

IRAQ: MOSUL HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

SITUATION REPORT No. 5

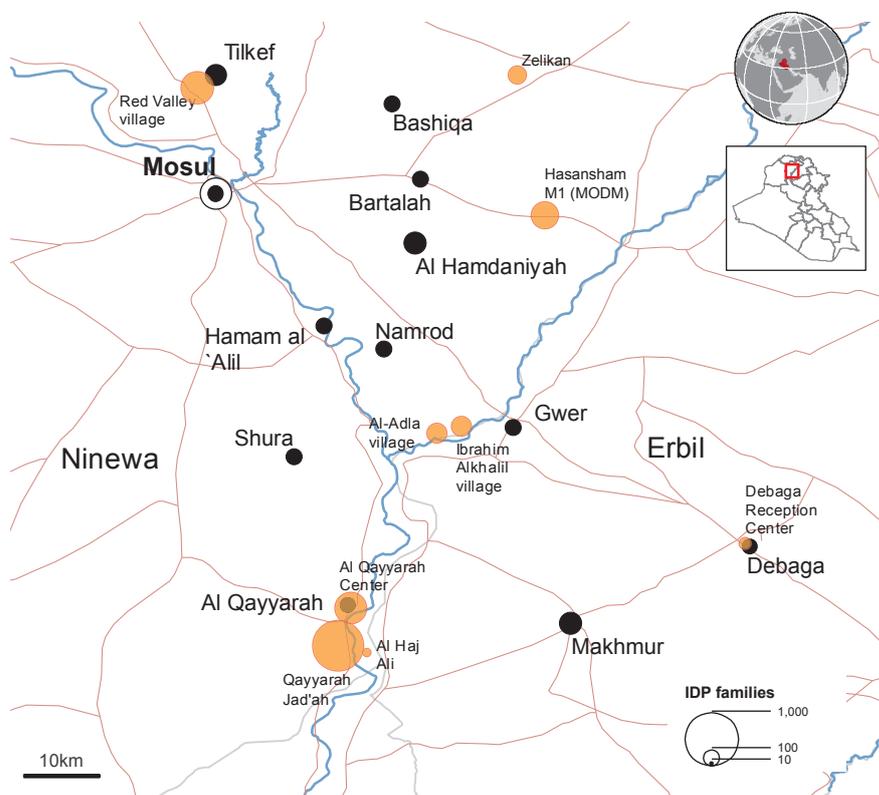
29-31 October 2016



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 7 November.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Almost **18,000 people** are currently displaced and in need of humanitarian assistance. Partners are providing emergency assistance in camps and host communities.
- **Food is the priority need** in newly-retaken areas, where people have reportedly been subsisting on a diet of bread and water.
- **Heavy contamination** of improvised mines and explosive remnants is resulting in civilian casualties in newly-retaken areas.
- Over **25,000 displaced people** have been reached with emergency assistance within **48 hours**, many of whom are in newly-retaken areas close to the front lines.



Map Sources: OCHA, CCCM, IOM DTM, Clusters
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 29 October, 2016

OVERVIEW



18,000

PEOPLE DISPLACED (AS OF 1 NOVEMBER)



25,000

DISPLACED PEOPLE RECEIVED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE WITHIN 48 HOURS (SINCE 17 OCTOBER)



52,000

PEOPLE REACHED WITH 30-DAY FOOD RATIONS (SINCE 17 OCTOBER)



1 million

WORST-CASE SCENARIO DISPLACEMENT



505,000

PEOPLE WHO CAN BE HOUSED IN CAMPS THAT ARE AVAILABLE, PLANNED OR IN CONSTRUCTION



15,000

PEOPLE RECEIVED NON-FOOD ITEMS (SINCE 17 OCTOBER)

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The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.
Coordination Saves Lives

Situation Overview

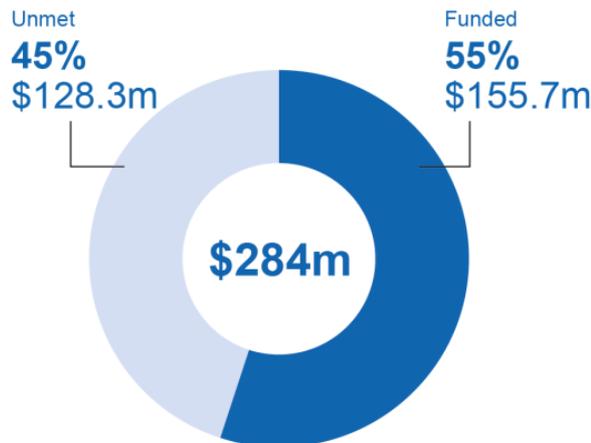
As of 1 November, the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix emergency tracking system (DTM) has recorded 17,916 people displaced by the military operations to retake Mosul. Movements of displacement are complex, but the predominant direction is southwards: around two thirds of displaced people have fled towards Al Qayyarah, with almost 1,400 people fleeing as far south as Fallujah, in Anbar Governorate. Formal camps are currently housing 52 per cent of the displaced population in Ninewa, Erbil and Anbar, whereas the remainder has sought shelter in host communities, which are vulnerable themselves, and in need of humanitarian assistance. In addition, some secondary displacements have been recorded.

As the front lines move, new dimensions of need are being uncovered, and the vulnerability of many people – whether displaced or resident communities – is becoming increasingly apparent. Assessments undertaken in recently-retaken areas between Mosul and Al Qayyarah reveal that food is the priority need amongst vulnerable resident communities: bread and water is the basis of people's diets, and markets are not functioning. Medicine is also a predominant need, as respiratory complaints from the oil fires continue. These areas are heavily contaminated with improvised mines and explosive remnants, resulting in civilian deaths and injuries. Many of the people injured were displaced people fleeing the fighting as the front lines passed through their villages, or who fled as soon as ISIL left their villages ahead of the arrival of military forces. Houses in some of the villages have been booby trapped, posing additional risks to people as they return. Increasing flexibility is needed from partners in order to provide an effective response to humanitarian needs in such a rapidly-evolving context: plans are being adapted and resources are being stretched in order to meet the needs of all people requiring assistance. As the front lines move closer to Mosul city, it is expected that the extent of humanitarian need will continue to increase, especially when the more densely-populated urban and peri-urban areas become accessible.

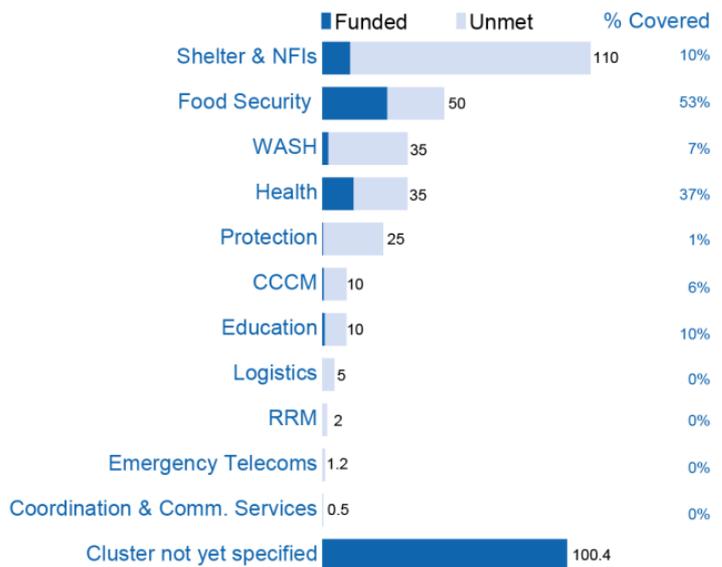
Partners are providing emergency assistance to people arriving in and around Al Qayyarah, in Debaga, Hasansham and Zelikan camps and in Nargizlia and Mandan screening sites. Seven camps are ready to receive displaced people, with a total of 9,116 available plots that could house 54,696 people. Over 25,000 displaced people have been reached with emergency assistance, many of whom are in newly-retaken areas close to the front lines, but access remains a major challenge.

Funding (as of 1 November 2016)

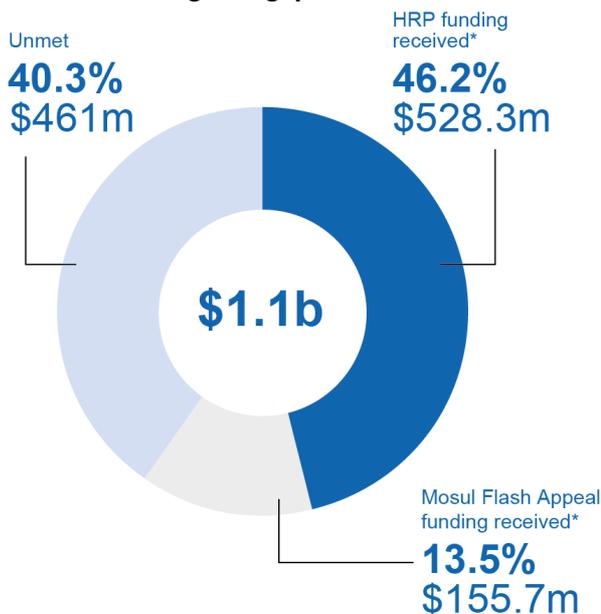
Mosul Flash Appeal



Funding by sector (in million US\$)



Overall funding and gaps



US\$1.1 billion

total requested by the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2016 and Mosul Flash Appeal

\$861m

requested by the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2016

\$284m

requested by the Mosul Flash Appeal

*\$89.2m

funding from the Iraq Humanitarian Pooled Fund to both appeals

All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: fts@un.org

As of 29 October, contributions totalling US\$155 million have been confirmed, representing around 55 per cent of the required amount. Reports of additional funding have also been recently received and are in the process of being confirmed. Despite generous contributions, funding has thus far been insufficient to prepare fully for the worst-case scenario. As partners shift from preparedness to response, funding requirements are expected to increase, and winterization will become a priority as temperatures drop over the coming weeks. Ultimately, the required scale and duration – and thus the cost – of the humanitarian response will be determined by the degree of destruction to civilian infrastructure, the contamination by explosive devices and booby trapping, and the resulting degree and length of displacement.

Humanitarian Response



Rapid Response Mechanism

Needs:

- At least 250 families (2,100 people) are reportedly stranded in Red Valley in Tikof district in an area that is not accessible to humanitarian partners.

Response:

- RRM partners distributed 640 RRM kits to 509 families (2,787 people), predominantly in Al Qayyarah town, and Debaga, Hasansham and Zelikan camps.

Gaps and constraints:

- Partners are facing challenges in reaching recently-retaken villages close to the frontlines due to security concerns.

25,292

People reached with RRM (since 17 Oct)



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- Existing facilities and services have been able to cover the needs of newly-displaced people arriving in Al Qayyarah Jad'ah, Zelikan and Hasansham camps. The need for safe and dignified camp spaces and facilities is set to rise as displacement increases. Al Qayyarah Jad'ah camp is now over 70 per cent full, and is filling quickly.

Response:

- Space is available for 55,000 people across all seven 'ready to receive' camps. Spaces for a further 450,000 people are under construction or planned. Several assessment missions took place in the reporting period in potential new sites.
- CCCM partners continue to support the preparation of emergency sites to ensure that the Shelter, WASH, Logistics, Health, Food, Protection and Education Clusters can provide assistance and services. The cluster has conducted three emergency assessments at Al Qayyarah Jad'ah to provide partners with site monitoring information.
- In support of camp management at Al Qayyarah Jad'ah, the cluster has brought in an experienced team to provide training, and is supporting recruitment.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Access for partners remains an issue for some sites currently in preparation because of security and mine clearance activities. Permissions for land use continue to delay the establishment of some new sites, as does the heavy contamination of potential sites in newly-retaken areas with improvised mines.
- In camp settings, the establishment of support services needs to keep pace with the rapid preparation of plots, to ensure that displaced people moving into sites have access to the full range of facilities.

75,000

6-person plots in planning or under construction



Shelter and Non-Food Items

Needs:

- The needs of displaced people sponsored into host families differ from those in critical shelter settings, camps or emergency sites. Newly-displaced people in camps are in need of shelter and NFI assistance. Host communities are also vulnerable and require assistance, including household items.

Response:

- Since 17 October, a total of 1,937 family NFI kits have been distributed to 11,622 people in camps, host communities and in vulnerable front line communities.
- In addition to the 653 individual top-up NFI items already distributed in Zelikan camp, an additional 89 stoves were distributed, bringing the total to 742.
- In addition to the 193 families who received specialized emergency NFI kits in Hasansham camp, a further 243 family clothing sets and 243 kitchen sets were distributed.

14,980

People reached with NFI since 17 October

Gaps & Constraints:

- The need for greater coordination with Shelter/NFI actors operating outside of the cluster continues, although progress is being made.

**Food Security****Needs:**

- Vulnerable residents, displaced people and host communities in recently-retaken areas are equally vulnerable and in need of food assistance.

Response:

- During the reporting period cluster partners distributed 30-day dry food rations to 1,905 families (9,312 people) in camps and host communities.
- Partners distributed ready-to-eat 10-day rations to 1,130 people in recently-retaken villages and hot meals to 78 people in camps.
- MoDM has reportedly distributed 600 emergency ready-to-eat food baskets and 250 other non-specific food items to displaced families in Red Valley.
- In order to cover the needs of vulnerable residents in recently-retaken areas, partners are working towards greater operational flexibility.

51,892

People reached with 30-day food rations since 17 October

Gaps & Constraints:

- Access to families in areas close to the front lines remains limited due to security concerns.
- The cluster continues to work towards strengthening the coordination of the food security response with the Government and partners operating outside the cluster system.

**Health****Needs:**

- Trauma care needs are anticipated to increase significantly at front line health posts. Trauma care plans have been scaled up and trauma care supplies have been prepositioned.

Response:

- Mobile medical teams have provided consultations to 1,686 people in camps in the reporting period, including reproductive health and child health. Al Qayyarah Jad'ah camp now has primary health care services on a 24-hour basis.

1,686

People received health consultations

Gaps & Constraints:

- Medication for certain chronic illnesses needs to be replenished.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene****Needs:**

- Concerns have been raised about potential contamination of water sources due to the fire in the sulphur factory. This is being investigated by the cluster.

Response:

- Installation of WASH infrastructures at the Al Qayyarah Airstrip site will start on 1 November, and the first facilities are expected to be ready by 6 November.
- 1,314 families (7,884 people) are receiving full WASH services in Hasansham, Al Qayyarah Jad'ah and Zelikan camps. WASH infrastructure is fully completed at Nargizlia and Mandan screening sites. A partner has also been identified for Tel Aswad camp.
- A stock of latrines is pre-positioned in the country for 355,000 people.
- Initial feedback on the sulphur contamination in the water has been delivered from the global cluster.

5,610

People receiving WASH services in Al Qayyarah Jad'ah camp

Gaps & Constraints:

- The Al Qayyarah Airstrip camp has a potential drainage constraint. This has been raised for discussion with the CCCM and Shelter Clusters.



Protection

Needs:

- Female-headed households, pregnant women, children and the elderly continue to be very vulnerable.

Response:

- Protection and child protection monitoring and case management is being carried out by mobile teams in displacement sites on a new arrival, and a tent-by-tent basis. The teams include legal officers. Cases of missing documents and detention have been identified, and medical cases have been referred to Erbil.
- Psychosocial support has been provided to 133 women in camps this reporting period.
- Information on available GBV services has been provided to 124 women this reporting period.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Capacity building of partners is ongoing to increase the response capability of mobile teams.

447

Women have received psychosocial support since 17 October



Education

Needs:

- Over half of the 17,916 people currently displaced are children.
- Some of the recently-displaced children have been out-of-school for two years.

Response:

- Temporary learning spaces (TLS) have been established in Al Qayyarah Jad'ah and Hasansham camps. Education activities have also started in Zelikan camp, but a TLS has not yet been established due to ground levelling works. More than 110 tents for temporary classrooms are ready to receive over 10,000 children in two shifts in displacement sites.
- 160 teachers are on standby to deploy, and education in emergencies training is planned for a further 200.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Access to camps and movement of goods are the current biggest challenges. Clearances are not yet ready, despite being in process for 1.5 weeks.
- All camp services in Hasansham are in the same area, which raises issues around child protection.

15,000

Number of prepositioned school kits.



Logistics

Response:

- Two mobile storage units (MSUs) will be installed on 1 November at the Al Qayyarah Airstrip site for common storage use, with a capacity of 640 m² and the possibility of scaling up if required.
- Plans to set up a one-stop-shop to facilitate customs clearances for humanitarian cargo in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) are being finalized.

Gaps and constraints:

- The estimated cost for the repair of Al Qayyarah Bridge is US\$5.8 million. A funding source is yet to be identified for the cost of the project.

15,373m²

Common storage space available



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) is providing refresher radio training in English and Arabic to humanitarian partners.
- The ETC is investigating how mobile carriers can provide telecommunications support to partners and affected communities during the response.
- Telecoms Sans Frontières (TSF) has offered to support free satellite phone devices and subscriptions for humanitarian partners. The cluster is currently identifying needs and feeding back to TSF.

\$600,000

Funding gap

Constraints:

- There is a funding gap of US\$600,000 to provide and maintain ETC services for the Mosul humanitarian response.

**Coordination and Common Services****Response:**

- The REACH Initiative is planning further assessments in camps and recently-retaken areas.
- IOM's DTM continues to provide daily updates on the displacement situation, including a weekly analysis of returns on a countrywide basis.

Daily
Tracking of
displacement from
Mosul since
17 October

Gaps and constraints:

- Unknowns around the speed and direction of movements of displacement are currently affecting the preparedness of humanitarian partners.
- There is a gap in mapping of, and engagement with, local traditional and non-traditional humanitarian actors (charities, private sector).

General Coordination

At the strategic level, a High Advisory Team that includes the Government of Iraq, Kurdistan Regional Government, militaries and the Humanitarian Coordinator has been established to ensure 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 daily. The Humanitarian Country Team remains the strategic coordination structure among UN and NGO partners to oversee the humanitarian response in Iraq. At the operational level, OCHA has set up the Humanitarian Operations Centre (HOC) in Erbil to support the operational planning of clusters. The HOC strengthens coordination between clusters, zone coordinators and the Humanitarian Coordinator, and ensures coordination across clusters and streamlining of rapid-flow of information between strategic coordination structures and operational partners on the ground. A UN civil-military humanitarian coordination framework facilitates humanitarian access, the protection of civilians, and the security of humanitarian aid workers.

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, 3.3 million people are currently displaced.

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