

**NON - CLASSIFIED**  
**EADRCC SITUATION REPORT No 2**  
**IRAQ – IDP CRISIS**

Message N°. : OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0037  
Dtg : 2 September 2014, 15:20 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)  
EADRCC Request for Assistance  
OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0035  
EADRCC Situation Report No 1  
OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0036

This report consists of : - 6 - 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:

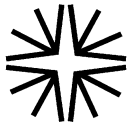
**2. General Situation**

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.

3.2. **According to the report of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as of 28 August 2014, just fewer than 1.7 million individuals have been displaced in Iraq since the beginning of 2014. Over two thirds of the displacement occurred in the last month with over 600,000 individuals being displaced in August. The highest**



concentration is in the Governorate of Dahuk (485.706 people), followed by Anbar (343.284 people), Erbil (170.544 people), Kirkuk (118.674 people), Baghdad (101.130 people), Sulaymaniyah (88.242 people), Ninewa (83.700 people) and Najaf (69.246 people).

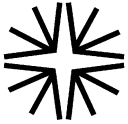
3.3. In the context of the gravity of the humanitarian crisis throughout Iraq, on 12 August 2014 the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Principals declared a “level 3” (the highest level) emergency.

3.4. 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. According to United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), 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.

3.5. According to the report of the UN, as of 22 August 2014, population movement to Erbil and Dahuk Governorates (Kurdistan Region) has been stabilizing. It was reported that at the Pesh Khabour - Dahuk border crossing over 2,000 individuals arrived from Syria, mostly Yazidis who were in Nawroz camp (Syria) coming to join families who already reached Kurdistan. Some IDPs continued to return from Kurdistan (mainly adult males) to Sinjar District (Nineveh) using the safe route via Syria to reach Sinjar mountain to search for their relatives. Local authorities in Dahuk report that there are now over 400,000 IDPs in the Governorate. Displacement from Nineveh and Anbar continues to central and southern Governorates (Kerbala, Najaf, Al Qaddisiya, Baghdad, Basra), where local authorities are overstretched and unable to respond to increasing demands in basic services.

3.6. According to the latest report of the UN, as of 29 August 2014, in the last week, renewed fighting in the central governorates has triggered further displacement. Over 10,000 families are reported to have arrived in Khanaqin (Diyala), fleeing ongoing conflict throughout the governorate. Air strikes near Tikrit (Salah Al-Din) have also caused additional displacement within the governorate. Hundreds of families are reported to be moving to the south of the country, especially to Basra.

Fighting and air strikes near the town of Amerli (Salah al-Din) have intensified. Some 35 villages surrounding Amerli are under total control of Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Reports about the number of people still trapped as the town which has been under siege by ISIL for 82 days (as of 28 August) varies enormously, and it is currently estimated that 10.000-14.000 civilians may be in need of immediate support. The Government of Iraq has conducted an estimated 25 helicopter landings into Amerli to provide food as well as weapons and to extract a limited number of people, mostly children and the elderly. There are indications that water and medical care availability are major issues.



3.7. 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.

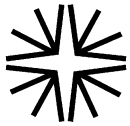
3.8. The UN OCHA has reported that displacement to the southern areas of the country is increasing, as thousands of families from Nineveh are moving towards Najaf, Kerbala, Basra. Thousands of people are displaced in areas described as Disputed Internal Boundary Areas. **According to the Iraqi Government, as of 29 August 2014, the total number of IDP families in Kirkuk has reached 55,000, Basra – 1,164, Najaf – 11,951 and Qadisiyah – 2,170.**

3.9. **Adequate shelter remains a key concern and a priority need throughout the country, as IDPs continue to occupy unfinished buildings, schools, mosques and churches, or are living in the open. As of 27 August 2014, four camps are open (one in Erbil, three in Dahuk), sheltering nearly 20,000 people. In Diyala, four camp sites have been identified but will only have the capacity to host approximately 30 per cent of the IDP population in the governorate.**

3.10. 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.

3.11. 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.

3.12. **For the first time in an emergency response, an inter-agency team comprised of UN agencies, NGOs and a media development organization has been to Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah Governorates to understand the information needs and access to communication channels among internally displaced people. Humanitarian partners are mobilizing resources to start working with preferred communication channels, such as face to face communication, mobile phones, print materials and local media.**



3.13. According to the 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.

3.14. **Seventeen million people in Iraq have been affected. Over 500,000 IDPs are estimated to be of school-going age (4-17 years). According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) number of displaced school age children since January 2014 is 554.000.** Over half of the country's 95,666 teachers are also affected by displacement. **The new academic year starts in September and all children should be going back to school. A large number of schools are currently accommodating IDP families which pose a challenge for identifying adequate locations for temporary learning spaces. In Dohuk Governorate alone, over 1,300 schools are occupied by IDP families and these numbers continue to increase on a daily basis.**

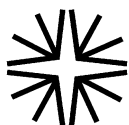
3.15. The UN referring to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) said that aid organizations are working to improve conditions for Iraqi refugees arriving in Syria. Several thousand children are among an estimated 12,000 Iraqi refugees now sheltering at a camp in Syria after crossing the remote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

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

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

4.2. **According to the report by the European Commission (EC), as of 1 September 2014, following nations donated food and non-food items through the Union Civil Protection Mechanism:**

- Austria offered 100 units family tents (4x4 IFRC/ICRC type for up to 5 persons/each), 3000 kits kitchen sets (UNHCR Type B) and 1.040 units hygiene parcels IFRC standard through European Civil Protection Mechanism Channels on 22 August 2014;
- France has provided tents, blankets, power generators, medical supplies, energy biscuits and nutritional kits;
- Italy has provided tents and sleeping bags;
- Sweden provided tents and blankets;
- The United Kingdom supported the NGOs already present in the region and provided 62 tons of food, 1,574 tents, 8,500 kitchen sets and 840 water filtration sets, each of which can provide 20,000 liters of clean drinking water, 4720 blankets, 1080 buckets, 90 shelter kits and 3816 solar lanterns. In addition, nine relief air drops have delivered further supplies of water purification containers, solar lamps, and shelter kits. The total value of the assistance is approximately 38 millions USD.



4.3. Australia, Canada, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands and the United States donated food and non-food items on bilateral basis.

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

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

**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 in Iraq can be reached in the following ways:**

<b>Name:</b>	<b>Dr. Hussein ALI DAWOOD</b>
<b>Organisation:</b>	<b>Deputy prime minister Dr AL MUTLAQ High Committee for IDP's families relief &amp; sheltering due to terrorism operations \ General Secretary</b>
<b>Mobile:</b>	<b>+ 9647901948325; +9647500805079</b>
<b>e-mail:</b>	<b>ha_qurtani@yahoo.com</b>
<b>Operating hours:</b>	<b>24/7</b>



## 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](mailto:eadrcc@hq.nato.int)

Internet <http://www.nato.int/eadrcc/home.htm>