Highlights

- **SRSG Mr. Nickolay Mladenov visited the Kurdistan Region of Iraq on Saturday 14 June 2014.**
- **Reports indicate that up to 500,000 people have been displaced by fighting in Mosul.**
- **The UN and partners are conducting number of rapid assessments and providing humanitarian assistance.**
- **The Iraq Strategic Response Plan (SRP) is being revised.**

Situation overview

Mosul city is under full control of the armed group, who has presence in the main streets and currently using the Iraqi army leftover vehicles and even helicopters to establish their control on the city, however there are no reports on attacking civilians.

With the subsiding of armed clashes, the majority of those displaced across the Tigris River have now returned from the east to the west side of the city. Many have, however, decided to leave the city and head for the KR-I, in fear of an Iraqi army counter attack.

IOM reported that the hospitals in Mosul are no longer accessible and that schools and mosques have been converted into makeshift clinics to tend to the injured and chronically ill. Families in the Western districts of Mosul have limited access to drinkable water and across the city most families have only few hours of electricity a day. Since 9th June, there has been a ban on the use of civilian vehicles and a city-wide curfew.

*Although two IDP camps have been established, the KRG policy on camps has not yet been fully decided. The IDP camp in Dohuk is being established to provide assistance to families for 3-6 months or longer if necessary. The IDP camp in Erbil has been initially established as a transit camp, providing assistance for up to three days. However, the Erbil Government is still considering their policy on camps overall.*

Displacement

Reports indicate that up to 500,000 people have been displaced by fighting in Mosul during the past week according to initial assessments. An estimated 300,000 displaced people have arrived to the Kurdistan region since 6 June.

Displacements are increasingly being reported from other areas in the country. A total of 1,000 displaced families arrived in Khanaqeen from Diyala, of which 750 families already seem to have gone to KR-I. Most of the remaining 250 families have likely been accommodated with their relatives, however 100 families are on the street. Thus the Mayor of Khanaqeen is requesting the UN to provide 100 tents for these families. The road between Baghdad and Khanaqeen is said to be closed, therefore any assistance to reach Khanaqeen must be delivered through Erbil and Sulaymaniyah.
**Erbil Governorate; Khazir Transit Camp**

Khazir camp, designed to be a transit camp, is now considered as a permanent camp. The camp is situated on the Mosul side of the checkpoint and conditions have vastly improved since it was set up on Wednesday 11 June. The number of families has increased from 73 to 101 (total 500 individuals, of which 200 are children) living in 129 tents. IDPs now have mattresses, plastic sheeting, latrines, and water stands as well as food from local charities. The Khabat district electricity department is drilling holes for poles to provide electricity; local charities have donated coolers for tents.

An estimated 40 Palestinian families arrived in Erbil from Mosul, some have already returned to Mosul given the high costs of accommodation in Erbil.

**Dohuk Governorate; Garmawa IDP Camp Site**

While the erection of tents is continuing in Garmawa camp, at this time no other infrastructure/services are available. UNHCR Dohuk received a report from Development and Modification Centre (DMC) that five IDP families were accepted there and provided accommodation. UNHCR partner Qandil is providing CRI kits to the new arrivals. The number of vulnerable IDP families has increased to 40 families (as of 13 June). 1,000 UNHCR tents have been delivered to the site. Government contractors are drilling two 128m deep tubes to pump water.

Dohuk authorities are proceeding with site preparations in Minara and Zummar camps and will send an official request to UNHCR and UNICEF to continue supporting these activities. Given the changing situation, it was agreed to plan for the reception capacity of 500 households in each location as a first step.

**Monitoring/Needs Assessment**

IOM Rapid Assessment and Response have identified priority needs for IDPs: 1) inside Mosul City include food, water and fuel, 2) outside Mosul include food, NFIs and Shelter, 3) at KR-I border checkpoints include food and NFIs.

As per IOM assessment in Mosul City; only some areas are suffering from lack of water, electricity power is available for 6 to 10 hours / 24 hours, hospitals operating but with limited capacity, no services of cleaning by the municipality. Needs include; food, water and fuel.

As per IOM assessment in Ninewa district (outside Mosul city); Services are available in general. Majority of the families who fled from Mosul are living in the cities and villages which belong to Hamdaniya, Telkaif, Bashiqa, Zummar and Talafar. Majority of IDPs are living with relatives and friends, others are in public building, mosques, churches and rented houses. Needs include; food, NFI and shelter. IOM assessment included 8,565 families in Talafar, Mosul, Talkaif and Hamdania.

The key issue arising from the UN protection monitoring conducted on 14 June was the need for shelter. 99 per cent of persons interviewed in Erbil’s urban areas reported that they did not have resources to support themselves in their current accommodation arrangements for more than a week. Some families are already living in parks, whilst others are begging to survive. Some of those who have run out of resources have decided to return to Mosul, as they have no other way of supporting themselves. There is an urgent need for emergency shelter.
Humanitarian Response

UNICEF started the implementation of a basic assessment to validate IDP location and humanitarian needs. Assessments cover camps and non-camp sites. UNICEF assessment included Alqoosh, Khatara, Babire and Waar City covering 115 families and the identified needs were: food, clothes, access to health and water.

UNICEF main focus is on water trucking and drinking water supplies, hygiene kits and high energy biscuits. In coordination with UNHCR, UNICEF will focus on WASH in camp locations (Garmawa). UNICEF dispatched 5 water tanks, 30 showers, 200 hygiene kits and 10 additional latrines. DMC and UNICEF agreed on UNICEF’s leadership on WASH response to the newly established Garmawa IDP Camp.

On Thursday 12 June: At the request of UNHCR, IOM delivered air-coolers and cool boxes to tents in the transit camp at Al Khazir check point. IOM is planning to distribute 250 NFIs kits (16,2 MT) to Mosul IDPs in Shekhan district.

Health

The health situation remains stable with no reports on major health emergencies within KRG. WHO delivered to the Department of Health of Dohuk two interagency emergency health kits (IEHK) each one sufficient to cover the needs of 10,000 for one month, two IEHK supplementary kits, two Cholera kits, and two Trauma kits (A & B) each one sufficient to perform about 100 surgical operations. One IEHK was also delivered to Erbil DOH.

DoH Erbil has started operating mobile clinic for the IDPs in Kalak, based on the Erbil side of the checkpoint. MSF is willing to start and cover the needs of a mobile clinic spot in the camp as a short-term until there is a longer term solution. WHO is providing medicines and supplies to both DoHs and MSF to cover the most urgently needed supplies for use in mobile clinics.

A team of WHO experts from the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network (GOARN) has been deployed in Iraq to analyze the conditions and factors which may increase the likelihood of cholera epidemic as well as epidemics of other communicable diseases with an aim of guiding the government and partners to improve service delivery in IDP and Refugee camps.

A team has arrived in Erbil and will be visiting the established camps in KRG to assess the risk of communicable disease, assist the DoH in identifying contingency measures and conducting courses on the management of infectious diseases.

WHO has started conducting vaccination against polio and measles in the camps for Syrian refugees and this will include also IDPs arriving from Mosul.

UNICEF mobile teams continue their visits to checkpoints and surrounding areas to assess needs and provide support. UNICEF is coordinating with the Directorates of Health (DoH) in Erbil and Dohuk to provide access to immunization and ante-natal care at entry points. In Khazir, UNICEF is in the process of establishing an immunization unit to provide Polio, measles immunizations, as well as to provide Vitamin A supplementation to vulnerable groups. UNICEF is also supporting the DoH in Dohuk and Erbil to prepare immunization plans (measles and polio) for IDP children in all camps.

UNICEF mapping of health facilities is ongoing. A rapid needs assessment is under implementation in Mosul to assess support needs, specifically in light of the scheduled national polio campaign. UNICEF continues to advocate
for the immediate implementation of blanket immunization campaigns on measles and polio, targeting children under 5 years to combat low immunity levels among recent IDPs.

**WASH**

It was reported that families in the Western districts of Mosul have limited access to drinkable water. In Khazir camp, UNICEF WASH provided 10 additional latrines, bringing the total to 20. Cleaners have been hired to maintain the cleanliness of the latrines. 10 water tanks (5m³) were delivered on 14 June and 5 more tanks are expected within next two days. Five Hygiene promoters were hired from camp population and will begin tent-to-tent hygiene promotion messaging. 200 Hygiene Kits will be distributed by the hygiene promoters. A WASH Strategic plan for the response is being developed and coordination is ongoing.

**Coordination & Funding**

The Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Iraq, Mr. Nickolay Mladenov visited Kurdistan Region of Iraq on Saturday 14 June 2014. The SRSG held number of meetings with Government officials and the UN country team to oversee the current situation and response plans. Furthermore, the SRSG visited Khazir transit camp in Erbil and met with IDPs living there.

A CERF concept note was submitted to CERF Secretariat for assisting up to one million people: half a million from Anbar and half a million newly displaced from Mosul and other areas. The CERF will likely cover a three month period.

The Iraq Strategic Response Plan (SRP) is being revised to include the new caseload and broader geographic coverage.

Currently most of the UN agencies do not have funds to continue to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance; the DSRSG/RC/HC is calling for donors to provide the necessary funding. A number of UN agencies have made emergency allocations to their Iraq offices from HQ funding sources to support the emergency response.

---

**Financial Contributions-Strategic Response Plan (SRP)**

To date, the financial contributions received for the Strategic Response Plan (SRP) total $10.6 Million USD; $12 Million USD from the United States, $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.

---

**Contacts:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jacqueline Badcock</th>
<th>Titon Mitra</th>
<th>Monique Maani</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DSRSG/RC/HC</td>
<td>Head of ICODHA and Senior Strategic Planning Advisor</td>
<td>Humanitarian Affairs Officer Integrated Coordination Office for Development &amp; Humanitarian Affairs ICODHA, UN Assistance Mission in Iraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Assistance Mission in Iraq</td>
<td>UN Assistance Mission in Iraq</td>
<td>ICODHA, UN Assistance Mission in Iraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell: + 964 (0) 780 195 8838 (Baghdad)</td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:mitra@un.org">mitra@un.org</a></td>
<td>Cell: +964 (0) 7901931277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:Badcock@un.org">Badcock@un.org</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:maani@un.org">maani@un.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>