

NON - CLASSIFIED  
**EADRCC SITUATION REPORT No 3**  
**IRAQ – IDP CRISIS**

Message N°. : OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0042  
Dtg : 18 September 2014, 09:30 UTC  
From: : Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre  
To : Points of Contact for International Disaster Response in NATO and  
partner Countries  
Precedence : Priority  
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EADRCC Request for Assistance  
OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0035  
EADRCC Situation Report No 1  
OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0036  
EADRCC Situation Report No 2  
OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0037

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.

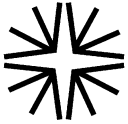
The following information has been provided:

**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 so-called the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the humanitarian crisis in Iraq continues to rapidly evolve. **Continuous fighting has caused a high level of displacement around Mosul in Ninewa governorate and in Kirkuk, Baghdad, Diyala, Saladin, and Anbar governorates. Three quarters of a million displaced people have arrived in the Kurdish region of Iraq (KR-I). This presents a significant challenge to local services in Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and particularly Duhok governorate. The crisis has affected over 20 million people across the country.**



3.2. According to the latest report of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), as of 12 September 2014, Iraq has now one of the largest populations of IDPs in the world. Since January 2014, approximately 1.8 million people have been displaced by the conflict and are now residing in more than 1,500 locations across Iraq (over 860 000 IDPs only in the northern Iraq, in KR-I). About 63% of IDPs are concentrated in Duhok Governorate. There are three displacement camps in Duhok, and plans to build 11 more. Every week, there are 300 childbirths among displaced Iraqis in Duhok Governorate, according to the UNFPA.

3.3. Large number of the population remains trapped due to the conflict, in fear of violent attacks and with no access to basic resources and humanitarian assistance. Due to lack of housing IDPs are living in schools, parks and unfinished buildings, many of them exposed to extreme temperatures and sunlight without shelter and access to water, food and basic non-food items. Informal settlements are in critical need of hygienic sanitation facilities.

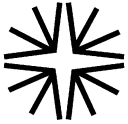
3.4. Fierce fighting continues in northern and eastern Iraq, which means that IDP numbers will probably increase in the coming months. Unverified reports from local leaders in Balad, Diyala Governorate, indicate that water restrictions imposed by ISIS on the local population could lead to the displacement of up to 130,000 people in the coming months.

3.5. Approximately 1 million USD in newly announced United States Agency for International Development's Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) funding is helping deliver essential humanitarian supplies to IDPs in Dohuk and Erbil Governorates. The USAID/OFDA partner is working to provide relief commodity starter kits to recently displaced families in the immediate term and winterization kits to IDPs that will likely remain displaced during the coming winter months. In total, the partner plans to assist more than 25,000 IDPs.

The USAID/OFDA partner is bolstering WASH support for IDPs and vulnerable populations in Dohuk and Ninewa, two governorates acutely affected by the crisis. Through nearly 878,000 USD in FY 2014 funding, the partner is providing up to 30,000 people with five liters of safe drinking water each day and providing dignity kits to women and girls, among other activities.

On 11 August 2014, the USAID deployed a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to help coordinate US Government 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, the USAID has also established a Response Management Team (RMT) based in Washington.

3.6. According to the World Food Programme (WFP) the Emergency Operation in Iraq currently requires an additional 35 million USD to assist the 1.8 million IDPs until April 2015.



3.7. **Children in Iraq crisis:** Report from United Nations Iraq (UN Iraq) tells that children represent a high proportion of the IDPs and trapped people. Iraqi IDPs children have experienced a wide variety of attacks and grave human rights violations and are facing the risk of violent attacks, no access or limited access to water and food, no or limited access to basic resources, lack of safe environment, increased risk of exploitation including child labor. There is a need to strengthen psychosocial services for IDP children and refugee children suffering from trauma.

The USAID/OFDA is supporting child protection efforts in Diyala and As Sulaymaniyah governorates through more than 200,700 USD in newly announced funding. An implementing partner is educating families and community leaders on child-specific threats while also connecting at-risk children to psychosocial services and safe care arrangements.

According to the UN monitoring, up to 700 children have been killed or maimed in Iraq since the beginning of the 2014, including in summary executions.

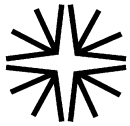
Due to widespread displacement and the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Iraq, these children risk being deprived of their right to education. More than half a million children in northern Iraq will be forced to miss the beginning of the academic year as hundreds of schools are still occupied by people fleeing the ongoing violence, Save the Children warns. According to OCHA, the start of 2014/2015 academic year delayed in many schools, especially in Duhok.

Many international organizations have called for urgent international action to help send these children back to school.

3.8. According to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) the continuing fighting has also resulted in increased pressure on health-care facilities, with thousands of wounded or sick people requiring medical care. The shortage of medicine for chronic illnesses and insufficient medical staff in health facilities is reported in all Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) Governorates that have received large number of IDPs over the past few months. A critical gap is extending health services to IDPs who are living in unfinished buildings and in open areas. The Samarra (Saladin Governorate) hospital is in urgent need of surgical equipment.

In the meantime, the OCHA reports that the Ministry of Health of Iraq, supported by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), conducted a five-day mass polio immunization campaign (10-14 August 2014) that reached 3.75 million children under the age of 5, and was part of the national response to the re-emergence of the poliovirus in Iraq earlier this year. On 2 September 2014, Polio immunization activities have also started in Amerli for up to 6,000 children.

3.9. 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.



3.10. 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.

3.11. 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.

3.12. 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. **The ICRC is concerned by reports of serious violations of international humanitarian law.**

3.13. **According to the OCHA the priority needs of IDPs are shelter, non-food items and food items, water and sanitation, financial assistance and healthcare.**

#### **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 million USD.

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



4.4. **United States** is providing more than 48 million USD in additional financial year 2014 funding on bilateral basis. This includes nearly 10 million USD from the USAID/OFDA in support of life-saving, multi-sector assistance to populations affected by the complex emergency. In addition, State/PRM has committed an additional 38.7 million USD to partners implementing response activities inside Iraq, and to Iraqi refugees in neighboring countries. The announcement raises the total amount of the US Government humanitarian funding to more than 186 million USD.

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

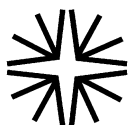
	Description	Effective Date	Quantity
5.1	<b>Field folding furniture sets</b>	<b>ASAP</b>	<b>100.000</b>
5.2	<b>Tents</b>	<b>ASAP</b>	<b>2.500</b>
5.3	<b>Winter blankets</b>	<b>ASAP</b>	<b>100.000</b>
5.4	<b>Winter clothes set</b>	<b>ASAP</b>	<b>10.000</b>
5.5	<b>Aluminum tableware sets</b>	<b>ASAP</b>	<b>100.000</b>
5.6	<b>Caravans (management, bath and showers, medical and paramedical 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 Office, 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  
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