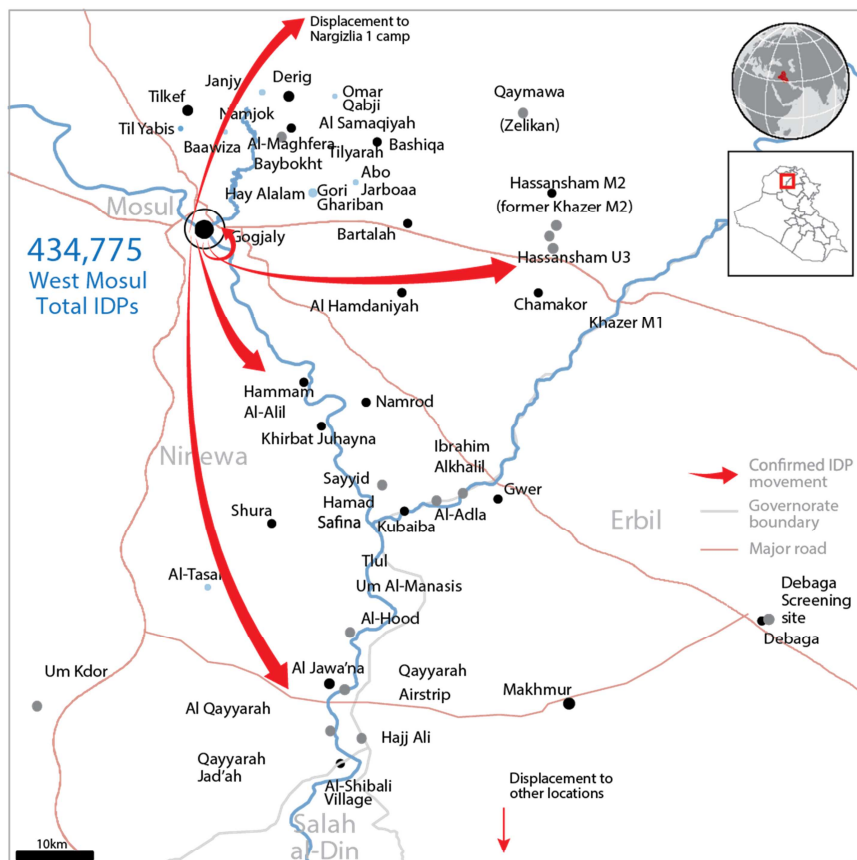




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. Due to the rapidly changing situation, the numbers and locations listed in this report may no longer be current at the time of reading. The next report will be issued on or around 15 May 2017.

Highlights

- Following the re-intensification of hostilities on 4 May, nearly 11,000 individuals from western Mosul had passed through the Hammam al Alil screening site by 7 May, according to Government figures.
- As of 7 May, the number of people who have fled western Mosul city since 19 February had risen to 434,775 individuals, according to the Iraqi authorities. The number of IDPs from western Mosul city who currently remain displaced is 403,490 people, taking into account the return of 30,510 people to western Mosul city, as of 30 April.
- Trauma casualty rates across Mosul are high. Since 17 October last year, health care partners report over 12,081 people have been referred to hospitals in Mosul and neighbouring Governorates, nearly half of those cases reported were from western Mosul alone. At Trauma Stabilization Points (TSPs) in western Mosul, some 1,971 people have been treated for trauma injuries, of which 335 were immediately life-threatening.



Map Sources: OCHA, CCCM Cluster
 The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created on 8 May, 2017

<p>2,612,311 People potentially reached in and out of camps with emergency response packages of food, water and hygiene items (since 17 October)</p>	<p>1,314,769 People outside of camps reached with WASH support (since 17 October)</p>	<p>835,843 People have received medical consultations (since 17 October)</p>	<p>615,150 People displaced by the Mosul Operation as of 7 May, according to the Government of Iraq</p>	<p>796,069 People have received NFI kits (since 17 October)</p>	<p>6,561 Fully serviced plots currently available for immediate use in 19 camps and emergency sites, as of 7 May</p>
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Situation Overview

Clashes between the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), continued in the northwest of Mosul this week, significantly impacting the humanitarian situation. Following the re-intensification of hostilities on 4 May, nearly 11,000 individuals from western Mosul had passed through the Hammam al Alil screening site by 7 May, according to Government figures. Many families began arriving at the newly established Badoush Mustering Point, northeast of Mosul city along the Syrian Highway, where humanitarian partners provided emergency assistance, including ready to eat food and water. Humanitarian partners continue to provide basic services at the Badoush mustering site, including shelter, WASH, protection and health services.

As of 7 May, the number of people who had fled western Mosul has risen to 434,775 individuals, according to the Iraqi authorities, since the start of military operations on 19 February. The current number of IDPs from western Mosul city who remain displaced is 403,490 people, taking into account the return of 30,510 people to western Mosul city, as of 30 April. The Government of Iraq reports that since the beginning of Mosul operations on 16 October 2016, more than 610,000 people have been displaced cumulatively from Mosul city. Serious concerns remain for the protection of civilians in the west of the city, where approximately 360,000 people are still living in ISIL-controlled areas.

Camp construction and site expansion is accelerating to meet the humanitarian needs of people newly displaced from western Mosul city. According to the CCCM Cluster, some 324,938 people (69,270 families) are currently being sheltered in camps and emergency sites, with the remainder in host communities and informal sites. As of 7 May, there are currently 6,561 fully serviced plots available for immediate use in 19 different locations. Some 3,791 plots are available in the nine priority sites, and the remaining 2,770 are in 10 other sites.

The Nimrud bridge, 30 km south of Mosul, has been closed since 2 May as a result of high water levels, caused by heavy rains in catchment areas necessitating the strategic release of water from Mosul Dam. The Qayyarah Bridge (60 km south of Mosul), however, remains open though authorities have warned that it could close if rising water levels necessitate. Humanitarian actors have prepositioned supplies on the western side of the Tigris River to offset any disruption of assistance delivery. OCHA remains in close contact with authorities regarding the status of the bridges in order to minimize the impact on humanitarian services. |

Water continues to remain a significant humanitarian concern in Mosul city. In eastern Mosul city water shortages persist and humanitarian partners continue to truck 3.1 million litres of water per day. In Hammam al Alil 1 camp, water is still being provided through water tankering, complemented by bottled water. UNICEF has mobilized a water treatment unit to deliver an additional 50m³ per day to cover the water shortfall in the camp. There are also plans by UNICEF to locate an interim water treatment plant in the Abu Saif area of western Mosul to provide an additional water source for tankering until the water treatment plant in affected areas has been rehabilitated. Health care partners continue to warn that limited access to safe water for people inside and outside camps poses a risk for outbreaks of waterborne and vector-borne diseases such as acute watery diarrhoea.

Providing comprehensive primary health care services to affected people in newly accessible areas remains a priority. Health partners reported a total of 38,063 medical consultations during the last week, 8,163 of which were provided to children under the age of five. Some 379 emergency referrals were made, of which 70 cases were referred due to pregnancy or delivery related complications. Some 183 consultations for mental health or psychosocial support were also provided. The Health Cluster is also addressing the issue of scabies in camps by ensuring medicines are available and developing Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials for distribution in the camps.

Health care partners also reported that nutrition screening has been undertaken over the past two months at IDP camps receiving children aged six to 59 months from western Mosul. Out of 12,164 children screened, 202 children were identified with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 448 with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), were referred for management and treatment using nutrition therapies at Primary Health Care facilities (PHCs) in the camps. Nutrition screening continues on a regular basis, as new IDPs arrive in camps.

Trauma casualty rates across Mosul are high. Since 17 October last year, health care partners report over 12,081 people have been referred to hospitals in Mosul and neighbouring Governorates, nearly half of these reported cases were from western Mosul alone. At Trauma Stabilization Points (TSPs) some 1,971 people have been treated for trauma injuries, of which 335 were immediately life-threatening.

Humanitarian Response



Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

Needs:

- Newly displaced families from western Mosul city en route to screening facilities and camps require immediate basic assistance to help meet their humanitarian needs.
- With the opening of a new frontline in the northwest of Mosul, a new displacement route has emerged through Badoush, with new arrivals requiring emergency assistance.

1,244,915

People potentially reached with RRM kits since 17 October

Response:

- RRM partners have established a 24-hour distribution point at the Badoush mustering point.
- During the week, RRM partners distributed 11,147 emergency kits to 10,367 families benefitting 61,188 people, including 33,602 children. More than 61 per cent of the beneficiaries were reached at the Hammam Al Alil screening and reception sites, and the newly opened camp, followed by 10,308 people at the Badoush mustering point, 7,023 people in Khazer camp, 6,490 in the Qayyarah Airstrip and Hajj Ali emergency sites, 253 people in Nargizlia camp and 94 people in the Zummar area.
- Since the start of the Mosul Operation, RRM partners have distributed emergency kits to 1,244,915 people, including 684,703 children. As people may have been displaced multiple times, it is possible that some people have required RRM assistance more than once.
- Families receive food and water in light-RRM kits at screening and muster sites, and a full RRM kit, which also includes hygiene and dignity kits, in camps and emergency sites. Each RRM kit, which is meant to cover one week's supplies per family and consists of 6.4 kilograms of immediate response food rations, a hygiene kit, a dignity kit, 12 litres of potable water, and a water container.

Gaps and constraints:

- Nothing significant to report



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- Some 324,938 people (62,299 families) are currently being sheltered in camps and emergency sites, with the remainder in host communities and informal sites.
- Displacement from areas in western Mosul city is still ongoing; currently the capacity in the nine priority camps is 3,791 plots, with another 2,770 plots in the 10 other camps.
- Returns to eastern Mosul from camps north and east of Mosul city continue at a steady rate.

6,561

Plots currently available for immediate use in 19 camps and emergency sites as of 7 May

Response:

- CCCM partners continue to undertake missions in accessible areas of Mosul city using the Rapid Risk Assessment Site Priority Tool (RRASP) to identify priority needs in out-of-camp locations; last week 22 RRASP assessments were conducted.
- To increase awareness, CCCM partners are coordinating the dissemination of information on fire safety and best practise on scabies morbidity.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Jad'ah 5 camp requires an upgrade of WASH services, however no partners to undertake this upgrade have been identified.
- Basateen Al Sheuokh camp is ready to receive new IDPs, but cannot open due to security constraints. CCCM is awaiting clearance from local authorities.
- The opening of Salamiyah camp has been postponed due to construction delays.



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

Needs:

- Due to ongoing displacement from western Mosul city, people inside and outside of camps continue to need non-food items (NFIs) and adequate shelter. These include displaced families in make-shift shelters, those staying with host families, and other vulnerable people remaining in or returning to their homes.

796,069

People reached with NFI kits since 17 October

Response:

- During the week, 150 tents and 280 Emergency Shelter Kits have been distributed to people in need in out-of-camp settings in Mosul District (Qayara and Bayboukh areas). In addition, 280 Basic NFI Kits and 632 Seasonal Top-up kits have been distributed to vulnerable families in the same areas, as well as Bashiqa and Tilkaif.
- Camp distribution of NFIs continued as necessary with the arrival of new IDPs at camps in Dohuk.
- Since 17 October 2016, a total of 132,763 NFI kits (including 30,349 mobile NFI Kits and 102,414 basic NFI Kits) have been distributed, reaching more than 796,069 people. In addition, a total of 44,343 Winter Top-up Kits, including heaters, thermal mats and kerosene jerry cans have been distributed, reaching an estimated 242,198 people. More than 119,649 clothing kits have been distributed, while 92,938 families have been reached with complementary seasonal items.
- Since 17 October 2016, a total of 56,439 family tents have been pitched to provide shelter in camps and emergency sites for approximately 338,099 people, with 12,242 Emergency Shelter Kits and 11,793 Emergency Sealing-off Kits distributed, benefitting almost 143,602 people.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The rapidly increasing displacement of people from western Mosul city is challenging supply pipelines as some partners, between grants, are waiting on funds to arrive.



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).
- Lack of fodder and grazing land has led to a decrease in herd size, while a lack of space for livestock in camps has resulted in some displaced people with productive assets, being unable to relocate to camps.

26,300

individuals reached with thirty-day food rations during the reporting period

Response:

- During the reporting period, Food Security Cluster partners reported that 26,300 individuals (5,260 families) received 30-day Family Food Rations (FFRs). This figure includes: Abaar 1,825 individuals (365 families); Matahin: 500 individuals (100 families); and Yarmouk Apartments: 1,125 individuals (225 families) in western Mosul; and at the following camps: Qayyarah Airstrip: 900 individuals (180 families); Hajj Ali: 1,620 individuals (324 families); Hammam al Alil 2: 8,035 individuals (1,607 families); Hasansham M2: 4,515 individuals (903 families); Hasansham U2: 4,895 individuals (979 families); Jad'ah 3: 2,500 individuals (500 families); and Khazer M1: 385 individuals (77 families).
- This week, in Hammam al Alil 1 camp, 5,000 individuals (2,000 families) received cooked meals and 7,535 individuals (8,767 families) received Immediate Response Rations (IRRs).
- A new mustering site established in Badoush, along northern displacement routes out of western Mosul, has seen a recent increase of IDPs arrivals. Food security partners are scaling up operations in the area to cater for their immediate food needs.

Gaps and constraints:

- Access constraints to newly retaken areas in western Mosul city continues prevent food security partners from reaching vulnerable residents, including in the neighbourhoods of Al-Tank, Al-Sa'dan, Al-Sa'diyah, Haraj, Ghanm Awad, Umm Kariz, Al-Thawra Apartments, Al-Nasr, and Al-Seiha Al-Thaniya.



Needs:

- A comprehensive package of primary health care services, including disease surveillance/response and mental health and psychosocial services, as well as trauma management to affected people in newly accessible areas remains a priority.

835,843

People have received health consultations since 17 October

Response:

- Health partners have reported a total of 38,063 medical consultations during the reporting period. Of these, 8,163 consultations were provided to children under the age of five.
- This week, 6,839 reproductive health care consultations were reported. Some 379 emergency referrals were made, of which 70 cases were referred due to pregnancy or delivery related complications. Some 183 consultations for mental health or psychosocial support were also provided.
- A total of 2,203 polio and measles vaccinations were administered to children under the age of 15 this week.
- With the influx of IDPs into the newly established Badoush mustering point, the Health Cluster coordinated with the Directorate of Health (DOH) to have Qatar Red Crescent Society (QRCS) provide services. The cluster has also been addressing the issue of scabies through the provision of medicines and developing Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials for distribution in camps.

Gaps and constraints:

- Limited access to safe water for people inside and outside of camps, as well as inadequate sanitary conditions remains a concern, as this poses a risk of waterborne and vector-borne disease outbreaks.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- Adequate availability of safe drinking water and solid waste management remains a significant need in all areas of Mosul city and surrounding areas.

Response:

- Some 320,338 displaced people (61,651 families) are receiving WASH services in camps and transit sites.
- In Salamiyah camp (UNHCR), a partner continues with the installation of WASH facilities for 4,640 plots.
- In Hammam al Alil 1 camp, partners continue to upgrade WASH facilities for 4,000 plots. Water is still being provided through water tankering, and UNICEF has installed a water treatment unit to produce 50 m³ of clean water per day to cover the shortfall.
- UNICEF is also planning to install an interim water treatment plant to Abu Saif area in western Mosul to provide an additional water source for tankering until water treatment plants in the area have been rehabilitated.
- Water tankering is on-going in eastern and western Mosul providing 3,100 and 1,400 m³ of water per day, respectively.
- Some 72,797 WASH-ready plots have been prepared across camps and emergency sites, and 564 plots in transit sites, to serve a potential 440,166 displaced people.
- The Al-Ghazalani water treatment plant has been restored; rehabilitation work has started for water treatment units at Bartalah and Hamdaniya. Work continues on the restoration of the water network at Hamdaniya.

1,314,769

People out of camps have been reached with full WASH support since 17 October

Gaps and constraints:

- Challenges related to accessibility of water treatment units due to power failures, breakdowns in pumping machinery, and deviation of water tankers by security forces have been observed in the reporting week.
- Funding for rehabilitation of water treatment plants remains an urgent constraint, for the sustainable delivery of potable water.

- Shortages of clean water and sanitation facilities in schools continue to be a concern in eastern Mosul.



Needs:

- There is an urgent need to provide specialized assistance for persons with disabilities in Nargizlia camp.
- There is a need to boost information dissemination at Hammam al Alil transit site and along IDP routes, particularly at the Badoush and Scorpion Junction mustering points.
- There is a need for scaled up protection mainstreaming during the distributions by partners in areas close to the frontlines.
- There is a need for family-based emergency alternative care services for unaccompanied girls and boys.
- There is a need to scale up child protection presence in Jad'ah camp and out of camp areas.
- Mine Risk Education and clearance in newly accessible areas is an ongoing need.

659,641

People have received protection assistance since 17 October

Response:

- Protection partners have scaled up their presence at mustering points along displacement routes.
- Since 17 October, 659,641 people have been reached by protection partners; 97,944 individuals were reached by protection monitoring teams. An additional 24,539 people have been reached with general psychosocial support and 16,550 cases have been referred by mobile protection teams for specialized assistance.
- Along the Mosul corridor, in camp and non-camp settings, 44 Rapid Protection Assessments (RPAs) have been conducted since October 17, 2016.
- During the reporting period, 10,091 children (4,669 girls and 5,422 boys) received psychosocial support, and 3,593 children (1,923 girls and 1,670 boys) received psychological first aid. Since 17 October 2016, 114,605 children (54,440 girls and 60,165 boys) have received psychosocial support. A further 92,628 children (45,319 girls and 47,309 boys) have received psychological first aid.
- In the last week, 418 unaccompanied and separated children (174 girls, 244 boys) were documented, bringing the total to 3,070 children (1,286 girls, 1,465 boys) since 17 October 2016. Some 196 unaccompanied and separated children (76 girls, 120 boys) were reunited with their families this week, bringing the total of reunited children to 1,266 children (525 girls and 741 boys) since 17 October 2016. 375 children (192 girls, 183 boys) with protection concerns have been referred to specialized services, bringing a total of 7,272 children (3,378 girls and 3,894 boys) since 17 October 2016.
- Gender-based Violence (GBV) partners reached 1,838 people (943 women, 721 girls, 35 men and 139 boys) with information on GVB prevention services. Seven GBV safety audits were conducted in and out of camps. Psychosocial support was provided for 663 persons, which included 482 women, 137 girls, 18 men and 26 boys. Approximately 1,000 community members, including 618 women and 400 girls, received training on GBV prevention and/or referrals, and 98 GBV dignity kits were distributed with information on available services.
- Mine action partners continue to deliver Mine Risk Education in all accessible areas around Mosul city. Partners have cleared 124,850 square metres in Ninewa Governorate from February to March 2017. During the last week, 13 threat and impact assessments were conducted.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Bridge closure impacted protection activities in Hammam al Alil camps over the last week.
- Limited livelihood opportunities are motivating pre-mature returns to unsafe areas in western Mosul.
- Arbitrary detention of children after security screening remains a significant concern.
- There is an increased risk of sexual harassment due to the distance of WASH service in some camps.
- There is a limited presence of accredited Mine Risk Education and clearance partners in western Mosul.



Education

Needs:

- Among people recently affected by the Mosul emergency, 127,130 are school-age children (35 per cent of the population), of whom 70,832 children are currently not accessing any form of education. These numbers are increasing rapidly as newly displaced people continue to flee western Mosul city.

408,298

Boys and girls supported with emergency education in camp and non-camp settings

Response:

- Cumulatively, 56,298 camp-based displaced Mosul children (28,909 boys and 27,389 girls) are participating in education programs in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in the Mosul camps, including Hamman al Alil, Khazer, Hassan Sham, Jad'ah, Qayyarah, Haj Ali, Nargizlia, Chamakor, Qaymawa, and Salah Al Din.
- Some 320 schools have reopened in eastern Mosul city and two retaken districts of Tilkaif and Bashiqa, allowing 352,000 out-of-camp children to return to school. Over 140,000 of these children have also been provided with learning materials.
- Last week, 2,900 children (48 per cent female) were newly enrolled in non-formal education activities in the available TLSs in camps.
- Over 4,600 children were provided with student kits in Jad'ah schools.
- The Education Cluster is re-designing the IDP Information Centre posters to ensure children and adolescents fully understand that services are free and confidential.
- Standard Operating Procedures have been agreed with mine clearance agencies and stabilization partners for the western Mosul education response, including who will be tasked with clearing schools of explosive hazards and the reconstruction of heavily damaged schools.

Gaps and Constraints:

- High temperatures in tented learning spaces are impacting the attendance of students and teachers.
- Over 200 secondary schools in students in al Shahama camp in Salah Al Din do not have access to any education. The DOE has been unable to provide textbooks or teachers to support these students in sitting for final exams. Solutions are being sought with NGO partners for non-formal learning opportunities.



Logistics

Common Storage Space Available:

- Across 14 different logistics hubs, the Logistics Cluster has 15,147 m² of common storage space available for use by humanitarian organizations for emergency response.

509 m³

of humanitarian cargo received this week

Response:

- Since 17 October 2016, a total of 33,217 m³ of relief commodities, equivalent to 6,154 metric tons, has been received, and 6,683 m³ (1,550 metric tons) has been transported on behalf of 34 humanitarian organizations.
- The Logistics Cluster is currently storing 10,358 m³, equivalent to 1,534 metric tons of relief commodities, on behalf of 23 humanitarian actors.
- The Logistics Cluster is in the final stages of an agreement with a NGO partner to establish common storage facilities in in Nargizlia 1 and Zelikan camps. There are also preliminary plans to establish facilities in Basateen Al Sheuokh and Salamiyah camps.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Due to changing water levels, the Nimrud Bridge has been closed since 2 May, although the Qayyarah Bridge has remained opened. The Logistics Cluster continues to monitor access to bridge crossings and is ready to assist organizations in prepositioning emergency relief items in west Mosul.



Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

Response:

- Nothing significant to report

Gaps and Constraints:

- Nothing significant to report

Daily

Assistance to NGOs with humanitarian communications infrastructure



Coordination and Common Services

Response:

- During the reporting period, the Iraq Internally Displaced Persons Information Centre handled a total of 1,509 calls related to Mosul. Calls from Hammam al Alil 2 camp were primarily concerned with the quality of food and water, problems with electricity, and a need for Non Food Items (NFIs). From Qayyarah Airstrip emergency site, complaints were primarily about a lack of electricity in tents, as well as requests for cash, food and legal assistance. From Mosul, there were calls regarding shortages of clean water and requests for health services and for legal assistance concerning missing persons.
- From November 2016 to May 2017, the NGO Coordination Committee of Iraq (NCCI) conducted 209 missions to areas immediately north, east, southeast and south of Mosul city with outreach to stakeholders in 221 locations within the same areas, including: Bashiqa (27), Tilkaif (14), Tel Afar (9), Hamdaniya (18), Nimrud (30), Al Shura (30), Qayyarah (22), eastern Mosul city (12), and Hammam Al Alil (20). Reports regarding humanitarian, protection and access have been channelled in real-time via existing coordination mechanisms and bilateral briefings to NGOs.
- Within the reporting period, two Field Coordinators conducted two missions to four specific locations, including, Hammam al Alil, the new transit site in western Mosul, Yarmuk, and Al Aqrap, and engaged with 38 stakeholders in those areas (12 actors from civil administration bodies, three UN Agencies, four INGOs, two NGOs, and 17 armed actors).

Daily

Tracking of displacement from Mosul since 17 October

Gaps and constraints:

- Nothing significant to report

General Coordination

A High Advisory Team (HAT) that includes the Government of Iraq, the 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 or as needed. The Humanitarian Country Team remains the strategic coordination structure among UN and NGO partners to oversee the humanitarian response in Iraq. A UN civil-military humanitarian coordination framework facilitates humanitarian access, the protection of civilians, and the security of humanitarian aid workers in coordination with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS).

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 Fallujah 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 and most volatile humanitarian crises in the world, with 11 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. Over 3 million Iraqis are currently displaced in 3,700 locations across the country.

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For more information, please visit www.reliefweb.int
To be added or deleted from the mailing list: <http://bit.ly/2dDYK3D>

Disclaimer: This document is subject to availability of data at the time of circulation. The context is evolving and the above information is subject to constant change.