Iraq: Mosul Humanitarian Response
Situation Report No. 18 (23 January - 29 January 2017)

This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. Due to the rapidly changing situation, it is possible that the numbers and locations listed in this report may no longer be current at the time of reading. The next report will be issued on or around 6 February 2017.

Highlights

• On 29 January 2017, 161,208 people were living in displacement due to the Mosul emergency. Since the crisis began, some 188,000 people have been accumulatively displaced, with nearly 30,000 returns having taken place.

• Significant shortages of drinking water remain the primary humanitarian concern in eastern Mosul city. Humanitarian partners are currently trucking 1,300 m³ of water per day, however this is only a stopgap measure to assist people until the water network is operational.

• Trauma casualty rates remain high near frontline areas. From 17 October 2016 to 25 January 2017, 1,675 wounded civilians have been sent to Erbil’s main hospitals to receive trauma care. Since the 50-bed type II field surgical hospital was opened in Bartallah on 8 January, 312 patients have been treated for trauma injuries and some 107 major surgeries have been performed.

• In eastern Mosul city, 30 schools reopened on 22 January, allowing more than 23,000 children to resume educational activities.

Situation Overview

In the last week, returns from Khazer and Hasansham camps to eastern Mosul city significantly increased, but new displacement from eastern Mosul city continues. On 29 January some 161,208 people were living in displacement, roughly the same as on 23 January, despite over 7,200 people becoming displaced over the course of the week.

Access for humanitarian partners continues to expand in eastern Mosul city, as more neighbourhoods are secured by Iraqi Security Forces (ISF). This has led to increasingly more people in need receiving humanitarian assistance. In the last week, multi-sector assistance packages containing food, water supplies, hygiene materials and high-energy biscuits were distributed to 69,000 people in Mosul city’s eastern neighbourhoods. Since 8 December, when multi-sector aid distributions were first undertaken in eastern Mosul city proper (excluding Gogachly), nearly
313,700 people in eastern Mosul city have received multi-sectoral aid packages.

According to the mayor of Mosul, as of 27 January approximately 885,000 people are living in the 75 neighbourhoods of eastern Mosul city that had been retaken at that time. This figure is currently being verified to support programming.

Food continues to be a major issue immediately after a neighbourhood is accessible. However once an area has been secured and people are able to move more freely they are often able to access nearby markets and purchase food. Markets are operating in many parts of the city that were secured during earlier phases of ISF’s operation. According to the Government’s Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre (JCMC), from 2 to 17 January the Ministry of Trade (MoT) distributed food items through the Public Distribution System (PDS), including 6,071 bags of sugar, 6,104 boxes of cooking oil, and 4,665 bags of rice. The Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) also distributed 4,376 dry food rations in eastern Mosul city, Erbil and Nawaran and 7,000 ready-to-eat rations in eastern Mosul city, Toz Khormato and Nawaran.

Significant shortages of drinking water remain the primary humanitarian concern in eastern Mosul city. Humanitarian partners are currently trucking 1,300 m³ of water per day, however this is only a stopgap measure to assist people until the water network is operational. The majority of the water network in eastern Mosul city is not currently operating, and only one of the five water treatment plants on the eastern side of the Tigris River has been assessed for damage. Attempts were made to access one of these treatment plants during the week, but insecurity along the facility’s approach road prevented access.

Trauma casualty rates remain high near frontline areas, with many trauma cases requiring referral from eastern Mosul city to Erbil city. From 17 October 2016 to 25 January 2017, over 1,675 wounded civilians have been sent to Erbil’s main hospitals to receive trauma care. Since the 50-bed type II field surgical hospital was opened in Bartallah on 8 January, 312 patients have been treated for trauma injuries and some 107 major surgeries have been performed.

There remains no humanitarian access to western Mosul city and the corridor to Tal Afar, which is under ISIL control, and there are increasing humanitarian concerns for the wellbeing of civilians in these areas. For more than two months, major commercial supply routes into western Mosul city have been cut. Partners are planning for different humanitarian scenarios for when fighting moves to western parts of the city.

Funding

Humanitarian partners continue to mobilize funding for the operation. Ninety-seven percent of the Mosul Flash Appeal, launched in July 2016 to prepare for the operation, has been received. This has allowed partners to reach hundreds of thousands of people during the first stages of the campaign. In mid-December, partners presented an Advance Executive Summary of the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan for Iraq estimating that USD 930 million is needed to reach 5.8 million Iraqis. Of this, approximately USD 570 million is being sought for the Mosul operation.

Humanitarian Response

Rapid Response Mechanism

Needs:

• Displaced people in newly accessible areas, or on their way to displacement camps and emergency sites, require immediate access to basic assistance and services.

Response:

• During the reporting period, Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) partners distributed 3,399 emergency kits to 2,857 families, benefitting 15,345 displaced people, including 8,440 children. The majority of kits were distributed to displaced families arriving at the reception centre on the Mosul-Kirkuk Highway and the asphalt factory (7,922 people), followed by Qayarah Airstrip and Haji Ali emergency sites (4,302 people), Khazer camp (768 people), Nargizia camp (1,420 people), Debaga camp (79 people) and Qaymawa camp (9 people).

• Since the Mosul operation began on 17 October 2016, RRM partners have distributed emergency kits to 268,947 people (including 147,921 children), of whom some 30,199 people have been reached in newly accessible areas of eastern Mosul city.

268,947 People reached with RRM kits since 17 October
• An RRM kit consists of 12 kgs of immediate response food rations, a hygiene kit to last a family a week, 12 litres of bottled drinking water and a water container. Where possible, the kits also include a dignity kit.

Gaps and constraints:
• RRM partners continue to experience some challenges in distributing in one newly accessible area due to inadequate security arrangements at the distribution site.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:
• More than 139,504 displaced people are currently being sheltered in camps and emergency sites, with the remainder of displaced people living in host communities and informal sites.
• Hasansham, Qaymawa and Al Alam camps are now full and overall capacity to accommodate displaced families in these locations is limited. There are now 800 plots available again in Khazer camp, as some IDPs have returned to their place of origin. The construction and extension of Chamakor and Hasanshan camps continues. The extension of Jad’ah camp and the Qayarrah Airstrip and Haj Ali emergency sites is also ongoing.

Response:
• In Hammam al Alil camp, MoDM continues to construct the first 1,000 plots, which are expected to be ready with WASH facilities next week. Al Sh’hamah camp has begun receiving IDPs, however WASH facilities have not yet been completed. CCCM and WASH partners are advocating with the local authorities to limit the number of IDPs transported to this camp until services are ready.
• In Jad’ah camp’s extension IV, WASH facilities are insufficient. The CCCM and WASH Cluster are working with the local authorities constructing these services to complete their installation.

Gaps & Constraints:
• CCCM Cluster has identified some duplication of activities in certain camps, particularly NFIs distribution. The cluster is developing specific field distribution procedures to address this issue.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

Needs:
• People both inside and outside of camps continue to need non-food items (NFIs). Those in need include displaced families in make-shift shelters, displaced people staying with host families, and other vulnerable people remaining in or returning to their homes.
• Winter support such as tent winterisation, heating and fuel, warm clothing and blankets are still priority needs.

Response:
• During the reporting period, 2,123 NFI kits were distributed in camps and 2,761 NFI kits were distributed to vulnerable families in out-of-camp settings. In addition, 1,401 families received winter top-up items in both camp and out-of-camp settings.
• Since the beginning of the response, a total of 79,289 NFI kits have been distributed, reaching 475,734 people. In addition a total 18,761 winter top-up kits including heaters, thermal mats and kerosene jerrycans have been distributed, reaching more than 112,566 people. Some 61,368 clothing kits have also been distributed, reaching more than 368,208 people.
• In the last week, complementary seasonal items, such as supplementary blankets and quilts, stoves and heaters, were provided to more than 308 households. In total, 68,583 families have been reached with complementary seasonal items since 17 October 2016.
• The Shelter and NFI interventions over the week were mainly focused on Debaga, Zelikan, Hasansham, Nargizla, Qaymawa, and Al Alam camps, and the Qayarrah Airstrip and Haj Ali emergency sites. Out-of-camp distributions were undertaken in more than 20 villages in Mosul district, two villages in Shikhan district, one village in Tel Afar and Tikrit districts and two villages in Tilkaf district.
• The current response of the Shelter/NFI partners has been mainly focused on NFI distributions, while the shelter interventions such as emergency shelter kit or sealing off kit distributions were limited.
• A total of 29,159 family tents have so far been pitched to provide shelter in camps and emergency sites for approximately 174,950 people.
A total of 3,684 emergency shelter kits and 2,448 emergency sealing-off kits have been distributed since 17 October, benefitting almost 37,000 people.

Gaps & Constraints:
- The main reported gap is cooking and heating fuels in some camps and in newly accessible areas.
- Access to eastern Mosul city is still limited for some partners due to their organizational security restrictions.

Food Security

Needs:
- Displaced families and vulnerable people in newly accessible areas require ready-to-eat food, followed by dry food rations. For displaced people this assistance is provided upon arrival at screening sites and camps.
- In newly accessible areas, families report limited livelihood opportunities, and some people lack access to the Public Distribution System (PDS).

Response:
- During the reporting period, partners distributed dry food rations to 11,494 families (42,086 individuals). Of these, 5,103 families (25,515 individuals) were located at the Qayarrah Airstrip and Haj Ali emergency sites and at Jad’ah, Khazer, and Hasansham camps. A further 6,391 families (16,571 individuals) also received dry food rations in Aden, Tameem, Bakr, Shokak, Khathraa, Qadisiyya, Quds, and Tal Teba neighbourhoods of eastern Mosul city.
- Cluster partners distributed ready-to-eat rations to 12,370 families (47,249 individuals) in the Mishraq, Qadisiyya, Al-Ula, Wahda, Hadbaa, Baladiat, Tahrer, Moharbeen, and Gamea neighbourhoods of eastern Mosul city.
- MoMD distributed 4,376 dry food rations in eastern Mosul city (reception center), Erbil (housing neighborhood) and in Nawaran (IDPs reception center). MoMD also distributed 7,000 ready-to-eat rations in Mosul city (reception center), Tozkhrmato and Nawaran (IDPs reception center).

Gaps & Constraints:
- Restrictions on the movement of livestock between Erbil and Ninewa governorates, and the lack of space in camps for livestock, have meant some people are unwilling or unable to relocate to camps.

Health

Needs:
- Significantly more primary and secondary health services are needed in eastern Mosul city and surrounding areas.
- Trauma Stabilization Points (TSPs) and field hospitals require more trauma specialists, as the number of field hospitals is set to increase.

Response:
- Health partners have reported a total of 25,059 consultations during the reporting period. Of these, 4,151 consultations were for children under 5 years.
- This week, 3,158 reproductive health care consultations were reported. Of these, 191 cases were referred due to complications during pregnancy or delivery. Some 136 mental health consultations were recorded.
- From 22 to 26 January, a polio and measles vaccination campaign targeting 415,000 children in newly accessible areas of Ninewa governorate was undertaken. WHO is currently monitoring to determine how many children were reached by this campaign.
- The Governments of France and Norway, through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism, donated 20 surgical kits sufficient to conduct 2,000 surgical procedures, and lifesaving medicines sufficient to serve the needs of 12,000 patients, to West Emergency Hospital and Emergency Hospital in Erbil.
- In Ninewa and Dahuk Governorates, WHO donated 15 Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHKs), sufficient for 15,000 patients, and essential pharmaceutical supplies including antibiotics, sufficient for 38,000 patients.

Gaps & Constraints:
- There is a shortage of ambulance services in eastern Mosul city to transport trauma patients and emergency medical cases. WHO expects to receive 30 new ambulances by mid-February.
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:
- Sufficient supply of safe drinking water remains a significant need in newly accessible areas of Mosul city. Solid waste management in eastern Mosul city is also of concern.
- Damage to the water network in eastern Mosul has been observed. Damage appears severe in some places and major repair to the network is required.

Response:
- 135,414 displaced people (22,569 families) are receiving WASH services in existing camps and transit sites.
- Trucking of safe drinking water in Eastern Mosul is now reaching 120 water tanks of 5m³ each, enabling public access to drinking water, with an average of 1,300m³ provided per day.
- The now accessible Al Sahroon water treatment plant in south eastern Mosul city was assessed this week and appears functional and capable of supplying approximately 2,000 m³ of water per hour. A WASH partner is working with government partners to activate the treatment plant, install additional filling points and bring in a new partner to increase water trucking capacity to cover 12 additional neighbourhoods.
- The Al Sahroon water treatment plant can also pump water to four neighbourhoods through the piped network. The Mosul Directorate of Water is attempting to fix some of the water distribution network, but damage appears severe and major repair is likely to be required.
- While there is some ongoing response from the municipality to undertake rubbish collection in eastern Mosul city with tractors, trailers and garbage trucks, additional solid waste collection capacity is required.
- Emergency WASH NFI distributions to 69,000 individuals (11,500 families) in eastern Mosul city were conducted during the reporting week.
- Camp construction continues. 43,952 WASH-ready plots have been prepared across 16 camps and emergency sites and 564 plots in transit sites, to serve a potential 267,096 displaced people.
- Installation of a piped water network for the first 2,100 plots in Haj Ali emergency site is 80 per cent complete.

Gaps and constraints:
- Funding for rehabilitation of water treatment plants remains urgently needed to allow partners to deliver sustainable potable water access.
- Significant traffic congestion near Gogachly is slowing the delivery of water from Bazwiya to Mosul city's eastern neighbourhoods, impacting the quantity of water tankered each day.

Protection

Needs:
- Explosive hazard contamination in eastern Mosul city and surrounds remains a significant protection concern.
- There is a need for prioritized services for female headed households, particularly coordinated and gender sensitive planning during aid distributions.
- There is a growing need to expand Child Protection services from IDP camps to newly retaken areas.

Response:
- Since 17 October, 194,350 individuals have been reached by protection partners.
- 26 Rapid Protection Assessments (RPAs) have been conducted since 17 October in camp and out-of-camp settings. In the last week, three RPA reports were released for extension IV of Jad’ah camp, Al Adla village in Nimrud district, and Al Sh’hamah IDP camp in Tikrit. Issues related to the freedom of movement, lack of access to basic services, risks to dignity and safety, and the non-civilian nature of some camps were highlighted in these assessments.
- Since 17 October, 6,840 households (34,425 individuals) were reached by protection monitoring teams; an additional 15,617 people have been reached with general psychosocial support and 7,230 cases have been referred by mobile protection teams for specialized assistance.
- During the reporting period, 2,535 children (1,167 girls and 1,368 boys) received psychosocial support, and 4,068 children (2,066 girls and 2,002 boys) received psychological first aid. Since 17 October, 17,262 children (7,940 girls, 9,322 boys) have received psychosocial support. A further 22,287 children (10,667 girls and 11,620 boys) have received psychological first aid.
• 299 unaccompanied and separated children (126 girls, 173 boys) were documented during the reporting period, bringing the total to 616 children (224 girls, 392 boys) since 17 October. During the reporting period, 145 unaccompanied and separated (50 girls, 95 boys) have been reunited with their families or referred to specialized agency for reunification, bringing the total to 270 children (95 girls and 175 boys) since 17 October. A total of 1,402 children (623 girls and 779 boys) with protection concerns have been referred to specialized services since 17 October.

• During the reporting period, 483 women and girls and 307 men and boys were reached with information on Gender-based Violence (GBV), risk mitigation, and available GBV services. One referral for specialised GBV case management occurred this week. 182 women and girls received emergency psychosocial support and 165 humanitarian partners received capacity building on GBV. Eleven women and 1 girl in Kirkuk received GBV related legal assistance.

• Mine Action sub-cluster partners continue clearance operations. During the reporting period, 7 threat impact assessment missions were undertaken in schools in eastern Mosul city. Mine Risk Education has been provided to 55,669 people since the beginning of Mosul operation.

Gaps & Constraints:
• A lack of legal assistance to detainees has been identified as a significant gap.
• Ensuring the civilian character of some displacement sites is a major constraint.
• Accessibility of vulnerable children to basic services is critical, such as prioritization for food distribution, medical assistance and clean drinking water.

Education

Needs:
• There is a need for the clearance of explosive hazards in newly accessible areas where schools are soon to be reopened.
• Among people recently displaced by the Mosul emergency, 56,422 are school age children (35% of the population coming from eastern Mosul city). Of these, 39,122 are currently not accessing any form of education.

Response:
• As neighbourhoods in eastern Mosul city have become more secure, 30 schools reopened on 22 January, allowing more than 23,000 children to resume education. Some schools in the area were closed for up to two years, and girls were largely banned from receiving an education. The newly reopened schools have been provided with teaching and learning materials (including science and mathematics kits, and first aid kits).
• A Directorate of Education (DoE) assessment of 175 newly accessible schools was completed in northern Ninewa, with 19 schools identified as being in ‘bad’ or ‘very bad’ condition. Education partners are engaging regularly with the Ninewa DoE to prioritize locations. In south eastern Ninewa, partners are working with the Ninewa DoE and local NGOs to increase education activities in the Qayyarah area.
• In the last week, 2,961 displaced children (1,462 girls and 1,499 boys) received support for non-formal education programs in Khazer, Zelikan, and Qaymawa camps and the Qayyarah Airstrip and Haji Ali emergency sites. In total, 17,300 displaced children (8,736 boys and 8,564 girls) are participating in education programs in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) in Khazer, Hasansham, Jad’ah, Zelikan and Qaymawa camps, at the Haji Ali emergency site. TLSs are also operational in rehabilitated classrooms in Tikrit and Alam towns, and the Qadisiyya neighbourhood of eastern Mosul city.

Gaps & Constraints:
• Gathering data on education response activities is a challenge due to frequent movement of children and families into and out of camps and host community areas.
• In camps, space allocated to children’s activities is limited, and the availability of qualified teachers remains a critical issue. Available tented spaces are being shared between learning and recreational activities, causing children to attend informal learning activities in shifts, or on alternate days per week.
• Shortages of textbooks continue to hamper the response, as the Federal Ministry of Education has insufficient textbooks to send to camps.
**Logistics**

**Common Storage Space Available:**
- 23,111 m³ available (57% currently occupied)

**Response**
- Between 17 October 2016 and 29 January 2017, a total of 23,030 m³ of NFIs, equivalent to 4,032 mt, has been handled on behalf of 27 humanitarian organisations.
- On 23 January, the Logistics Cluster held training in Arabic on best practices in warehouse management with five humanitarian organizations in Zummar.

**Gaps and Constraints**
- The Logistics Cluster will continue to work with OCHA and CCCM to identify additional prepositioning sites for the western Mosul response activities. The only site identified to date is in Hammam al Alil.

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**Emergency Telecommunications**

**Response:**
- The ETC Cluster, together with Télécoms Sans Frontières, continues to provide internet connectivity and security telecommunications (radio) services in the Mercy Hands and IOM offices in Qayarrah. Radio services cover Jad‘ah camp and Qayarrah Airstrip and Haj Ali emergency sites.

**Gaps and Constraints**
- NSTR

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**Coordination and Common Services**

**Response:**
- The Iraq Internally Displaced Persons Information Centre has handled 436 Mosul-related calls in the last week, more than double the number of calls received last week. Approximately 83 per cent of the calls were made by men, with the majority of calls related to food assistance. Some 17 per cent of calls enquired about receiving cash grants from the MoDM. Shelter and non-food items were also requested. The geographic distribution of calls suggests that many IDPs in and around the Mosul city area have difficulty securing the appropriate documents to register for (food/NFI) assistance.
- As of 22 January 2017, IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) reports that 161,208 people (26,868 families) are living in displacement as a result of hostilities in and around Mosul city that began on 17 October 2016.

**Gaps and constraints:**
- Nothing significant to report.
General Coordination

A High Advisory Team (HAT) that includes the Government of Iraq, Kurdistan Regional Government, militaries and the Humanitarian Coordinator meets regularly to manage strategic humanitarian issues. The HAT ensures overall coordination among all actors in the Mosul humanitarian response. An Emergency Cell comprised of the main cluster lead agencies involved in the Mosul response and chaired by the Humanitarian Coordinator meets two times a week and as needed. The Humanitarian Country Team remains the strategic coordination structure among UN and NGO partners to oversee the humanitarian response in Iraq. The Joint Working Group, composed of the JCCC, MoMD and OCHA, meets once a week to ensure operational coordination for the Mosul humanitarian response. OCHA has set up the Humanitarian Operations Centre (HOC) in Erbil. A HOC meeting with MoMD, JCMC, JCCC, cluster partners and zone coordinators is held weekly. The HOC strengthens coordination between clusters, zone coordinators and the Humanitarian Coordinator. A UN civil-military humanitarian coordination framework facilitates humanitarian access, the protection of civilians, and the security of humanitarian aid workers.

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Background on the crisis
Wide-scale violence and armed conflict erupted in Iraq in January 2014. Initially concentrated in Anbar Governorate, with the cities of Ramadi and Falluja particularly affected, the violence and its impact quickly grew, displacing over 500,000 people by May. In June 2014, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), together with other armed groups, attacked and seized control of the country’s second largest city, Mosul, and large portions of northern Iraq, including areas of Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din governorates. This has led to ongoing armed conflict, massive internal displacement, serious and systematic violations of civilian protection and basic human rights, interrupted access to basic services, and severe strain on host communities. As a result, Iraq is now contending with one of the largest humanitarian crises in the world, with over 10 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. Over 4 million Iraqis have been internally displaced by violence since January 2014. Of these, 3 million people are currently displaced.