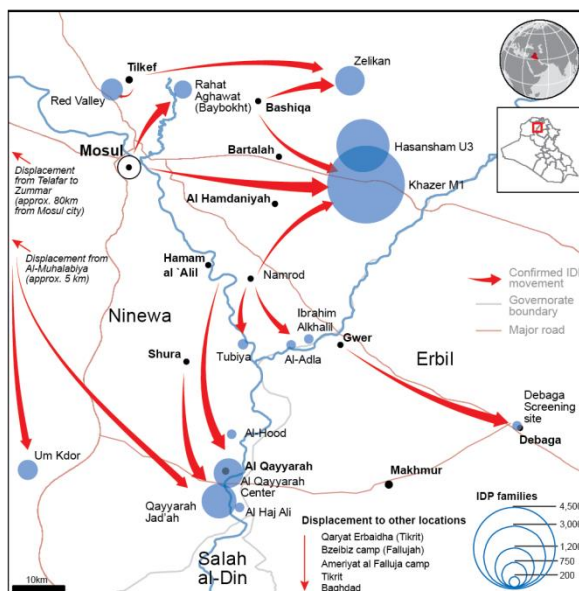




This report is produced by OCHA Iraq in collaboration with humanitarian partners. Due to the rapidly changing situation, it is possible that the numbers and locations listed in this report may no longer be current at the time of reading. The next report will be issued on or around 28 November.

## Highlights

- 68,550 people are currently displaced and in need of humanitarian assistance. Government and humanitarian partners are providing emergency assistance to all people in need, in and out of camps.
- Civilians are being targeted by snipers in Mosul city. Partners are working to step up trauma care to treat gunshot wounds, particularly among children.
- A second multi-sectoral emergency response distribution took place in newly-retaken Hamam Al Alil, reaching 18,000 people with food aid, water and hygiene items.
- 153,832 vulnerable people in camps and retaken communities have received 30-day food rations since 17 October.



<p><b>69,000</b> People displaced (as of 21 November)</p>	<p><b>146,000</b> Vulnerable people received multi-sectoral emergency response packages including food, water and hygiene items (since 17 October)</p>	<p><b>154,000</b> People received food to last one month (since 17 October)</p>	<p><b>155,000</b> People received WASH assistance and services (since 17 October)</p>	<p><b>77,000</b> People received household items, including winterization kits (since 17 October)</p>	<p><b>60,000</b> People can be accommodated now in existing camps and emergency sites</p>
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## Situation Overview

More than one month into the military operation to retake the city from Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the Mosul crisis continues to evolve in complexity. Humanitarian needs are severe among displaced families in and out of camps, vulnerable residents of retaken communities, and people fleeing the intense fighting in Mosul city. The response is being calibrated to meet the diverse needs of each distinct and vulnerable group.

Displacement rose steadily during the reporting period, increasing by over 14,000 to reach a current total of 68,550 people. With the military operation pushing deeper into the city, intensified fighting in the densely populated parts of Mosul may trigger larger-scale displacement. The majority of new displacements continue eastwards from Mosul city. Efforts to prepare accommodation for fleeing families have ensured that 78 per cent of those currently displaced have found appropriate and dignified shelter in camps and emergency sites. The remainder have chosen to stay in host communities. Camp capacity stands at 10,000 available family plots in eight camps which today could house 60,000 people. To the east of Mosul, Hasansham camp is full, and Khazer camp will reach full capacity in the coming days. With winter temperatures arriving in northern Iraq, creation of additional capacity is accelerating to accommodate new displacement.

People fleeing the conflict face alarming risks. This reporting period has seen a spike in civilians who have been targeted as they flee Mosul city by ISIL snipers. Almost 200 civilian and military personnel have been transferred in the past week to hospital to undergo trauma care. At least 20 per cent were civilians, and the numbers are growing. Women and children are among those requiring medical stabilization and onwards transportation for surgery on life-threatening gunshot wounds. Existing trauma centres in Mosul are overwhelmed by the rise in casualties. The authorities and health partners are working to mobilize additional facilities close to the eastern suburbs of Mosul so that life-saving medical aid can be administered without delay.

The perils of armed conflict are never far away for those who choose to stay in their homes. Heavy contamination by improvised mines and booby traps is a constant threat to lives and a long-term threat to livelihoods. Around Al Qayyarah, people are still subjected to the blackened air from 19 oil fires that continue to burn in the area.

As new challenges unfold around Mosul city, the Government and humanitarian partners are planning assistance to all people in need as soon as access opens up. Vulnerable residents of newly-retaken areas face severe shortages of basic goods and medical services. On 16 November, a second multi-sectoral distribution to residents in newly-retaken Hamam Al Alil reached 18,000 people with ready-to-eat food, water and essential hygiene items. Distributions by food security partners took place in 14 other retaken communities.

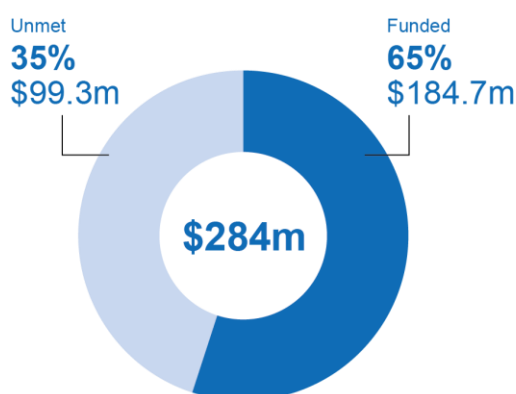
The Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) continues to lead distributions in and out of camps. Between 14 and 20 November, MoMD delivered almost 18,000 relief items, including food baskets, blankets, heaters, hygiene and household items to Hasansham and Khazer camps. In newly retaken villages in the Namrud area, MoMD distributed over 87 tons of food assistance to vulnerable residents. The Iraqi Red Crescent Society has supported over 8,150 vulnerable families in retaken villages with food, water and medical aid since the beginning of the crisis.

Many people remain beyond the reach of humanitarian access. One million people are estimated to remain out of reach in Mosul city, sheltering from the fighting, trying to survive or hoping to escape. Thousands are reported to be in the hands of ISIL, held captive as human shields. The humanitarian community remains extremely concerned for their safety.

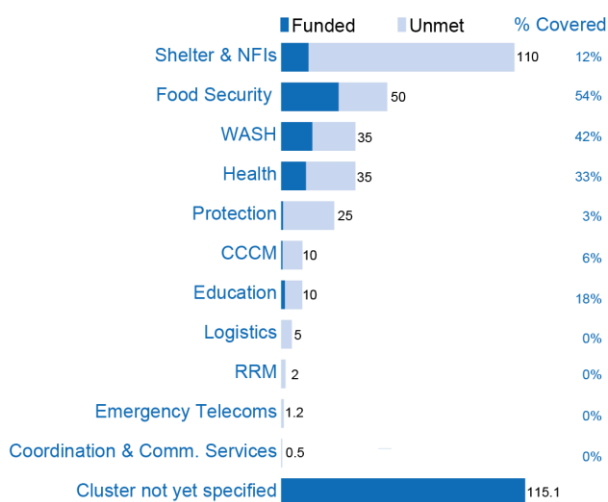
## Funding

As of 21 November, contributions totalling US\$184.7 million have been confirmed for the Mosul Flash Appeal, representing 65 per cent of the required amount. Reports of additional funding have also been received and are in the process of being confirmed. Partners have continued to ramp up preparedness efforts to boost camp capacity and emergency supplies. With fighting having reached urban areas of Mosul, more people will be affected by the crisis. Partners are therefore planning for new priorities as they arise so that they can respond to all people in need. Despite the generous contributions received so far, further funding is required to meet shifting priorities and prepare fully for the worst-case scenario. An application to OCHA's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is being considered, with a likely focus on winterization, trauma and maternity care, and mine action to facilitate returns of displaced families. A request for in-kind contributions to the European Union Civil Protection Mechanism is in process, with over 6,500 blankets and 500 tents already committed.

### Mosul Flash Appeal

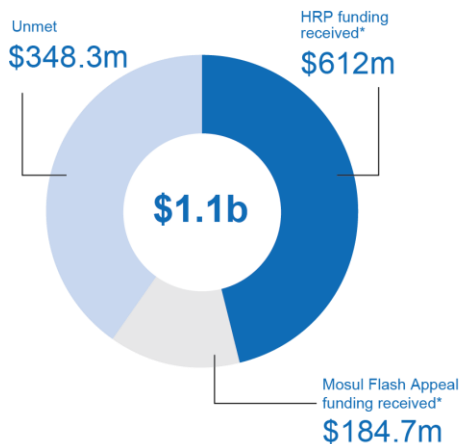


### Funding by sector (in million US\$)



Overall funding requirements for Iraq in 2017, including the Mosul response, are presently under review. Almost one third of total funding requirements for 2016 have still not been met. The Humanitarian Response Plan for all of Iraq has only received 71 per cent of the \$861 million needed to provide life-saving assistance to 7.3 million vulnerable Iraqis.

#### Total Iraq funding 2016



## US\$1.1billion

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

## Humanitarian Response



### Rapid Response Mechanism

#### Needs:

- The number of people on the move in need of first-line immediate support continues to grow alongside displacement trends.
- Displaced families in host communities in recently-retaken areas or on their way to displacement camps and emergency sites require rapid response mechanism (RRM) assistance.

## 98,179

People reached with RRM (since 17 Oct)

#### Response:

- During the reporting period, RRM kits were distributed to 5,040 families (28,835 individuals), including 13,552 children. Most of the kits were distributed to displaced families arriving at Hasansham, Debaga and Zelikan camps, and to displaced families in Baybokht, Bashiqa sub-district.
- Since the beginning of the Mosul operation on 17 October, RRM partners distributed kits to 98,179 people. This cumulative figure is higher than DTM displacement records because it includes people who were displaced and have now returned back to their homes.

#### Gaps and constraints:

- Despite improved access capacity during the reporting period, challenges still exist in timely access to some stranded families, such as in Kfrok, Tilkaif district.



### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

#### Needs:

- Qayyarah Jad'ah camp is now at full capacity and government expansion areas are already under construction in coordination with partners.

## 60,000

People can be accommodated today in camps and emergency sites.

#### Response:

- The Government and humanitarian partners have a joint camp capacity for 60,000 people, while additional space for a further 384,582 people (64,097 plots) is under construction or planned by the end of the year. Several site-planning missions took place in the reporting period to identify new, additional sites.
- CCCM partners continue to support the preparation of emergency sites to ensure that the Shelter, WASH, Logistics, Health, Food Security, Protection and Education Clusters can provide assistance and services.

- The cluster is supporting the recruitment of extra camp management capacity from available partners.

#### 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 and heavy contamination by improvised explosive devices (IEDs) are delaying the establishment of new sites.
- In camp settings, the establishment of support services needs to keep pace with the preparation of plots, to ensure that people have access to the full range of facilities in the sites. In the case of sudden emergency, a significant number of plots could be made available, but without services.



## Shelter and Non-Food Items

#### Needs:

- People inside and outside camp settings are in need of non-food items (NFIs). Groups of people in need include displaced families in critical shelter and sponsorship situations and other vulnerable people remaining in their homes.
- Both in camp and out of camp displaced families are in need of appropriate and dignified shelter.
- With the arrival of winter temperatures, protective shelter, warm clothing and blankets are priority needs.

**77,016**

People reached with NFIs since 17 October

#### Response:

- Since the beginning of the response, 12,836 family NFI kits have been distributed in camps and to vulnerable communities out of camps. With temperatures now hovering near freezing overnight, 65 per cent of these families (8,488 households) also received winter top-up items including heaters, jerry cans for fuel and thermal mats. In addition, at least half of the 12,836 families received complementary seasonal items such as shoes, carpets, supplementary blankets and kitchen sets. This brings the total number of people reached with NFIs since 17 October to 77,016.
- A total of 12,716 family tents have been pitched to provide shelter in camps and emergency sites. To provide short-term, emergency solutions to people in camps on arrival, 1,200 family emergency shelter kits have also been distributed.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Shelter for just over 15,000 displaced people not in camps remains a critical need and is a Shelter response priority in the short term.
- Despite the NFI coverage to date, reaching people with NFIs in newly retaken areas remains a challenge. Partners report difficulties in prioritizing and planning for follow-up second line distributions due to limited information on humanitarian needs.
- Support to host families is a response gap that the Cluster is seeking to address.
- The need for greater coordination with Shelter/NFI actors operating outside of the Cluster is ongoing, although progress is being made.



## Food Security

#### Needs:

- Up to one million people from Mosul and the surrounding areas could require food assistance in the coming months.
- Displaced families require ready-to-eat food assistance upon arrival at screening sites and camps, and follow-up assistance in the form of monthly food rations.
- Vulnerable people in retaken areas, including displaced people, resident and host communities require ready-to-eat food as an immediate response once humanitarian access becomes possible and further assistance in the form of dry food rations to complement government assistance.
- Preliminary assessments in recently retaken areas indicate that displaced people, resident and host communities as well as those who wish to return will need support to rehabilitate their livelihoods that have been severely impacted by the conflict.

**153,832**

People reached with 30-day food rations since 17 October

#### Response:

- During the reporting period, cluster partners distributed 30-day dry food rations to 7,724 families (39,929 people), including: 20,184 displaced people in three camps (Khazer M1, Qayyarah Jad'ah, Zelikan); 19,745 vulnerable people in retaken areas (Ibrahim Al Khalil, Awsaja, Tell al Laban, Wardak, Fadhliyah, Dayrij, Tliyara, Danaj Village, Jwana Village, Al Qayyarah centre, Harara, Saf El-Tout, Niyerah, Twebah).

- Cluster partners distributed 22,253 hot meals to displaced people in Khazer, Hasansham, Zelikan and Debaga camps.
- Cluster partners distributed 2,340 ready-to-eat family food rations in Hamam Al Alil as part of the second multi-sectoral emergency response distribution.
- MoMD distributed more than 12,800 dry food rations in Al Qayyarah, Hamam Al-Alil, Namrud, Mosul city and Al Alam camp, and more than 1,310 ready-to-eat food rations have been distributed in Khazer M1, Al Alam and Qayyarah Jad'ah camps.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Access to recently-retaken areas, such as Namrud, remains challenging, largely due to security constraints and administrative procedures for the passage of cargo. Access constraints also hamper partners' assessment and monitoring activities.
- As the Mosul humanitarian response progresses and immediate first-line emergency response is being delivered, further attention and planning efforts are needed to ensure adequate support for the rehabilitation of livelihoods of people affected by the conflict.



## Health

#### Needs:

- Displaced people, returnees, and communities in retaken areas require support to access health care.
- Initial assessments indicate that several health infrastructures have been damaged. In certain locations, there are shortages of medical staff, medicines and medical supplies.
- Since the fighting reached urban areas of Mosul, the number of casualties requiring trauma care and referrals to secondary and tertiary level care is increasing.

**23,425**

Medical consultations  
carried out since 17  
October

#### Response:

- During the reporting period, 144 medical cases were referred to secondary or tertiary level care, a 35 per cent increase on the previous reporting period (7-13 November).
- In addition, 57 injuries were reported, mainly for gunshot wounds, mine injuries and mortar injuries, a 12 per cent increase from the previous reporting period.
- Erbil Emergency hospital received a donation of trauma and surgical kits. Following health assessments, two trauma stabilization centres are being equipped east of Mosul to provide critical care for patients before they are transferred to main hospitals in Erbil and Dahuk. Additional primary and reproductive health mobile units are being equipped to scale up health service delivery. Assessments continue to identify further locations for stabilization and trauma care centres closer to Mosul.
- During the reporting period, health partners conducted 9,073 consultations, including 1,464 consultations for children under five years of age and 1,564 reproductive health care consultations. Directorates of Health of Dahuk, Erbil and Ninewa governorates reported 1,959 of these primary health care consultations.
- Health authorities administered 3,510 doses of measles and polio vaccines.
- Health partners are providing health services to displaced families in camps and screening sites (Jad'ah, Khazer M1, Hasansham U3, Zelikan, and Nargazlia screening site) and vulnerable people in newly-accessible areas such as Al Dno, Fadhliyah, Karama, Umar Qabji and Hamdaniya area.
- Partners have strengthened health responses in areas where health assessments have taken place, such as Hamam Al Alil, and responded to health concerns flagged through rapid protection assessments in locations such as Haj Ali and Fadhliyah.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Efforts are underway to ensure that the trauma response care plan and service delivery meet the needs of fleeing families.
- Provision of mental health and psychosocial support services in camps and newly-accessible areas needs to be increased.
- Access to medicines and treatment for patients with chronic illnesses needs to be ensured.





## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### Needs:

- Almost 54,000 displaced people in camps continue to require WASH services.
- Assessments in newly-retaken areas indicate an overall poor quality of water, with reports of significant damage to water treatment plants and an over-reliance of resident and host communities on untreated surface water from the Tigris River. This is particularly the case in Al Qayyarah, Haj Ali and Hamam Al Alil.

**154,831**

People in and out of camps have received WASH assistance and services

### Response:

- 53,622 displaced people (8,937 families) are receiving WASH services in camps and transit sites.
- On 16 November, a distribution of hygiene kits, plastic buckets and water purification (one month supply) reached a further 18,000 people in Hamam Al Alil as part of the second multi-sectoral emergency response distribution.
- Since the beginning of the response, water trucking in 16 off-camp locations has reached 29,209 people.
- 13,128 WASH-ready plots have been prepared across 11 camps and emergency sites and 623 plots in transit sites, to serve a potential 82,506 displaced people.
- Six mobile water treatment units have been received in country and will be installed in priority locations in Ninewa and Salah al Din governorates for populations in need.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Humanitarian access remains a constraint. An emergency WASH distribution to vulnerable resident communities in Namrud had to be postponed during the reporting period due to a lack of access.
- Chlorine (HTH powder) and a generator are needed for the water treatment plant in Hamam Al Alil.
- Additional options to rehabilitate water treatment plants or provide supplementary mobile water treatment solutions are urgently required in retaken areas. Serious damage to buildings, chlorination equipment and generators has occurred in water treatment plants in Hamam Al Alil, Ijhalla Al Sharqi, Arkba Sharqi, Juana north and south, and Al Qayyarah north and south. Consequently, water is not being filtered or chlorinated, leaving populations at serious risk, which will only increase at the onset of winter rains.



## Protection

### Needs:

- Displaced people in and out of camps and non-displaced vulnerable residents are in need of protection. Female-headed households, pregnant women, disabled persons, children and the elderly are particularly vulnerable.
- Protection at screening sites remains a concern. A rapid protection assessment in Zummar, north-west of Mosul, identified a number of issues, including restrictions on movements, confiscation of legal identification documents, interference with humanitarian access and child protection issues.

**2,235**

Women, men, girls and boys received psychosocial support

### Response:

- A total of 61 unaccompanied and separated children are currently registered with the Cluster for follow-up by social workers.
- During the reporting period, 3,989 people received information on gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation and available GBV services. Emergency psychosocial support was provided to 834 women, with 212 referrals for various specialized care including GBV case management.
- As part of the second multi-sectoral emergency distribution in Hamam Al Alil, 2,688 GBV dignity kits were distributed together with information on available GBV services.
- Child Protection sub-Cluster partners are working in Zelikan, Hasansham, Khazer and Qayyarah Jad'ah camps, in Haj Ali and Qayyarah Jad'ah communities, and at Nargizlia and Mandan screening sites. 2,235 children (1,168 boys, 1,067 girls) and 338 adults (163 men, 175 women) received psychosocial support through Psychological First Aid (PFA) and Child Friendly Spaces (CFS).
- Partners are supporting the development by the authorities of standard operating procedures on screening and delivering training to authorities on screening processes.
- Since 17 October, 300 Protection Monitoring Tool (PMT) assessments have been conducted in Hasansham U3 and Khazer MoMD M1 camps. In addition to the assessment conducted in Zummar, the Protection Cluster also carried out a Rapid Protection Assessment in Al Alam camp and Shirqat.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- A significant gap exists in child protection activities targeting adolescent boys and girls.
- There is a need to increase psychosocial services for displaced people.
- Displaced people with limited mobility, including the elderly and disabled children, often have to walk long distances within camps and emergency sites. Access to services for these persons of concern needs to be strengthened.
- Across camps and emergency sites, including Qayyarah Jad'ah, bathrooms and latrines need to be clearly distinguished and separated to ensure privacy for men and women. Camp management in Qayyarah Jad'ah camp has been alerted to problems with the layout of WASH facilities there, and is working to address them; however, more needs to be done to ensure privacy and mitigate GBV risks.

## Education

### Needs:

- Among the displaced population, 21,585 children have been forced out of school.
- An unknown number of children in newly-retaken communities are in need of education, having missed school entirely or been schooled under ISIL for more than two years.

**3,521**

Boys and girls enrolled in temporary learning spaces in three camps

### Response:

- 3,521 children have accessed 13 temporary learning spaces in Qayyarah Jad'ah, Khazer and Hasansham camps.
- Recruitment of 21 education workers (14 men, 7 women) has been completed for Zummar and Hamdaniya areas to boost the implementation of the Education in Emergencies (EiE) response.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- A further 18,064 displaced school-aged children are currently without access to education.
- Some schools remain closed or are being used for non-educational purposes, including as shelter for displaced people.
- While partners are being urged to examine education needs in out-of-camp settings, more needs to be done to reach out of camp children in retaken villages and host communities.
- Ensuring that education activities and Child Friendly Spaces are considered in camp planning remains a priority. The 6,000-plot extension at Khazer 1 camp has not yet allocated sufficient plots for education purposes for the expected high number of children in need. The CCCM Cluster has indicated support for additional space, and the Education Cluster will continue to advocate for the assignment of additional space from camp authorities.



## Logistics

### Response:

- Since 17 October, a total of 537mt, equivalent to 3086m<sup>3</sup>, of non-food items cargo was handled on behalf of 12 humanitarian organizations.
- The Cluster is supporting MoMD to transport 8,000 family tents to Haj Ali and Qayyarah Airstrip emergency sites.
- Two mobile storage units (MSUs) for common storage are being deployed to Haj Ali.

**3,086m<sup>3</sup>**

Of NFI cargo handled on behalf of 12 organizations

### Gaps and constraints:

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



## Emergency Telecommunications

### Response:

- ETC continues to provide radio training to staff of humanitarian organizations to build their capacity in a volatile security context.
- The Cluster has deployed VHF radio services in Al Qayyarah, covering the city and its surroundings and supporting the safety of staff working in this location.
- In Al Qayyarah and at Qayyarah Airstrip site, the ETC Cluster has set up Internet hotspots in the offices of two partners for UN agencies and NGOs to access the web.

**22**

inter-agency staff trained on VHF radio

- Assessments are planned to establish ETC services in Hasansham U3 and Zelikan camps.

#### Gaps and constraints:

- Nothing significant to report.



## Coordination and Common Services

#### Response:

- The REACH Initiative is providing rapid assessment and mapping capacity in all accessible areas surrounding Mosul, tracking needs, profiles and displacement dynamics. REACH has produced six Rapid Displacement Overviews since 17 October to support the work of the humanitarian community. Locations covered include: [Khazer MoDM 1 camp](#); [Zelikan camp Round 1](#); [Zelikan camp 2](#); [Qayyarah Jad'ah camp](#); [Nimrod, Hamdaniya District](#).
- The International NGO Safety Organization (INSO) produces daily reports on conflict and security developments for Mosul city operations for the NGO community, and delivers almost daily briefings to the Mosul Humanitarian Operations Centre (HOC).
- The NGO Coordination Committee for Iraq (NCCI) has facilitated two high-level NGO coordination meetings in Erbil and Baghdad during the reporting period, and six overall. Additionally, NCCI has facilitated operational information sharing between the NGO community and the HOC in real-time.

6

Rapid Displacement  
Overviews since 17  
October

#### Gaps and constraints:

- Nothing significant to report.

## General Coordination

Coordination between Government, UN, NGO and other partners continues to take place through a range of structures. New coordination measures include a series of site visits by MoMD, the Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCCC) and OCHA to camps and emergency sites, scheduled for the week of 20 November. The visits will further strengthen cooperation to provide safe and dignified accommodation for displaced families. 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. Two meetings have taken place, with a third scheduled for 24 November. An Emergency Cell comprised of the main cluster lead agencies involved in the Mosul response and chaired by the Humanitarian Coordinator meets three times a week. 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. The Joint Working Group, composed of the JCCC, the MoMD and OCHA meets once a week to ensure operational coordination for the Mosul humanitarian response.

#### 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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