

NON - CLASSIFIED
EADRCC SITUATION REPORT No 7
IRAQ – IDP CRISIS

Message N°. : OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0062
Dtg : 19 December 2014, 11:40 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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Reference : EADRCC Situation Report No 6
OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0051

This report consists of : - 7 - 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.

3.2. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Principals met on 5 November 2014 and agreed to the requested Iraq "Level 3" (L3) (the highest level) extension for 6 months. The original declaration date for the L3 was 12 August 2014.

3.3. The humanitarian situation in Iraq has been deteriorating rapidly in the last months with the escalation of the armed conflict. The United Nations (UN) estimates that at least 23 million people are affected by the conflict.

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3.4. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) estimates at present there are more than 2 million IDPs in Iraq, of which at least 770,000 are in Northern Iraq and 1,030,000 in Central/Southern Iraq. Through the protection and assistance of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), the majority of these displaced – 60 per cent – are in Dahuk Governorate, followed by Erbil and Sulaymaniyah.

3.5. The UN-OCHA reports that Kirkuk also remains an area of high priority due to the large internally displaced population in the governorate. Current estimates stand at 180,000 internally displaced persons, making it the third most populous governorate for displaced people, on par with Erbil. Humanitarian operations in the governorate remain limited and coordination mechanisms are underdeveloped.

A first General Coordination Meeting in Kirkuk was held 8 December 2014, co-chaired by the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) and OCHA and attended by 40 people, including various international non-government organizations (NGOs), UN and government staff. Much of the conversation centred on how to improve coordination. As a result, the UN agencies and NGOs are accelerating plans to scale up their activities in Kirkuk.

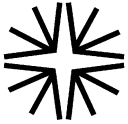
3.6. Many displaced persons are in hard-to-reach and inaccessible areas. An estimated 300 families are currently displaced in Sinjar Mountain in Kharse and in Beere Oura villages with many others scattered in small groups within the mountain area.

3.7. The Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster reports 22 camps open across Iraq as of 6 December and 16 currently under construction. About 104,000 individuals are in camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) and nearly 24,500 individuals are in camps in the centre and south of Iraq for a total camp population of over 128,000. For Dahuk, 11 of 16 camps have been completed with a total projected camp capacity of 242,000 people. An additional three camps are planned for opening by the end of December.

3.8. Preparing for Winter in Iraq: International Organization for Migration (IOM) reports that nearly 2 million displaced persons in Iraq are now facing a harsh winter, and an estimated 45% need shelter assistance and non-food items (NFIs) in order to survive freezing temperatures, rain, winds and snow.

While the Government of Iraq has committed 12 million litres of kerosene to the northern governorates of Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Dahuk for IDPs, much more is needed.

The United States Government (USG) continues to closely monitor and respond to the effects of cold weather in Iraq. The United States Agency for International Development's Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) partners are prioritizing light repairs and upgrades on unfinished



buildings, collective centers, and unoccupied houses, as well as procuring and distributing relief kits which include blankets, heaters, hygiene supplies, mattresses, and stoves to help IDPs meet their basic needs during the winter months. To date, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately 3.4 million USD for health care programs, including clinics and mobile medical teams, and approximately 3.2 million USD for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) activities such as sanitation infrastructure installation and the delivery of safe drinking water to help mitigate the spread of cold weather-related illnesses. Shelter support and emergency relief items including blankets, carpets, and mattresses are currently the most urgent needs among IDPs throughout Iraq in preparation for the winter months.

The UN is calling for 173.1 million USD to address the immediate needs of IDPs across Iraq in need of assistance over winter.

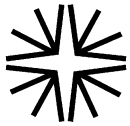
3.9. **Children in Iraq crisis:** Report from United Nations Iraq (UN Iraq) tells that children represent a high proportion of the IDPs and trapped people. Iraqi IDP children have experienced a wide variety of attacks and grave human rights violations and are facing the risk of violent attacks, no access 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.

Between January and September 2014 and excluding Anbar province for which figures are not available, a total of 7,715 civilians were killed and another 12,297 were injured in acts of terrorism and violence nationwide, according to the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). This includes 521 children killed and 379 injured.

According to the latest report of the OCHA, as of 12 December 2014, of the total 2.1 million IDPs across Iraq, 609,000 are school-age children between 6 and 17 years and an estimated 105,000 are children between the ages of 4 and 5 years. Of these, an estimated 33,640 school-age children between 6 and 17 years and 5,800 between the ages of 4 and 5 years are currently in camps. Currently over 575,000 school-age children (6 – 17) and 100,000 children (4 – 5) require access to education in non-camp settings. Over 660 schools are still being used by IDPs as shelters across Iraq and more than 130 schools are occupied by military forces.

3.10. World Health Organization (WHO) continues to support the Federal Ministry of Health and the Kurdistan Ministry of Health with the provision of health technologies (essential medicines and medical equipment). However, over this reporting period, areas of Haditha in Anbar remained inaccessible, making the delivery of life-saving supplies to the community challenging. The Ministry of Health airlifted medical supplies to the area.

Displacement of health workers is further complicating the provision of services for the affected populations. Since June 2014, 2,714 health workers have been displaced from Ninewa, Anbar, Salah al-Din, Sinjar and other inaccessible



areas to Duhok (2,532) and Suleimaniyah (182). Directorates of Health (DoH) are exploring options of re-deploying displaced health workers to health facilities in governorates where they currently reside.

With the influx of refugees into the Kurdistan Region, measles, polio and other infectious diseases pose a high risk to host communities and displaced persons. Thirteen (13) cases of viral hepatitis were reported among IDPs from Kirkuk (11 cases of hepatitis B and 2 cases of hepatitis C). All the cases were confirmed by laboratory. A shortage in measles vaccines has been reported in the country. Shortage of DTPHib (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis and Haemophilus influenzae type b), MMR (Measles, Mumps and Rubella) and Penta vaccine have also been reported in most provinces.

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.

IDPs in the central and southern governorates of Iraq do not have access to water heating equipment and other NFIs to provide hot water for washing and personal hygiene. The local governments of Wassit and Babylon governorates are requesting cluster support for the provision and installation of mobile latrines for IDPs.

With these circumstances in mind, the 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 partners to conduct an Emergency Market Mapping & Analysis (EMMA), in order to assess the capacity of private WASH service providers.

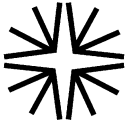
The UN and other relief actors working in the region have identified WASH as an area of acute need, with 5 million Iraqis identified as needing emergency water and sanitation assistance.

3.12. Food security is a rapidly growing concern in central and northern Iraq. International NGOs are concerned about the food security of hundreds of thousands of people, especially those residing in active conflict zones. There are 2.8 million people in need of food assistance.

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.

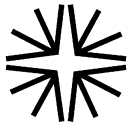
In June 2014, Ireland dispatched blankets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, and shelter supplies to those displaced by recent violence. These emergency stocks worth 220,000 Euro were distributed by the International humanitarian agency - GOAL, and were sent from the UN Humanitarian Response Depot in Dubai. 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 (The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (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.

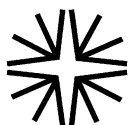
4.8. The United Kingdom has provided 23 million British Pound (GBP) (approximately 36.6 million USD) of humanitarian funding to Iraq in three rounds since the beginning of June. This includes: up to 4 million GBP (approximately 6.3 million USD) for humanitarian supplies (including the delivery of supplies to Erbil (including assistance delivered through the EU's Civil Protection Mechanism), and air drops to the Sinjar Mountains and Amerli); 17.5 million GBP (approximately 27.8 million USD) funding to the ICRC, UN agencies, and NGO partners, to provide basic life-saving assistance, including food, shelter, water, sanitation and medical care; and 1.5 million GBP (approximately 2.3 million USD) for technical assistance and support to the overall humanitarian response.

4.9. Since mid-June, the UN 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.

4.10. **According to the latest report of the OCHA, as of 18 December 2014, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Qatar, Russian Federation, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United States and international organizations such as the IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, USAID/OFDA, Save the Children (SC), Mercy Corps, WHO, WFP, International Rescue Committee (IRC) and the ICRC donated food and NFIs to Iraq through different channels. Grand total: 1,057,047 USD.**

For more information please follow the link:

http://fts.unocha.org/reports/daily/ocha_R10_E16447_asof_1411120301.pdf



5. The following requirements for international assistance have been detailed by Iraqi Authorities and the UN for Winter Period (November 2014 to March 2015).

	Items	Effective Date	Quantity
5.1	Clothing	ASAP	ASAM
5.2	Shelter and related items	ASAP	ASAM
5.3	Winterisation NFIs	ASAP	ASAM
5.4	Food	ASAP	ASAM
5.5	Health services	ASAP	ASAM
5.6	WASH	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:**

Name:	Dr. Hussein ALI DAWOOD
Organisation:	Deputy Prime Minister Office, High Committee for IDP's families relief & sheltering due to terrorism operations / General Secretary
Mobile:	+ 9647901948325; +9647500805079
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 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
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