cholera in Iraq. Sit.rep. no. 34; week 45 – 11 November 2007
 - ¹² WFP and Government of Iraq: Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis in Iraq. 2006.
 - ¹³ Cluster D: Health and Nutrition
 - ¹⁴ WHO: Iraq Annual Report 2006
 - ¹⁵ WFP and Government of Iraq: Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis in Iraq. 2006
 - ¹⁶ *ibid.* A Food Security Survey is planned for 2007, expected to be finalised by the end of the first quarter of 2008.
 - ¹⁷ Cluster F: IDP Update. 19 September 2007 and IOM Emergency Needs Assessments, Bi-weekly report 1 November 2007
 - ¹⁸ Cluster F: IDP Update. 19 September 2007
 - ¹⁹ UNICEF: Update for Partners on the Situation of Children in Iraq. August/September 2007
 - ²⁰ UNICEF: Iraq Situation Report – October 2007 and Update for Partners on the Situation of Children in Iraq, August/September 2007
 - ²¹ UNICEF: Update for Partners on the Situation of Children in Iraq. August/September 2007
 - ²² Cluster B: Education and Culture
 - ²³ IOM Emergency Needs Assessment. Bi-weekly report 1 November 2007
 - ²⁴ Cluster B: Education and Culture. The 2004 School-survey should still be considered as the most appropriate education source of data until the next School survey (2007/2008) is completed.
 - ²⁵ IOM Emergency Needs Assessment. Bi-weekly report 1 November 2007
 - ²⁶ Cluster F: IDP Update. 19 September 2007
 - ²⁷ IOM Emergency Needs Assessment. Bi-weekly report 1 November 2007
 - ²⁸ IOM Emergency Needs Assessment. Bi-weekly report 1 November 2007
 - ²⁹ IOM Emergency Needs Assessment. Bi-weekly report 1 November 2007
 - ³⁰ UNAMI Casualties rates for 2007
 - ³¹ Cluster F, November 2007
 - ³² Report of the Secretary General to the UN Security Council, 15 October 2007.
 - ³³ IOM Emergency Needs Assessment. Bi-weekly report 15 October 2007
 - ³⁴ UNHCR/Cluster F and IOM Emergency Needs Assessment. Bi-weekly report 1 November 2007
 - ³⁵ This number reflects humanitarian INGOs operating in Iraq that have registered with OCHA Iraq. The real number of INGOs might be higher.
 - ³⁶ OCHA Financial Tracking Service: Table A: List of all commitments/contributions and pledges as of 7-November-2007 http://ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/ocha_R10_E15257_07110707.pdf
 - ³⁷ IRFFI Donor Commitments: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/IRFFI/64168382-1092418935391/21498054/WBUNDGCommitments_September2007.xls