

NON - CLASSIFIED
EADRCC SITUATION REPORT No 11
IRAQ – IDP CRISIS

Message N°. : OPS(EADRCC)(2015)0081
Dtg : 10 December 2015, 4:00 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 10
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This report consists of : - 9 - pages

1. NATO received on 19 August 2014 a relief assistance request from the Iraqi Government.

The following information has been provided:

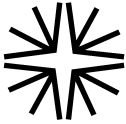
2. General Situation

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. **According to the latest report of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), as of 8-14 November 2015, The most recent IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) indicates that, between January 2014 and 9 November, over 1.96 million people have been displaced throughout Iraq and are located in over 2,000 separate sites. The DTM has tracked displacement until 9 November, and does not capture the recent displacement in Salah-al Din Governorate which occurred about a week ago. Considering available information and DTM methodology, the**



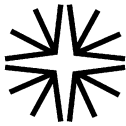
Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) is now using 2.1 million IDPs as a planning figure for the response.

Since early September over 200,000 individuals were displaced by continued insecurity, mostly in the governorates of Kirkuk, Anbar, Salah al-Din, Diyala and Ninewa. A considerable number of displaced remain within their home governorates, but as many as 1.2 million individuals (61 per cent of the caseload), have fled outside of their governorate of origin. The Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I)'s Dahuk Governorate hosts the largest displaced population (22 per cent, or 430,000 individuals). Overall, the KR-I hosts 47 per cent (some 930,000 individuals), of Iraq's displaced populations. The central north region is hosting an estimated approximately 900,000 IDPs, (45 per cent of the total caseload), while about 150,000 individuals, or 8 per cent, have sought refuge in the south.

3.3. A substantial displacement took place in the last week from the Salah al-Din sub district of Al-Alam near Tikrit. ISIL and its armed group affiliates first imposed a curfew and then gave a 24-hour ultimatum for some tribal members to leave their homes. About 50 houses belonging to former members of the army and police services were destroyed and an estimated 3,000 families (18,000 individuals) fled, mostly to Kirkuk Governorate, and others have tried to reach Baghdad, Erbil – where access is restricted - but also conflict-affected areas in Anbar Governorate. More than 150 al-Jubouri tribe members were arrested in Al-Alam and whereabouts remain unknown. At present, the Kirkuk Provincial Council estimates Kirkuk is currently hosting about 62,000 IDP families (372,000 individuals), with numbers only expected to increase with continued displacements.

3.4. Country-wide, the distribution of fuel for cooking and heating needs to vulnerable populations, with the immediate prospect of below-freezing temperatures, remains unresolved. It is still unclear whether the Government will provide displaced populations with kerosene at subsidised prices.

3.5. The IDPs remaining in 104 secondary schools in Dahuk, Sumel and Zakho districts in the Dahuk Governorate have all been relocated to camps. The evacuation of primary schools in the governorate is also underway. Latest reports indicate 2,616 families (15,696 individuals) have so far been relocated from the schools to Sharya Camp, which has a planned capacity of 24,000 individuals. Chamishku Camp has been filled to its near capacity of 30,000 individuals with the relocation of 4,800 families (28,800 individuals) to the 5,000-tented camp. The relocation of IDPs in the governorate's remaining primary schools is scheduled to begin on 16 November, initially with 650 families moving to Berseve II camp in Zakho district. All governorate schools are scheduled to open for the delayed start of the 2014/2015 academic year on 1 December. Health facilities close to Sharya Camp are expected to be swamped, as the camp has no health facility. WHO is planning to dispatch a mobile clinic to the camp. In Chamishku Camp, a health partner, is reportedly providing some limited health support. Health and protection clusters are concerned about the health implications of the layout of Sharya Camp, with



too many people in its relatively small tents, the lack of drainage, which will likely lead to standing water and increase the risk of vector-borne disease, as well as long distances to an inadequate number of latrines. (At 36 people per latrine it is almost twice the 20 people per latrine Sphere standard). The protection cluster is in addition concerned about the way different communities are located within the camp, in one case with feuding families having being allotted adjacent tents.

3.6. Country-wide, the distribution of fuel for cooking and heating needs to vulnerable populations, with the immediate prospect of below-freezing temperatures, remains unresolved. It is still unclear whether the Government will provide displaced populations with kerosene at subsidised prices.

3.7. Government Field teams continue to provide an urgent assistance to the IDPs in the rain swept areas and relocate IDP families to another sheltering sites. Facilitated by JCMC and NOC, MEDIAR visited Alzaidan area in Abu Ghraib District to conduct primary assessment on health and medical situation and provide health and medical assistance to the IDP families. WHO is working with MOH to provide health and medical assistance to IDPs families particularly after 160 health facilities and 14 hospitals are damaged by terrorist acts in Anbar, Salah Al-Din and Kirkuk Governorates.

3.8. IDPs already living in rented accommodation may soon have to seek alternate shelter as for many their financial resources are becoming depleted.

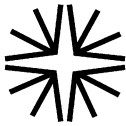
3.9. Completion of some camps under development in KR-I (especially in Dahuk Governorate) is delayed until the end of December; this means that some IDPs might not receive winterization items before moving into camps.

3.10. The lack of adequate and insulated shelter, as well as household and personal NFIs, to mitigate against low winter temperatures will impact on the health status of vulnerable populations.

3.11. There are shortages of life-saving medications, specifically for those suffering from chronic illnesses.

3.12. 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) had 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).

3.13. 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.

3.14. 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.

3.15. 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

3.16. 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.

3.17. 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.

3.18. **31 cholera cases were laboratory confirmed to make the accumulative number 2325 cases until 3 November 2015.**

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

4.1. **Ministry of Displacement and Migration of Iraq (MODM) issued 554,819 smart cards to IDPs to receive their financial grants.**



4.2. **14.378 IDP families in Babil Governorate. 9.104 of 9.850 families included by, received financial grants.**

4.3. **MODM and its field teams are working to relieve IDP families in camps and sheltering centers. Urgent actions are taken to provide food items and basic needs and replace the rain damaged tents .2.935 tents, 8.125 mattresses, 7.875 pillows, 8.125 blankets and 5.005 food parcels. Here is the most of its field actions**

4.4. In a statement issued by UNICEF , 2 million children are out of school and 1.2 million children are threatened to leave school due to difficult circumstance that Iraq is living unless 5.300 schools are used across the country .1 of 5 schools is damaged or destroyed due to terrorist acts or used as shelter to IDP. Based on this finding ,UNICEF provided access to education for 1.5 million children via :

4.4.1 **Building 40 new schools and constructing 141 precast classes in different areas across the country.**

4.4.2. **11. Set up 1.585 m2 space for temporary education targeting 220.000 IDPs to complete their education.**

4.5. 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.

4.6. 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.

4.7. 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.

4.8. 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.

4.9. 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.

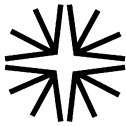
4.10. On 19 September 2014, Norway announced the allocation of 63 million Norwegian kroner (or 9.9 million USD) in additional funding to provide emergency relief assistance, including food, shelter support, and winterization aid, for conflict-affected Iraqi populations. Since January 2014, Norway has contributed a total of 200 million Norwegian kroner (31.4 million USD) to the humanitarian response in Iraq.

4.11. 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.

4.12. 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 IDPs 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.

4.13. 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).

4.14. 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.

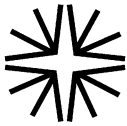
4.15. **The Kingdom of Jordan** according to the latest report of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), as of 8-14 November 2015 recently airfreighted humanitarian assistance to Al Assad Air Base, near to where hundreds of thousands of residents and displaced people are under siege by ISIL and their armed group affiliates in the city of Al-Baghdadi and Haditha district in Anbar Governorate. The assistance included flour, rice and oil, but only covered the needs of less than 10 per cent of vulnerable populations, including 5,000 members of the recently-displaced Albu Nimr tribe, according to local sources.

4.16. On a date of 8th December 2015 - In a ceremony in Baghdad today, **Sweden** signed a US\$4 million agreement with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to support stabilization in newly liberated areas of Iraq. The contribution, provided to UNDP's Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization (FFIS), will help thousands of people as they try to restart their lives in areas which have been retaken from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).

4.17. 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.

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 m3/hr	100	
		Automatic bakery factory	50	
		Food processing factory	50	
5.2		Medical field hospital	15	15 July 2015



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	Health	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.

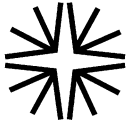
7. The Operational Points of Contact in Iraq can be reached in the following ways:

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.

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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
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