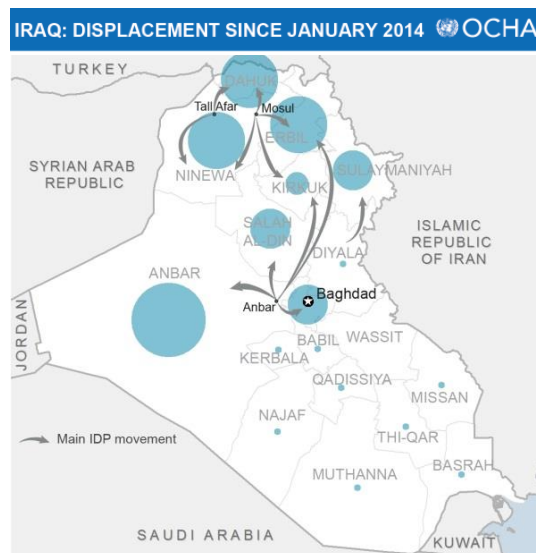




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. The next report will be issued on or around 11 July.

## Highlights

- Humanitarian conditions in Iraq continue to deteriorate, with displacement remaining highly fluid and wide-spread, challenging efforts to identify, register and assist people.
- At least 1,200 locations throughout Iraq are now hosting people displaced since January 2014.
- In areas under opposition influence and control, reports of food, water, health and electricity shortages are increasing.
- Access to areas within the governorates of Anbar, Babylon, Diyala, Salah Al-Din, Kirkuk and Ninewa governorates remains difficult due to ongoing violent clashes and due to the disruption of communication and transportation routes and a widespread shortage of petrol throughout most of northern and central Iraq.
- Pledges of US\$540 million in support of the needs of Iraqis displaced within Iraq have been received to date.



**1.5million**

Affected people

**1.2million**

Internally displaced (estimated)

**1million**

Targeted for assistance

## Situation Overview

Since January 2014, a surge in violence between armed groups and government forces has resulted in an estimated 1.2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in central and northern Iraq and an estimated 1.5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. In Anbar Province, approximately 550,000 people remain displaced by fighting centred on the cities of Fallujah and Ramadi.

Since the fall of Mosul in June, the DTM has identified the locations of 62,559 IDP families (375,354 individuals) in 390 different locations. As of 2 July, Ninewa (53%) and Salah al-Din (40%) were the two largest governorates of origin for identified IDP families in June in the north, according to the International Organisation for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). A total of 33,438 families (an estimated 200,628 individuals) were displaced from Ninewa, and 24,880 families (an estimated 149,280 individuals) were displaced from Salah Al-Din.

While the majority of IDPs have sought shelter with host communities, or are renting accommodation, or staying in hotels, a significant number are currently located in public building such as mosques and schools. These populations are in dire need of assistance, as they currently have no access to even basis services and supplies. The situation remains highly fluid.

### IDP Camps

Two IDP camps have been established by the Kurdistan Regional Government, with several others under consideration. The Gamawa IDP Camp in Shekhan District received another 15 families during the week, bringing the current total camp population to 172 families. However, movements in and out of the camp remain relatively fluid. New arrivals were provided with shelter (ready installed tents), CRI packages and a food parcel. Difficulties in

[+ For more information, see "background on the crisis" at the end of the report](#)

the camp are necessitating that site planning for the camp be revised, in order to give enough space for tents and emergency water and sanitation infrastructure.

The Khazir Transit Camp received an additional 100 families during the week, bringing the estimated total number of families in the camp to 550. Initial registration in the camp has been conducted by the Erbil Refugee Council (ERC), however, the fluid movement of families in and out of the camp now necessitates that this be further updated. Critical issues relating to securing the perimeter of the camp and the identification of newly arriving (and departing) families remain, and are being addressed by the ERC and humanitarian actors.

The Baharka Transit Camp north of Erbil has been opened and contains a few families. These IDPs report having no other options for residence. Additional assistance for these families, particularly food, was identified as a critical gap and several monitoring and assistance missions were undertaken during the week to improve conditions there.

### Kirkuk

On 3 July a team led by the Humanitarian Coordinator and accompanied by UNHCR, OCHA and UNAMI's Integrated Coordination Office for Development and Humanitarian Affairs (ICODHA) representatives visited Kirkuk where they met with the Governor and IDP representatives. The Governor expressed his satisfaction with the establishment of a presence of OCHA and ICODHA in Kirkuk.

The Governor reported the presence of approximately 7,000 IDP families from Salah-EI-Din, Ninewa and Diyala who sought refuge in Kirkuk. The displaced are now housed in temporary accommodations and with host families. IDPs representatives expressed concern about their living conditions and of their inability to pay for rent of housing. Similar issues were raised by the Governor who asked for the support of the UN and its partners to establish four collective centres which could host up to a total of 10,000 families. In an effort to ensure a dignified temporary solution for the displaced, it was agreed that such centres will need to be located close to the city. This will facilitate access to water, electricity, market and basic services such as education and health. In consideration of the upcoming winter season, it was further agreed to build shelters (possibly IKEA) rather than erecting tents. The IDPs welcomed the idea of collective centres provided by the Government and supported by the UN and its partners.

When discussing about return, the IDPs stressed that they would be ready to go back to their place of origin if and when payment of salaries and basic services could be guaranteed and if the security situation improves.

### Sinjar

An estimated 10,000 IDP families are residing in Sinjar town and its environs, after having been displaced by clashes in Telafar district in Ninewa Governorate. The conditions of these families remains dire, with the remoteness of the area and surrounding insecurity presenting a particular challenge to the delivery of humanitarian assistance there. On 2 July, humanitarian actors provided additional assistance in the form of four water bladder tanks (30,000 litre capacity), 14,000 soaps, emergency medical kits, four tents, 30 mobile latrines, 10 mobile showers and 25 recreation kits for children. This assistance adds to other assistance previously provided by humanitarian actors and the Kurdistan Regional Government.

### Khanaqin, Diyala

Families displaced by violence in Diyala, Salah Al-Din and other areas continue to arrive in Khanaqin in northeastern Diyala. Nearly 4,000 families are estimated to be displaced in town, with many residing with relatives or in rental houses. A number of families are also located in three camp-like settlement areas in Bahari Taza, Alyawa and the Stadium. Similar to other areas of displacement, registration of the displaced is difficult as families arrive and depart in a rapid manner.

According to humanitarian actors on the ground, the priority needs for the displaced include water, sanitation, health care, food and shelter. Whilst some water trucking has been conducted in Bahari Taza and Alyawa, a more sustainable solution is needed. Food rations and hygiene kits for 4,000 families are being organized, whilst some 350 tents have been distributed.

\*\* There are currently 225,475 Syrian refugees in Iraq



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### Needs:

- Water shortages are increasingly being reported in a number of areas, particularly in the Ninewa Plains, as well as in Mosul, Khanaqin, Sinjar. Water shortages are the result of the seizure of water resources by armed actors as well as the electricity and fuel shortages affecting many areas of northern Iraq.
- Access to water remains a critical need for people on the move, while they are displacing. With summer temperatures reaching well over 40 degrees and many families fasting in observation of Ramadan, the lack of access to clean drinking water remains a urgent challenge.

### Response:

- Water trucking and the distribution of water bottles underway in Al-Hamdaniya and Tilkaif districts (Ninewa Governorate) by partners with discussions under way for permanent solutions.
- Four bladder tanks of 30,000 litre capacity were dispatched for more than 1,100 beneficiaries in Sinjar and provided 23,400 litres of bottled water in 1,560 IDPs in Ninewa Governorate.
- Humanitarian partners and local charitable organizations and individuals continue to provide water to the camps and to people on the move, however, the response remains insufficient.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Durable solutions, particularly for remote or other hard to reach areas, are needed to address the growing water crisis and to stabilise local communities, many of which are hosting newly displaced families.
- Rapid response to people on the move, particularly those delayed while crossing checkpoints, remains a critical gap.



## Food Security

### Needs:

- A food security expert has conducted a rapid food security assessment for all conflict-affected areas across Iraq. Preliminary findings are now being reviewed and incorporated into planning.

### Response:

- In the first 15 days of the response, food assistance has reached more than 90,000 individuals.
- Monthly family food parcels, comprised of rice, wheat flour, dry pulses, bulgur, canned beans, vegetable oil, pasta, sugar and salt, have been distributed to more than 18,000 families, in six districts of Ninewa: Talafar, Sinjar, Akre, Al-shikhan, Tilkaif, Al-Hamdaniya and additionally in Erbil, Sulmaniyah, Diyala, Kirkuk City, Kerbala and Babel and Al-Anbar.
- The food security cluster is scaling up operations and has deployed a dedicated coordinator to Erbil.
- Negotiations are under way with local bakers in Dohuk to produce fresh bread from the wheat flour rations for people living in IDP camps.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Insecurity and the fluid nature of the crisis, with many people being displaced multiple times, presents significant challenges for the provision of humanitarian assistance, particularly to those most vulnerable (female-headed households, the disabled, children and pregnant and lactating women).
- Access to areas and hotspots can change on a rapid basis.



## Shelter

### Needs:

- Shelter remains a critical need for IDPs staying in schools, churches, mosques and other collective centers. The concentration of IDPs residing in collective centers remains heaviest in areas near Mosul, including in Tilkaif, Al-Hamdaniyah, Shekhan and Khanaqin districts, as well as in numerous areas in Anbar. IDPs residing in Sinjar are also in urgent need for additional shelter solutions, with some families reported as residing in open areas and in 15 schools.

- For IDPs with no other options, camps are being established by local authorities as a last resort. However, difficult weather conditions make tents an insufficient solution over the medium term.

#### Response:

- In addition to providing cash assistance and tents to the most vulnerable IDPs, humanitarian shelter actors are developing a schematic of shelter solutions, in order to provide technical standards to guide the emergency response to displaced people. This schema will assist humanitarian actors, donors and local authorities in working together to identify the best shelter option for any IDP population.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- With the upcoming third-sitting of exams in mid-August, alternative shelter solutions need to be identified to relocate IDPs now residing in schools.



## Health

#### Needs:

- The Ministry of Health's main vaccination store in Tikrit was reportedly damaged during armed clashes and shelling. Reportedly the entire stock of vaccines and cold chain infrastructure was damaged.
- New diarrhea cases are reported on a daily basis in Sinjar and Khazir camp. The mobile health clinic established by the KRG Directorate of Health receives more than 200 patients per day, including 30 with diarrheal diseases.

#### Response:

- Since 9 June, humanitarian actors have provided medicines and medical supplies for more than 170,000 beneficiaries across Iraq.
- More than 15 tonnes of medicines and medical supplies by military aircraft from the central supply store in Baghdad to Erbil. These will be distributed by the federal government to health facilities in Ninewa governorate, including Mosul.
- Risk assessments for diarrhoeal diseases, including cholera in KRI, have been conducted, as have trainings for more than 30 national health professionals on the management of diarrhoeal diseases.
- Support for reproductive health has been mobilized, with more than 80 reproductive health kits en route to Iraq to support the normal and emergency obstetric care of more than 750,000 women.
- A training on the Minimum Initial Service Package was conducted for 20 health care providers and managers.
- Two social workers were posted at the Khazir IDP Transit Camp to monitor the safety and protection of women and girls. Nearly 600 Women Dignity Kits have been distributed to women ages 15-49 years, including pregnant women, in the Gawarma and Khazir IDP camps.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- The influx of displaced people to the KRI and the difficulty in accessing remote or insecure areas has increased the burden on health facilities and decreased the availability of supplies and medicines, especially in surgical hospitals and primary health care centres.
- Actors are working to meet an urgent need for anti-diarrhoeals, antibiotics, anti pyretics and other basic medicines and oral rehydration salts for dehydrated children supply to Sinjar.
- Access to medicines for displaced individuals living with chronic diseases such as cancer and diabetes also remains a critical challenge.



## Protection

#### Needs:

- As the instability in the country continues, restrictions on access to areas of safe refuge or passage through certain portions of the affected territory continue to increase.

#### Response:

- An initial group of 215 vulnerable IDP families have been identified for cash assistance in Erbil following protection monitoring, whilst 100 vulnerable families benefited from CRI distributions based on protection needs assessments. An additional group of 92 cases of vulnerable IDPs living in Erbil Governorate have been approved for cash assistance.

- Cash assistance to families in the Dohuk Governorate has also been proposed, and is under discussion with local authorities.
- Families arriving from Mosul to Babylon are in urgent need of cash and CRIs. UNHCR is responding to their needs by dispatching required items.



## Logistics

### Response:

- Weekly coordination meetings are now being held with partners. On 1 July, the meeting was attended by 14 different organisations including UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs.
- An Information Management Officer joined the Logistics Cluster at the beginning of the week to help provide logistics coordination of the humanitarian response and information management to all actors.
- Updated information and meeting minutes are being shared on the Logistics Cluster website: <http://logcluster.org/ops/irq14a>
- The Logistics Cluster continues to monitor the fuel situation and share information with partners.
- Common warehousing is currently being assessed in the strategic location of Dohuk.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Timely information sharing is needed to allow the humanitarian community to reach beneficiaries in a complex and rapidly evolving security situation.
- Storage in strategic locations such as Dohuk has been requested by the humanitarian community.
- The ongoing fuel shortage and insecurity in the country remain a logistical challenge, hampering the humanitarian logistics chain.

## General Coordination

The coordination mechanisms established in early 2014 remain in place and continue to be strengthened to respond to the new humanitarian challenges now facing Iraq. A weekly inter-sector coordination group continues to operate from Erbil, covering all areas accessible within northern Iraq. The group also remains responsible for coordination of the Syrian refugee response, in accordance with OCHA and UNCHR policy guidance on coordination in areas where both IDPs and refugees are located. Coordination for areas in central and southern Iraq are being strengthened in order to respond to the changing dynamics and needs in those areas.

In addition, a weekly general coordination meeting is held on Sundays at 10:00 in Erbil, with approximately 50 NGO, UN and donor actors. Regular sector/cluster meetings are also held. The schedule of meetings can be found at: <http://sectorserbil.blogspot.com/> or at <http://iraq.humanitarianresponse.info>

### Background on the crisis

Since the fall of Mosul on 9 June, armed opposition groups (AOGs), including Baathists, tribal militias and members of the former regime/military, along with the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), have taken control of large swathes of Iraq's provinces of Ninewa, Salah Al-Din and Diyala. The cities of Mosul, Tikrit, Tal Afar, Beiji, Quayyara, Sinjar, Suleiman Bek, Rashad, Hawijah, Riyadh, Fallujah and Saqlawiyah, are currently under AOG control. Since January much of Anbar has been under ISIL control. This has led to massive internal displacement. Iraq is now contending with one of the largest internally displaced populations in the world; over 1.2 million have been displaced since January this year and approximately 560,000 of these have been displaced from Anbar. Following the fall of Mosul, an additional 650,000 persons are estimated to have been displaced.

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