

Ninewa Situation Report



Report #: 1

11 June 2014

The information presented in the Situation Report is based on data received from UN agencies and JAU up to the time of publishing.

Highlights

- *Thousands of families have fled Mosul to safe areas surrounding the KR-I*
- *The MoDM is looking to open camps near Domiz and in Al-Khazar area for Mosul IDPs*
- *UNHCR and WHO visited Khazar checkpoint on 10 June where an estimated 14,000 individuals from Ninewa were observed crossing into the KR-I.*
- *MoDM called for joint efforts with the UN and international organizations to assist IDPs in need.*

Situation overview

The political and humanitarian events in Iraq are being dominated by the serious and abrupt deterioration in security situation, spanning Ninewa, Salah Al Din and Diyala provinces, where a coordinated, large-scale campaign of AOG attacks targeted Mosul, Samarra, Baquba and Ramadi. Mosul City and most of Ninewa Province are currently under ISIL and local militia control. The GoI has been evacuating public civil services staff from larger cities including Bayji and Tikrit. The deteriorating security situation has prompted PM Maliki to call on Parliament to convene an urgent session to declare a state-of-emergency to enable the state to deal with the crisis, and a vote is expected to take place this Thursday, 12 June.

Casualties among civilians and the ISF alike are estimated to be in the hundreds, and massive internal displacement has occurred in the past few days. IOM's Rapid Assessment and Response Teams estimate that approximately 500,000 people have been displaced so far as a result of the Ninewa crisis, with this number expected to rise significantly in the coming days.

Displacement

According to the Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MODM), thousands of families have fled Mosul to safe areas surrounding the KR-I, including via Cogjeelee towards Erbil. 800 IDP families are now living in Basheeqa and nearby villages; Bartila sub-district, Dohuk province and nearby sub districts of Bardarash, Akre, Kalak, as well as Erbil and its sub-districts.

A UNHCR inter-agency monitoring mission to Khazar checkpoint took place on 10 June where an estimated 14,000 individuals were observed crossing into the KR-I during the course of the day. However, the latest MoDM displacement figure (10 June) was around 6,815 IDP families.

As of 9 June 2014, the Ninewa UNHCR Protection, Assistance and Reintegration Centre (PARC) teams received the following information:

Approximately;

- 1,600 families fled to Al-Zammar sub-district located about 60 km from the centre of Mosul.
- 700 families fled to Talafar district located about 40 km from the centre of Mosul.
- 1,000 families and in addition to 400 students at the University of Mosul fled to Tilkaif district located about 20km north-east of Mosul,
- 300 families fled to al-Hamdania located 25 km north-east of Mosul.

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- 200 families fled to Bartalah located 27 km north-east of Mosul in the Nineveh Plain.
 - 500 families fled to Ba'shiqah located north-east of Mosul located 32 km from Mosul.

These families are residing either in several location including (in schools, with relatives, in mosques, in tents, incomplete buildings construction, and senates and they are in dire need of food, water, and shelter and NFI assistance.

According to the Governor of Dohuk, up to 500,000 IDPs are currently stranded to the south of Shekhan and Badrike checkpoints. The actual displacement figure remains difficult to ascertain at this point in time

Humanitarian Response

The MoDM is assessing possibility to open camps near Domiz and in Al-Khazar area (this is a disputed area in Erbil governorate), it has call for joint efforts and better coordination between the MoDM, UN and international organizations to assist IDPs in need of lifesaving assistance. An operational room under the leadership of the MoDM is to be established in Erbil to coordinate the humanitarian response.

Temporary transit facilities are being set up by the Erbil governorate. Latrines to be installed by UNICEF, as well as some water trucking and bottled water distribution operation are in planning stage. UNHCR (via ACTED) distributed basic hygiene and sanitation supplies. Erbil governorate installed 40 tents, leveled the ground, brought ambulances, and installed the generators as temporary shelter for IDPs that recently arrived to Erbil. Currently two locations near Khazar checkpoint are being used as transit facilities.

In Erbil, UNHCR is mobilizing tents and CRIs, which will be used at the checkpoint to provide temporary shelter for those waiting to cross, and may be used for the camp once the site has been designated by the authorities in Erbil. The temporary shelter areas will be organized with assistance from UNHCR. Also Mattresses are being distributed by the Turkish relief groups.

The Governor of Dohuk requested help to establish a camp in Shekhan district (5 km south of Baadre) for 2,000 IDPs families. Heavy machinery has already been engaged for the site preparation. Depending on the situation at Baadre checkpoint, UNHCR's Dohuk technical team will visit and assess the site. UNHCR has been requested by the Governor to provide 2,000 tents and 2,000 standard CRI kits. Partner KURDS has been requested to assess the site and assist with the Tent construction and Qandil will be responsible for the CRI distribution. UNICEF is assessing the possibilities of providing WASH assistance to the camp.

MoDM has distributed 300,000 IQD to affected families; however, the displaced families have no possibility of using cash because there are no commodities available in the market and the curfew is restricting the movement.

Health

On 10 June WHO with UNHCR visited Kalak/Khabat district the main entry check point between Erbil and Mosul. Both sides of the check point were found extremely over crowded with thousands of awaiting their relatives to pass the check points on both sides.

Five ambulances and two mobile clinics are available on both sides of the checkpoints and are managed by nurses and paramedics. Complicated cases patients are referred directly to Erbil. It was reported that one patient of old age passed away at the check point from what is believed to be a heart attack. The situation is also compounded by the fact that each IDPs need resident permit first before being referred as patients to Erbil. It had been noticed

that some patients are facing difficulties to reach the ambulances with the extremely long crowded rows of cars. Paramedics in the ambulances and the mobile clinics have small bags of drugs and medical supplies (IV fluids, ORS, IV lines, analgesia, bandages, gauzes, antiemetic and few more basic drugs) and there was no clear instruction to the paramedics to how long they will stay there (see photo).

Information coming from various sources in Mosul reveals that most of health facilities are inaccessible and that some of them have been damage by ongoing fighting.



Kalak/Khabat district

Coordination & Funding

A CERF application is being drafted for assisting up to one million people: half a million from Anbar and half a million newly displaced from Mosul and other areas. The CERF will likely cover a three month period.

The UN is working closely with MoDM in Baghdad and the Government of Kurdistan to ensure a coordinated assessment and response.

Currently most of the UN agencies do not have funds to continue to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance; the DSRSG/RC/HC is calling for donors to provide the necessary funding.

Financial Contributions-Strategic Response Plan (SRP)

To date, the financial contributions received for the Strategic Response Plan (SRP) total **\$10.6 Million USD**; \$5 Million USD from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), \$1.8 million USD from Japan, \$1.7 million USD from Canada, \$500,000 USD from Turkey, and \$1.6 M from WFP Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC) towards their EMOP 200677, which is part of the Strategic Response Plan. The SRAC is WFP-internal committee allocating multilateral funding to different projects globally. *Note, not all contributions have been reflected on the Financial Tracking System (FTS) yet.*

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