



IN NUMBERS

1 November 2016

10M

PEOPLE IN NEED OF SOME FORM OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

4M

PEOPLE HAVE BEEN INTERNALLY DISPLACED SINCE JANUARY 2014

1.7M

PEOPLE ARE ESTIMATED TO LIVE IN AREAS OUTSIDE GOVERNMENT CONTROL IN NORTHERN AND WESTERN IRAQ; MANY ARE LIKELY TO BE VULNERABLE

8M

PEOPLE NEED PROTECTION ASSISTANCE

480,000

PEOPLE HAVE BEEN NEWLY DISPLACED IN 2016

940,000

DISPLACED PEOPLE ARE HOSTED IN THE KURDISTAN REGION OF IRAQ

SCOPE OF THE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

- Over **10 million people** need some form of humanitarian assistance, nearly a third of the population. This is double the number in need in 2015.
- Up to **1.7 million people** are estimated to live in areas outside government control in northern and western Iraq; many are likely to be vulnerable.
- During the first ten months of 2016, **5,566 civilians were killed and 10,392 civilians injured** by explosive weapons. In 2015, Iraq had the third highest civilian casualty rate from explosive weapons, behind Syria and Yemen. At least 7,515 civilians were killed and 14,855 civilians injured. In 2014, Iraq was the **most deadly country in the world** in terms of casualties from explosive weapons; 10,735 people were killed or injured by them.
- Over **8 million people need protection assistance**. Over 8.5 million crisis-affected people require access to essential health services. Nearly 6.6 million people are in critical need of water, sanitation, and hygiene assistance and at least 2.4 million Iraqis need food assistance.
- Over **2 million school-age children** are out of school – one in every five children. An estimated 600,000 children have missed over a year of school.

DISPLACEMENT

- Over **4 million Iraqis** have been internally displaced by violence since January 2014. Of these, 3.2 million people are currently displaced.
- In 2014, **half a million people** were displaced in Anbar Governorate. In June and July 2014, nearly **700,000 people** fled their homes from Mosul and the Ninewa plains. In August 2014, **800,000 people** were displaced from various parts of the country, including Sinjar region. In April 2015, **500,000 people** were displaced from Anbar.
- Over **480,000 people** have been newly displaced in 2016, including 200,000 who have been displaced along the Anbar corridor from Ramadi, Heet, Rutbah and Fallujah. At least 170,000 people are displaced along the Mosul corridor .
- A total of 75 per cent of all displaced – 2.4 million people – have fled from just two governorates: **Anbar and Ninewa**. Nearly half of all displaced – 1.4 million people – are hosted in three governorates: Anbar, Baghdad and Dahuk.
- Iraqi families have been generous; the vast majority of displaced Iraqis live in **host communities**. The Kurdistan Region of Iraq hosts nearly **940,000 displaced people**, 29 per cent, of all displaced.
- Nearly 545,000 people, 17 per cent of all internally displaced persons, live in **critical shelter situations** including unfinished buildings, informal settlements, religious and school buildings. An estimated **470,000 people**, 15 per cent of all internally displaced persons, live in camps.
- **More than one million people have returned to areas** that have come under Government control. Nearly two thirds of returns have been registered in just two governorates: Salah al-Din and Anbar where 344,370 and 279,800 returnees have been recorded respectively.

\$8.6M

REQUESTED TO SUPPORT
7.3 MILLION VULNERABLE IRAQIS

62%

OF THE REQUESTED FUNDING
HAS BEEN RECEIVED

\$284M

REQUESTED TO SCALE-UP
PREPAREDNESS EFFORTS AHEAD
OF THE EXPECTED MILITARY
CAMPAIGN TO RETAKE MOSUL

55%

OF THE REQUIRED AMOUNT
FOR THE MOSUL FLASH APPEAL
HAS BEEN RECEIVED

2016 HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN AND FUNDING

In July, the humanitarian community launched a flash appeal requesting **US\$284 million** to scale up preparedness efforts ahead of the anticipated military operation to retake Mosul. As of 29 October, contributions totalling **\$155 million** have been confirmed, representing around **55 per cent** of the required amount; reports of additional funding have also been recently received and are in the process of being confirmed. Despite generous contributions, funding has thus far been insufficient to prepare fully for the worst-case scenario. As partners shift from preparedness to response, funding requirements are expected to increase, and winterization will become a priority as temperatures drop over the coming weeks. Ultimately, the required scale and duration – and thus the cost – of the humanitarian response will be determined by the degree of destruction to civilian infrastructure, the contamination by explosive devices and booby trapping, and the resulting degree and length of displacement.

Humanitarian partners are also seeking funding for the 2016 Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan. Launched in January, the Plan requests **\$861 million** to support 7.3 million vulnerable Iraqis. To date, **62 per cent** of this requirement has been received. The impact of under-funding has been enormous. More than 120 emergency programmes have closed or could not start. Before the end of the year, 60 additional programmes may have to close. This affects the ability of humanitarian partners to provide first line life-saving assistance – such as water, food, hygiene supplies and health services – to all Iraqis in need.

*Sources: 2016 HNO/HRP, Action on armed violence, UNAMI, MoH/WHO, UNHCR, IOM DTM, humanitarian clusters, FTS.
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Disclaimer: This document is subject to availability of data at the time of circulation and does not claim to be exhaustive or fully verified.

