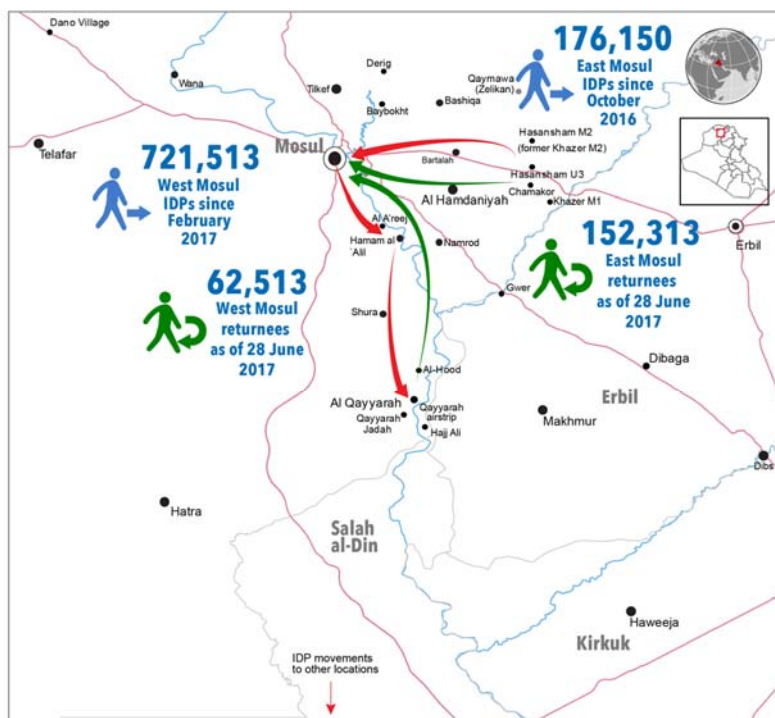




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. This document is subject to availability of data at the time of circulation and, as the context rapidly evolves, information is subject to constant change, with figures and locations which may no longer be current at the time of issuance/reading. The next report will be issued during the week 9-13 July 2017.

Highlights

- As the battle for Mosul reaches its final stages, there are reports of further civilian deaths and injuries, with at least 12 casualties over the Eid weekend and hundreds reportedly injured.
- The cumulative number of displaced on 28 June stands at 897,663 (since operations began on 17 October).
- The numbers fleeing Mosul's old city had reduced substantially in more recent weeks, but spiked on Friday 23 June when 5,500 people escaped the city as heavy fighting continued. The numbers fell to 2,500 by Saturday 24 June. More than half of the displaced continue to stay with family, friends and relations in host communities placing an additional strain on these communities.
- A second Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) took place across 43 districts in Mosul; this assessment enhances the first and will help humanitarian partners in the targeting and prioritization of assistance.



Map Sources: OCHA, MoDM, 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 28 June 2017.

- Two outbreaks of food poisoning were reported in Hasansham U2 and Hammam al Alil camps where some 945 people fell ill with vomiting and diarrhoea. No deaths were reported in either incident.

<p>1,200,000 people received health consultations (since 17 October 2016)</p>	<p>897,663 people displaced, cumulatively, from Mosul city as of 28 June 2017 (source: Government of Iraq, MoMD)</p>	<p>823,000 people reached with NFI kits (since 17 October 2016)</p>	<p>15,000 trauma referrals (since 17 October 2016)</p>
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Situation Overview

After months of fighting, most of Mosul is back under the control of the Government of Iraq. The final stages of the battle are being fought in the old city and reports suggest that Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) numbers are dramatically reduced as the Islamic Security Forces (ISF) gain ground. Reports from inside the old city indicate that there is severe damage to infrastructure due to the hostilities. There are still serious concerns for the safety of civilians caught inside. Several explosions led to deaths over the weekend, with as many as 12 casualties and hundreds of injured occurring at the end of the Holy Month of Ramadan.

The flow of displacement decreased in recent weeks as military operations to retake the city move into their end phase. The numbers of displaced living in host communities increased to 362,699 people currently staying with family, friends and other government sponsored hosting arrangements. The remainder of 320,138 people, are living in 19 camps and emergency sites with space available to accommodate a further 37,412 people in 7,902 plots. An estimated 682,837 people are currently displaced by military operations to retake Mosul; 659,000 from the western side of the city while 23,837 remain displaced from the eastern part of Mosul. Reports also indicate that 214,826 returned to the city. More than 53 per cent of the displaced are staying with family and friends in host communities, placing an additional strain on already vulnerable communities.

Following displacement routes in Mosul city, nine assembly areas, mustering points and screening sites remain in place. Humanitarian partners continue to respond to the outflow of people providing emergency assistance – including shading, ready-to-eat meals, water, sanitation facilities, as well as medical and protection services.

The preliminary findings of the second inter-organizational, multi-sector RNA from 43 neighbourhoods of new accessible areas of Mosul, were presented at a working group meeting on 22 June 2017. The assessment was conducted by humanitarian partners and the findings offer an understanding of needs and vulnerabilities of 28 neighbourhoods in west Mosul and 15 in the eastern side of the city. These findings complement the findings of the first RNA by focusing on neighbourhoods not already assessed. Results from these assessments will contribute to partners' programme planning, and the need for in-depth follow up assessments was flagged in several sectors where needs are particularly severe. The main reasons given by civilians in both sides of the city for returning was an improved sense of security in their area of origin followed in equal proportion by people reporting the high cost of living in the area of displacement; and the improved physical access to land and property in their area of origin as reasons for moving back. From the neighbourhoods assessed in west Mosul, the key priority needs are food and water while in east Mosul people prioritized employment followed by food and legal assistance. Full findings of the report will be published around 5 – 6 July and will be available on Relief Web.

During Ramadan, people living in Hasansham U2 and Hammam al Alil camps fell ill with food poisoning. This was as a result of food cooked outside the camps during the day and brought in for Iftar (evening meal). Meals were then left in soaring temperatures for hours until sunset when fasting adults could eat and rehydrate. Some 945 people were treated for vomiting and diarrhoea. The first vomiting and diarrhoea outbreak occurred on 13 June and the second on 24 June – while several people were hospitalised, no deaths occurred. The situation in both camps was quickly contained as health partners responded with treatment and samples sent to the laboratory for examination.

The daily provision of water into Mosul city remains steady at some 6.5 million litres – with some 3.4 million litres delivering by truck to western Mosul city, and some 3.1 million litres to eastern Mosul city. Neighbourhoods such as Baladiyah and Al Sukar in eastern Mosul now receive water through the city network. As a result, water trucking is now scaled down, however the re-establishment of a functioning city-wide water network remains a key concern.

The rate of trauma injuries continues to be of serious concern. Since October last year, and as of 27 June, 15,020 people from Mosul city were referred into the established trauma pathway. Since February, and from western Mosul alone, 8,706 people were referred to the trauma pathway. Since the start of the western Mosul operation in February, and as of 27 June, 4,068 people were treated at Trauma Stabilisation Points near the frontline areas of western Mosul city.

Humanitarian Response



Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

Needs

- Families transiting through all mustering points and screening sites continue to require light-RRM kits containing water and food. A full RRM kit is provided once people reach camps and/or emergency sites. The full kit provides a family's week-long supply, consisting of 6.4 kilograms of immediate response-food rations, hygiene and identity kits, 24 litres of potable water and a water container.

Response

- RRM partners distributed 24,257 emergency kits to 23,520 families, reaching 119,656 people, including 65,811 children, decreasing the previous distribution by 15 per cent in a comparable time frame.
- Some 38 per cent of newly displaced were reached at mustering points, while some 36,000 people were reached at checkpoints and screening sites including Hammam Al Alil screening site, reception centre and camp. Close to 38,000 people were reached in other camp locations.
- Since the start of the Mosul Operation, partners distributed emergency kits to 1,857,873 people, including 1,021,830 children. Some families received multiple distribution as their displacement continued and they had no access to life-saving essentials.

1,857,873

people reached with RRM kits since October 2016



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Needs

- Camp living conditions continue to be monitored monthly through active camp management structures. Most recent trends indicate a need to ensure seasonally appropriate accommodation, food, medical care, and employment opportunities.

Response

- As of 28 June, 8,087 fully-serviced family plots were available for immediate use at 19 different sites: 3,795 plots at 11 priority sites to shelter 22,770 individuals, while 4,292 plots were available at eight other sites to shelter 27,752 individuals – CCCM partners continue to advocate for camp capacity to be used to its full potential.
- Construction of new sites continues to ensure adequate camp capacity is available. Overall, 320,138 people currently live in 19 available emergency camps/sites with the remainder in host communities and informal sites.

8,087

fully-serviced family plots readily available at 19 camps and emergency sites as of 28 June 2017



Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES/NFIs)

Needs

- People inside and outside of camps continue to require NFIs and adequate shelter as few families fled with household essentials. As summer temperatures increase, the need for shading areas and "summerisation" becomes urgent.

Response

- As many as 1,209 NFI kits (mobile or basic) were distributed in Hasansham U3 and M2 camps, Nargizlia 1 and 2 camps, and in Qayyarah Airstrip and Haj Ali camps, reaching 7,254 people. In out-of-camp settings within Mosul, 1,292 NFI kits (mobile or basic) were distributed to 7,752 beneficiaries in Al-Nahda and Al-Sadiq neighbourhoods within Mosul and Tikrit districts.
- Since October 2016, a total of 137,268 NFI kits (including 30,349 mobile and 106,919 basic NFI kits) were distributed, reaching close to 823,608 people. A total of 7,670 summer top-up kits reached some 46,000 people since mid-April. Over 2,000 summer clothing kits were also distributed, while 11,227 families were reached with complementary summer seasonal items.

823,608

people reached with NFI kits since October 2016

- A total of 57,439 family tents were pitched so far, with 13,487 Emergency Shelter Kits and 11,793 Emergency Sealing-off Kits distributed since 17 October, benefitting close to 150,000 people.

Gaps and Constraints

- The inventory to evaluate access to basic social services in some of the priority camps in Ninewa governorate is still ongoing. Preliminary results indicate gaps in provision of electricity, summer NFIs and lack of fuel for the generators. For maximum sustainability and considering the financial and logistical resources available, the cluster recommends communal based solutions using passive cooling techniques.



Food Security

Needs

- Displaced families and vulnerable people in newly accessible areas require immediately accessible ready-to-eat food, followed with continued dry-food rations upon arrival at camps and/or other safe locations. Cash, cash-for-work and income generation activities are required for more vulnerable people to meet household food needs.
- Animal feed and fodder is required for people with livestock in Tal Jarabiyah as remaining stocks will deplete within 30 days. There is an estimated 50,000 sheep and 500 cattle while no animals were vaccinated this year.

34,940

people reached with 30-day food rations over the reporting period

Response

- Four cluster partners reported a total of 34,940 individuals (6,988 families) received 30-day dry food rations or Family Food Rations (FFRs) at the following districts, camps and west Mosul neighbourhoods: Jada'ah camp (21,640 individuals; 4,328 families); Qayyarah Airstrip camp (3,135 individuals; 627 families); Shirqat (3,125 individuals; 625 families); Haj Ali camp (2,935 individuals; 587 families); As-Salamiyah 2 camp (2,700 individuals; 540 families); Khazer M1 camp (905 individuals; 181 families); Hammam Al Alil 2 camp (375 individuals; 75 families) and Hasansham camp (125 individuals; 25 families). Dry-food rations or FFRs were also provided in West Mosul in Harmat 3,000 individuals (600 families), Al Aboor to 5,000 individuals (1,000 families), Al Rifaie 750 individuals (150 families), and Tal Jarabiyah 7,100 individuals (1,420 families).
- Partners were invited to submit project proposals for the implementation of Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance to vulnerable populations in Mosul.



Health

Needs

- Prioritization of PHC services, including disease surveillance and response, mental health and psychosocial services, and trauma management, to affected people in newly accessible areas remains a priority.

1,206,799

people received health consultations since October 2016

Response

- Since October 2016, 1,170,426 people received health consultations – 72,035 consultations were conducted over the past fortnight, including 16,006 for children under five.
- As many as 15,398 reproductive health care consultations were conducted, including 1,108 emergency referrals, with 238 cases referred due to pregnancy or delivery-related complications. In addition, 208 consultations for mental health and/or psychosocial support were provided.
- 1,137 routine vaccinations were administered to children under the age of 15.

Gaps and constraints

- Limited access to safe water for people inside and outside of camps, as well as inadequate sanitary conditions, remain a concern due to possible risks of waterborne and vector-borne disease outbreaks.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs

- Inadequate supplies of safe drinking water, sanitation infrastructure and provision of solid waste management within camps and all newly accessible areas of Mosul.

Response

- 320,138 displaced people receive WASH services in both camp and transit sites. Since October 2016, 1,355,431 people were reached with out-of-camp WASH support.
- 85,046 WASH-ready plots were prepared across camps and emergency sites, while 564 plots were established in transit sites.
- The internal water network for Haj Ali camp is under construction and will include additional water storage while trucks currently deliver 1,000 m³/day for drinking purpose.
- Following discussions on the possibility of installing a mobile treatment unit of 50 m³/hour in western Mosul to increase water production in the area, an area in the northern part of eastern Mosul was deemed suitable.
- Following food poisoning incidents, partners have increased hygiene promotion with a focus on diarrhoea.

1,355,431

people reached with out-of-camp WASH support since October 2016

Gaps and constraints

- Current water production and delivery capacity as well as challenges accessibility to water treatment units due to power failures and breakdowns in pumping machinery. Capital investment is required for repairs of damaged facilities.
- In eastern Mosul, there are shortages of clean water and sanitation facilities in schools. In all newly accessible areas of Mosul the cluster continues to advocate with authorities to resume basic services, as well as to seek partners to undertake solid waste management.



Protection

Needs

- Mental health and psychosocial support services and drugs, mine action assessments and clearance. In eastern Mosul: protection scale-up, specifically child protection. In Nargizlia camp: set-up of a maternity unit.

Response

- Since October 2016 protection partners reached 700,978 – 115,884 by protection monitoring teams. Psychosocial support reached an additional 30,632 people and 20,506 cases were referred by mobile protection teams for specialized assistance.
- 9,729 children (5,088 boys and 4,641 girls) received psychological support, and 2,415 children (1,227 boys and 1,188 girls) received psychological first aid. Since October 2016, 130,448 children (66,247 boys and 64,201 girls) received psychological support, and 109,981 children (54,775 boys and 55,116 girls) received psychological first aid.
- 598 children (324 boys and 274 girls) received specialized protection services – 9,147 children (5,014 boys and 4,133 girls) since October 2016.
- 365 unaccompanied and separated children (201 boys and 164 girls) were documented – a total of 4,704 children (2,744 boys and 2,004 girls) since October 2016. Over the past two weeks, 91 unaccompanied and separated children (51 boys and 40 girls) were reunited with their families – a total of 4,430 children (2,594 boys and 1,881 girls) since October 2016.
- Gender-based violence (GBV) partners reached 17,191 people with information on GBV, risk mitigation and available services. Partners provided psychosocial support to 2,738 people (1,607 women and 899 girls, 365 men and 207 boys).
- Mine action partners continue to assess and clear and deliver mine risk education in all accessible areas of Mosul – totalling 68,188 people since October 2016. Threat-impact assessments of 11 schools in Bartella and Qayyarah areas and western Mosul and one hospital in eastern Mosul were carried out.

700,978

people received protection assistance since October 2016

Gaps and Constraints

- GBV case management and sexual harassment remain a key concern at many sites, especially near the female latrines. Equally, referral of medical cases is challenging as health services and partners are limited – this is especially of concern in Salamiyah 1 and 2 and Ja'dah 6 camps.



Education

Needs

- Among recently displaced people, 146,103 are school-age children, of whom 74,706 do not access any form of education.
- Due to the number of explosive hazards found in schools in Mosul and the broader Ninewa governorate, mine risk education continues to be a major priority for all partners to focus on.

Response

- Since October 2016, 481,697 boys and girls were supported with emergency education in camp and non-camp settings.
- Cumulatively, 71,397 displaced children (36,981 boys and 34,416 girls) participate in education programs in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) in camps.
- 4,580 children were newly enrolled in non-formal education activities in the available TLSs in camps.

481,697

boys and girls supported with emergency education in camp and non-camp settings since October 2016

Gaps and Constraints

- School rehabilitation is delayed due to Federal Ministry of Education's (MoE) regulations, as partners can only engage in rehabilitation if a "Bill of Quantity" is provided by the MoE. The bills are issued following MoE engineers' technical assessments. Over the past few months, however, MoE's engineers did not receive salary, resulting in no school assessments and ergo no bills issued.
- Response in western Mosul is pending as the partner is waiting registration with the Federal Government and MoE.
- Lack of funding prevents partners moving beyond delivering first-line education response onto second-line and full-cluster education activities. These activities are required to ensure schools are ready for the new academic year starting in September and the 'Back to Learning' campaign.



Logistics

Common Storage Space Available

- Out of 25,540 m² of common storage space, 15,800 m² is available for use by humanitarian organizations for emergency response country-wide in 17 locations.

Response

- Since October 2016, a total of 43,998 m³ (8,729 mt) of relief commodities were received for storage, and 6,913 m³ (1,584 mt) transported on behalf of 40 humanitarian organizations – 4,217 m³ of humanitarian cargo was received during the reporting period.
- The cluster is currently storing 11,840 m³ (2,425 mt) of relief commodities on behalf of 25 humanitarian partners.

4,217 m³

of humanitarian cargo received during the reporting period



Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

Response

- The cluster is supporting internet provision with the planned set-up at the Athbah hospital compound. This includes loaning 2x14kVA generators and VHF base radio equipment to ensure secure ETC services are available for staff to enhance their safety and security.



Coordination and Common Services

Needs

- The Iraq Internally Displaced Persons Information Centre handled a total of 2,583 calls – 26 per cent of all calls were made from in-camp locations across the country and, of these, 73 per cent originated from camps in Ninewa.
- 1,118 calls came from Ninewa governorate – of these, 578 calls (52 per cent) originated out-of-camp locations, with Qayyarah Airstrip (33 per cent of calls), Hammam al Alil (25 per cent of calls), and Qayyarah Ja'dah (17 per cent of calls) remaining the most frequent caller locations. The remainder of the calls came from Ninewa (48 per cent) and the majority originated from out-of-camp locations in Mosul city (85 per cent).
- Young adults between 26 and 35 years of age continue to place the most calls.
- Of the in-camp calls, 21 per cent were follow-up calls, while 6 per cent reported complaints around shelter and NFIs (32 per cent of calls), camp coordination and management (30 per cent of calls: electricity, corruption/security/mistreatment issues), and food security (12 per cent).
- Of the out-of-camp calls, 24 per cent were follow-up calls made by the centre's operators back to the callers.
- 82 per cent of callers agreed to share their information for follow-up.
- 19 per cent of all callers were females, of which 70 per cent called from within camps and 10 per cent of these headed the household.

General Coordination

A high Advisory Team (HAT) including the Government of Iraq, the Kurdistan Regional Government, militaries and the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) meets regularly to manage strategic humanitarian issues. The HAT ensures overall coordination among all actors for the Mosul humanitarian response. An Emergency Cell, comprised of the main cluster-lead agencies involved in the Mosul response, is chaired by the HC and 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.

Background on the crisis

Wide-scale violence and armed conflict erupted in Iraq in January 2014. Initially concentrated in the 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 the same year. In June 2014, 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 the 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, and 3 million Iraqis currently displaced in 3,577 locations across the country. Humanitarian partners continue to mobilize funding: as of 28 June, the 2017 Humanitarian response Plan (HRP) for Iraq, requesting US\$985 million, has received US\$414.1 million, amounting to a funding coverage of 42 per cent. Under the 2017 HRP, approximately \$331 million is being sought for the Mosul operation. The top-three donors are the Government of the United States of America (US\$90.2 million), the Government of Germany (US\$77.4 million) and the European Commission (US\$58.8 million).

For further information, please contact Enrica Giacobbe: gJacobbe@un.org

Also, please visit: www.reliefweb.int

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