
Situation Report

Anbar Humanitarian Crisis



Report #: 24

15 May 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

- **Number of displaced stands at 72,325 families as per Government figures of 14 May 2014.**
- **The Polio National Immunization Days (NIDs) started on 11 May in the Kurdistan region and on 13 May in other Governorates.**
- **Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) indicates priority needs being financial assistance as one of the most appropriate forms of assistance.**

Situation overview

Just days after an in-principle agreement in Amman to resolve the Anbar crisis, the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) launched a large scale military operation to re-take control of Fallujah on 8 May. The crisis is now seemingly evolving into a conventional conflict. During Friday prayers, influential Sunni clerics called on the international community to intervene to end the atrocities calling the military operations “a genocidal war” against Sunnis. The ISF continue to conduct artillery, mortar, and air strike missions targeting various locations within Fallujah but are reportedly unable to gain traction against AOGs. As a result, the Anbar Provincial Council stated that over 60,000 families have now been displaced from Fallujah alone. SRSR Mladenov expressed concern over reports of increased armed activities and their effects on civilians.

Fallujah tribes and ISF succeeded in creating a side opening near the Fallujah dam on 6 May, which allowed for water levels to start dropping in Abu Ghraib area, and for some IDPs to return to their homes. However, significant water levels remain, threatening to spread epidemic diseases like cholera and malaria, especially as sewage waters have contaminated the city potable water network. Abu Ghraib Mayor stated that a total of 49 villages were flooded affecting 40,000 families.

Humanitarian Response

The number of IDP families stands at 72,325 as per Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) latest registration report, with 50,922 families inside Anbar and 21,403 in other Governorates.

As of 13 May, UNHCR cash assistance has been approved for a total of 613 families / 3,540 individuals affected by Anbar crisis.

IOM released the round 2 report of the DTM, available on website: www.iomiraq.net/dtm-page that highlights key findings on displacement trends, vulnerabilities and needs, and cluster specific areas of interest and programming. (Results Summary attached)

NFI and Shelter Sector

In total since the beginning of the Anbar crisis, UNHCR has distributed 6,769 CRI kits and 255 Tents. UNHCR through its partner Muslim Aid has delivered cash assistance to (385) Anbar IDP families. The number of families that obtained MOMD cash grant is 11,575 out of 20,513 IDP families.

On 11th of May, 37 CRI kits were delivered to ThiQar, Muthana and Al-Diwaniyah in order to be distributed to IDP families who were recently displaced. 150 CRI kits were delivered to Heet to be distributed to IDP families. As a part of the humanitarian response and in coordination with local authorities in Al Qaim district, UNHCR Shelter Expert completed, according to international standard norms, the site plan for a new collective center that will accommodate 33 families.

IOM delivered 743 NFIs to IDP families from Anbar, affected by the flooding in Abu Graib, which bring IOM total distributions to 8,250 NFIs.

WASH

As of 12 May 2014, UNICEF supported Anbar & Abu Ghraib IDPs through:

- Digging of a borehole in Al-Rutba, 210 meters depth and capacity of 50 m³/hour benefiting 28,000 persons (18,000 IDPs and 10,000 people in host community)
- Support to MMPW in delivering and distributing the second shipment of chlorine (5 tons of bleaching powder) to 10 water projects in Anbar Western areas.
- Hygiene promotion in campaigns in Heet and AL-Qaim reaching 15,000 IDPs
- Distribution of hygiene and family kits in Haditha, Barwana and Al-Haqlaniyah benefiting 6,000 persons (1,000 families)
- Water trucking of 304,000 liters daily benefiting 15,326 IDPs in Heet, Rutba and Al-Qaim (ongoing).
- Installation of water tanks with capacity of 293,000 liters benefiting 14,720 IDPs in Rutba, Al-Qaim, Heet, Khalidiyah, Al-habbaniyah and Ammriatte Al-Fallujah. 360 IDPs in Heet have access to safe water owing to the installation of 20 water tanks, with 1000 liters capacity each.
- Garbage collection services on daily basis benefiting 16,500 IDPs in AL-Qaim/Al-Obadi, Anah, Al-Rutba and Heet (ongoing) and in Al-Haqlaniyah and Barwana reaching 6,500 IDPs.
- Installation of 135 Prefab latrines and 6 showers; upgrading of existing 50 toilets benefiting 3,630 IDPs in AL-Qaim/Al-Obaidi, Rawa, Ana, Haditha and Heet (cumulative figures).
- Providing sanitation facilities in Al-Obaidi and Heet benefiting 138 IDPs.

Approximately 34,800 IDPs (5,800 families) received Hygiene kits in Salah Al Din Governorate as follows:

- ✓ 15,000 IDPs (2,500 families) residing in mosques in Samarra;
 - ✓ 6,000 IDPs (1,000 families) in Al-Hiwesh;
 - ✓ 4,500 IDPs (750 families) in Al Ishaqi;
 - ✓ 1,800 IDPs (300 families) in Al Muotasem;
 - ✓ 1,500 IDPs (250 families) in Al Ma'agel;
 - ✓ 1200 IDPs (200 families) for pregnant and divorced women in all areas.
 - ✓ 4,800 IDPs (800 families) in Ishaqi and Dholu'iya-Salah Al Din have temporary solutions to access safe water through (80) Water Family Kits (1 kit for each 10 families) and 1,200 brooms with wooden handle.
- Provision of 22 mobile latrines to 450 IDPs (75 Families) in Sulaiman Baig sub district-Kirkuk.



Distribution of live saving supplies and Hygiene kits in Al Habaniya



Digging of borehole in AL-Rutba-Anbar

Health

The Polio National Immunization Days (NIDs) started on 11 May in the Kurdistan region and will last until 15 May 2014. The campaign was launched by the Minister of Health of the Kurdistan Regional Government. A total of 600 teams have been deployed to target 678,641 children under 5 in the region (274,616 in Erbil; 178,922 in Dohuk city and 225,103 in Suleimaniya). In other governorates of Iraq, the NIDs started on 13 May and will last 5 days including Friday and Saturday. The independent monitoring "intra-campaign process" will start on 12 May in all Iraq and will continue two days after the campaign for post campaign monitoring. The aim of intra-campaign monitoring is to identify areas that have not been covered for polio vaccination so that the MoH will be informed accordingly in order to send vaccination teams to reach out those that might have been missed out. In this regard, the preparation of the Polio NID in Anbar Governorate has been put in ensuring that all districts of the Governorates are part of the polio campaign, including locations with IDPs. However, there are continuing concerns that the ongoing heavy military operations around major cities of Ramadi and Fallujah might hamper the smooth implementation of the polio campaign in conflict affected areas.

As part of response to the polio outbreak, UNICEF supported the MoH in conducting NIDs throughout the country, including Anbar, providing incentives for vaccinators and renting cars for outreach teams. UNICEF in collaboration with ISHO NGO is conducting an awareness campaign in Anbar from 10-17 May 2014 on the importance of immunization for children and encouraging parents to vaccinate their children.

A meeting between WHO and DOH Anbar held last week during which the situation of water quality testing and monitoring was reviewed and to ensure observed gaps in the process of water quality testing are addressed. WHO is providing technical support and capacity building on Iraqi minimum standards and WHO guidelines for water quality. Laboratory capacity for water testing is also being assessed so that WHO can provide any lab supplies critical to water testing that might be missing.

In order to ensure availability of vaccines and to make provision for the PHC centers, in Anbar UNICEF will construct a vaccine store in Haditha district with cold chain supplies, covering the western part of Anbar with high number of IDPs. UNICEF will also supply anthropometric measurement devices to reach the high number of IDPs.

It has been reported that the chest and respiratory clinic in Ramadi which is responsible for the diagnosis, treatment and follow-up on tuberculosis patients has not been operational for about four months due to the

deteriorated security situation in the city since January 2014. Discussions, between DOH and WHO, on how to reactivate the clinic have been initiated. WHO technical support is being provided to this effect.

The referral of emergency patients to the main hospitals within Anbar province is becoming increasingly difficult following the loss of two ambulances reported last week. This is also compounded by the fact that the building where Anbar DOH is located is still unreachable due to the prevailing security situation.

Food Security

Since the onset of the crisis in January 2014, WFP has distributed 15,186 food parcels, assisting 15,649 IDPs. In the last week, WFP's partner Islamic Relief Worldwide started a distribution of 500 food parcels in Al Qaim. Each parcel can support a family of five people for one month. This distribution marks a change in strategy for WFP and a shift to a longer-term approach to address food insecurity, as these 500 vulnerable households will continue to receive food assistance as long as WFP has stocks.

A new distribution is starting on 14 May in Tikrit of 600 food parcels. IOM delivered 836 food parcels on behalf of WFP in Samaraa Salah Al-Din Governorate.

WFP is transporting 807MT of food stocks from Turkey to Erbil. Of this, 13 trucks of wheat flour and 4 trucks of rice are now at the border waiting to enter Iraq. Distributions of one-month family rations will continue during the remainder of May.

UNICEF is finalizing the procurement process to provide 9,000 food baskets and high protein biscuits to IDPs.

In Abu Ghraib, WFP's partner ISHO offloaded three trucks containing 1,000 food rations on 12 May and started distributing them on 13 May. This follows a distribution of 1,500 parcels earlier in the month. Each ration is shared between two families, and is equivalent to two-week ration. The provision of a double ration is because of the uncertainty of the flood situation and the possibility of multiple displacements.



Photos: North Eastern side of Abu Ghraib showing flooded buildings and roads. Reuben Simiyu, WFP. 12/05/2014

Education:

In Abu Ghraib, the number of the schools damaged either by the flood or military operation is 49 (primary schools: 38, secondary schools: 11), affecting 9,495 students. The schools in the flood areas (47 schools) have been under 1-2.5 meters of water for the last two weeks. The water level is decreasing slowly. Due to the flood, all the furniture in affected schools are damaged. Most of the schools also have damage to floors, doors,

windows, walls and WASH facilities. More detailed assessment will be conducted, once these schools become accessible. Two schools out of the 49 schools were damaged totally due to the military operations.

Due to on-going large scale military operations in Fallujah, further displacement in large numbers has been occurring, with most moving to the western part of Anbar. 3 schools in the district are accommodating 520 IDP families, and 10 more schools will become available for more IDP families soon.

Two days community mobilization workshops organized by UNICEF have been conducted within the communities hosting IDPs in Ana (35 IDP families) and Heet (520 IDP families) to activate the Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) and to ensure that the children of IDP families continue their education, and to encourage a positive reception of IDP families and students at the schools by host communities. In total, there are 1,128 children in Ana and nearly 2,500 children in Heet, including both children of host communities and IDPs. More community mobilization workshops are to be conducted in other 5 communities, hosting IDPs.

UNICEF commenced the rehabilitation of 34 schools in Al-Qaim, where 211 IDPs from Anbar crisis (and 247 Syrian refugees) are hosted.

Protection

Due to on-going military operations and increased shelling, which commenced on 8 May and an anticipated offensive on Fallujah by the military an estimated 5,000 families have been displaced. These IDPs were forced to flee to areas in western Anbar, including Heet, Ana, Rawa, Rutba, Haditha and Al-Qa'em districts, to Al-Khaldiya district and Al-Ameria sub-district, leaving all their possessions behind. Some other sources also suggest a higher figure of 10,000 families displaced in the last week. Those are currently residing either with relatives, host community members, in governmental buildings, schools, shops, and buildings of incomplete construction or in abandoned houses.

On 7 May UNHCR met with the MoMD Director-General of Branches to follow up the issue of IDP registration and developments pertaining to the Abu Ghraib flooding situation. As a result of the crisis in Abu Ghraib district, MoMD has adopted a more flexible procedure to register IDPs and provide cash grants as follows:

- MOMD has authorized Abu Ghraib local council to prepare a file for each IDP family within Abu Ghraib district. The file should contain copies of the Residency Card, Nationality certificate, ID, PDS card and a confirmation letter from local authority in area of displacement.
- Based on this, the head of Abu Ghraib local council will provide lists of IDPs to MoMD Karkh branch in Baghdad.
- MOMD will consider those families on the list provided by the local council as registered IDPs after verifying the original copies of the documents of the IDPs.
- On the same day of physical presence before a MoMD registration employee a cash grant of IQD 300,000 is to be provided to the IDPs by MOMD as urgent cash assistance.

Child Protection:

UNICEF Child Friendly Space at Jamaheer primary school keeps functioning, serving 44 IDPs children aged between 6-12 years "14 girls , 30 boys" in Qaim city/ Obaidy district.



Child Friendly Space at Jamaheer

Registration of IDP children at Phosphate hotel IDPs compound in Obaidy has started since last week. Over 100 registered through a team of UNICEF facilitators who spoke to families and encouraged them to have their children enrolled with recreational and psychosocial activities. Introductory activities started with painting, sport activities, and distribution of refreshments (consisting of piece of fruit, or milk pack with biscuits).

UNICEF established a mobile team, consisting of three facilitators and a social worker, who have been trained to initiate child friendly space activities in three areas where IDPs are settled: Rutba, Haditha, and Habaniya. The team registered approximately 300 children in the three locations.

Four grave violations of child rights were reported through the MRM (Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism) maintained by UNICEF, though only one case could be verified. The case relates to an infant girl who has been killed due to shelling in Al Jolan area. The girl was inside her house with the family when a projectile fell on the house.

45 kits (of 15 child friendly space kits, 15 recreational kits and 15 psychosocial kits) have been handed to the implementing partner in Anbar “Afkar and ISHO”; operational challenges keep the kits undelivered.

Coordination & Funding

DSRSG Badcock will present the SRP to donors in Geneva and underline the precarious financial situation faced by the UN and its partners. To date only 10% of the SRP has been funded. A briefing for Embassies located in Baghdad will also be held on 28 May. The Government will also present their plans and response to the crisis.

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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