

VIOLENCE IN NINEWA AND SURROUNDING AREAS RESULTS IN APPROXIMATELY ONE MILLION DISPLACED IRAQIS IN 2014



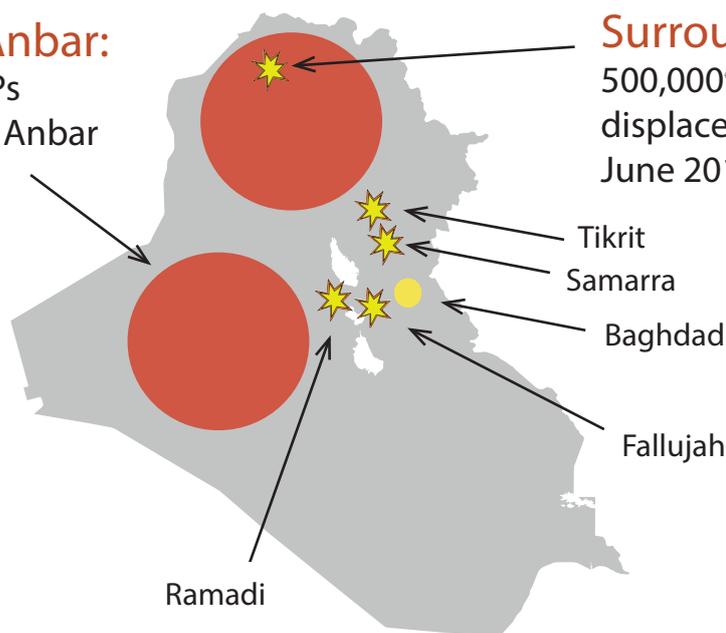
IOM Iraq Flash Report - 13 June 2014

Spread in Violence Across Iraq Triggers Massive Displacement

Governorate of Anbar:
478,860 identified IDPs within and outside of Anbar since January 2014

Mosul City and Surrounding Districts:
500,000* estimated IDPs displaced from 7 June to 12 June 2014

-  Sites of major ongoing violent clashes
-  Sites of major displacement events



10 June, IDPs traveled 60km to the Kalak Area, on the border between Ninewa and Erbil governorates, to gain access to the Kurdistan Region (KR). IOM Iraq ©

IOM's Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RART) and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) have estimated that 500,000 IDPs have fled the city of Mosul and surrounding districts as of 12 June 2014. Results from the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) have verified 478,860 IDPs affected by the Anbar Crisis as of 30 May 2014. **Therefore, IOM estimates the total caseload of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) affected by violence since January 2014 has reached approximately 1,000,000.**

As of 12 June 2014, violence between Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and Armed Opposition Groups (AOGs) has spread rapidly throughout the country, particularly in the governorates of Ninewa, Kirkuk, and Salah al-Din. In recent days, AOGs have taken over the city of Mosul, including the Mosul International Airport, all military bases and police stations, and government buildings. Furthermore, it is reported that AOGs have overtaken the city of Tikrit in the governorate of Salah al-Din, only 130km north of Baghdad. Recent gains by AOGs, who have controlled the cities of Ramadi and Fallujah in the governorate of Anbar since January 2014, have resulted in a deteriorating humanitarian situation. IDPs have fled violent areas empty-handed to surrounding districts and the Kurdistan Region (KR), and require immediate emergency assistance to meet their basic needs for survival.

*The figure of 500,000 displaced individuals represents an estimate based on the following: 300,000 who were displaced, up to Tuesday 12th June, from the city of Mosul towards the disputed border areas and into the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), where local authorities confirm that 100,000 are currently being hosted in Erbil. The remainder were not able to pass through checkpoints, and remain located in disputed areas adjacent to the borders of the KRI. Another 200,000 were displaced in the early days of the crisis, after the 6th June, from the west to the east side of Mosul city, as reported by key informant sources contacted by IOM Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RART). Since yesterday, 12th June, there has been a general trend towards return from the east side back to the west side of the city, however, many families and individuals remain whilst awaiting further developments in the situation. IOM RARTs, in contact with many of these families, report that they are ready to flee again if the security conditions deteriorate once again. RART personnel continue to implement detailed assessments of the locations to which this newly estimated 500,000 displaced individuals were displaced to, following events in Mosul since the 6th June. DTM reports will be issued regularly to update the numbers, locations and conditions of displaced populations.

IOM CONDUCTS RAPID ASSESSMENT AND RESPONDS TO IMMEDIATE NEEDS IN MOSUL AND SURROUNDING AREAS

According to IOM RARTs, Peshmerga forces are now in control of areas surrounding Mosul, but the city itself is under the full control of AOGs. The withdrawal of ISF has allowed for a heavy AOG presence in the streets, and an ability to move around the city utilizing abandoned Iraqi army vehicles. While there are no reported attacks on the civilian population within the city, services such as water, electricity, medical facilities and municipal cleaning services have been severely depleted, compromising the health and welfare of those remaining with the city boundaries.

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, in fear of an Iraqi army counter attack. Priority needs within the city are reported to be food, water and fuel. Outside of Mosul, services are generally available. For families who have not found accommodation with relatives or friends, Non-Food Items (NFIs) such as mattresses, blankets, and cookers are urgently required. These families are often located in public buildings such as schools and mosques. The table below illustrates displacement figures verified by the RARTs in the districts of Talafar, Mosul, Talkaif and Hamdaniya, conducted on 12 June.

IOM RAPID ASSESSMENT RESULTS IN MOSUL AND SURROUNDING DISTRICTS

District	Sub District	Area	No. of families
Talafar	Center	Center and the nearby villages	600
Talafar	Eyadhiya	Center and villages	500
Talafar	Rabee'a	Center	300
Talafar		Owaynat and nearby villages	400
Talafar	Zummar	Center & villages	2,500
Mosul		Badoosh	2,000
Mosul	Bashiqa	Center and surrounding villages	100
Talkaif	Wana	Mosul Dam and surrounding villages	1,500
Talkaif	Alqoush	Different villages	165
Hamdaniya	Center and villages	Center and villages	500
Total No. Families Displaced			8,565



12 June, IDPs require basic items for survival during the hot summer months. In coordination with distribution of tents from UNHCR, IOM responds by distributing air coolers and coolboxes to IDPs who have arrived at the Al Khazir Checkpoint. IOM Iraq ©

PRIORITY NEEDS

IOM RARTs have identified priority needs for three distinct groups of IDPs that have been displaced following the violence in Mosul City and surrounding districts:

1. Priority needs for IDPs inside Mosul City include food, water, and fuel
2. Priority needs for IDPs displaced outside of Mosul include food, NFIs, and shelter
3. Priority needs for IDPs at KR border checkpoints include food and NFIs.

IOM'S APPEAL

IOM, in coordination with partner UN agencies and NGOs, is appealing to donors for immediate support in responding to the rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation. IOM requires \$15 million in new funds to provide NFIs, tents, and to implement displacement tracking (DTM) in the affected areas.

The doubling of the IDP caseload in less than one week has created an alarming environment in Iraq. Immediate donor support is critical to provide the emergency assistance IDPs need for survival.