Situation

1. Reports on 3 June indicate Ramadi City is fully surrounded by Iraqi Security Forces (ISF). Clashes are being reported in southern, as well as eastern and northern sectors of the city as ISF advances. Some 527 families are still in the city, local partners say.

2. The Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) has reportedly shut off the dams in both Ramadi and Falluja, according to United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI). On the same day, Anbar Provincial Council Chairman, Sabah Karhout in a televised address requested parliament to hold an urgent meeting to discuss the impact of the shut-down of the main dam in Ramadi. The dam closure has already resulted in a major drop in water levels on the Euphrates River. Closure of the facility in Ramadi will prevent water from reaching eastern Anbar and southern Iraqi governorates, Anbar authorities warn. Water levels in Khalidiya and Habbaniya sub-districts, Anbar Governorate, are already being affected, the Institute for the Study of War reported.

Displacement

3. As of 2 June, a total of 251,478 individuals (41,913 families) have been displaced from Ramadi District since the launch of military operations in Anbar Governorate on 8 April, according to the International Organization for Migration’s (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). Of these, an estimated 120,000 have been displaced since 15 May. Anbar and Baghdad governorates currently host 56 and 25 per cent of IDPs respectively.

4. Local partners in Ameriyat al-Falluja Sub-district, Anbar Governorate, estimate the total IDP population in the area to be 7,800 families. Of these, 2,000 families are sheltering at the Ameriyat al-Falluja Camp Centre. They are in need of both food assistance and non-food items (NFIs). Local partners in Habbaniya Tourist City stress the urgent need for food and health services. The city’s medical centre is currently overwhelmed, with only two doctors present.

5. 40,538 individuals are in need of assistance in Haditha City, Anbar Governorate. Food, health and fuel assistance is required for both host and IDP communities. Some 1,300 IDP families are currently in Nukhaib Sub-district, with shelter, food and water a priority for new arrivals.

6. Local partners report some 200 families remain in a government residential compound in al-Baghdadi Sub-district, while some 150 families remain in an area adjacent to al-Assad Airbase. IDPs near the airbase are reportedly in need of food, water and cooking fuel.

7. Some 1,000 IDP families have arrived in Samarra District, Salah al-Din Governorate, after fleeing Anbar Governorate over the last week. Some 16,089 IDPs are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance, including food, water, shelter, health and hygiene materials, a local partner reported.

8. 540 IDPs, including those newly displaced from Anbar Governorate, are reportedly being denied entry into Sulaymaniyah Governorate at the Kalar District checkpoint. This occurred as the Quarato IDP camp, where arrivals from Anbar Governorate were being located, reached full capacity. Local authorities decided that the Tazar De IDP Camp in Sulaymaniyah Governorate will be used for the relocation of IDPs already in Kalar District, rather than for new arrivals.
Response

1. On 4 June, the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) was launched at the European Parliament in Brussels. The funding appeal amounting to US$497.9 million will cover basic life-saving support for the next six months.

2. On 27 May, the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) began work on the Al Yousifiya Collective Centre in Baghdad Governorate, where 325 families will be provided with shelter.

3. From 31 May to 1 June, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), with support from the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development and the Women Empowerment Organization, distributed 3,650 Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) kits. RRM kits, which include drinking water, a bucket and hygiene items, were distributed at the Khadra’a IDP camp, Baghdad Governorate and Khalidiyah Sub-district, Anbar Governorate. In addition, 230 baby kits and 1,230 blankets were distributed in Kalar District, Sulaymaniyah Governorate.

4. UNICEF began delivering a five-day training course for IDP teachers on psycho-social support, progressive pedagogy, and school governance on 1 June. The training targeted 60 teachers mainly from the Anbar IDP community.

5. On 2 June, UNICEF distributed 2,020 sets of clothes to children aged 3 to 17 years at the Al-Rasheed Collective Centre, the Khaimat Al-Iraq IDP Camp, and Takiya Tent School, Baghdad Governorate.

6. Between 1 to 3 June, IOM distributed 600 non-food item (NFI) kits in Lawan City and Kasnazan in Erbil Governorate, benefitting an estimated 3,600 IDPs.

7. Between 1 and 3 June, UNICEF with the support of their partner, Rebuild Iraq Recruitment Programme (RIRP), delivered 2,190 adult hygiene kits, six water tanks, baby diapers and garbage bags to nine camps, collective centres and checkpoints in Baghdad Governorate. This provided an estimated 1,200 IDP families with improved access to hygiene and solid waste disposal.

8. UNICEF and RIRP, also delivered the fourth round of 24,000 litres of bottled water to 10,200 IDPs in Habbaniya Tourist City in Anbar Governorate.

9. On 2 June, UNHCR and partners distributed 54 CRI kits at the Radhwaneya local council in Baghdad Governorate, benefitting an estimated 324 IDPs.

10. On 3 June, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) supplied 1,400 dignity kits for distribution to newly displaced families in Babylon Governorate.

The information in this note was compiled by OCHA Iraq based on a variety of sources, including the Government of Iraq, local authorities, UN agencies, international non-government organizations, media reports, and key informant interviews.

The next Flash Update will be issued as required. For more information, contact David Swanson swanson@un.org or visit the Humanitarian Operations Centre, Erbil.

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