

NON - CLASSIFIED
EADRCC SITUATION REPORT No 10
IRAQ – IDP CRISIS

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Dtg : 08 September 2015, 07:00 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 Situation Report No 9
OPS(EADRCC)(2015)0025

This report consists of : - 7 - 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**

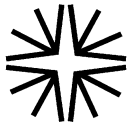
3. Description of the situation.

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.

3.2. **Protracted ground fighting and airstrikes continue to be reported in western Anbar governorate, mostly in Falluja and Ramadi districts. Thousands of people have streamed out of the cities, fleeing the brutal clashes between the ISIL and Iraqi security forces.**

3.3. **According to the latest report of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), as of 01 September 2015, access across the Bzeibiz bridge (the bridge linking Anbar and Baghdad governorates) and**

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safer areas on the east banks of the Euphrates remains limited, leaving many displaced people stranded on the west banks in camps and informal settlements.

3.4. Efforts are ongoing to improve the situation for people residing in proximity of the Bzeibiz bridge and in the Amer-iyat al Falluja area. Humanitarian partners continue to provide emergency response services to displaced people including daily water trucking, food assistance, shelter and household items in most affected areas where displaced people have concentrated. Health partners deployed two mobile clinics to the Bzeibiz bridge area at the outset of the crisis.

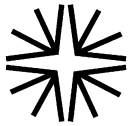
3.5. Iraq is now contending with one of the largest internally displaced populations in the world. The UN estimates that at least 23 million people are affected by the conflict. **The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has identified 3,176,946 displaced Iraqis between January 2014 and 13 August 2015. The primary reason indicated for displacement is generalized violence and armed conflict (96 per cent).** 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 and in Anbar.

3.6. According to casualty figures released on 1 August 2015 by the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), a total number of 1,332 Iraqis were killed (including civilians, civilian police and casualty figures in Anbar) and another 2,108 were injured in acts of terrorism, violence and armed conflict in July 2015. The number of civilians killed is 844 (including 27 civilian police and casualty figures in Anbar), and the number of civilians injured is 1,616 (including 38 civilian police and casualty figures in Anbar).

3.7. Children in Iraq crisis: About 3.2 million school aged children have been affected by the current crisis. Over 1 million of these children are displaced school aged girls and boys.

Security is hindering the provision of services to learners in Anbar and Salah al-Din governorates. There is limited capacity to provide space for displaced children's access to education across the country. There is also a lack of resources and funding within the education sector. Schools lack the necessary desks, books and school materials to ensure a basic quality of education. Families need support for expenses for learning materials and transportation.

Poor nutritional status, inadequate health care, and an education sector stretched to breaking point all affect the children caught up in this crisis. Those traumatized by violence, destruction and the cumulative destitution of their families need urgent support. According to the OCHA, 136 girls and 159 boys were provided with specialized psychosocial support services in Basrah Governorate.



The OCHA reports that funds for child protection activities have been exhausted at the IDP camps of Chamishku, Kabarto 1 and 2, Shariya, Beseve 1 and 2, and Qadia in Dahuk Governorate, as well as Mamilian IDP Camp in Ninewa Governorate. To ensure that the needs of children continue to be met, child protection agencies are currently working voluntarily without pay.

3.8. Humanitarian access to areas beyond government or Kurdish control remains limited with IDPs in these areas being extremely hard-to-reach. In areas accessible to humanitarian organisations, assistance has been complicated by lack of documentation, and administrative challenges. Funding shortages resulting from lower oil revenues have seriously limited the capacity of the national authorities to respond.

3.9. Food security is a rapidly growing concern in central and northern Iraq. International non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are concerned about the food security of hundreds of thousands of people, especially those residing in active conflict zones.

According to the OCHA, at least 4.4 million people are estimated to need food assistance. Approximately 3,500 people require food assistance in Kirkuk Governorate. Nearly 1,200 IDPs living in tents in Al-Hardanai, 30 km south of Samarra District, Saladin Governorate, require urgent food, water and shelter support.

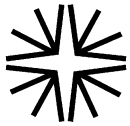
3.10. World Health Organization (WHO) continues to support the Federal Ministry of Health and the Kurdistan Ministry of Health with the provision of health technologies (essential medicines and medical equipment). The WHO has sent mobile health teams and ambulances to areas where the displaced are fleeing.

The Iraq Ministry of Health supported the airlifting of life-saving medicines and medical supplies to health facilities in Haditha city in Al Baghdadi district. The consignment contained seven inter-agency emergency health kits, including one basic kit with essential medicines, two surgical kits and trauma kits. The total consignment is sufficient to treat 16,000 people for three months.

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 non-food items (NFIs) to provide hot water for washing and personal hygiene.

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. On 6 April 2015 the Republic of Belarus carried out the delivery of humanitarian assistance (food and essentials) with a total mass of 41 tones and a volume of 80 cubic meters.

4.3. 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.

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

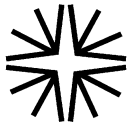
In June 2014, Ireland dispatched blankets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, and shelter supplies to those displaced by recent violence. These emergency stocks worth 220,000 Euro were distributed by the International humanitarian agency - GOAL, and were sent from the UN Humanitarian Response Depot in Dubai.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

4.5. 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.

4.6. 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.

4.7. 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.

4.8. Through its main partners (ICRC, UNHCR, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), SCI Switzerland, NRC, 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.

4.9. **The United Kingdom** has pledged a total of 39.5 million British Pound (GBP) (approximately 60 million USD) in respond to the humanitarian crisis in Iraq. 23 million GBP was pledged in the summer of 2014 to provide basic life-saving assistance including food, shelter, water, sanitation and medical care (including 9 UK conducted air-drops to Mt Sinjar and Amerli). A further 16.5 million GBP was committed at the outset of winter 2014 to deliver essential supplies to displaced families. The current 39.5 million GBP programme has now been fully allocated, including: 21 million GBP to UN agencies and ICRC; 12 million GBP to NGOs; 3.5 million GBP in humanitarian supplies, including 9 UK conducted air drops and 3 million GBP in technical support (humanitarian advisors in country, and support to Joint Crisis Centre).

4.10. **The United States Government** has supported the Iraq humanitarian response with more than 477 million USD in financial years (FY) 2014 and 2015. This includes an additional 62 million USD in FY 2015 funding to aid conflict-affected populations in Iraq and displaced Iraqis in the region.

4.11. 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.

4.12. According to the latest report of the OCHA, as of 08 September 2015, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, 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, ECHO, 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: 1,161,546,519 USD.

For more information please follow the link:

https://fts.unocha.org/reports/daily/ocha_R10_E16447_asof_1509080300.pdf

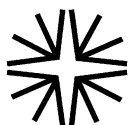


5. The following requirements for international assistance have been detailed by Iraqi Authorities as of May 2015:

N	Main type of assistance	Items	Quantity	Effective Date
5.1	Food, water and relief	Food baskets (dry foods, rice, sugar)	50000	ASAP
		Baby foods, milk (kg)	2500	
		Water treatment unit (RO) 25 m ³ /hr	100	
		Automatic bakery factory	50	
		Food processing factory	50	
5.2	Health	Medical field hospital	15	15 July 2015
		fully equipped ambulances	15	
		First aid kit	2500	
		Essential medicine (ton)	20	
5.3	Sheltering	Sets of aluminum tableware, field folding furniture sets	100000	ASAP
		Tents	12500	
		Caravans (management, bath and showers, medical and para medical staff)	1000	
		Kitchen set	5000	15 July 2015
		Heater	5000	
		Bathroom	5000	
5.4	Power	Transportable power station (120 KW)	15	1 August 2015
		Electrical cables, access kit	1500	

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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