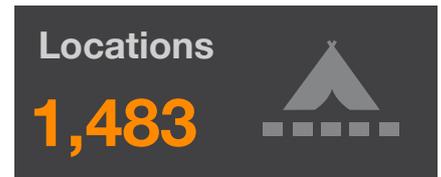
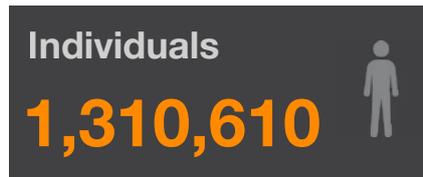


WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT #1: WEEKLY UPDATE FOR 16-23 AUGUST

Displacement

According to Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) data collected by IOM Rapid Assessment and Response Team (RART) from January through 18 August 2014



Displacement Tracking Matrix Highlights

On 3 August 31,146 Yazidi and 2,965 Christian families were displaced from Sinjar City and east of Mosul.

IOM has identified 26,156 Yazidi families seeking refuge in Dohuk governorate, with an additional 4,650 families in the disputed border areas between Ninewa and Dohuk.

Approximately 340 Yazidi families moved further through the KRI and have sought refuge in Sulaymaniyah governorate.

In 2014, three major waves of displacement occurred:



June: The majority of IDPs displaced from Ninewa remained within the governorate, likely staying with family or friends.

Post June: IDPs generally originated from the governorates of Ninewa, Salahaddin and other areas north of Baghdad, moving northeast towards the security of the Kurdish region of Iraq (KRI). Of this population, much fewer IDP families sought refuge with host families or rented their accommodation – 73% are hosted in mosques, abandoned buildings, schools, camps and informal settlements.

IOM assisting new IDP camps in the south

On 23 August, the Basra governor opened a camp for IDPs in an unfinished constructed market. The new IDP camp is situated in the 5-mile area of Basra.

In partnership with UNHCR, IOM is assisting the Basra government with camp setup, including supplying cooking equipment for a communal kitchen, water coolers and a main shower/bathroom. IOM is also coordinating with the Basra governor's office on NFI distributions to support camp residents.

The camp in Basra is set to accommodate more than 500 families.

Also in the south, the government of Missan is completing the main infrastructure facilities of an IDP camp in Amara (Missan), such as roads, water and electricity in addition to a sewage system. IOM is working closely with local leadership to provide NFI deliveries for the families who will be housed in the camp. IOM will also help construct a communal cooking and sanitation facility.

Once established, the camp in Missan can accommodate about 1,000 families. The camp is also scalable. Based on specific needs, the camp can be extended to accommodate another 1,000 families.

To download IOM's complete DTM report, along with displacement maps and Google Earth information, please visit the IOM Iraq DTM website: <http://iomiraq.net/dtm-page>.

Transport

Total as of 2 - 21 August 2014

IDPs
17,216

From the Feshkabout border to various places within Dohuk in coordination with the Development and Modification Center and the Kurdistan Region Border Security Management

IOM transports Syrian refugees, Iraqi IDPs to safety

As of this writing, IOM has transported 18,392 IDPs within Iraq, including 1,332 Syrian refugees (295 families).

The vast majority of those displaced persons have been forcibly uprooted and severely traumatised. They have witnessed extreme violence, loss of family members and loved ones, separation, kidnappings and starvation. In addition, they face uncertainties over whether they will ever return home.

“Many of these families have already been displaced once or twice because of the rapidly shifting front lines of conflict. Each displacement further depletes cash reserves, further fractures extended family networks, and pushes people into poverty and increased vulnerability. They are extremely stressed and need numerous types of support,” stated IOM Iraq Senior Humanitarian Emergency Coordinator Brian Kelly.

“Each displacement further depletes cash reserves, further fractures extended family networks, and pushes people into poverty and increased vulnerability.”

IOM continues to transport vulnerable populations to safety, an integral service to both Iraqi and Syrian populations inside of Iraq.

Emergency Relief Distribution

Distribution totals from January to 7 August 2014

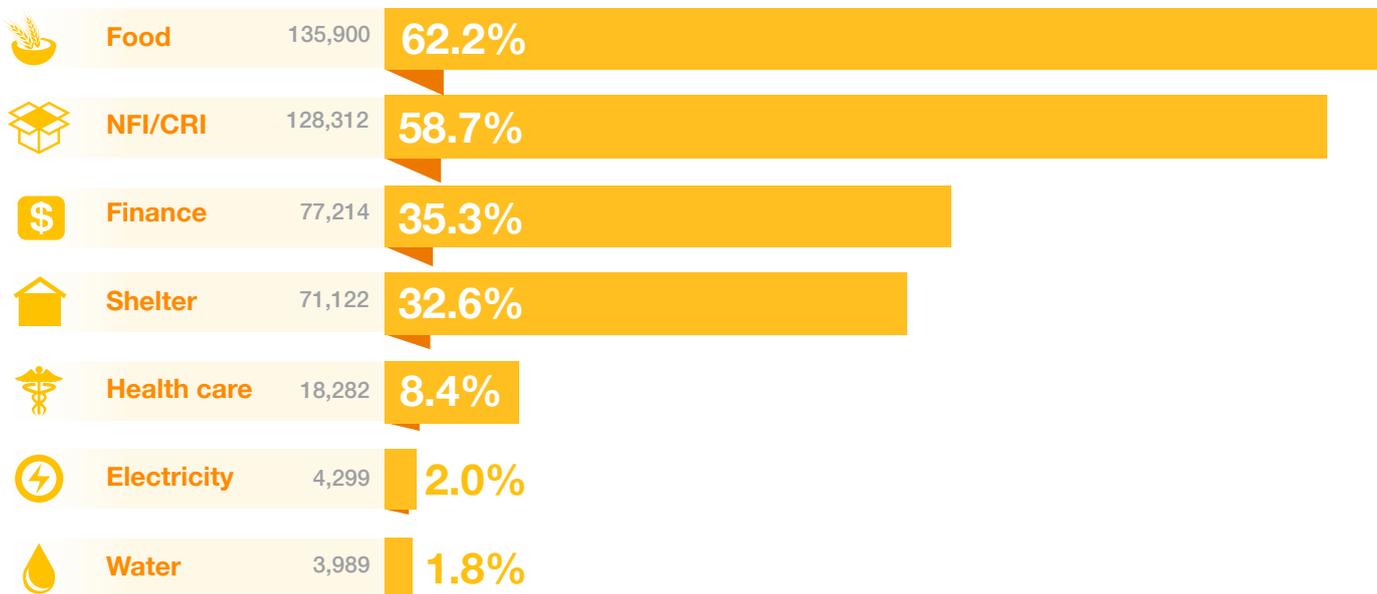


*One Iraqi family is roughly equal to 6 individuals

IOM distributes Family Non-Food Items (NFI) and UNFPA Women’s Dignity Kits (WDK). These kits contain essential items such as bedding, hygiene items, cooking items, fans and other necessary non-food-related aid for IDPs.

Priority Needs

Need # of IDP families % of total IDP population 2014



Displacement Map

Based on DTM data, this map shows the distribution of IDP families throughout Iraq. Arrows show large movements of families.

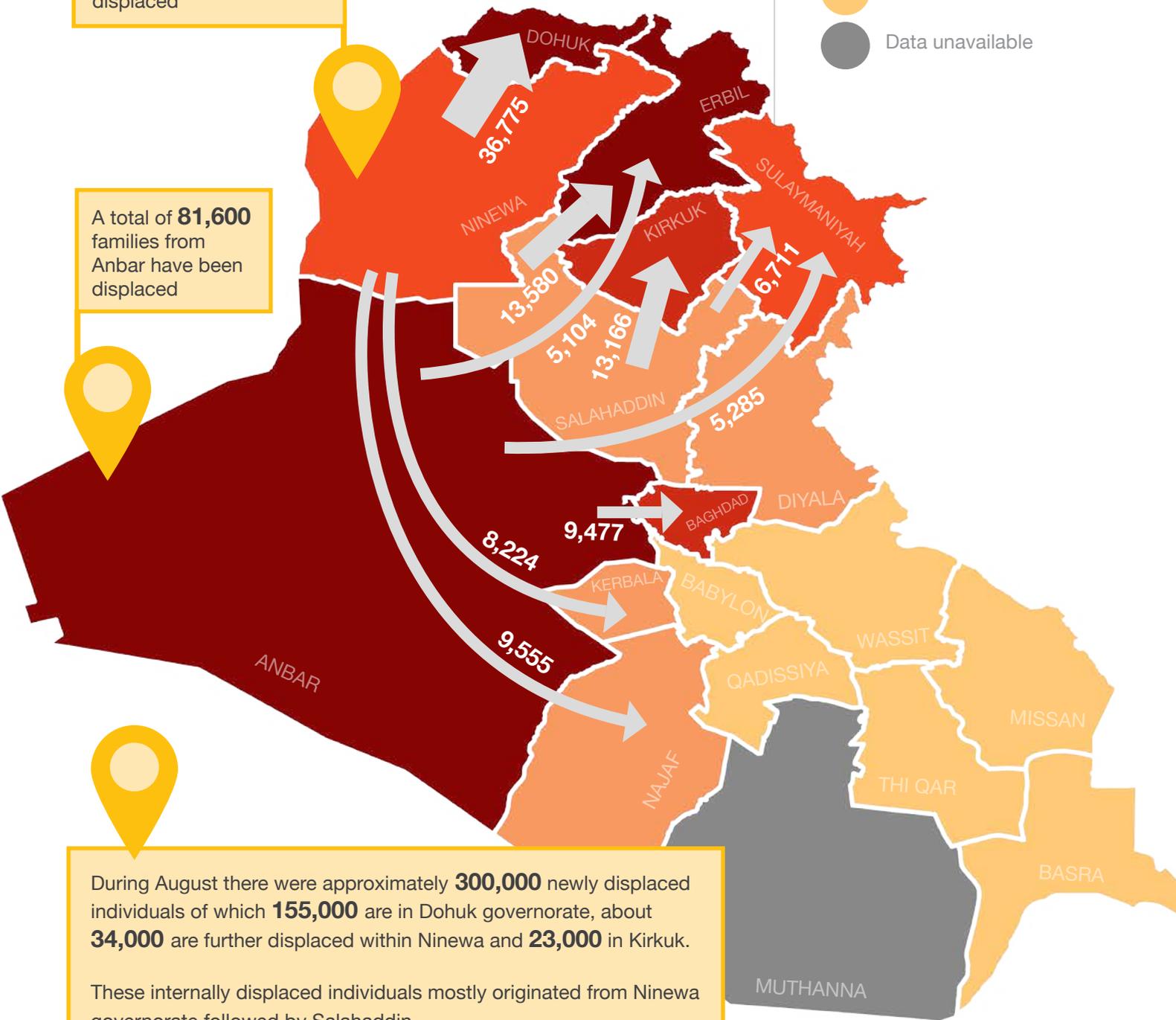
For more data in IOM's complete DTM report, please visit the IOM Iraq DTM website: <http://iomiraq.net/dtm-page>.

IDP families in governorate



A total of **78,626** families from Ninewa have been displaced

A total of **81,600** families from Anbar have been displaced



During August there were approximately **300,000** newly displaced individuals of which **155,000** are in Dohuk governorate, about **34,000** are further displaced within Ninewa and **23,000** in Kirkuk.

These internally displaced individuals mostly originated from Ninewa governorate followed by Salahaddin.

Human Interest Story: Ahmed

Ahmed was born in Tala’ofer district, where he lived peacefully with his family until the Islamic State (IS) attacked his city in June 2014. With a very large family - 74 people in total - Ahmed’s story is one of survival and resilience. When his city was attacked Ahmed’s family left their possessions behind and fled to Sinjar City, escaping what Ahmed believed would be certain death. There was a false sense of security in Sinjar City at the time, because the city was still under Peshmerga control. Ahmed noted, “we stayed in Sinjar one month, with the hope that we could return safely to our home.”

However, when ISIS took control of Sinjar, and Peshmerga forces withdrew, everything changed for Ahmed. Fearing for their lives, Ahmed and his family of mostly women and children quickly fled along with thousands of other Iraqis to Sinjar Mountain. On the mountain for seven days without shelter or food, Ahmed noted, “my family lived on rations of tomatoes and cucumbers, drinking water from springs they could find... children were crying all day asking for bread. We spent our nights sleeping between the stones.” Though military airdrops brought some relief, it was not enough to meet the needs of all the displaced people on the mountain.

Finally, Ahmed and his family began the long journey to safety. After three long days in the scorching heat, Ahmed and his family reached Al-Hillah city, their final destination. Ahmed added, “My brothers and I lost 450 sheep in addition to our homes and our possessions – I now have no livelihood.”

Presently, Ahmed and his family live in three unfinished buildings in Al-Hillah and urgently need family Non-Food Items (NFIs), including bedding, cooking stoves and water containers. Like other Iraqis, Ahmed and his family left their identity cards behind when they fled to Sinjar Mountain. In addition to basic survival items, Ahmed needs cash and legal

assistance to finish registering with the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD).

IOM continues to follow up with Ahmed’s family to provide not only basic items, but also to facilitate their registration with the MoMD.

“ My family lived on rations of tomatoes and cucumbers, drinking water from springs they could find... children were crying all day asking for bread. We spent our nights sleeping between the stones. ”



IOM contributes to inter-agency effort to map 2-way communication needs

For the first time in emergency response, IOM joined an inter-agency team comprised of UN agencies, NGOs and a media development organization as part of a mapping process to understand information needs and access to communication channels among IDPs. The team traveled to Erbil, Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah to interview a wide variety of stakeholders, and the preliminary findings are concerning. Displaced populations only have access to conflicting and incomplete information about the provision of basic services. This can lead to confusion, isolation and mistrust. Most IDPs in this crisis rely primarily on mobile phones to keep connected to family members and follow security developments in their areas of origin.

As part of a broader effort, humanitarian partners and UN agencies are mobilizing resources to begin to bolster communication channels, including as face-to-face communication, mobile phones, print materials and tapping into local media.

IOM is responding to life-threatening needs in a rapidly changing environment, in addition to monitoring movements on the ground.

