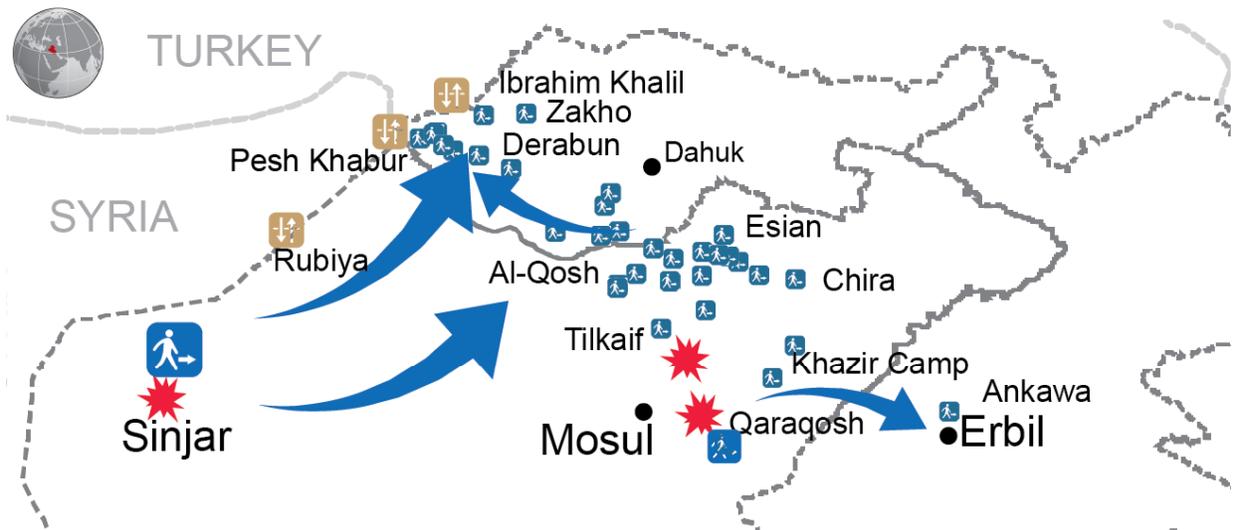
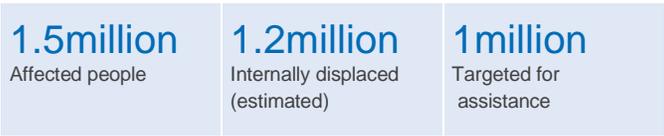




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 2 to 8 August. Due to the rapidly changing situation it is possible that the numbers and locations listed in this report may no longer be accurate. The next report will be issued on or around 14 August.

## Highlights

- Following heavy fighting in Sinjar (Ninewa), nearly 200,000 people have been forced from their homes and are in urgent need of life-saving assistance.
- Thousands of families are still reported to be trapped on Sinjar Mountain without access to food or water, until limited airdrops on 8 August.
- Significant secondary displacement is taking place throughout northern Iraq, including Kurdistan, due to further insecurity.
- In addition to the current IDP crisis, the government of Kurdistan is also hosting 230,000 Syrian refugees.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The data for this map has a limited number of sources, including parties to the conflict. The data has not been independently verified and is subject to error or omission, deliberate or otherwise by the various sources. Due to the fluidity of the conflict, control status is likely to change. Creation date: 08 Aug 2014

- Reported armed clashes 7 Aug 2014
- Possible IDPs location 8 Aug 2014
- Border crossing
- Possible population movement

+ For more information, see “background on the crisis” at the end of the report

## Situation Overview

The humanitarian context in northern Iraq has significantly deteriorated over the past week as armed clashes continue to drive displacement. As a result of fighting between ISIS and Peshmerga forces in Sinjar on 3 August, tens of thousands of people, almost all of them from the Yazidi minority, have been forced from their homes and are in urgent need of life-saving assistance.

While the situation remains fluid and numbers cannot be independently verified, thousands of families, many of them women, children and the elderly, are now trapped on Jebel Sinjar (Sinjar Mountain) in above 40C degree temperatures. At the same time, from 4 to 8 August nearly 200,000 people have made their way to Iraq's Kurdistan region (Dahuk Governorate) or to disputed border areas inside Ninewa. Thousands more have reportedly fled across the border into Syria and from there crossed back into Iraq's Kurdistan region.

The considerable deterioration of security conditions is having an impact on the access to affected populations. Although humanitarian access in Sinjar (Ninewa) is not possible, successful air drops by the government of Iraq and United States military of food and water supplies were reported on 8 August. The international community in collaboration with the Government responded to the immediate needs of over 150,000 IDPs who reached Dahuk Governorate. Many of the displaced were in need of essential, life-saving humanitarian items, including water, food, shelter, and medicine.

On 7 August, secondary displacement took place throughout Ninewa and Dahuk following reports of fighting near IDP locations. Khazir transit centre (Dahuk) and Garmawa camp (Ninewa) were reported to be empty as of 8 August. Humanitarian agencies continue to update data on displacement numbers but these are time sensitive and subject to change.

Families also fled Qaraqosh, a predominantly Christian city, on 7 August and were assisted by host families, local authorities and the international community in various places in Erbil Governorate. In Kirkuk, violent attacks have caused new waves of displacement, estimated by local authorities to reach 40,000 people.

International assistance is necessary to support the Government of Iraq and the regional Government of Kurdistan who cannot respond to the crisis on their own. Prior to this latest influx, there were 230,000 Syrian refugees in the region and some 380,000 IDPs.

## Humanitarian Response



### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

#### Needs:

- Water and sanitation services are critical for the thousands of IDPs who fled Sinjar (Ninewa) to the Kurdistan region. Between 15,000 to up to 55,000 people have fled to the Sinjar Mountain with a highly urgent need of drinking water.
- Acute water shortages and power outages throughout Anbar Governorate have been reported since 1 August.
- An influx of 57,000 IDPs in Najaf Governorate and of 50,000 IDPs in Kerbala Governorate is putting strains on water and sanitation services.
- There is a significant need to accelerate the installation of sanitation facilities in collective settlements.

#### Response:

- Partners reached approximately 40,000 IDPs in Dahuk with bottled water, water purification tablets, hygiene kits and jerry cans. Distribution is continuing at maximum capacity while populations move. Additional stocks are in the pipeline.
- In Anbar Governorate, 250 IDP families in Heet District received hygiene kits and 240 IDP families in Falluja District received water kits.
- Approximately 150 IDPs families who fled the Al Sadiya Sub-District in Khanaqin (Diyala Governorate) reached the check point of Khanaqin City but were not allowed to enter by local authorities. The families were provided with 100 sets of bottled water and one water tanker to serve their needs.
- Installation of latrines, showers and water tanks began in the new Aliyawah camp in Khanaqin (Diyala).

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Populations in Ninewa Governorate cannot be accessed due to insecurity. The ongoing conflict has halted the delivery of water.
- Providing water to thousands of IDPs is hampered in conflict areas. The transient nature of displaced populations is also problematic.

**Food Security****Needs:**

- Large numbers of IDPs are in need of food assistance especially in Dahuk Governorate and Sinjar District (Ninewa governorate).
- The country's food security continues to be threatened as harvests have been impacted by the crisis.

**Response:**

- Partners assisted more than 110,000 IDPs with food assistance in Dahuk, through food rations and field kitchens in Sharya, Bajet Kandala, and Khaneke.
- Partners are providing food assistance to IDPs in secondary displacement in the Ainkawa neighbourhood of Erbil city.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Food assistance to thousands of IDPs is hampered in conflict areas. The mobile nature of displaced populations is also problematic.
- IDP families who have not received aid are being identified so that food items can be provided in a number of locations.

**Shelter and Non-Food items****Needs:**

- As of 5 August, some 20,000 IDPs among new arrivals in Dahuk Governorate were in urgent need of shelter.
- As of 6 August, Khazir transit camp was over capacity with a population of 5,000 IDPs. However, as of 8 August, the camp was reported to be nearly empty (except for approximately 40 Palestinian refugees) following armed clashes in the area.
- Thousands of displaced people on Sinjar Mountain are in need of shelter.
- Some 40,000 IDPs living in schools throughout the country urgently need shelter so that schools may reopen in September.

**Response:**

- Partners set up 67 tents in Garmawa camp (Ninewa), bringing the total to 521 tents providing capacity for some 3,000 IDPs. In Domiz camp, 1,000 tents were distributed and a further 1,000 tents have arrived in Dahuk adding capacity for another 12,000 IDPs.
- The layout for Khazir transit camp has been completed and its shaded area was extended by 3,050 square meters.
- Some 19,000 individuals benefitted from core relief item kits (mattresses, jerry cans, etc.) in Baghdad and across northern Iraq.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Access remains the most significant challenge for shelter interventions. Access to Telsin and Zummar camps in Telkeif district (Ninewa) was impossible due to the conflict.
- Local authorities have yet to identify public buildings to be developed as collective shelter centres to support the relocation of IDP families who are living in schools.

**Needs:**

- The huge influx of IDPs this week overwhelmed health services in Dahuk Governorate, particularly in Khaneke, Sharya and Ba'adra, where the number of consultations tripled.
- The General Hospital and Primary Health Care Center in Sinjar (Ninewa) reported that all health staff had fled due conflict in the city.

**Response:**

- Health partners supported primary healthcare clinics operating in Khazir camp (Dahuk) and Garmawa camp (Ninewa) due to the influx of IDPs in the last week (average of 250-320 cases per day for each location.)
- Mobile clinics and immunization services were established at the Sahela check point between Dahuk and Ninewa Governorates.
- Essential medicine for 10,000 beneficiaries was distributed in Tilkaif (Ninewa).
- Kits and oral rehydration salts for to cater for 10,000 mild and moderate possible diarrhea cases and 3,000 severe diarrhea cases were distributed in Khanaquin and Hamdaniya (Diyala), Sinjar (Ninewa), Kirkuk Governorate as well as in IDP camps in Erbil and Dahuk Governorates.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Thousands of IDPs on Sinjar Mountain cannot be reached and are at increased risk of mortality and morbidity.
- Five primary health care clinics were closed in Ramadi (Anbar) due to ongoing military operations.

**Needs:**

- The pressure of the sudden arrival of large numbers of IDPs in Dahuk Governorate has resulted in the use of communal tents without divisions for women and children. A number of IDPs were without identification documents and basic possessions and unaccompanied minors were identified.

**Response:**

- Protection monitoring has been conducted for 172,126 individuals (32,561 families) since February. Approximately 4,417 cases were approved for cash assistance, 7,519 cases received legal assistance, and 2,393 people with specific needs were referred to specialized services.
- The deteriorating situation in Dahuk Governorate, including IDPs' access to safe areas, access to assistance and the situation of vulnerable groups continues to be monitored, along with the growing displacement in locations such as Najaf and Kerbala and southern governorates.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- As conflict continues the capacity to respond is being stretched while some of the most vulnerable populations remain inaccessible such as in Anbar, Diyala, Salah al-Din and Ninewa Governorates.
- The situation of large numbers of IDPs from the Yazedi minority who are trapped on the Sinjar Mountain is of particular concern.
- Because of insecurity, there is a lack of presence of humanitarian actors in Sulaymaniyah, which is impeding a timely response.
- Delays in registering IDPs in the Kurdistan region remain a key gap.

**Needs:**

- Safe learning spaces are urgently needed to ensure children access education opportunities for the new school year in September.
- The education curriculum, salaries and the availability of teachers are issues still under discussion and need to be clarified before the beginning of the school year.

**Response:**

- Some 95 schools occupied by IDPs in Dahuk have been assessed in collaboration with the local government.
- The central government has waived registration for IDP students from grades 9 and 12 to ensure they are able to sit for upcoming examinations.
- In Shaqlawa (Erbil), 250 students of grades 9 and 12 have been offered catch-up classes to prepare for their final examinations. Some 440 children aged 3 to 6 attended daily educational activities in Khazir transit camp (Dahuk) and Garmawa camp (Ninewa). An additional 215 children aged between 6 and 17 attended mathematics and Arabic classes in Khazir transit camp.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- There is no exact number of displaced children available, as disaggregated data by age and sex has not been collected by authorities to date.
- Displacement and on-going insecurity in certain areas present challenges in accessing information and collecting data.

**Logistics****Needs:**

- Storage capacity in Dahuk is critically needed for the delivery of humanitarian goods to IDPs.

**Response:**

- A 4,200 square metres warehouse in Dahuk is now available to all humanitarian actors. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have been distributed to partners.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Although logistics infrastructures are present in the country, security is hampering humanitarian operations. Partners are encouraged to contact the Logistics Cluster should they identify logistical gaps and constraints hindering the delivery of aid.

## General Coordination

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has met three times in the past week to discuss the evolving situation in the Ninewa plains and the urgent need to scale up in Dahuk governorate.

The inter-cluster coordination group met on 7 August and agreed on the need for a collective agreement on planning figures despite the fluidity of the situation and to compile data on the availability of stocks currently in the country.

Obtaining accurate, reliable and verified information on the numbers, locations and needs of displaced people and host communities remains a challenge. All humanitarian agencies are asked to provide detailed information updates on the situation through the Cluster Coordinators. Organizations operating outside the cluster can send information to the Humanitarian Operation Centre at [IraqInfo@un.org](mailto:IraqInfo@un.org)

The coordination meeting schedule 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 Batthists, 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, Hawiga, Riyadh, Falluja 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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