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EADRCC SITUATION REPORT No 1
IRAQ – IDP CRISIS

Message N°. : OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0036
Dtg : 22 August 2014, 13:40 UTC
From: : Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre
To : Points of Contact for International Disaster Response in NATO and
partner Countries
Precedence : Priority
Originator : Duty Officer Tel: +32-2-707.2670
Approved by : Acting Head EADRCC Tel: +32-2-707.2674
Reference : EAPC(C)D(98)10(Revised)
Request for Assistance
OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0035

This report consists of : -4- pages

1. In accordance with the procedures at reference, NATO received on 19 August 2014, a relief assistance request from the Iraqi Government.

The following information has been provided:

2. General Situation

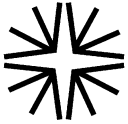
Type of the Disaster : **Internally displaced persons (IDPs) crisis**
Date and Time the Disaster occurred : **June 2014**
Location of the Disaster : **Iraq**

3. Description of the situation.

3.1. Since the fall of the city of Mosul in Nineveh Governorate under the control of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the humanitarian crisis in Iraq continues to rapidly evolve with population movements dispersed throughout the governorates of Nineveh, Salah Al-Din, Diyala, Al-Anbar and Baghdad affected by the ongoing conflict. According to the Iraqi government, Iraq now has one of the largest populations of IDPs in the world. **An estimated 1.2 million Iraqis have been displaced so far in 2014, including some 600,000 people uprooted by the Anbar province crisis which began in January, and 600,000 displaced from conflicts in and around Mosul and more recently Sinjar, since August.**

3.2. In the context of the gravity of the humanitarian crisis throughout Iraq, on 12 August 2014 the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Principals declared a “level 3” emergency.

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3.3. Since 7 August 2014, according to the Iraqi government, hundreds of thousands of civilians have fled the advances of ISIL to the Dohuk and Erbil governorates or are on their way to Al-Sulaymaniyah. Iraqi authorities estimate that the majority of the 200,000 people of Sinjar district has left or is on the move since last week, for many this being their second displacement. At least 30,000 people have reached Dohuk governorate on the weekend while an undetermined number of people are dispersed throughout Nineveh and the Kurdish Region of Iraq. According to UN OCHA, 55,000 people from Sinjar District (Nineveh) crossed into Syria out of which most thereafter made their way back into Iraq at the Pesh Khabour crossing point in the Kurdistan Region. Unconfirmed reports indicate that there are 10,000 Iraqi refugees in Nawroz and Hakamiya in Syria. Yazidi families unable to reach safe ground following ISIL control of Sinjar took refuge on the Jebel Sinjar mountain chain. According to the Iraqi government, estimates provided during the last week range from 8,000 to 30,000 households being stranded in the mountain area in dire conditions.

3.4. In addition, the humanitarian situation in Amirli, 200 kilometres south of Erbil, is said to be deteriorating according to information provided by the Iraqi authorities. Surrounded by ISIL forces, the sub-district of Amirli in Tooze district of Salah al-Din Governorate has been completely inaccessible since the beginning of July. Local armed forces inside have managed to withstand repeated attacks by ISIL over the last four weeks. The support of the Iraqi Air Force has been a critical factor in the defence of the sub-district. It is estimated that 15,000 to 20,000 people, mainly Turkoman Shiites, remain inside Amirli. Although some have been airlifted out of the area by the Iraqi Air Force, it remains impossible for the people in Amirli to leave on their own. The humanitarian situation is deteriorating quickly, with severe food shortages and the lack of fuel and power that impact the availability of water being reported. Medical facilities lack basic items and there is no access to a hospital. Although the Iraqi Air Force has been providing humanitarian assistance to Amirli through airdrops, the last food items received through government airdrops reached Amirli about a month ago.

3.5. According to UNHCR, as of 18 August 2014, Dahuk is hosting some 400,000 displaced Iraqis, including Yazidis, Christians, Shabak, Kakai, Armenian and Turkmen minorities, some of which have endured repeated displacement.

3.6. UN OCHA has reported that displacement to the southern areas of the country is increasing, as thousands of families from Nineveh are moving towards Najaf, Kerbala, Basrah, Wassit and Missan. Thousands of people are displaced in areas described as Disputed Internal Boundary Areas.

3.7. Services, trade, energy and transportation are disrupted or destroyed. Access to clean water has also emerged as a critical, life-threatening problem. Power cuts, coupled with a severe shortage of fuel, have left numerous communities without clean water. Reports state that on 14 August a water plant in eastern Mosul was partially destroyed by an airstrike, leaving large parts of the city without access to water.

3.8. Food security is a rapidly growing concern in central and northern Iraq. Normal supply routes have been interrupted by insecurity, limiting the movement of wheat and other produce already stored in Government silos. Food shortages are already being



reported in Mosul. Millions of Iraqis may face severe food insecurity later this year if these challenges cannot be resolved.

3.9. According to UN, security is a major challenge in gaining access to many areas of Iraq and delivering vital assistance to those who need it. Humanitarian workers cannot get access to many areas of Iraq in order to deliver aid.

3.10. Schools used as shelter by IDPs and the military will probably not be able to reopen on 10 September as scheduled, affecting over 850,000 children. Over half of the country's 95,666 teachers are also affected by displacement.

3.11. The UN referring to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) said that aid organizations are working to improve conditions for Iraqi refugees arriving in Syria. Several thousand children are among an estimated 12,000 Iraqi refugees now sheltering at a camp in Syria after crossing the remote border between the two countries.

4. Assistance provided by Allied and partner nations and International organizations:

4.1. Hungary provided on 21 August 2014 50.000 rations of baby food, 120.000 diapers and different medical items. The total value of the assistance is 42.433 USD.

5. The following requirements for international assistance have been detailed by Iraqi Authorities (urgent needs in bold):

	Description	Effective Date	Quantity
5.1	Food baskets (dry foods, rice, sugar)	25 Aug. 2014	50.000
5.2	Baby foods, milk (kg)	25 Aug. 2014	2.500
5.3	Water treatment unit (RO) 25 m3/hr	25 Aug. 2014	100
5.4	Automatic bakery factory	25 Aug. 2014	50
5.5	Food processing factory	25 Aug. 2014	50
5.6	Medical field hospital	15 Sept. 2014	15
5.7	Fully equipped ambulances	15 Sept. 2014	15
5.8	First aid kit	15 Sept. 2014	2.500
5.9	Essential medicine (ton)	15 Sept. 2014	20
5.10	Field folding furniture sets	ASAP	100.000
5.11	Tents	ASAP	2.500
5.12	Winter blankets	ASAP	100.000
5.13	Winter clothes set	ASAP	10.000
5.14	Kitchen set	15 Sept. 2014	3.000
5.15	Aluminum tableware sets	ASAP	100.000
5.16	Caravans (management, bath and showers, medical and para medical staff)	ASAP	1.000
5.17	Heater	15 Sept. 2014	3.000
5.18	Bathroom	15 Sept. 2014	2.000
5.19	Transportable power station (120 KW)	1 Oct. 2014	15



5.20	Electrical cables, access kit	1 Oct. 2014	1.500
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6. Points of Entry/Delivery:

- 6.1. Baghdad International Airport (BGW), for commercial cargo.
- 6.2. Erbil international Airport (EIA), for commercial and charter flights.

7. The Operational Points of Contact (PoC) in Iraq can be reached in the following ways:

Name:	Dr. Hussein A DAWOOD
Organisation:	Deputy prime minister Dr AL MUTLAQ High Committee for IDP's families relief & sheltering due to terrorism operations \ General Secretary
Mobile:	+ 9647901948325
e-mail:	ha_qurtani@yahoo.com
Operating hours:	24/7

8. Response co-ordination.

8.1. With a view to providing a coordinated response to the stricken nation's requirements, nations in a position to meet these demands, in full or in part, are invited to reply to the Operational PoC of the Stricken Nation, with an information copy to EADRCC, by any of the communication means listed above and below.

8.2. The EADRCC is in close contact with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA) in Geneva.

8.3. The Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre can be reached in the following ways:

Telephone: +32-2-707.2670
Fax : +32-2-707.2677
Mobile Phone: +32-475-829.071
e-mail: eadrcc@hq.nato.int
Internet <http://www.nato.int/eadrcc/home.htm>