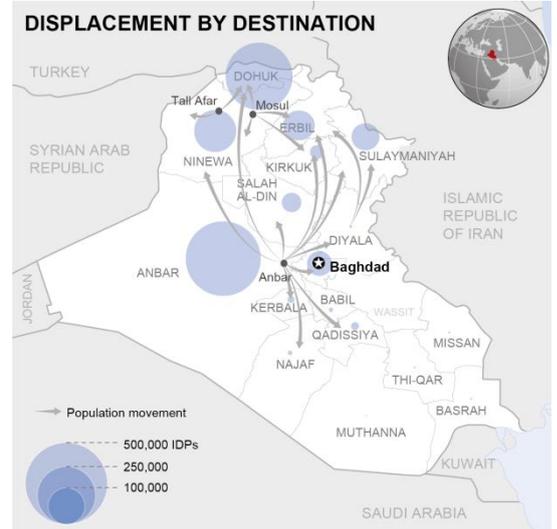




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period between 12 and 18 July 2014. The next report will be issued on or around 25 July.

## Highlights

- There are 1,231 known IDP locations across Iraq
- Thousands of IDPs are heading to Najaf, Karbala and other southern areas.
- Access to safe locations and the ability of IDPs to transit to certain areas of the country remains a challenge.
- The disruption of the public distribution system is threatening food security for many.
- Acute water shortages reported across areas of the north impacting both IDPs and host families.
- Close to 60,000 IDPs in need of shelter and non-food items.



**1.5million**  
Affected people

**1.2million**  
Internally displaced  
(estimated)

**1million**  
Targeted for  
assistance

## Situation Overview

Thousands of displaced Iraqis remain on the move across the country. There are reports of new and secondary displacements. Some 5,000 IDPs from Telafar district, Ninewa governorate, transited through the Kurdistan Region en route to Najaf, Karbala and other southern areas. The Ministry of Displacement and Migration reported that some 12,000 people from Telafar arrived in Karbala governorate and 8,000 in Najaf governorate in the past weeks, with smaller numbers also reaching Baghdad, Babil, Wasit, Basra and other southern areas. Additional displacements along this route are expected, as violence and instability continue in several areas of the country. Accommodation and basic needs, including food, are being provided by the local communities in some areas. However, requests for international assistance have been received and responded to in Karbala and Najaf.

Since June 2014, humanitarian partners have been working around the clock to provide life-saving assistance to people affected by the widespread violence across Iraq. As of 14 July, humanitarian actors had provided food to more than 153,470 people; clean water to some 235,000; Non Food Items (NFI) to over 74,000 and hygiene kits to 37,000 individuals. Medical supplies, medicines and mobile clinics reached 316,500 people and some 1,250 women received dignity kits.

To continue and expand these efforts to reach all Iraqis in need, humanitarian actors urgently need to bring in the country additional supplies. The ban on cargo flights to Erbil and Sulaimaniyah imposed by the Government of Iraq on 10 July is however delaying the import of these supplies. Despite reassurances that humanitarian cargo will not be subject to restrictions, humanitarian cargo flights have yet to be resumed. Discussions are ongoing to resolve bottlenecks and obtain a blanket approval for humanitarian supplies. At least seven planeloads of humanitarian cargo, including one carrying urgently needed medicines and medical supplies, remain on standby.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### Needs

- Armed groups' interrupted water provision in Telkaif and Hamdaniyah districts (Ninewa governorate) and more recently in Makhour district (Erbil governorate). Some 100,000 people, including IDPs and residents, have been affected.
- In Zumar (Ninewa governorate), electricity supply remains unreliable and is severely affecting water provision.
- In Sinjar (Ninewa governorate), critical water needs remain as the local sources are under stress following the large influx of IDPs.
- Sanitation conditions are poor in the three IDP collective centers of Khanaqin (Diyala governorate) and at the Barharka IDP transit site (Erbil governorate), affecting some 10,000 IDPs. Additional latrines and showers need to be urgently installed and rubbish disposal improved.

### Response

- Humanitarian actors are expanding WASH interventions in Karbala and Najaf governorates, in response to the new arrival of IDPs. Some 4,800 IDPs were provided with adult hygiene kits and 1,600 jerry cans.
- Distribution of key WASH supplies, (hygiene kits, buckets, jerry cans, water purification tablets), installation of water tanks, bladder and temporary latrines and emergency water tankering are ongoing across the country, particularly in Sinjar, Zumar, Tel Kaif, Hamdaniyah, Najaf, Karbala, Khanaqin, Diyala, Heet and Anbar.
- In Telkaif district (Ninewa governorate), some 28 trucks of water are serving nearly 40,000 individuals each day, including IDPs and host community, as a stop-gap measure while medium-longer term plans are being developed.
- In Sinjar, the local authorities, with support from international WASH actors, are installing water tanks and bladders to increase access to safe drinking water. Latrines and showers have been installed. Hygiene kits, buckets, and jerry cans are being distributed. Needs, however, still remain, and work is ongoing with partners to identify medium/long-term solutions.
- In Garmawa (Dohuk governorate), Khazir (Ninewa governorate) and Baharka (Erbil governorate) temporary IDP camps/sites, minimum life-saving WASH standards regarding access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene promotion are being met. Partners are working to address challenges around sanitary conditions of latrines and waste management.
- Coordination and technical meetings have taken place at governorate levels in Najaf, Karbala, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Dohuk, as well as at district levels in Tel Kaif, Khanaqin, and Hamdaniyah.

### Gaps and constraints

- Road security concerns are a challenge for the efficiency of the response.
- Rapid response to people on the move, particularly those delayed at checkpoints, remains a critical gap.



## Food Security

### Needs

- Reports of tremendous stress on host communities are coming in from some areas such as Sulaimaniyah and Najaf. Food Security partners are urged to provide assistance to both IDPs and host communities.
- The conflict has resulted in the disruption of the public distribution system upon which large numbers of people in Iraq depend. Disruptions to central procurement and distribution systems have resulted in fuel shortages, interruption of harvest subsidies and payments and food supply chains. This is further impacting agriculture and food insecurity.
- The crisis has impacted the May/June cereal harvest and post-harvest activities in key production areas such as Ninewa and Salah Al-Din governorates, which account for nearly a third of Iraq's wheat production and about 38 per cent of its barley.

### Response

- A total of 159,285 affected individuals received food assistance since June, according to the last update submitted by cluster partners on 13 July.
- Interventions include vouchers for food in Sulimaniyah and Diyala governorates and food aid in Babil, Dohuk, Diyala, Erbil, Ninewa, Salahuddin, Sulimaniyah and Kirkuk governorates.
- The Food Security Cluster has established a network of focal points to provide alerts on needs, gaps and other issues relevant to the cluster for speedy information sharing. To date, 34 districts across 11 governorates (Anbar, Baghdad, Dohuk, Diyala, Erbil, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah Al Din, Sulimaniyah, Kirkuk and Wasit) have been covered.
- Assessments for food assistance in Karbala, Najaf, Basra and other affected areas are ongoing.
- The Food Security Cluster has been able to compile secondary information from partners on Anbar governorate and planning to resume response in that area is ongoing.

## Gaps and constraints

- Inaccessibility to conflict areas and the transient nature of IDPs who are on the move.
- A large buildup of displaced people at check points and arrival at transit camps necessitate quick availability of ready-to-eat meals.
- Modality of support for access to food (in kind or cash/voucher) needs to be taken into account as much as possible; particularly in urban/peri-urban areas of Sulaimaniyah and Salah Al-Din governorates.



## Shelter and Non-Food Items

### Needs

- Some 58,592 families have been assessed as in need of shelter assistance since the beginning of the crisis.
- Identification of collective centres in central Iraq by authorities where IDP families can access essential services and life sustaining items
- Partners are finalizing the design, cost and implementation schedule for mobile kitchens at the Baharka IDP transit site.

### Response

- Over 31,000 people received NFIs and/or emergency shelters to date across central and northern Iraq.
- A total of 433 kits were distributed in Karbala, 300 in Najaf, 22 in Baghdad, and 17 in Wasit. In Baharka transit site (Erbil governorate), 500 NFI kits were distributed to families from Telafar awaiting their departure to Najaf. NFIs were distributed to 40 families/253 persons in Qarawla and Peshkhbaour villages (Dohuk governorate). Some 300 NFI kits were sent to Zumar (Ninewah governorate), and 85 to Beshryan village near Kalak sub-district in Bardarash (Dohuk governorate), for families living in unfinished houses.
- Cash assistance was distributed to 754 vulnerable families who were displaced from Anbar governorate.

## Gaps and constraints

- Access to proposed IDP camps in Dohuk is difficult for security reasons and in Sulaymaniyah due to their remoteness.
- Identifying shelter solutions for IDPs living in schools is paramount as the buildings will be required for the start of the school year in September.



## Education

### Needs

- Over 250 schools in Kirkuk, Dohuk, Ninewa and Anbar governorates are currently hosting IDPs. Alternative spaces are urgently needed to ensure children are able to return to school in September.

### Response

- The Education Cluster, in conjunction with the Ministry of Education, is strongly advocating with the Council of Ministers in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, that schools should not be used as collective centre points if alternative locations are available. Similar advocacy efforts are ongoing for other parts of the country with different interlocutors.
- Catch up classes have started in four sub districts of Haditha (Anbar governorate), with 1,189 students (between grades 1-12 grades) enrolling in classes on 14 July. Some 48 additional teachers have been recruited to facilitate the activities. The number of IDP students participating in classes in Anbar governorate now totals 1,960; the programme is expected to run through mid-August.
- Since 14 July, 1,400 children are participating in education in emergencies activities across 11 locations in Ninewa governorate.
- In Erbil, an urban education response is underway for 600 IDP and refugee children from grades 1 to 9 enrolled in catch up classes and summer recreational activities.
- In Khazir (Ninewa governorate) and Garmawa (Dohuk governorate) IDP transit sites/camps, 500 children are participating in extension of formal classes and recreational activities. Some 150 children are enrolled in Early Childhood and Development (ECD) classes.
- An Education in Emergencies Programme is starting up at the Baharka IDP transit site and in Shaqlawa. The intervention will target students grades 1-6 and focus on exam preparation for grades 9 to 12 and recreational activities for school-aged children.
- The Education Cluster has developed a Joint Education Assessment which will be rolled out this week across Dohuk, Sulaymaniyah and Erbil to gather a thorough understanding of educational needs and detailed information on the occupation of schools.

## Gaps and constraints

- Lack of access to some areas constrains availability of information on the occupation of schools.
- Improvement in data collection and information sharing is urgently needed to gather an understanding on the number of children and teachers who have been displaced.
- There is a concern that education is not being prioritised as the schools are closed for the summer holidays. Additional funding will be required to address all children's right to access education.



## Health

### Needs

- Lack of medical doctors (both specialists and GPs) at the Sinjar district hospital and most PHCs of Sinjar and Telafar districts (Ninewa governorate) is a major challenge to meet the need of the population in these areas.
- Baaj hospital in western Ninewa governorate needs an X-ray machine, lab kits, and essential trauma supplies. In Mosul city, a generator is urgently required for the Sinonu hospital to compensate for the lack of electricity.
- TB patients in IDP camps need active follow up to avoid interruption of treatment. Additional TB medicines are required to cater for them.

### Response

- Emergency health kits were dispatched to Tikrit on 16 July. Emergency health kits, trauma kits, ORS kits and diarrhea kits were provided to the Ministry of Health in the Kurdistan Region on 10 July for distribution in Erbil, Dohuk, and Sulaymaniyah.
- In the Ninewa plains, a mobile team was deployed to Basheqa. The Hamdanyah hospital was assessed to explore solutions over lack of medical staff in order for this facility to receive referrals from the Khazir IDP camp.
- In Sinjar, five mobile medical teams, comprised of a physician, two paramedics and five health education persons are providing services to the IDPs.
- A medical assessment was conducted in Zumar area. The PHC there is functional, and there is no need for a mobile clinic to be established.
- A humanitarian partner opened a clinic in Aliawa, (Khanaquin area, Diyala governorate). The service is open five days per week. An ambulance ensures patients' referrals to specialized medical centers.
- A part-time ambulance is being installed at the Garmawa IDP transit site (Erbil governorate). One ambulance is based at the camp from 8am until 1-2pm, and another from Doushiban remains available for emergency cases.

## Gaps and constraints

- Health facilities in Anbar and Ninewa governorates have been damaged by armed attacks.
- Fuel supplies continue to be a major issue. All hospitals and PHCs are dependent on generators as a result of power cuts. Fuel is also important to maintain the cold chain for vaccines.
- Availability of safe water remains a key challenge to be resolved to avoid outbreaks of water-borne diseases.
- Ensuring the non-interruption of cold chain in the warehouses and during the transportation of medicines and other items that require thermo regulated environment.
- With the current influx of IDPs and the load on health facilities, additional supplies are urgently needed. However the embargo on cargo flights has stopped the supply chain. This could deepen the severity of the humanitarian emergency.



## Protection

### Needs

- Access to safe locations and the ability of IDPs to transit through certain areas of the country remains restricted. In addition to locations in north and central Iraq, reports are being received of persons of particular profiles being prevented from entering some southern governorates, such as Basrah.
- Protection Cluster/WG has identified a need to better understand how IDPs themselves see shelter solutions.
- Assessment of child protection and SGBV needs is being prioritized. There is a major concern over the rights of women in areas controlled by armed groups, where reports of serious harm to women continue to be received.

### Response

- Psychosocial support and child protection services (including case management) are provided at the Khazir and Garmawa IDP transit sites, along with the Shaqlawa urban area in Erbil governorate. One safe play area has been set up at the Baharka IDP transit site. In Hareer in Shaqlawa district in Erbil governorate, a mobile Child Protection in Emergencies unit (including case management) is now in place, reaching two communities per day. Additional units are planned.

- Protection monitoring continues at key entry points into the Kurdistan Region, as well as within IDP camps and urban areas. To-date, protection monitoring assessments at rapid/community and household level have been conducted for 155,899 individuals (29,084 families) across the country.
- Some 2,125 cases have been approved for cash assistance by protection actors, nationwide.
- To date legal assistance (direct and through advocacy) has been provided to 5,426 cases, with referrals made for 1,681 persons with specific needs and 50 advocacy initiatives undertaken with local authorities and service providers in the 10 central governorates.

### Gaps and constraints

- IDPs continue to approach the Khazir checkpoint; however, when the Baharka IDP transit site is at capacity, it is unclear when individuals can be transferred from the checkpoint to the site.
- There is a continuing need to provide immediate humanitarian relief to populations stranded at key entry points.
- Conditions at the Garmawa and Khazir IDP camps are not reaching the standards required for children's safety.
- In the central and southern governorates, local authorities are increasingly establishing shelter options, which raise protection implications that require further consideration.



## Logistics

### Response

- Following the suspension of cargo flights to the cities of Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, the Logistics Cluster is in contact with partners who are sharing issues and access constraints they face. Information on expected humanitarian cargo is communicated to OCHA who in turn is liaising with authorities to discuss an exemption for incoming relief goods.
- Weekly coordination meetings are being held with partners. On 15 July, the meeting was attended by 15 different organisations including UN agencies and INGOs.
- Interagency storage in Dohuk is currently being arranged and should be available shortly.

### Gaps and constraints

- Timely information sharing is needed to allow the humanitarian community to reach beneficiaries in a complex and rapidly evolving security situation.

## General Coordination

Coordination mechanisms for the IDP response continue to be reinforced, in response to the changed operational environment in Iraq. Following recent decisions by cluster lead agencies and OCHA, a weekly joint inter-cluster and inter-sector coordination group has been established in order to bring coordinators with responsibility for IDP response in different parts of the country into one group. The first meeting held on 17 July, chaired by OCHA, and discussed needs and response to IDPs and other consequences of violence within Iraq. The meeting also included a second discussion, chaired by UNHCR, on the ongoing Syrian refugee response, as many of the group members continue to hold refugee response coordination responsibilities. Individual cluster/sector meetings are adopting the same model of discussing IDP issues for each part of the country plus Syrian refugee issues in a back-to-back manner on one day, in order to minimize the emergence of numerous meetings on similar thematic area.

The weekly general IDP coordination meeting continues on Sundays at 10:00 in Erbil, with numerous NGO, UN and donors in attendance. The schedule of meetings can be found 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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