• The Iraqi Presidency and the Office of the Prime Minister submitted a request to Parliament to declare a State of Emergency, which will convene an urgent session for a vote this Thursday 12 June.

• Armed opposition groups seized the city of Mosul triggering massive displacement of population, evacuation of government and humanitarian actors.

• The Kurdish regional government officials estimate potentially 500,000 people displaced

• UNICEF together with UNHCR and WFP visited the checkpoints in Erbil and Dohuk Governorates. The checkpoints were over crowded with people and vehicles
  • The majority of people (largely families with children) have suffered delays at checkpoints. There are pregnant women and people with health issues with limited access to health service (ambulances available for emergencies).
  • No sanitation service available at the checkpoints.
  • The areas around the checkpoints are open with no available shade.
  • Few private individuals were distributing bottled water and food at the checkpoints.

UNICEF teams are mobilized to respond to first wave of about 20,000 IDPs

Evolution of the situation

On 05 June 2014 armed opposition groups (AOG) commenced a major assault in Mosul, Ninewa province, resulting in 130 Iraqi police killed and 80 wounded with the loss of all weapons and vehicles. On 08 June 2014 it is reported that 3,500 AOG’s supported by 7,000 local armed militia embarked on military actions in east and west of Mosul. These actions culminated by nightfall on 09 June 2014 in the collapse of ISF elements and the complete control of east and west Mosul. In subsequent fighting the Ninewa Provincial Building, National Operations Center and Mosul Airport were lost to AOG elements and the prisons overrun.

By COB 10 June 2014 Tal Afar had also been taken by AOG elements. Further AOG forces are moving toward Habbaniya (between Fallujah and Ramadi). In addition, the Al Rubia crossing from Syria is now under full control of AOG elements. An AOG spokesperson released a statement that ISIS does not seek conflict with KRG elements and will not approach their areas of influence.

On 10 June 2014 the Iraqi Prime Minister requested Parliament to grant Emergency Powers to deal with this large-scale threat (requiring 2/3 majority). In the interim the Iraqi PM called a state of ‘High Alert’ to meet the growing threat. The Iraqi PM then called upon the United Nations to assist in the ‘fight against terrorism’. Concurrently the Kurdish PM called on UN to support the humanitarian crisis directly.

Given the earlier use of water as an element of warfare, the threat now exists against Mosul dam to the North West. This remains the largest dam in Iraq, and the breaching of this facility would cause large scale damage to Mosul, Salahadin and Baghdad, deprive water stocks with the onset of summer and destroy the capacity to support large scale food production in North Western Iraq.
Impact of violence on population

Ninewa province makes up a third of Iraq’s territory. Located 415 KM north of Baghdad with total population of 3,354,000 capita. Mosul city with about 2 million people is divided into left (West) and right (East) banks and is connected by 5 main bridges. The right bank represent the old Mosul city and most of provincial authorities.

There are three groups of displaced people. First, those who have entered the Kurdish region, largely sponsored by family (considered low need); second those stuck in the disputed internal boundary (requiring assessment of needs); and the third, those on the outskirts of Mosul (potentially highly vulnerable). The assessment of needs is a priority however, access in Mosul and the disputed internal boundaries may impede the ability to conduct a thorough assessment.

According to initial (unverified) estimates by UNICEF and partners, on 9 June, more than 15,500 IDPS families fled from the right bank (17 Tamouz, Al Rifa’e, Al Zanjeely, Al Yarmouk, New Mosul, Wadi Hajar, Al Nabi Sheet, city center, Nablus and Al Amil quarters towards Tilkaif, Ba’ashiqqa, Shaikhan, Kasak and Zamar and it was reported that among them around 2,000-3,500 IDPs families entered Erbil and Dohuk. It was reported that over 3,000 individuals are currently stuck at Al Bardiyah check point managed by Kurdish security (Asaesh) and 20 KM from Dohuk. There is an urgent need to provide those IDPs with potable water as a rapid assistance and there are two options, either through exploiting the available quantity of bottled water (around 11,000 boxes, 12 bottle in each box) or provision of water through water tankers (MoU with Erbil and Dohuk authority and Qandil NGO can deliver).

A large number of IDPs remain outside the city and accommodated by relatives or staying in schools, mosques and hospitals. It has been difficult to gather exact information but a lack of essential lifesaving supplies (including potable water, hygiene kits, tents, blankets, high protein biscuits, medical care and access to CFS services) is being reported through our local partners (ISHO, IRW and Qandil) as well as facilitators who fled Ninewa.

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**Estimated total Displaced Population**

*(Estimates calculated based on initial figures from IP’s, UN assessments, MoDM, 10 June)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Displaced Population</td>
<td>46,500</td>
<td>46,500</td>
<td>93,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Affected (Under 18)</td>
<td>23,200</td>
<td>23,200</td>
<td>46,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Under Five</td>
<td>9,300</td>
<td>9,300</td>
<td>18,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Targetted beneficiaries

The beneficiaries targeted are girls, boys and families crossing from the disputed internal boundaries who escaped with little or nothing from their homes and demonstrate a high level of needs. As the situation evolves it is expected the targeting of beneficiaries will change.

At the check points, UNICEF planned interventions include:

- Provision of bottled water
- Sanitation and hygiene items at the all checkpoints including mobile latrines.
- Child protection monitoring.
- Immunization packages.

Risk assessment

The situation in Ninewa remains extremely volatile. There is a growing number of displaced families and some reports confirmed multiple displacements. The uncertainty of the situation poses a serious risk in terms of needs and access.

The endorsement of “state of Emergency” by the parliament upon the request of the Prime Minister will have a direct effect on the government counter terrorism actions, which could lead to greater civilian casualties. Protection issues and grave abuses on children are important concerns in the coming weeks.

Another concern is the use of water as a weapon. The recent flooding in Abu Graib which affected 20,000 families could be repeated. A flood from Mosul dam could have tremendous consequences on additional displacement, major loss of livestock and crops.

Inter-Agency Collaboration and Partnerships

The Cluster mechanism has been enhanced to ensure coordination with Baghdad and Erbil teams. During a meeting held on 10 June with the Ministry of Displacement and Migration, the Deputy Minister asked for UN support in this un-precedent humanitarian crisis. Their initial report on families fleeing Mosul city estimated only 6,816 families. This differs from the inter-agency meeting held in Erbil where a planning estimate was established of 150,000 displaced people entering the Kurdish region over the next 4 weeks.

The acting humanitarian coordinator has issued a call for a CERF to allow agencies and partners to raise needed funds. The concept paper uses a planning figure: one million displaced over of three months. The IDP crisis SRP is so far only 15 % funded. This CERF will be issued on June 11th.
Families wait in the heat at checkpoint to Dohuk, as local businesses distribute bread.

Water distribution at checkpoint entering Dohuk

Water distribution at checkpoint entering Dohuk
PROGRAMME RESPONSE

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

All health facilities in Mosul (5 hospitals) are not functioning. Very few medical clinics managed by charity organizations are able to provide continuous services. There is no confirmation of maternal and delivery services or surgical services and the referral systems. It is assumed that there is a total disruption of medical facilities in Mosul. The shops and markets are reported closed which becomes a real concern for access to food. The massive movement of population from a governorate that had low immunization coverage is also at threat for disease outbreaks including the Polio and Measles.

The possibility of putting a vaccination team at the check points has been discussed with WHO, UNFPA and Department of Health.

WASH

An emergency relief package including bottled water hygiene kits and communications items is being prepared for delivery at check points. The immediate need of latrine construction at check points where displaced await permission to cross is being address with Kurdish authorities. Assessment of displacement camp needs will begin once locations are identified and access granted.

CHILD PROTECTION

An MRM team is mobilized and protection sector will meet to use the protection partner’s capacity to profile the population that is displaced according to their vulnerability.

EDUCATION

Under assessment.
SUPPORT REQUIRED FROM MENA & HQ

The main concern for UNICEF is to replace used stocks and increase lifesaving stocks for a response capacity of **100,000 families**. An estimated USD 7.6 million is required for immediate needs. Some which may be solicited from a CERF grant as well as an EPF request of USD 2 million. The need for additional surge capacity is under review based on current assessments.

FUND RAISING

Funding overview based on SRP

The total includes a maximum recovery rate of 7%. The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF Executive Board Decision 2006/7 dated 9 June 2006.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLUSTER</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Received</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>4,878,000</td>
<td>1,569,908</td>
<td>3,308,092</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH &amp; NUTRITION</td>
<td>6,250,000</td>
<td>1,055,024</td>
<td>5,194,976</td>
<td>83%</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td>3,881,450</td>
<td>285,760</td>
<td>3,595,690</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILD PROTECTION</td>
<td>4,370,000</td>
<td>285,760</td>
<td>4,084,240</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>19,379,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,196,452</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,162,548</strong></td>
<td><strong>84%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fundraising and donor relations

- UNICEF is funded 16% only, while the overall SRP is 15% funded only. The UNHCT agreed to extend the SRP (ending in July) to December 2014 and review the targets.
- During a donor meeting end of May, UNICEF identified critical funding needs of USD 7.6 million across sectors. The call has gone unanswered. UNICEF is mobilizing its supplies for the urgent needs but needs to replenish funds to ensure continued availability of supplies to maintain readiness.
- Briefings with ECHO, and UK NATCOM have indicated possibilities for UNICEF to access critical humanitarian funds. Briefings are planned with USAID and DFID.