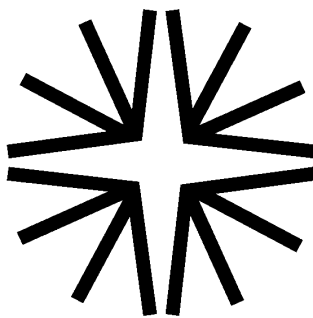


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**EADRCC SITUATION REPORT No 4**  
**IRAQ – IDP CRISIS**

Message N°. : OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0043  
Dtg : 30 September 2014, 12:30 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 : Head EADRCC Tel: +32-2-707.2673  
Reference : EAPC(C)D(98)10(Revised)  
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  
EADRCC Situation Report No 3  
OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0042

This report consists of : - 9 - 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 so-called 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

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Region of Iraq (KR-I). Iraq has now one of the largest populations of IDPs in the world. 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 26 September 2014, the KR-I is hosting 850,000 of the 1.8 million people who have been displaced throughout Iraq since January 2014. The most vulnerable of Iraq's 18 governorates are Anbar and Dahuk, followed by, on equal footing, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah ad Din. The least affected governorates by the crisis are Missan, Muthanna and Dhi Qar. Five of Iraq's eighteen governorates are hosting nearly 73 percent of the IDPs, the UN reports.

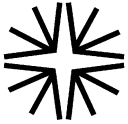
The nature of the conflict continues to be fluid. Fierce fighting continues in northern and eastern Iraq, which means that IDP numbers will probably increase in the coming months. Additional displacement is being recorded in some areas, including El Alam, close to Tikrit (Salah ad Din Governorate), where the number of IDP families fleeing the conflict has reportedly increased from 7,000 families in early September to 13,500 at the time of reporting. In Khanaqin (Diyala Governorate) IDPs continue to trickle in, with an average of 10 families arriving daily to the New Ali Awa camp since mid-August. The movement of IDPs towards the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, especially from areas in and around Mosul, also continues to be recorded.

According to the OCHA, relief organizations recently reported that a small number of IDP families have returned to their communities of origin following improved security conditions in some areas of northern Iraq, particularly Ninewa's city of Zumar and Al Qosh sub-district. The UN agencies and partner organizations have started distributing relief supplies and mobilizing food assistance for the estimated 1,000 returnee households in Zumar and in the surrounding areas.

3.3. A 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.

According to the report of United States Agency for International Development (USAID) as of 26 September 2014, approximately 60 percent of IDPs are hosted by families or friends or renting a hotel room or a house/apartment; 24 percent reside in collective centres such as camps; 11 percent reside in unfinished buildings or in the open air; and 3 percent reside in tents. Nearly 65 percent of all respondents lack access to a heating system, a particular concern for IDPs sheltering in unfinished buildings. Of those living in tents, 19 percent reported that their tents require repairs, and only 2 percent of surveyed families' tents are in compliance with minimum winterization requirements - adequate coverage and fabric, a foundation, and capacity to safely house a stove.

With the winter months approaching, 480,000 IDPs in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq require winterization assistance, but resources are available only for 240,000 of them. In other parts of Iraq, 10,000 IDP families require tents and 20,000



**winterization kits are needed, including kerosene for cooking and heating requirements.**

3.4. 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.

3.5. 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.

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.

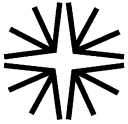
3.7. **Children in Iraq crisis:** Report from United Nations Iraq (UN Iraq) tells that children represent a high proportion of the IDPs and trapped people. Iraqi IDP children have experienced a wide variety of attacks and grave human rights violations and are facing the risk of violent attacks, no access 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 psycho-social 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. According to OCHA, the start of 2014/2015 academic year is delayed in many schools, especially in Duhok.

**Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) authorities are setting deadlines to relocate IDPs from schools in the Kurdish region of Iraq during the coming weeks. The UN reports that local officials are working to complete relocation in the coming weeks, so that the facilities may be rehabilitated and readied for classes. According to OCHA, in four districts of Duhok Governorate, IDPs sheltering in schools were evicted and in three other districts some 430 schools remain occupied by 16,957**



IDP families. The evacuation of IDPs from schools to alternative dignified shelter solutions remains a priority.

3.8. The OCHA reports that shortages of medical staff and supplies continue to hamper health care services in conflict-affected areas of northern and central Iraq, including Karbala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah ad Din. For example, only two of nine major hospitals in Salah ad Din, located in Balad and Samarra districts, are operating at full capacity.

In the wake of the displacement crisis and the reemergence of polio in Iraq in early 2014, the Iraqi Ministry of Health (MoH) with assistance of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) conducted a countrywide polio vaccination campaign between 14 and 18 September 2014, targeting an estimated 5.8 million children under the age of five. According to the UN, this was the ninth such campaign since January 2014. The MoH is planning additional vaccinations in the coming months.

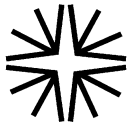
3.9. Services, trade, energy and transportation are disrupted or destroyed. Access to clean water has also emerged as a critical, life-threatening problem. Power cuts, coupled with a severe shortage of fuel, have left numerous communities without clean water.

3.10. 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.

Humanitarian access outside of the KR-I remains limited due to ongoing fighting and incidents of violence. Several international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have suspended activities in besieged areas, particularly those controlled by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).

Bureaucratic hurdles are also affecting relief efforts. The ICRC is concerned by reports of serious violations of international humanitarian law.

3.11. According to the latest report of the UNOCHA, rental prices in areas with high IDP populations have increased considerably. Kirkuk's residents are blaming landlords for exploiting accommodation shortages, and IDPs for putting pressure on the market. Many in the host community are reportedly said to favor IDPs being put in camps irrespective of whether or not they can afford accommodation. Funding shortfalls for WFP Iraq's refugee operation will force the WFP in October to move from vouchers to in-kind food assistance for 70,000 Syrian refugees in Domiz. School feeding for some 12,000 Syrian children has also stopped. The level of assistance for all 100,000 WFP food beneficiaries living in refugee camps (almost 65,000 of whom are women and children) will be reduced. In-kind food distributions will be cut from one individual food parcel per person per month to two individual food parcels per family per month, irrespective of family size. This funding shortfall for the refugee response will place increasing pressure on scarce local resources in some host communities, already under strain from the influx of IDPs.



3.12. 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. On 20 September 2014, the Government of Australia (GoA) announced an approximately 2 million Australian dollar (or 1.7 million USD) contribution to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in support of relief assistance for Iraqi women and girls. This new pledge will fund UNFPA to scale up its humanitarian response efforts and deliver reproductive health care services, including obstetric services for more than 250,000 pregnant women affected by the conflict. In total, the GoA has provided more than 6.2 million USD for the humanitarian response in Iraq.

4.3. For 2014 the contribution of Ireland to the crisis in Iraq stands at 1,155,000 Euro.

In June 2014, the Irish Government dispatched blankets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, and shelter supplies to those displaced by recent violence. These emergency stocks worth 220,000 Euro were distributed by the International humanitarian agency GOAL, and were sent from the UN Humanitarian Response Depot in Dubai. GOAL also recently received an additional 200,000 Euro from Ireland to provide emergency relief to the most vulnerable displaced populations in Ninewa Governorate (Northern Iraq). At the same time Ireland provided an allocation of 235,000 Euro to Christian Aid Ireland (CAI), which was used to procure food and essential non food items for internally displaced persons affected by the violence. CAI has strong partnership with three local organizations in Northern Iraq and a focus on the protection of women and girls.

On 12 August 2014, the Irish Government announced funding of 500,000 Euro in response to the devastating conflict and unfolding humanitarian catastrophe in Iraq. Half of this funding was provided to the UNICEF and a further 250,000 Euro to the ICRC to support their emergency response activities in Northern Iraq where thousands of families had fled the advances of ISIL.

4.4. On 19 September 2014, the Government of Japan decided to extend an Emergency Grant Aid of 2.2 billion Japanese yen (approximately 22.70 million USD) to Iraq and Lebanon, in order to provide emergency shelters and relief items etc. for these IDPs and refugees. The total amount of additional contribution as countermeasures against ISIL reaches 25.50 million USD.

4.5. On 19 September 2014, the Government of Norway (GoN) announced the allocation of 63 million Norwegian kroner (or 9.9 million USD) in additional funding to provide emergency relief assistance, including food, shelter support, and winterization aid, for conflict-affected Iraqi populations. Since January 2014,



Norway has contributed a total of 200 million Norwegian kroner (31.4 million USD) to the humanitarian response in Iraq.

4.6. Through its main partners (ICRC, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP, Save the Children Switzerland, Norwegian Refugee Council, National Coordination Committee for Iraq and War Child) implementing response activities in favor of IDP's in Iraq, Switzerland is providing more than 9 million CHF for 2014 in support of multi-sector assistance consisting on food and non-food items, hygiene kits, support and protection of children, access to water and sanitation facilities and capacity building through the National Coordination Committee for Iraq.

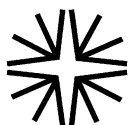
4.7. The United States is providing more than 48 million USD in additional financial year 2014 funding on a bilateral basis. This includes nearly 10 million USD from the USAID/OFDA in support of life-saving, multi-sector assistance to populations affected by the complex emergency. In addition, State/PRM 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.

4.8. Since mid-June, the United Nations World Food Program (WFP) - in conjunction with implementing partners - has provided food assistance to more than 1 million IDPs and other conflict-affected populations throughout Iraq, an increase from the 838,000 beneficiaries. Despite insecurity that limited humanitarian access and caused fluid IDP movements, the agency has consistently increased assistance, providing hot meals, monthly household rations, and portable, emergency rations to conflict-affected populations in 13 of 18 Iraq's governorates, including the IDP-dense governorates of Al Anbar, An Najaf, Sulaymaniyah, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, and Ninewa.

WFP plans to continue expanding its operations to reach a total of 1.2 million displaced persons in Iraq by late December. Throughout the IKR, WFP has transitioned from communal field kitchens, which served hot meals, to distribution of monthly household rations to IDP families, who prepare their own meals. WFP is also starting to transition to a voucher system, which affords IDPs greater dignity and flexibility than direct food distribution.

4.9. According to the report by the European Commission, as of 26 September 2014, following nations donated food and non-food items through the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) or bilaterally which were accepted by the Iraqi side:

Country	Date of offer	In-kind-assistance/experts offered	Location and status of offers
<u>Through the Union Civil Protection Mechanism</u>			
Austria	22/08/2014	3 000 kitchen sets UNHCR Type B; 100 family tents (4x4 m <sup>2</sup> , IFRC/ICRC Type); 1 040 Hygiene Parcels IFRC Standard	Erbil Accepted

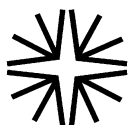


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Denmark	16/08/2014	3 Experts offered/one was deployed	Erbil Accepted
France	20/08/2014	72 Family tents; 3 000 blankets; 6 power generators; medical supplies; high energy biscuits and nutritional kits	Erbil Accepted
	08/09/2014	225 tents, 1 980 blankets, 2 400 jerry cans (capacity 10 liters)	
		9 Emergency kits (EK), 5 Basic adults EK, 2 Pediatric EK, weight 756 kg	
	18/09/2014	105 tents (16 m <sup>2</sup> , for 5 persons)	
		2400 plastic jerry cans with tap (capacity 10 liters)	
		1485 blankets/ 387 kg hygiene parcels	
Italy	18/09/2014	100 family tents and 200 sleeping bags	Erbil Accepted
Sweden	18/09/2014	825 winter tents and 12,000 blankets	Erbil Accepted
United Kingdom	17/08/2014	7992 Kitchen cook sets	Erbil Accepted
	18/08/2014	1030 winterized tents (4x4 m <sup>2</sup> , for 5 persons)	
		45 ton of food aid rations	
	19/08/2014	30 ton of food aid rations, vehicles, protective gear and ITC-equipment, 20 car fridges	
	22/08/2014	510 kitchen sets and 1 080 Buckets	
	23/08/2014	849 jerry cans (capacity 18.5 liters); 3816 Solar lanterns and 90 shelter units	
	26/08/2014	544 tents	
	29/08/2014	540 lifesaver cubes (capacity 5 liters); 20 160 halal rations; 500 Jerry Cans (capacity 18.5 liters); 504 lifesaver Jerry Cans	
		72 ton of Emergency Food Rations, 30 pallets of Latrine pans, Protective kits (4 pcs), 82 tablets, ICT-equipment, 996 Cook sets and 4720 fleece blankets	
<u>On bilateral basis</u>			
Austria	18/08/2014	10 Interagency Emergency Health kit	Erbil Accepted
Belgium		30 tons of food and medicine	Erbil

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			Accepted
France		20 ton of humanitarian cargo: 3.5 ton of drugs, 4 ton of tents and kitchen kits, 12.5 ton of WASH items	Erbil Accepted
		18t humanitarian aid: 500 kg drugs, 100 tents for 1000 people, 1000 blankets, jerry cans and kitchen sets	
Germany		20 ton of food relief items	Erbil Accepted
		40 ton of blankets and inter-agency emergency health kits	
		40 ton food items	
Italy	18/08/2014	36 ton of water and 14 ton of high energy biscuits	Erbil Accepted
Netherlands		9 ton of NRG Nutrition biscuits, thermal blankets, solar led lights	Erbil Accepted

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 EADRC, by any of the communication means listed above and below.

8.2. The EADRC 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  
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