

**NON - CLASSIFIED**  
**EADRCC SITUATION REPORT No 5**  
**IRAQ – IDP CRISIS**

Message N°. : OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0046  
Dtg : 24 October 2014, 13:15 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  
EADRCC Situation Report No 2  
OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0037  
EADRCC Situation Report No 3  
OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0042  
EADRCC Situation Report No 4  
OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0043

This report consists of : - 10 - pages

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

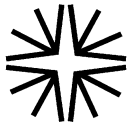
The following information has been provided:

**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 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 United Nations Children’s Fund Iraq Country Office (UNICEF-ICO), the security as well as displacement situation remain fluid across Iraq. Additional population displacements have been recorded from and within Kirkuk (over 4,800 families), Erbil (4,100 families), Ninewa (3,717 families), Baghdad, Babylon and Anbar (950 families) Governorates, triggered by a range of factors including conflict, insecurity, difficult living conditions, high rents, restrictive policies at checkpoints.**

**During the period from 7 to 13 October 2014, an estimated 180,000 people (31,000 families) fled the city of Heet and surrounding areas in Anbar after it was captured by ISIL and affiliated armed groups. This is the fourth wave of large-scale internal displacement in Iraq (following the ones in January, June, and August 2014).**

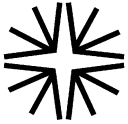
**The influx is expected to continue in the coming weeks and is putting additional pressure on the capacity and resources of the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG) and humanitarian actors. Humanitarian access to vulnerable populations in Anbar Governorate and other parts of western and central Iraq has been significantly reduced as a result of increased insecurity.**

**The Government of Iraq has established two official camps for recent IDPs from Anbar Governorate in Baghdad with a capacity for 366 families (200 caravans and 166 tents). More tents have been offered by the humanitarian community.**

**3.3. As of 5 October 2014, the International Organization for Migration’s (IOM) latest Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Iraq indicates ongoing displacement in several governorates and a continued gradual increase in displacement figures. There are 1,814,862 internally displaced people (302,477 families) in Iraq who have been displaced by the current crisis; this represents an increase of 27,870 people (4,645 families) since mid-September. The latest figures are not fully take into account the large-scale displacement from the fall-out of ISIL.**

**Most displaced people have originated from districts heavily impacted by conflict: Ninewa: 50 per cent (145,671 families); Anbar: 28 per cent (83,154 families); Salah al-Din: 13 per cent (37,935); and Diyala: 5 per cent (14,981).**

**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 Kurdish Region of Iraq (Dahuk, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah governorates) hosts 49 per cent of all IDPs (141,795 families). The majority originated from Ninewa Governorate.

About 40 per cent of the 1.8 million IDPs in Iraq have found shelter in various forms of spontaneous communal settlements, such as schools, abandoned or unfinished buildings and public buildings.

3.4. Escaping the escalating conflict from Anbar Governorate, which is edging closer to the capital Baghdad, is becoming increasingly difficult. Local authorities in Anbar Governorate and residents stated that continued fighting has given few options of where to flee. Several families may continue to make their way to Baghdad and onwards to other locations yet the journey is dangerous. Fighting in and around the town of Amiriyat al-Fallujah has blocked direct routes from the west to Baghdad, forcing IDPs to flee across the desert to Kerbala Governorate, before making their way to Baghdad. Entry to Baghdad for IDPs is becoming increasingly difficult, with displaced people having to secure a local sponsor for entry. Some other IDPs were said to be headed to the relative safety of small rural communities in Ramadi District.

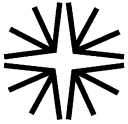
3.5. A large number of the population remains trapped due to the conflict, in fear of violent attacks and with no access to basic resources and humanitarian assistance.

3.6. The United Nations has declared the crisis in Iraq to be at the highest level of humanitarian emergency, on par with Syria, South Sudan, and Central African Republic.

3.7. Challenges persist and continue to grow. There are three main challenges facing relief agencies on the ground. The first challenge is access. It is very difficult to reach the close to half a million people in need of support in Anbar Province. The second big challenge is shelter. There are 800,000 IDPs in the Kurdistan Region, and about 390,000 are estimated to be in need of shelter and currently living in schools, under bridges or out in the open, in very bad conditions. Camps are being built and will accommodate 220,000 which will leave a shelter gap for about 170,000 people. The third main concern is the upcoming winter, when temperatures can get down to negative 16 degrees Celsius.

3.8. Preparing for Winter in Iraq: Thousands of families that fled attacks have reached the Kurdish Region in northern Iraq and are in need of food, shelter, clean water, medicine, and protection. In particular, these displaced families dread the onset of winter cold and rains.

The IOM estimates that there are 1.26 million IDPs throughout Iraq who are at direct risk from the upcoming winter weather. In the Kurdish Region of Iraq, which that houses an estimated 49% of internally displaced persons, temperatures can often dip to below freezing.



There are urgent interventions required to protect children and their families who will soon face sub-zero temperatures. The UN is reporting a funding shortfall of 360 million USD to assist families in preparing for the wet snow and cold, common to the mountainous areas of northern Iraq.

According to the UNHCR, on 13 October 2014, the Prime Minister of Iraq chaired a meeting with the UN Country Team to address the humanitarian response to the IDP crisis. The Government identified shelter, health, sanitation, and food as priority areas.<sup>1</sup>

The UN is calling for greater winter preparedness across Iraq. The winterization activities include the distribution of core relief items, including blankets, quilts, kerosene, heating stoves, jerry cans, as well as thermal floor mats and insulation to make tents warmer and more resistant to the harsh winter conditions, especially in the northern highlands.

The UN agencies and partners are continuing with their efforts on the ground, distributing food, medicines and building camps. The World Food Programme (WFP) is feeding 1 million people every month. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is taking care of building shelters, while the World Health Organization (WHO) is providing medicine and other supplies.

3.9. **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.

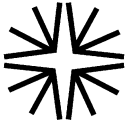
According to the UN monitoring, up to 700 children have been killed or maimed in Iraq since the beginning of the 2014, including in summary executions. **As of 15 October 2014, psychosocial support has been provided to some 8,173 children and 124 victims of sexual and gender-based violence.**

The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reports that comprehensive immunization campaigns for both polio and measles targeting 5.7 million children under five reached over 85 per cent coverage.

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 were forced to miss the beginning of the academic year as hundreds of schools are still occupied by people fleeing the ongoing violence.

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<sup>1</sup> Please see Point No 5



With the lack of sufficient alternative accommodations available, the Government has been forced to re-schedule the beginning of the academic year from 10 September to 22 October 2014.

According to the Integrated Coordination Office for Development and Humanitarian Affairs (ICODHA) of the United Nations, as of 19 October 2014, 904 schools remain occupied by 150,576 IDPs. An additional 137 schools are occupied by armed groups. In addition to schools that have been occupied by the displaced community, the on-going conflict has also led to damage and destruction of schools. In Anbar province 38 schools have been demolished or partially affected by bombardments and shelling. Five more have been damaged in Diyala, meanwhile 40 schools have been submerged under water when ISIS opened the Fallujah dam flooding the region west of Baghdad.

The UNICEF held a meeting with the General Director of the Directorate of Education (DoE), Dahuk to discuss the establishment of schools in the priority IDP camps in the Governorate. All parties agreed on the necessity to rely initially on the use of tents as temporary classrooms in Khanke, Bajid Kandala, Shariya and Qadia.

3.10. 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.

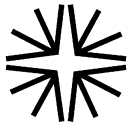
3.11. Services, trade, energy and transportation are disrupted or destroyed. Access to clean water has also emerged as a critical, life-threatening problem. Power cuts, coupled with a severe shortage of fuel, have left numerous communities without clean water.

With these circumstances in mind, the United States Agency for International Development's Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) is funding partners to work with municipal authorities to strengthen their existing water and sanitation networks in order to support the higher demand on systems due to the influx of IDPs. In parallel, the USAID/OFDA is also supporting Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). WASH partners to conduct an Emergency Market Mapping & Analysis (EMMA), in order to assess the capacity of private WASH service providers.

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.

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 ISIL.

Bureaucratic hurdles are also affecting relief efforts. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is concerned by reports of serious violations of international humanitarian law.



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, Australia 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, Australia 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.

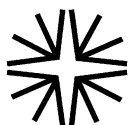
In June 2014, Ireland dispatched blankets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, and shelter supplies to those displaced by recent violence. These emergency stocks worth 220,000 Euro were distributed by the International humanitarian agency - GOAL, and were sent from the UN Humanitarian Response Depot in Dubai. 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. The 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, Ireland 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, 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, Norway 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.

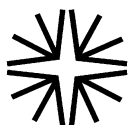
4.7. The United States is providing more than 48 million USD in additional financial year 2014 funding on a bilateral basis. This includes nearly 10 million USD from the USAID/OFDA in support of life-saving, multi-sector assistance to populations affected by the complex emergency. In addition, State/PRM 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 humanitarian funding to more than 186 million USD.

4.8. Since mid-June, the United Nations World Food Program - 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.

The 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. The 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
Australia			
Denmark	16/08/2014	3 Experts offered/one was deployed	Erbil Accepted
	20/08/2014	72 Family tents; 3 000 blankets; 6 power generators; medical supplies; high energy biscuits and nutritional kits	
	08/09/2014	225 tents, 1 980 blankets, 2 400 jerry cans	



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France		(capacity 10 liters)	Erbil Accepted
		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	
On bilateral basis			
Austria	18/08/2014	10 Interagency Emergency Health kit	Erbil Accepted
Belgium		30 tons of food and medicine	Erbil 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	

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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

4.10. According to the latest report of the OCHA, as of 23 October 2014, Austria, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and international organizations such as IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, USAID/OFDA, Save the Children (SC), Mercy Corps, WHO, WFP, International Rescue Committee (IRC) and the ICRC donated food and non-food items to Iraq. Total value of relief items is 32,925,587 USD.

For more information please follow the link:

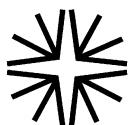
<http://logik.unocha.org/SitePages/SummaryReport.aspx?eid=16447>

5. The following requirements for international assistance have been detailed by Iraqi Authorities and the UN.

	Description	Effective Date	Quantity
5.1	Shelter (tents, winter blankets, transportable power station (120 KW), heater, kerosene, thermal floor mats, household kit, kitchen set, hygiene kit,)	ASAP	ASAM
5.2	Health (emergency health kit, medical kit, medical supplies, vaccines)	ASAP	ASAM
5.3	Sanitation (water treatment unit (RO), bathroom)	ASAP	ASAM
5.4	Food (water (bottle), baby food, food baskets)	ASAP	ASAM

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 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>