



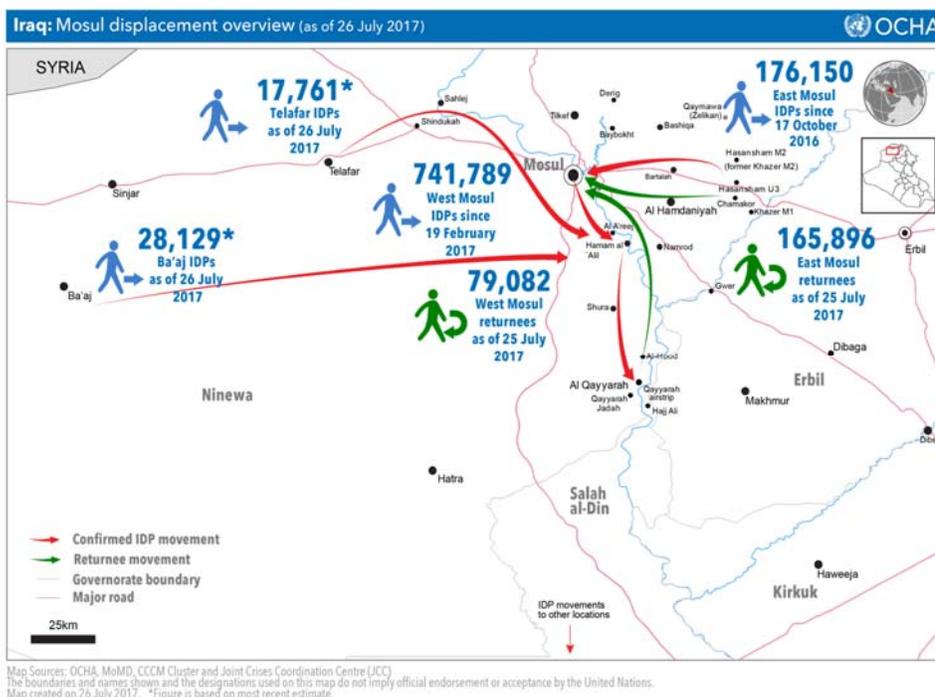
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## Highlights

- Almost 1 million people fled from western Mosul and western Ninewa Governorate as of 26 July, surpassing humanitarian’s ‘worst-case’ estimates. Beyond Mosul, sustained efforts are now needed to support more than 700,000 people who lost everything.

- Protection remains a top priority, especially for minority groups, women and children. The targeting of these groups is a particularly disturbing feature in Ninewa Governorate and in other areas of the country.

- While the battle for Mosul is declared over, other areas remain under the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant’s (ISIL) control. This means civilians continue to be in danger as induced displacement, mostly from Ba’aj and Telafar, continues.



- Outside of camps and in Mosul city water issues remain critical. This is mainly due to the logistical challenges caused by the temporary closure of Qayyarah bridge and lack of funding.

<p><b>1.9M</b></p> <p>people reached with Rapid Response Mechanism kits (since October 2016)</p>	<p><b>1.9M</b></p> <p>people reached with in and out-of-camp water, sanitation and hygiene support (since October 2016)</p>	<p><b>1.4M</b></p> <p>people received health consultations (since October 2016)</p>	<p><b>963,829</b></p> <p>people displaced, cumulatively, as of 26 July 2017, including western Ninewa</p>	<p><b>0.9M</b></p> <p>people reached with non-food items kits (since October 2016)</p>
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## Situation Overview

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Almost 1 million people fled from Mosul City and Ninewa Governorate as of 26 July, surpassing humanitarians' 'worst-case' estimates. As people continue to flee with no belongings, there is a need for ongoing relief assistance. Humanitarian partners continue to adjust their response and keep pace as needed – some 3.3 million people, in and out of camps, benefitted from emergency response packages, with most families receiving multiple distributions as their displacement continues and with no access to life-saving essentials.

Beyond Mosul, sustained efforts are now needed to support more than 700,000 people who lost everything. In the coming months, humanitarian partners will aim to ensure their return continues in a safe, voluntary and dignified manner. A high number of improvised explosive devices were found in the rubble in areas of return and the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) will persist with decontamination of houses and tunnels in Mosul's Old City for at least the next month.

As levels of explosive hazard contamination remain substantial, mine action continues to be crucial to create safe conditions for assistance delivery and enable communities to resume their lives and livelihoods. Some 79,000 people returned to West Mosul and close to 165,900 returned to the eastern side of the city as of 25 July. Overall, around 21,000 people returned to Mosul since the fighting was formally declared over by Iraq's Prime Minister Al-Abadi on 9 July.

Protection concerns, including access to safety and assistance, persist for people across the city – where pockets of insecurity still exist – and along the Mosul corridor. Active conflict and insecurity remain the key factors negatively impacting on access and humanitarian operations, namely in the ISIL-controlled parts of Ba'aj, Telafar and south of Qayyarah. This means civilians are in danger as induced displacement continues, varying between 200 and 1,300 people per day since 12 July. There is clear evidence that civilians are used as human shields and deliberately targeted by snipers as they attempt to flee.

As of 20 July, the village of Imam Gharbi, south of Mosul, in Qayyarah sub-district, was reported retaken by the ISF after three weeks of fighting and induced displacement. At least 15 families arrived in Qayyarah town, while other families relocated to Jhallale village, near Qayyarah town's power plant. A further 20 families moved to Al Alam area and others to Tikrit, Salah al-Din Governorate, according to local sources. Over 300 displaced families arrived in Shirqat, Salah al-Din Governorate. All displaced people are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. About 200 families remained in the village and there is no available information as to their wellbeing and conditions.

Bartalla camp closed on 17 July, eight days after it opened, due to lack of services. Up to 250 women and girls-headed households were taken from Maedan area, in Mosul's Old City, to be protected from retaliation because of suspicion of affiliation with ISIL. Once the camp closed, families were transferred to Hammam al Alil, Jad'ah 6 or within host communities within Ninewa Governorate. Bartalla camp not only showed there is fear of reprisals and retribution for people suspected of ISIL affiliation, but also that much work will be required in the rebuilding of communities and the promotion of social cohesion.

Trauma services continue. Since October 2016, and as of 23 July, close to 18,500 people from Mosul city were referred through the established trauma pathways – over 12,300 reported people, more than 66 per cent, came from western Mosul alone since February. Psychological trauma also remains high, with over 265,500 women, girls, boys and men receiving psychological first aid and psychosocial support since October last year.

Outside of camps and in Mosul city water issues remain critical. Qayyarah bridge closed for maintenance on 20 July and will not be accessible to vehicles for the next several days. The closure of the bridge is specifically impacting on water trucking to Haj Ali camp, in Qayyarah sub-district itself. The bridge is a substitute for the main bridge in the area which was destroyed and mined during the fighting between the ISF and ISIL. A shortfall in funding for water trucking remains a concern as people continue to return to Mosul. Over the past two weeks, the daily provision of water into the city decreased from 6.5 million litres to some 4 million litres, as most neighbourhoods in eastern Mosul now receive water through the city network. Currently, about 3 million litres are delivered by truck to western Mosul, while approximately 506,000 litres are delivered to eastern Mosul.

## Humanitarian Response



### Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

#### Needs

- Families transiting through all mustering points and screening sites require light RRM kits including food rations and water. Families are issued with full RRM kits, including hygiene and dignity kits, once they reach camps or emergency sites.

#### Response

- RRM partners distributed 13,432 emergency kits to 12,461 families, reaching 61,050 people, of which 34,956 children. Distribution decreased by 42 per cent in a comparable time frame, indicating a reduction in the influx of IDPs from western Mosul and/or the broader western Ninewa Governorate.
- About 15 per cent of newly displaced were reached at mustering points, while some 38 per cent at checkpoints and screening sites, including Hammam Al Alil screening site, reception centre and camp. A further 47 per cent were supported across camp locations.
- Since October 2016, partners distributed emergency kits to over 1,889,432 people, including over 1 million children. Most families received multiple distributions as their displacement continues with no access to life-saving essentials.

**1,889,432**

people reached with RRM kits since October 2016



### Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

#### Needs

- Monthly monitoring of camp living conditions continues through camp management structures. Trends confirm a need to address gaps in gender-based violence (GBV), water, sanitation and hygiene and improving communication with communities' services.

**7,327**

fully-serviced family plots readily available at 19 camps and emergency sites as of 26 July 2017

#### Response

- As of 26 July, 7,337 fully-serviced family plots were available for immediate use at 19 different sites: 2,849 plots at 11 priority sites to shelter 17,094 individuals and 4,478 plots at eight other sites to shelter 26,868 individuals.
- Construction of new sites continues ensuring availability of adequate camp capacity. Over 318,000 people currently live in 19 available emergency camps/sites with the remainder in host communities and government-sponsored facilities.
- Through an exit questionnaire, information is gathered on where IDPs move once leaving the camps. Preliminary results indicate that a total of 242 families (855 individuals) left Qayyarah Airstrip, Qayyarah Jad'ah, Haj Ali, Hammam al Alil 1 and 2 and As-Salamiyah 1, 2 and 3 camps.

#### Gaps and constraints

- Concerns over limited water resources available in camps persist. Specifically, in Haj Ali camp water trucking is impacted due to the closure of Qayyarah bridge.



### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

#### Needs

- People continue to require NFIs and adequate shelter while soaring temperatures means "summerization" remains urgent.

**864,276**

people reached with NFI kits since October 2016

#### Response

- Upgrading of over 4,300 tents with concrete slabs took place, improving the shelter conditions of some 24,204 people in Hamman al Alil 2 camp. Since October 2015, a total of 57,439 family tents were pitched to provide shelter in camps and emergency sites.
- As many as 1,482 NFI kits (mobile or basic) were distributed in Haj Ali and Hasansham M2 camps, reaching 8,892 people.

- Nearly 1,900 families were assisted with NFI complementary seasonal support, reaching 11,382 people in Nargizilia 1 and 2, Shikhan district, and Qaymawa camps, Hamdaniya district.
- Since October 2016, a total of 144,046 NFI kits (including 30,349 mobile and 113,697 basic kits) were distributed, reaching 864,276 people. A total of 7,824 summer top-up kits reached nearly 47,000 people since mid-April, while 20,342 families were assisted with complementary summer seasonal items.
- Since October 2016, a total of with 13,494 emergency shelter kits and 12,693 emergency sealing-off kits were distributed, benefitting over 157,000 people.



## Food Security

### Needs

- Displaced families continue to require ready-to-eat food, followed by dry-food rations on arrival at camps. Cash, cash-for-work and income-generation activities are also required until conditions change.
- Cluster partners are identifying assistance packages for returning families.

**82,365**

people reached with 30-day food rations or family food rations (FFRs) by four partners over the reporting period

### Response

*30-day dry food rations and/or family food rations distributed, as reported, by four partners over the reporting period – 82,365 people reached.*

Location	Individuals	Families
Qayyarah Airstrip	16,785	3,357
Hasansham M2	15,200	3,040
Haj Ali	8,295	1,659
Hasansham U3	5,980	1,196
Chamakor	5,540	1,108
As-Salamiyah 1	5,175	1,035
Jad'ah	4,890	978
Hasansham U2	4,340	868
Hammam al Alil 2	4,045	809
As-Salamiyah 2	2,325	465
Khazer M1	1,790	358

*Dry food baskets or FFRs distributed, as reported, by four partners over the reporting period*

Location	Individuals	Families
Al-Snaa	2,300	460
Al-Islah Al Ziraee	1,150	230
Mosul Hawi Alkanisa	1,150	230
Al-Refaae	1,108	475
Nabi Sheit	1,025	205

*Dry food baskets distributed by the Government of Iraq's Ministry of Migration and Displaced (MoMD)*

Location	Individuals	Families
Qayyarah Airstrip	13,500	2,700
Khazer M1	7,000	1,400
Mosul Baziyawa	5,000	1,000

*Quick baskets distributed by MoMD*

Location	Individuals	Families
Mosul Baziyawa	5,000	1,000
Qayyarah Airstrip	2,000	400

### Gaps and Constraints

- Several partners depleted stocks and resources for both food and livelihood assistance.



## Needs

- Prioritization of PHC services, including disease surveillance and response, mental health and psychosocial services, emergency referrals and trauma management in newly accessible areas.

**1,384,785**

people received health consultations since October 2016

## Response

- Erbil's Department of Health (DoH) facilitated access to checkpoints at Chamakor IDP camp, provided two ambulances for the Primary Health Care Centre in Chamakor, Hamdaniya district. This is in addition to the mini-bus donated by IOM which transports non-urgent cases to the hospitals in Erbil.
- Establishing PHC services in the extension of Haj Ali camp continues. The completed extension will relieve the burden on the existing health centre in the older part of the camp.
- As many as 19,507 reproductive health care consultations were provided, including 1,050 emergency referrals – this is an increase of 36 per cent in a comparable time frame. A decrease of 21 per cent was recorded in referrals for pregnancy and delivery-related complications, with 65 cases referred over the past fortnight.
- Since October 2016, some 1,384,785 people received health consultations – 106,196 consultations were recorded over the past two weeks, including 28,744 for children under five.
- Over 5,100 routine vaccinations were administered to children under the age of 15.

## Gaps and constraints

- Preparations to assist those fleeing Tel Afar are underway by humanitarian partners working in the area. Mustering points are set up in Boya and Talrad and the petrol station at Badoush is re-established as a mustering point. Health provision is required at these locations and the cluster is identifying partners.
- Poor maintenance of ambulances and a shortage of fuel continue to affect the adequate provision of referral services.
- The cluster continues to identify partners to support PHC services for western Mosul.
- Overall, limited access to safe water for people and the risk of waterborne disease remains a concern.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

### Needs

- Soaring summer temperatures continues to contribute to an increased need for water while the distribution and use of air coolers require additional water quantity, storage containers and assessment of the production capacity of the treatment plants.

**1,948,240**

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

### Response

- In Haj Ali camp, cluster partners continue work on testing the pipe network and fixing leakages along the line. A technical review for 500m<sup>3</sup> tank construction is also ongoing in the camp.
- Cluster partners are working to improve latrines in Haj Ali and Jad'ah 1 to 6 camps and improve/modify structures for people with disabilities and gender segregation in Hamman al Alil 2 camp.
- Up to 7,604 adult and baby kits were distributed by cluster partners to 45,627 individuals in Al Salamiya, Nagizlia 1 and 2 and Jad'ah 1 to 4 camps.
- Over 318,000 displaced people received WASH services in both camps and transit sites. Since October 2016, over 1,948,240 people were reached with in and out-of-camp WASH support.
- Ongoing hygiene promotion with focus on diarrhoea prevention and improved practices.

### Gaps and constraints

- Access and security incidents in and around Qayyarah caused challenges in service delivery.
- Distribution and use of air coolers is causing pressure on available water production and delivery capacity.
- In Haj Ali camp, water issues remain a challenge due to the management of the treatment plant.
- Inadequate supplies of water treatment supplies, such as chlorine, is impacting on water quality.

- Out-of-camp population data to guide planning and rationing of limited resources are insufficient.



## Needs

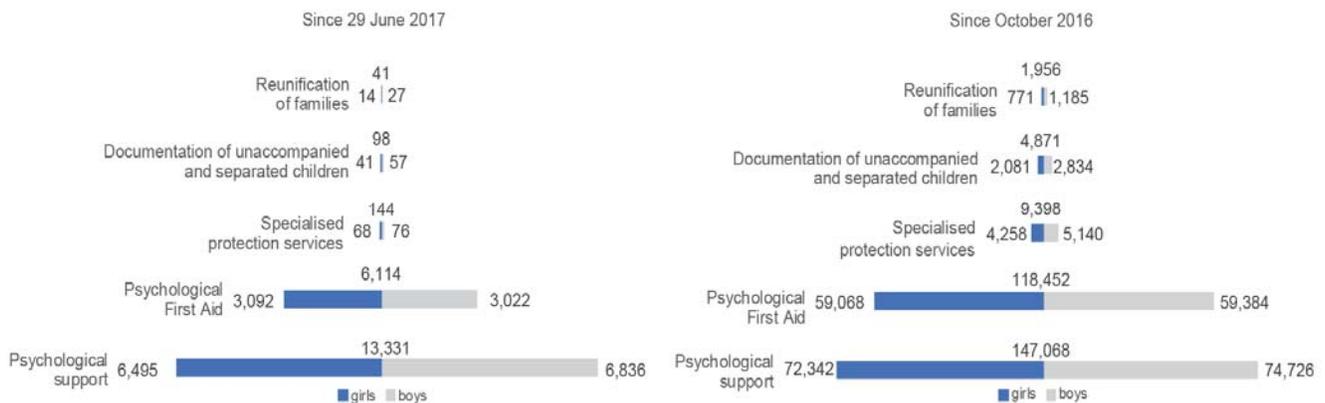
- Mental health and psychosocial support services remain minimal in all camps, especially in Jad'ah. Women with mental disabilities remain the most exposed category and children require specialised services.
- Needs remain around the required scale-up of child protection response in camps, both eastern and western Mosul and in other out-of-camp locations.
- Mine Risk Education and clearance continue to remain an ongoing need, specifically for western Mosul.

**793,148**

people received protection assistance since October 2016

## Response

- Since October 2016, protection partners reached 793,148 people, including 127,138 people reached by protection monitoring teams. Psychosocial support reached an additional 35,840 people and 21,061 cases were referred by mobile protection teams for specialized assistance.



- GBV partners reached 25,827 people with information on GBV, risk mitigation and available services – this type of information is pivotal as GBV partners continue to report on sexual harassment incidents at water points and women-dedicated spaces. Partners provided psychosocial support to 3,656 people.
- Mine action partners continue to assess, clear and deliver mine-risk education in all accessible areas of Mosul. Threat-impact assessments were recently conducted in neighbourhoods in both eastern and western Mosul, while 13 non-technical surveys of 12 schools and one university were conducted in western Mosul.



## Needs

- Among recently displaced there are 296,883 school-age children, of whom 190,568 have no access any form of education.

**564,615**

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

## Response

- Following advocacy to the Federal Ministry of Education (MoE), regarding their newly announced authorisation and permission processes required for each agency, the MoE issued a waiver letter for UNICEF. The cluster is attempting to obtain waivers for the remaining core Mosul education partners.
- One new NGO-run temporary learning space was built in Jad'ah 6 camp, and two new formal tented schools completed in Jad'ah 4 and 5 camps.
- Cumulatively, 106,315 displaced children (55,536 boys and 50,779 girls) participate in education programs in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) in camps – 13,982 children were newly enrolled in non-formal education activities in the available TLSs since 11 July.

- Since October 2016, 564,615 children were supported with emergency education in camp and non-camp settings.

### Gaps and Constraints

The Department of Education in As-Salamiyah that they will open a formal tented school.



## Logistics

### Common Storage Space Available

- Of 25,540 m<sup>2</sup> of common storage space, 17,320 m<sup>2</sup> is available for use by humanitarian partners in 17 locations country-wide.

**267 MT**

of humanitarian cargo received over the reporting period

### Response

- Since October 2016, a total of 9,035 MT (45,505 m<sup>3</sup>) of relief commodities were stored, and 1,593 MT (7,058 m<sup>3</sup>) transported on behalf of 40 humanitarian organizations – 267 MT of humanitarian cargo was received during the reporting period.
- Storage of 1,402 MT (8,888 m<sup>3</sup>) of relief commodities on behalf of 25 humanitarian partners.



## Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

### Response

- A technical and services needs assessment for communities mission to Hammam Al Alil 1 and 2 camps to identify Internet connectivity needs of humanitarians and the affected community was conducted.

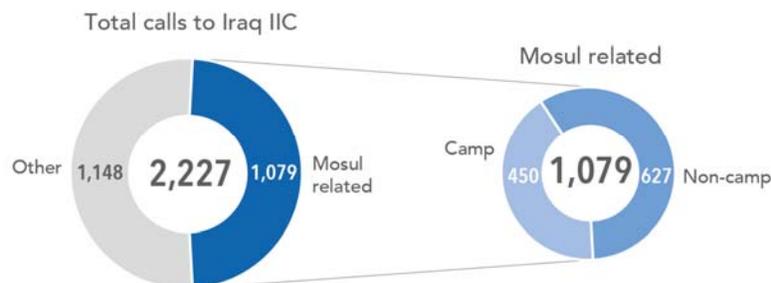
### Gaps and Constraints

- A mission to look at the installation of equipment to provide Internet connectivity services for humanitarians in Qayyarah Jad'ah camps 1 to 6 was delayed due to security issues in the area.



## Coordination and Common Services

*Number of calls handled by the Iraq Internally Displaced Persons Information Centre (IIC)*



- In all cases, most callers were male (74 per cent) and of an age comprised between 26-35 – all of them were IDPs. From non-camp locations, returnees (20 per cent of cases) and the host community (8 per cent) also called the Centre.
- Regarding cash, callers indicated the need of cash for health, food and rent – these priorities were consistently ranked in this order of importance both in and outside of camps for this reporting period as well. Some 32 per cent of non-camp callers were found to be vulnerable and required re-assessment for cash assistance. Of the cash calls coming from in-camp locations, 84 per cent stated to be in serious need of cash. Outside of camps, debts are reported from the increase in costs of food and rent.
- Calls concerning delayed distributions increased in camps, making up half of all calls related to food, while other calls reported that food vouchers are not enough to cover needs. Food is an especially high priority to IDPs living in East Mosul who feel assistance is largely focused in the West.
- In camp locations, just under half of calls related to government issues came from IDPs looking for information about returning to their places of origin.

## 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 once 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 26 July, the 2017 Humanitarian response Plan (HRP) for Iraq, requesting US\$984.6 million, has received US\$453.9 million, amounting to a funding coverage of some 46.1 per cent. Under the 2017 HRP, approximately \$331 million is being sought for the Mosul operation. The top-three donors remain the Government of the United States of America (US\$121.7 million), an increase of some 13 per cent over the past week, the Government of Germany (US\$83.2 million) and the European Commission (US\$58.8 million).

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Also, please visit: [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)

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