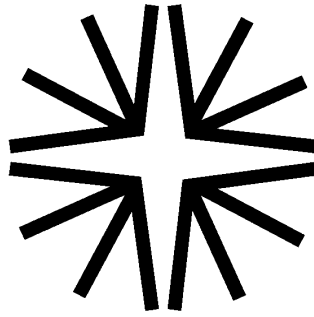


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EADRCC SITUATION REPORT No 8
IRAQ – IDP CRISIS

Message N°. : OPS(EADRCC)(2015)0007
Dtg : 19 February 2015, 14:30 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 : EADRCC Situation Report No 7
OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0062

This report consists of : - 8 - pages

1. 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 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.

3.3. **Between January 2014 and January 2015 and excluding Anbar province for which figures are not available, a total of 10 977 civilians were killed and another 18 442 were injured in acts of terrorism and violence nationwide, according to the UN**

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Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI). Baghdad was the worst affected Governorate with 1 014 civilian casualties (256 killed, 758 injured).

3.4. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) with reference to International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) reports that 2.18 million persons have now been identified as internally displaced across Iraq. Of the total number of displaced people Iraq-wide, more than 650,000 people are living in critical shelter arrangements such as informal settlements, religious buildings, schools, and unfinished buildings. The largest segment of this critically sheltered population is in Dahuk (29 per cent), and in Anbar (15 per cent).

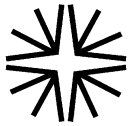
3.5. The United States Agency for International Development's Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) with reference to the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster reports that more than 187,400 people reside in 25 formal IDP camps throughout Iraq, including nearly 160,200 people living in 13 IDP camps in Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I). Throughout the country, 12 IDP camps with a planned capacity of approximately 390,600 people remain under construction.

3.6. According to the "Immediate Response Plan 2" (IRP2), Dahuk continues to host the highest number of displaced, however, increased displacement to Sulaymaniyah has caused the proportional distribution of the IDPs to shift slightly over the past few months. Dahuk now hosts 62 per cent of IDPs in the KR-I followed by Erbil (20 per cent) and Sulaymaniyah (18 per cent).

3.7. According to the European Commission's Humanitarian aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO), humanitarian access is the main challenge in the delivery of aid, with ongoing violence and insecurity impacting humanitarian operations. There are 3,6 million people living in areas controlled by the ISIL, 2,2 million of which are in urgent need of aid, and who are particularly difficult to access.

3.8. Winter in Iraq: 50,000 internally displaced families across the KR-I had received winter items as of 25 January 2015. Kerosene distribution continued in the KR-I throughout January. To complement the Government's provision of 8,417,210 litres of kerosene to IDPs, as of January 25, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had distributed 6.1 million litres of kerosene, thus meeting the heating and cooking needs of 39,611 families.

As part of the IOM's winterization response, 820,000 litres of kerosene to 4,100 vulnerable families have been distributed, in order to supplement winterized NFI kits and tents. These NFI kits include heaters, blankets, stoves, carpets, mattresses and plastic tarps, among other essential items. The IOM has also started distributing clothing vouchers.



3.9. **Children in Iraq crisis:** According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), half of the 2.2 million Iraqis internally displaced are children.

Over 2,000 verified cases of grave child rights violations underscore the need for strengthened protection as well as monitoring and response mechanisms. The poor nutritional status of children, compounded by the cold, has significantly increased respiratory infections among infants.

To reduce the risk of communicable diseases, the UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) supported the Iraqi Ministry of Health to conduct six national and four sub-national polio immunization campaigns, immunizing over 5.6 million children against polio. Among these, some 340,000 IDP children were also vaccinated against measles.

Over 38,000 children benefitted from expanded access to education, and over 13,000 children benefitted from psycho-social support and access to recreational opportunities at Child Friendly Spaces in an effort to provide a sense of normality and to strengthen coping mechanisms.

The OCHA reports that of the total IDPs across Iraq, 615,000 are school age children between ages 6 to 17 years and an estimated 105,000 children between the ages of 4-5 years. Only 57,000 or 8 per cent of these children are currently in camps. 9,020 families or 54,120 IDPs are occupying 500 school buildings, mostly in central and southern Iraq. Anbar is the most affected, with 376 schools occupied. A further 130 schools are currently occupied by military forces.

The UNICEF is requesting for 319.4 million USD to meet the growing humanitarian needs of children and women in Iraq in 2015.

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).

With the influx of refugees into the KR-I, 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.

Insecurity continues to hamper IDPs' access to health facilities in areas of Anbar, Kirkuk, and Ninewa Governorates, the UN reports. Between 20 December 2014 and 9 January 2015, humanitarian organizations provided medical care for more than 8,500 patients—including IDPs and host community members—in Sulaymaniyah, Dahuk, Erbil, and Kirkuk governorates.



There were over 280 cases of diabetes and over 450 cases of hypertension received treatment with 390 patients receiving psychosocial support /mental health services. Over 5,800 women delivered with the assistance of a skilled birth attendant. Close to 600 IDPs attended health education sessions, including topics such as nutrition, the prevention of skin diseases, and acute pneumonia amongst children.

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.

An estimated 200 IDP households newly arrived to the town of Dhuluiya, Saladin, in early January lacked access to safe drinking water and faced a shortage of hygiene commodities, according to the UN. In response, humanitarian organizations delivered water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies to the affected population, providing 400 sets of bottled water, 400 rolls of garbage bags, 200 hygiene kits, 200 buckets, and 200 packs of diapers as of January 9.

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.

For families who are temporarily settled and have access to cooking facilities, the World Food Programme (WFP) provides a one month Family Food Parcels (FFP). These substantial rations include basic food essentials such as rice, lentils, and salt, and are nutritionally designed to meet the daily intake requirements of a family of five for 30 days.

Since 1 January 2015, the WFP has provided support to approximately 424,000 people with FFPs in Dahuk, Sulaymaniyah, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Missan, Basrah, Kerbala, Thi-Qar, Wassit, Babylon and Najaf Governorates.

The WFP is distributing food vouchers to displaced people in Erbil Governorate, Zakho and Dahuk cities in Dahuk, and three districts in Sulaymaniyah, partnering with World Vision International (WVI), Save the Children International (SCI) and other actors.



Each family member receives one food voucher per month, worth 26 USD. These can be redeemed at selected local shops, empowering families to select their preferred goods. In January 2015, approximately 104,000 displaced people have received the WFP food vouchers.

4. Assistance provided by Allied and Partner nations and International organizations:

4.1. On 20 September 2014, Australia announced an approximately 2 million Australian dollar (or 1.7 million USD) contribution to the UN 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.

4.2. 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.

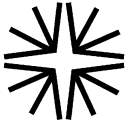
4.3. For 2014 the contribution of Ireland to the crisis in Iraq stands at 1,155,000 Euro.

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.

4.4. 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 International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to support their emergency response activities in Northern Iraq where thousands of families had fled the advances of ISIL.

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. 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.

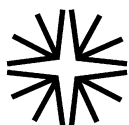
4.7. Through its main partners (ICRC, UNHCR, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), SCI Switzerland, Norwegian Refugee Council, National Coordination Committee for Iraq and War Child) implementing response activities in favor of IDP's in Iraq, Switzerland is providing more than 9 million 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.

4.8. 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 non-government organization (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. **The United States Government has supported the Iraq humanitarian response with nearly 218.4 million USD in financial year (FY) 2014 and FY 2015 funding. This includes nearly 10.2 million USD in FY 2015 assistance from USAID/OFDA for programs providing life-saving assistance to vulnerable Iraqis.**

4.10. 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 Anbar, Najaf, Sulaymaniyah, Dahuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, and Ninewa.

4.11. **According to the latest report of the OCHA, as of 19 February 2015, 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, 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: 1,101,115,316 USD.**



For more information please follow the link:

http://fts.unocha.org/reports/daily/ocha_R10_E16447_asof_1502190301.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.



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8.3. The Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre can be reached in the following ways:

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